

The Clatham Record

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1893.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

The silver convention at Memphis, last week, did not organize a new party, as was feared by some and hoped by others. Indeed it was not so largely attended, nor was its action so important as had been expected. Those persons who had hoped to see it as an entering wedge to disrupt the democratic party are greatly disappointed. Its action is a hopeful indication that democrats can and will agree to disagree on the silver question, and that they will not favor a disruption of their old party either for or against free silver. It would certainly be very foolish, if not political suicide, for democrats to desert their old party on account of the silver question. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, was the controlling spirit of the convention and it was chiefly through his influence that a new silver party was not organized. He and other distinguished democrats declared that the democratic party was strong enough in itself to champion the cause of silver, and that they did not propose to turn over the convention to the populists and republicans. In opposition to them Marion Butler advocated and urged the disruption of the old party and that all the friends of free silver unite together in one party, and of course not with the so-called 'Populist party.' And strange to say his own party declared that, while it held it in the government membership on the right it did not believe in following the butcheries of the government and 'this is a very significant declaration and would signify that he absolutely, or is ready to abandon one of the main planks of the populist platform which he and his party so earnestly advocated in 1892.

The case and frequency with which the populist 'indiscretions' are met aside one will find visionary schemes after another should carry by a sufficient warning to all democrats who have free silver, not to forsake their old party and join the populist list. Many of the present populists are the same men who twenty years ago, urged democrats to abandon their old party for the 'free silver' party, which, then, was threatened to sweep the country in the 'free silver' back again, but which now did not and could not do so. They are twenty years ago 'chase the liberal' 'sub-treasury' 'free' and 'free' democrats were urged to leave their old party and unite with a new party for this wild and visionary scheme. This also did not and could not do so. Next came the 'protection' ownership of railroads, and many more were urged to leave their old party and join the populist list which promise to do these things by buying and owning all the railroads. And now this scheme also seems to have followed the fate of its predecessors—the Greenback and sub-treasury schemes—and it too faded out and passed away. Their fate and failure in 1892, the will of democrats by not deserting their old party and joining a new party in their advocacy.

And will democracy be as wise now as they have been in the past? Time has proved their wisdom to not disrupting their old party for any one issue, and surely there should be as much wisdom in the party now as ever before. If free silver democrats should abandon their old party and join the populist, or any other new party, they would be politically 'all at sea' as soon as the silver question is settled one way or the other. Senator Harris and the other democratic speakers at the Memphis convention were right in declaring that the only hope of success of the free silver movement is through the democratic party, and the theoretic democrats who strongly favor free silver should strengthen it in and through their old party.

Arms of the populist leadership are now clamoring so loudly for 'free silver' yet if it was given to them they would not even then be satisfied, but would still clamor for something else. Indeed some of them candidly admit this, and declare that their financial demands must be fully complied with before they will be satisfied. Therefore these democrats will be woefully disappointed, who hope to capture the populist vote by joining in with them to their demand for the 'free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1'. In this State Senator Marion Butler, the populist leader, calls on free silver democrats to desert their old party and join the populists, and in Iowa when Gen. Weaver, at the recent populist meeting in that State, urged the populists to favor to unite with the democrats in favor of free

silver, they refused to do so. In other words, the populists declare that the only way to get 'free silver' is by democrats and republicans abandoning their old parties and joining them. And if the democrats and republicans should be so foolish as to do this, even then the populists would not be satisfied!

Sixes of returning prosperity are being made manifest every day. New industries are being established and old ones enlarged. Mills and mines that had been closed, or working on half their capacity, are now worked to their full capacity and a ready market is found for their products. Wages at workmen and laborers will now rise more than ever before known. Business in all branches is 'booming'. Better and increasing prices are now given for all farm products, and with beautiful crops this year the chronic grumbler may be satisfied. Let us all hope that a new era of prosperity has dawned upon our country that will daily grow brighter and become permanent!

Populists Disbanding.

The Jackson, Miss., correspondent of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal, under date of June 13th, writes: 'The Quiltman Club announces that the executive committee of the Populist party, at its recent meeting in Yalobusha county, unanimously voted by a series of resolutions to discontinue their organization as a party and unite with the Democratic party.' This was done about middle of the week and several of the members of the county in question are reported to be ready to do so. It is a very significant declaration and would signify that he absolutely, or is ready to abandon one of the main planks of the populist platform which he and his party so earnestly advocated in 1892.

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Washington Letter.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1893.

No member of the Cabinet ever made a more favorable impression upon his first appearance in Washington than Secretary Olney. His bearing, his voice, his manner, and general brilliant address. It doesn't make a good idea of a man, but those who have had his acquaintance are greatly surprised, particularly the newspaper men, who usually have a public man, and are usually the opinion of him to some extent. They do not always find them in their papers. Secretary Olney is, to the business of the Department of Justice, Judge Olney will come to Cincinnati, N. Y., to take his present business. He is a financial expert, and his report is roundly expected to be a very good one. He will be in the American for the first time, and as his report is a very good one, and with that exception, I don't know what it will do.

Speakers of the Secretary Whitney published interview, Dr. Frank Davis of Albany, N. Y., says: 'The Hon. Secretary Whitney is a man of whom I have heard very much in the course of my long life. I cannot say that I have ever met him, but I have read his speech in the House of Representatives in 1892. He is a very able man, and his report is a very good one. He will be in the American for the first time, and as his report is a very good one, and with that exception, I don't know what it will do.'

The University of North Carolina is now celebrating its hundredth anniversary, being the oldest university in the South. Up to 1893 it had a very large patronage from all the Southern States. The list of alumni includes many names of national repute, and it may be said that it has produced more statesmen than any other university in the South. It was founded in 1793, and its first president was Nathaniel Macon, who was also a member of the Continental Congress. The university has since that time produced many distinguished men, and its alumni have served in many of the highest offices of the State. The university is now in the hands of the State, and its future is bright. It has a large number of students, and its faculty is one of the best in the South. It is a very important institution, and its success is a credit to the State.

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institution presents a remarkable spectacle of cheap reliance and economy. But living is cheap where good servants may be had at \$6 a month and servants and at ten cents a dozen, where house with ten rooms rent for \$15 a month, and two lots may be had for two or three hundred dollars.

The endowment of the university was absorbed by the war, and the annual expenditure represented by any amount of money for here. In 1853 the student body numbered thirty. It has since that time produced many distinguished men, and its alumni have served in many of the highest offices of the State. The university is now in the hands of the State, and its future is bright. It has a large number of students, and its faculty is one of the best in the South. It is a very important institution, and its success is a credit to the State.

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