

CENTRAL EXPRESS



THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.
The greatest weekly Democratic newspaper in the South.
Published at Washington and the Express at Raleigh.
The Democrat will serve you in national politics while the Express will serve you in State and local politics.

THE ALLIANCE IN POLITICS.

A List of Pledges Presented to Candidates—Col. Jones' Refusal to Sign.
Charlotte Chronicle.

Yesterday L. M. McAlister, Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance of Mecklenburg county, waited on Col. H. C. Jones in his office, and handed a printed card with six "demands" and six pledges to be signed in the presence of a witness, a lining being provided on the card for the signature of the witness. Col. Jones took the card, and told Mr. McAlister that he would write whatever he might have to say. The card is as follows:

The Demands of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union as Ratified by a Majority of the Sub-Alliances in North Carolina.

1. That we demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country extends, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

I approve of the above demand, and if elected to a seat in the United States Congress will endeavor to have it enacted into a law.

(Signed)

Witness

2. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials, as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

4. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible with the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

I approve of the above demand, and if elected will endeavor to have it enacted into a law. I also approve of the purpose of the bill introduced into the U. S. Senate by Senator Vance, and known as the Sub-Treasury Bill; if it is not shown to be unconstitutional, then I will introduce and advocate a bill to abolish bonded warehouses for whiskey, etc., and also a bill to abolish National Banks in accordance with the first demand on this card.

(Signed)

Witness

THE BACK OF THE CARD.

On the reverse side of the card is the following statement:

This card is prepared for the purpose of pledging the candidates for nomination and election to legislative offices, to support these demands, which have been ratified by a large majority of the sub-alliances in North Carolina.

Politicians have so often deceived us by their verbal promises, which they break and then deny having made, that we have decided for the future to take their pledges in black and white.

If the candidate to whom this card is presented for his signature signs it, then the person who presented it will immediately send it to the secretary of the State Alliance to be kept for reference, so that if any constituent of said candidate desires to know if he favors our demands he can get information from the State Secretary.

If the candidate refuses to sign this card, then the person who presented it will immediately report that fact to the Secretary of the State Alliance.

If the candidate signs the obligation to support a portion of these demands and refuses to agree to support the others, then he can, if he chooses, give his reason, in writing, for so doing, and they will be forwarded to the secretary and filled with the card; or if a candidate who refuses to sign any of them, desires to give his reasons for so doing, if he will reduce them to writing, they will be forwarded and filled with the notification of his refusal.

COL. JONES REPLIES AND REFUSES TO SIGN THE CARD AND GIVES HIS REASONS THEREFOR.

When Mr. McAlister presented the card to Col. Jones, the latter said he would reply to the secretary in writing; and yesterday evening Col. Jones mailed a letter to the Alliance, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 18, 1890.
L. M. McALISTER, Esq.,
Sec. Mecklenburg County Farmers' Alliance.

Sir: I have carefully read the demands in the shape of a declaration of principles submitted by the Alliance and respectfully decline to sign the same. In announcing myself as a candidate I distinctly stated that I did so subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention to be held at Laurinburg on the 29 of July. If nominated I shall be the candidate of that party, standing squarely upon its platform.

My first allegiance is to the party whose candidate I aspire to become. To it, in my opinion, this country owes whatever of liberty and good government it enjoys, and whoever undertakes to set up a standard of political principles independent of it, is disturbing its harmony and destroying its efficiency. It is the party of the people. As a proof of the fact, it succeeded on yesterday in securing the passage through Congress of a bill providing for the free coinage of silver, which I notice is one of the measures demanded by the Alliance, and it is engaged at this very moment in a struggle against the great evil of class legislation in the shape of burdensome tariffs, subsidies, &c., which is another of the evils of which the Alliance complains. Can not the people safely trust this great party to labor for it in the future as it has done in the past?

But there is another objection which I have to signing the pledge which you present in behalf of the Alliance. I am reliably informed that of the twenty-five hundred farmers in this county, less than twelve hundred of them are connected with the Alliance, and that in this Congressional district less than one third of them belong to it. Now you have excluded these non-Alliance men from your deliberations as you have excluded me; you have not given us an opportunity to hear your discussions of these measures. If elected to Congress I will recognize this fact, that a large majority of my constituents are farmers. I hope I should labor for their improvement, but I certainly would be liable to be greatly embarrassed if I were to pledge myself in advance to that one-third of them constituting the Alliance without waiting to hear from the two-thirds majority for whom the Alliance does not speak.

It seems to me that the Alliance has erected one-third of less of the farmers into a special class, and is demanding special legislation in accordance with their peculiar views. Is not this doing what the Alliance itself condemns? The white men of this State cannot afford to divide or risk division. The Republican party has commenced a new crusade against the South in the shape of a Federal election law that proposes to set up over us as the polls supervisors, creatures of its own, to rob us of the inestimable right of a free election. It has not abated one particle of its hostility to our people and in such a crisis God forbid that you or I or any other white man should imperil that unity in the ranks of the Democratic party which has been our only salvation in the past.

Respectfully yours,
H. C. JONES.

ALLIANCE CANDIDATES.

The Farmers' Move in Politics in this State.

Capt. John H. Hasey in *National Democrat*.
At the threshold of the campaign the Democratic party is confronted with a new factor in State politics. It is needless to disguise the fact that the Farmers' Alliance, with a membership of over 100,000, is a powerful and dangerous political organization in this State. It is a non-political organization, they say, but how is it that in every county where the organization has any foothold Alliance men are candidates for office? How is this claim consistent with the fact that the President of the State Alliance, the ex-president, two or more of its chief lecturers and its treasurer are candidates for Congress in their respective districts? The Alliance newspaper in this State urges the election of Alliance men to office without past political affiliations. The air is full of attempted and prospective combinations with the Republican party. It is not known what the Alliance aspirants, who may be defeated for nomination in a regular Democratic convention, may do. It is freely talked that they will not accept its decision if it does not suit them to do it. There has been no formal announcement or public avowal on the part of any Alliance candidate of his candidacy. County conventions meet and instruct their delegates to the Congressional conventions to vote for an Alliance man for Congress. Immediately the Alliance is not a political organization and that the action of the convention was not by any Alliance authority. They vote in the primaries as citizens, not as Alliance people. It is true that they all vote one way, and that is the Alliance way, but that may be only coincidental. Every known Alliance candidate up to this time is a Democrat. They are men of ability and prominence. They are men of high political private integrity. Their good faith nobody questions. If they permit their names to go before a Democratic convention, submissive to its decision follows, of course. Yet there is an uncertainty, indefinable unrest that makes the situation perplexing. It differs from the situation in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. In this State the contest is over county, legislative, judicial and Congressional candidates.

The State convention meets only to ratify the judicial district nominations. The issue cannot be raised in State convention as in Alabama, for the contest is virtually over when the State convention meets. So the county, legislative and Congressional districts must settle the issue as it may be presented. In the counties where the Alliance is strong it will dictate the nominations. Where it is weak there is an apprehension that it may combine with the Republicans and defeat the regular Democratic nominees. The Legislature elects a United States Senator. There is an overwhelming sentiment in the State in favor of Senator Vance's reelection. It has been expected that he would favor the subtreasury bill. Will the fact that he does not favor the bill provoke the Alliance Legislature to ignore public sentiment and defeat his re-election. So the situation is anomalous and beset with irritating complications. The Democratic leaders are cognizant of this condition of things, and so far as dispassionate, conservative, harmonious, mature action can avert mischief it will be done.

ALLIANCE CANDIDATES.

In the First District, now ably represented by Mr. Skinner, Farmer Branch is the Alliance candidate for the Congressional nomination. The Alliance and anti-Alliance forces are about evenly divided, and it will be nip and tuck between Branch and Skinner.

In the Second, or "Black District," now represented by Chestnut, the only negro in Congress, Mr. Elias Carr, president of the State Alliance, is a candidate. Owing to Republican defection and the negro exodus the "Black District" is a debatable ground. The Democratic nomination lies between Carr and ex-Congressman Simmons.

In the Third District Farmer McClammy is a candidate for renomination; he is a member of the Alliance, but that does not protect him against Alliance opposition. Farmer and ex-Congressman Wharton J. Green, who is also a member of the Alliance "in good standing," is a candidate. Mr. Aycock, an aggressive and popular young politician

Harrison is Tired.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—There is no longer any doubt of the accuracy of the statement contained in these dispatches last Tuesday that the President told an intimate friend a few days ago that he intended to retire to the practice of law at the end of his present term.

The statement comes to your correspondent this evening in such shapes as to impart to it absolute verity.

James H. Woodard, the California agent of the Wabash railroad, and an old personal friend of the President, called upon him, and while silver was under discussion the President defined his position as unalterably opposed to free coinage and added substantially that personally he had nothing to gain by acceding to the demands for free coinage, as he intended to retire at the end of his term.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION BILL.

Radical Republicans Want it to Go into Effect Before the Fall Elections.
Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald.

The Extreme Republican Senators intend that the pending Federal Election bill shall not only pass at this session, but that it shall become operative before the Congressional elections next autumn. Their programme is to allow the Democrats a reasonable time in which to debate the proposition. They think that thirty days ought to be sufficient for this purpose. If at the purpose to continue the discussion indefinitely the Republicans will put through a motion to cut off debate and place the bill on its passage.

This motion, it may be stated, will apply only to a national election law, but the radical Republicans say that the bill must pass and that any attempt to extend the discussion beyond a reasonable period will be regarded as an extreme phase of filibustering which they will not permit. They say also they cannot afford to let the House pass the bill without similar action on their part. Their failure to do so might not have any material effect upon the political complexion of the next house, but should the Democrats, as it is expected, control it, the Republicans of the country would hold the Senate Republicans responsible, and this the latter desire to avoid.

North Carolina Census Figures.

Raleigh News-Observer.

Just a hundred years ago the first census was taken—and North Carolina by population ranked as the third State in the Union. Virginia came first with 746,610, Pennsylvania next with 435,373 and North Carolina third with 393,751. Massachusetts had fifteen thousand less and New York fifty thousand less. The next census New York went up above North Carolina, and kept on going up until in 1820 she took the lead which she has since maintained. North Carolina retained her place as the fourth State until 1830 when she dropped one being passed by Ohio; and in 1840 she dropped back two numbers and she has kept on dropping back ever since.

But although she had more aggregate population than Massachusetts and New York in 1790, as she had 105,000 negro population, both of those States had more white population than she had. She ranked fourth in colored population and fifth in white population. She maintained rank in colored population very well, but in white population she eventually fell behind the great white commonwealths of the Northwest.

She has always been a State from which there was a migration to the new lands of the West and after the opening up of the Alabama and Mississippi lands the stream west was very great. Indeed she gained only 12,000 population, which was not three per cent. in the decade between 1830 and 1840, and only 3,000 of negro population which was only about one per cent. It may be the census of 1840 was not well taken. Between 1840 and 1870 she gained less than nine per cent, but that census, it is well known was incorrect. In 1870 the census reported her as having 1,400,047—and this year we expect her population will prove to be over 1,800,000.

Had their been no emigration from North Carolina her population would be over 3,000,000. But we have largely contributed to building up the Southern States, and there are nearly as many persons of North Carolina lineage out of the State as in it. We are glad to believe that migration has almost entirely ceased so far as the whites are concerned. The Southern Railroads and their agents, Peg Leg Williams and his brethren, it appears, propose to keep it up among the darkeys indefinitely.

The Farmers' Fight.

Charlotte Chronicle.

Under the above caption this week's Mecklenburg Times, the Alliance organ, published a card signed Mecklenburg, which in full is as follows:

"I am myself not a member of

and lawyer, is also a candidate.

In the Fourth District Bunn seems to have a walk-over. No opposition to his renomination has developed as yet.

Captain "Baldy" Williams, an Alliance man but not an Alliance candidate, seems to be well in the lead in the Fifth District. This district is Democratic, but is enjoying the costly experiment of a Republican Representative in Congress. Brower, the present incumbent, controls the party machinery, and despite the desperate efforts to the contrary he will be renominated. The negroes in this district are in revolt. Ex-United States Marshal Settle, ex-Judge Gilmer and Mr. A. C. Buxton, a prominent lawyer and banker, are candidates for the Democratic nomination. Settle is a hustler, and "the boys" are hooping for him. Gilmer is a representative North Carolinian, and one of the most popular men in the State. Buxton is a solid man, mentally, physically and financially. There are a number of "tied-out" candidates. The one point in the campaign is to beat Brower and redeem the district. He is a man of resources and luck. He voted for the Mills bill two years ago, and for the McKinley bill two weeks ago. He was repudiated by his party two years ago; yet he was re-elected in a Democratic district. He is a remarkable man, and strong as the Democratic nominee may be, the campaign will be interesting.

In the Sixth District now represented by Alfred W. Rowland, one of the best and purest men in public life, the Alliance is making a desperate effort to nominate Captain S. B. Alexander. Alexander has had a taste of public life and has many times been an unsuccessful candidate for public office. He was elected president of the State Alliance at its organization, and is still regarded as one of its trusted leaders. The Alliance made an unsuccessful attempt to nominate him for Governor two years ago and subsequently for United States Senator. He is again brought to the front, and another failure means another effort at vindication.

There is Alliance opposition to John S. Henderson in the Seventh District, but it is local and comparatively feeble.

William A. Graham, treasurer of the State Alliance is a candidate in the Eighth District. Brower, state solicitor, a strong and popular man is the straight-out Democratic candidate against Covles, the present incumbent. It is reported in the district that Covles approached Tom Reed in the chair, shook his fist in his face and threatened "to cut his d—d throat" if he "persisted in his infantile and tyrannical course as Speaker of the house." It will be hard to beat a man with such a report as this in circulation concerning him.

The Ninth District is safely Democratic, but has a Republican representative in Congress. Local Democratic dissension produced this result. It has been a costly experiment and its repetition is not apprehended. Asheville, the world famous North Carolina Sanitarium, is located in the district. Ex-Congressman Vance, a farmer and member of the Alliance, is the most prominent candidate. He is close to the people and it will be hard to shake his hold. Colonel Frank Cox the public-spirited owner of Asheville's mammoth summer and winter hotel, is also mentioned. Whoever the Democratic candidate may be, nomination means election.

Our People Will Stand Together.

Stateville Landmark.

We do not share the apprehension of some, that the staid, thinking farmers of North Carolina will allow themselves to be led off by a man who comes down here from Pennsylvania, assumes to put himself at the head of the farmers of this State, and advises them to disregard the color line and to turn their backs on all those candidates for their favor except the few whom he may name to them as fit to be trusted. Our people are essentially homogenous. They have lived here together from the beginning, following their various avocations and cultivating the spirit of fraternity and good neighborhood—one man being as good as another so long as he behaved himself. We need no crusader coming among us to sow strife; to teach that some one class or another is a people all apart to itself, the enemy of every other class and every other class its enemy. The farmers of North Carolina will not enlist under this new banner, in the hands of one unknown to them, until they get ready to belie all traditions of their forefathers.

The Girl For Us.

Concord Standard.

Some times a man looks around among the fair sex to see which one he thinks would make a companion through life, who could share every joy and help to cheer every sorrow. We have never made this prospec-

ting tour yet, but if we were to

have our course already marked out. It is one of the noblest efforts of the age to teach girls the importance of knowing what to do and to do it. The girl who sits up till one o'clock and reads "The Duke's secret" and then sleeps till her old worn-out mother has got the breakfast and finish the house work, is good enough for the simlen-headed spike-legged dude, because he ought to starve to death, and, we think this the most expeditious way to accomplish this blessing, but when a man wants a WIFE he chooses one from the ranks of the workers.

We are not advocating female slavery, but we believe in girls knowing how to work and doing some of it, too, and we feel a thousand times more kind towards the sewing girl, than towards that little pale-faced puny form that don't know what vigorous exercise is, only in some ball room, and never took a genuine sun-shine bath in all their life.

An Editor Who Did His Duty.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Colonel Screws, the veteran editor of the *Montgomery Advertiser*, continues to receive congratulations not only from all points in Alabama, but from other States, on the gallant and successful fight he made in the cause of pure Democracy in the heated gubernatorial race of Alabama which has just ended in the triumphant nomination of Hon. Thos. G. Jones.

The fight was against Commissioner Kolb, the Alliance candidate, it being claimed that the selection of a man in a secret Alliance meeting in which the general people of the State had no voice, and putting him forward as the man for whom everybody must vote, was arbitrary undemocratic and dictatorial. Though Kolb went into the convention with nearly enough votes to insure his nomination, and though all the strength and influence of the Alliance was brought to bear on the members of the convention to secure the needed majority, he was defeated in a straight-out Democratic fight, and in the name of pure Democracy. It was so strongly urged that his nomination would mean disaffection in the Democratic ranks and encouragement to the Republicans, that at last all the anti-Kolb Democrats united on one man and nominated Jones.

In the fight against undemocratic methods Colonel Screws bore a leading part and deserves the congratulations he is receiving, while the manly manner in Commissioner Kolb pledged his support to the nominee after his own defeat made him many friends, and establishes his Democracy, even though he did come before the convention by undemocratic methods.

The Democrats of the South cannot afford to wrangle among themselves and open the way for the common enemy. Let Southern men cling to the methods of pure Democracy, and not be divided among themselves. *In hoc signa vinces.*

N. C. Crops.

Eastern District.

The weather in this district has been very warm with plenty sunshine. Rain-fall has been hadly distributed, very little falling in some places and too much in others. Average rain-fall this week 1.10 inches. Heavy rain did some damage to crops in Bladen county and probably in Robeson county. Heaviest amounts reported, 8.63 inches at Lumberton on two days; 1.23 at New Bern; 1.10 at Garysburg.

Central District.

The rain-fall has been about the average in this district, but not well distributed. At Clayton, Johnston county, heavy rain and high wind on the 17th did considerable damage to oats and cotton. The temperature was above the average with plenty of sunshine. Crops are "booming."

Western District.

Unusually heavy rains are reported in McDowell county, doing some damage to crops of all kinds. The average rain-fall for the week in this district was 1.00 inch, but was also badly distributed. The largest amounts reported were 1.45 inches at Davidson College, 1.62 at Mt. Pleasant, 1.37 at Statesville, 2.38 at Dallas. Heavy rains also occurred in Rutherford county. The general crop prospects continue excellent.