

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1890.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

CHRISTMAS has come again, and all Christendom rejoices. The very mention of the word "Christmas" always excites pleasurable emotions in the breast of every one. It is the one supremely joyous occasion of every year, that is enjoyed by every body, though in very different ways. With some it is an occasion for drunken carousals—thus deteriorating and degrading the natal day of the Prince of Peace. With some it is an occasion for gluttony and feasting—the indulgence of the sensual appetites. With some it is the occasion of the happy family reunion, when loved ones long separated meet around the old fireside and at the Christmas dinner and together enjoy the pleasures of the present and the recollections of the past. With some it is the occasion for the interchange of gifts—or loving remembrances—that prove the reality of the saying "that it is more blessed to give than to receive." And with some it is an occasion for religious services—for the worshipping with praise and prayer the God who on this day sent His only begotten Son into this world as the Saviour of mankind.

In what way, dear reader, do you enjoy Christmas?

To each and all of its readers the Record extends the greetings of this joyous season, and wishes for them all "A Merry Christmas."

The Inter-State Immigration Convention, that met at Asheville last week, was literally "snowed under". That city had been extensively advertised as a delightful winter resort, and probably was selected as the place for the convention to meet, in order to give immigrants a taste of the "Sunny South". But to the horror and dismay of the delegates, when they arrived at Asheville the scene resembled the descriptions given of the Arctic regions. A blinding, freezing blizzard was sweeping over the mountains, the snow was eight inches deep, and all nature seemed frozen—in striking contrast to the warm welcome expected at the "Sunny South". The delegates from Florida and Louisiana were nearly frozen by the great change of climate, many of them having come without their overcoats.

Fourteen States were represented, but the North Carolina delegates did most of the talking, a few of them thinking it their duty to do all the talking. Committees were appointed to carry out the purposes of the convention, and a resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature of every Southern State to appropriate \$25,000 for the purpose of having a creditable exhibit at the World's Fair, to be held at Chicago.

We hope that the labors of this convention may result in some practical benefits to the South.

TANNING celebrated last of thirty days has been surpassed by Suets fast of forty-five days. On the 5th of November an Italian crick in the city of New York, named Succi, began a fast of forty-five days which he successfully ended on last Saturday night. When he began his fast he weighed 145 pounds, and at fast close he weighed only 105 pounds, having lost 40 pounds—nearly a pound a day. During all that time—for the period of forty-five days he did not eat a morsel of food, only drinking water. It seems almost incredible that any man could fast forty-five days and yet there was no fraud or deception in this case. What was his object?

Notoriety and money. Of the former he is getting a full share, as all the papers contain notices of his extraordinary fast and many of them have pictures of him. And of the latter (money) he is likely to get a plenty, as he is to receive \$1,200 for exhibiting himself this week in a dime museum.

VANCE will probably be re-elected to the Senate without any opposition. This announcement will add greatly to the full enjoyment of this merry Christmas times by many of his admirers. In the Progressive Farmer of this week appears an editorial, headed "Settled," stating that the correspondence between Vance and President Elias Carr "should, and we doubt not, will, allay all opposition to his election to the Senate." In another column we publish that editorial and correspondence, and the Record, like the Progressive Farmer, is delighted to know that a way to the composing of the differences between Vance and the Alliance of North Carolina has been found; and we say hurray for VANCE and the Alliance!

THE FORCE bill is still being discussed in the United States Senate. Many able speeches have been made by the democratic Senators in opposition to it, and thus far only one republican has spoken against it, and he was Senator Stewart, of Nevada. He made a manly and strong speech in which he gave some cogent reasons why the bill should not pass. Among other things he said: "The bill ought not to pass because it never will be enforced, because it will consolidate the Southern whites because it will bring further misery on the Southern blacks, and because it will increase sectional animosities and kindle anew the discord of the past." What effect this speech will have we know not, but the conscience of the average republican politician is so hardened that we fear no amount of reason or argument will prevent the passage of this iniquitous measure.

Senator Vance made a very able speech last week, which we wish could be read by all his constituents whom he represents so faithfully and defends so courageously. In eloquent language he ridiculed the idea of the republican party desiring the purity of elections, and in words of burning indignation recited the experience of the South when controlled by that party. We copy the following extract in reference to the dark days of republican supremacy in the Southern States:

"The object, then, of the bill is to restore purity of elections! I pray some no one will doubt that this is desirable, nay, that it is indispensable. But the manner in which the Senator and his associates propose to bring about this purity is what strikes one with wonder. Coming from that source it may be well received as the joke of the薄弱者. You kept the Army of the United States in the South to enforce the stringing up of negroes, and now you propose to do the same thing to white men, who to well remember in their blood, we had built up the sympathy of Northern Democrats everywhere. We had neither from you. You did not even stand by with indifference. You spied the party of ignorance and ignorance to every one you could. You kept the Army of the United States in the South to enforce the stringing up of negroes, which is essential to righteously, but I submit, the Republican party is not one of them. So can I conceive of a sane standard after such a history? I am sorry that this possibility is not dimly seen by this party presents itself as a leader of progress, virtue, and by reason of its higher bearings claims that only through its agency can this country be saved. A foolish man would naturally inquire into history for proof of its exalted qualifications.

Let us take this method for a moment and see what is the Republican party as presented by the supporters of this bill. We shall find it is the same party which was garnished destruction. By its reasoning, it will be remembered, one fifth of the states in the Union was suppressed by us. The purity of disbursement was freely indulged as a punishment for acts without trial or conviction. There are upon top of thousands of votes which were suppressed there is no law to prevent it.

As a majority of the members of the school board in Kansas are Republicans, most of the school houses will be closed, and the school districts will be disbanded. As far as I can learn, the VANCE and he started the same policy."

Woman Attacked by Raccoons.

Fay. 1890, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Mrs. F. H. Parker, of Fulton, eight months a widow, was attacked early yesterday morning by a gang of raccoons. She ran and fled to safety, but was captured and beaten by the animals. She was not entitled to protection by any law known to her, as she was in no way connected with any organization.

Convict Camps in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 22.—Chairman of the Penitentiary Committee of the Georgia Legislature, to-day, requested the Legislature to lay a report signed by twenty-five members, only five dissenting, which represents the convict camp in Georgia to be a shocking condition. The report shows that the conditions of the convicts are worse than those who were not entitled to protection by any law known to Atlanta, as they had no voice in the government.

Two children had been born in camp, one son after its mother was taken, the other a child of an old convict. The Committee found men working on their stems in mud and water, compelled to do so in order to accomplish the necessary amount of work to save them from being flogged.

Opposing Senator Ingalls.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 22.—A special from Wichita, Kansas, says: A committee of representatives from the Farmers' Alliance of the Seventh Kansas Congressional district met here Saturday to take action upon the election of a successor to Senator Ingalls in the Senate. A resolution was adopted instructing all Farmers' Alliance members of the Legislature from the Seventh district to vote against Ingalls and endorse his hold upon power. To do this it is planned for the taking possession of all the election machinery in the Democratic States of this Union, so that the frauds may be committed by its own agents and in due time.

The bill is not intended to preserve purity in elections. It is not intended to defend the Constitution of the United States against those who would substitute "processes of fraud, intimidation, and bribery" for honest elections. It is intended to resurrect, if possible, the Republican party and restore its hold upon power. To do this it is planned for the taking possession of all the election machinery in the Democratic States of this Union, so that the frauds may be committed by its own agents and in due time.

Twenty Miners Killed.

Boston, Dec. 20.—A terrible accident occurred today in mine at Sassafras. A number of miners were leaving work when the rope attached to the lift broke, precipitating the unfortunate men to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 400 feet. Twenty men were killed outright, and several others sustained serious injuries.

The policy of subjecting the intel-

ligence and property of the South to the control of ignorance and poverty is not a new one. It has been tried. To the candid man who really desires the welfare of his country the experiment resulted in a failure so disastrous that he would never desire to see it repeated. The carpet-bag rulers were infinitely worse than the negroes. The evil propensities of the one were directed by intelligence, and the ignorance of the other became simply the instrument by which the purposes of the white leaders were carried out. The material and moral ruin wrought under this infernal conjunction of ignorance and intelligent vice was far greater than that inflicted by war. The very foundations of public virtue were undermined and the seeds of hatred were thickly sown between the races.

It seemed at one time as though civilization itself would perish, but the very excesses of the men who were in control proved the means of their downfall. Exposure to the light of day enabled the oppressed citizens to examine and overthrow them. The people rose and made a desperate effort to recover their lost heritage. State after State passed under their control until all had been redeemed. Iniquitous legislation was swept away. Corruption was stopped and the downward tendency was arrested. Men more honest, more intelligent, and bolder began and saw with an assurance that they might reap.

In this great struggle to escape negro rule and restore our State governments to the control of those who made them and whose ancestors had established their principles in their blood, we had built up the sympathy of Northern Democrats every where. We had neither from you. You did not even stand by with indifference. You spied the party of ignorance and ignorance to every one you could. You kept the Army of the United States in the South to enforce the stringing up of negroes, and now you propose to do the same thing to white men, who to well remember in their blood, we had built up the sympathy of Northern Democrats everywhere.

The progress of the republicans has been slow, but steady. The progress of the negroes has been rapid, but erratic. The negroes have been more successful in their efforts to gain political power than the republicans, and this is due to the fact that they are not wedded to any special scheme of bringing it about. It is better scheme of reform than the one embodied in the Sub Treasury plan, the Progressive Farmer, for one, is in favor of the better scheme. This is our position now, and this has been our position all the while. Any other position, as it seems to us, would be irrational.

This agreement of Senator Vance's to obey the instructions of the General Assembly on the matter of supporting the Sub Treasury plan should, and we doubt not, will, at all opposition to his re-election to the Senate, which arose from his expressed opposition to the scheme of reform, to which the Alliances are committed. The Alliances have it in their power to secure for their reforms the support of Vance by issuing instructions to him through the Legislature, and if they neglect to secure these instructions, that will not be the fault of Senator Vance.

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The Alliances have it in their power to secure for their reforms the support of Vance by issuing instructions to him through the Legislature, and if they neglect to secure these instructions, that will not be the fault of Senator Vance.

The House expects to vote on the substitute for the Senate's subsidy shipping bill tomorrow. This substitute is a sort of a combination of the other two bills which has been suggested by the republicans of the House committee on Merchant Marine, intended to compel certain republicans who favored subsidizing steamship lines, but opposed the subsidy bill to vote for both. The republicans claim that it is certain to pass. An attempt will be made by democratic members to attach an amendment providing for free ships to the bill, and it may succeed as a number of republicans are believed to be willing to support it.

Representative Pearce of Tennessee, a member of the Farmers' Alliance, introduced in the House a resolution instructing the committee on Ways and Means to report the Sub Treasury bill not later than Monday, January 3, and fixing the following Monday for its consideration.

Representative Mills has introduced a resolution providing for a recess from Dec. 22 to January 3, and it has been referred to the committee on Ways and Means. It is not to be believed that the republicans will agree to such a lengthy recess, in fact Senator Pearce said there would be no time to consider it.

Very respectfully,

Z. B. VANCE.

Our Washington Letter.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1890.

Senator Paddock, who, like some of the other republican Senators from the northwest, has a mind of his own as to how he shall vote, and who values the interests of his constituents above his own decrees, gave Mr. Harrison a bad turn when that gentleman attempted to bulldoze the doughy Nebrascans into voting for the Force bill, by telling him plainly that he was very decidedly opposed to the measure and would certainly vote against it. Mr. Harri-

son then made an ineffectual effort to get Mr. Paddock to promise that he would absent himself when the vote was taken.

As a last resort to get the republican Senators into line Mr. Harrison is said to have stated to several of them that he would consider the defeat of the Force bill an intimation that they did not wish him to be a candidate for a renomination in '92. That is a very dangerous argument for Mr. Harrison to use, and it will probably result in making more votes against the bill than in its favor, for it is doubtful whether there is not a dozen republican Senators who are sincerely in favor of giving Mr. Harri-

son another nomination.

A republican cannes has voted to change the rules of the Senate in order to push the Force bill through. The programme is to defeat the bill the rest of this week, then to take up the new silver bill approved by the same cannes and pass it in its present condition, if the wicked democ-

ratic condition of substituting free coinage, therefore, afterwards

it enough republicans can be per-

suaded to vote for it.

The rumor is again current here, and generally believed to be true, that Mr. Harrison has fully made up his mind that Commissioner Rainey is a heavier load than he cares to carry. How will Mr. Rainey resign, it is hard to say. He is a member of the House committee on Merchant Marine, intended to compel certain republicans who favored subsidizing steamship lines, but opposed the subsidy bill to vote for both. The republicans claim that it is certain to pass. An attempt will be made by democratic members to attach an amendment providing for free ships to the bill, and it may succeed as a number of republicans are believed to be willing to support it.

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SENATOR VANCE.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1890.

ELIAS CARR, President N. C. Farmers' Alliance, Old Sparta, N. C.

DEAR SIR.—After carefully consid-

ering the political situation in our State, I deem it wise to write you and issue the following question: "If the Legislature instructs you to introduce and vote for the Sub Treasury plan of financial reform, will you carry out said instructions in good faith?" I hope that you will understand I do not feel in the slightest degree in your devotion to the people of North Carolina, but there are precedents where United States Senators have carried out instructions; and also precedents where they have disregarded them. I trust that you will give me an answer at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

Z. B. VANCE.

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