

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL

G. K. GRANTHAM, Editor

Render Unto Caesar the Things that are Caesar's, Unto God, God's.

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NO. 121.

ALLIANCE COLUMN.

Eulogy in Verse of President L. L. Polk.

Think of the government donating to the railroad territory equal to nine States the size of Ohio, and yet the people don't own a crossie. We pay for the roads every six years and we never own them. They continue to rob us to pay interest and dividends on water stock, says the Southern Alliance Farmer.

GENERAL WEAVER IT IS.

Nominated by the People's Party on First Ballot.

The Fourth Presidential Ticket Placed in the Field.—Scenes at the Convention in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb.—The first People's Party Convention opened, with prayer by Rev. Wm. McCreeley, of South Dakota. From the committee on credentials came the report that there were no contests and 1,400 delegates had filed their credentials.

Judge Robertson, of Texas, presented the report of the committee on permanent organization, naming H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, as permanent chairman, and John W. Hayes, of New Jersey, secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor, as chief secretary. The elections were ratified with a yell, and Chairman Loucks on being presented received an enthusiastic welcome. He is a one-legged veteran and supported himself on his crutches.

Loucks announced, amid applause, that he would deliver a speech and would content himself with expressing the opinion that was the greatest and grandest convention ever held, not only in this country but in the civilized world. He was not one of those who believed that the republic was in danger, so long as the people existed. He congratulated them on the banner that he proclaimed. There were no states fixed up for the convention; the nominee would be the choice of the people and not the choice of the machine element.

There was a long debate over a proposition to admit seceders, who were blue and the gray, but the two thousand or more of vacant seats, but it was defeated on the ground that it would be a violation of the contract with the citizens of Omaha, who had retained the vacant seats. The committee on resolutions reported a resolution authorizing the chair to appoint a committee to go to seek recruits from the managers of those Western roads that had failed to give special rates to the delegates from the west, but this was antagonized by delegates from California and Montana. The former said that the roads had been asked for special rates, the same as given to passengers and freight, but they had refused; that they had paid their way and asked no favors, and that the time was not far distant when the people would own the Union and Southern Pacific roads.

The latter declaration was a signal for a great demonstration, the audience rising and cheering heartily. After more debate the resolution was so amended as to instruct the chair to appoint a committee of three to prosecute the offending roads before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and in this form it was passed by a large majority.

It was then reported that the platform would not be ready for several hours and a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

The roll of States was first called for members of the new national committee with the following results for the South: Alabama—J. B. Ware, J. C. Manning, George F. Gaither, Florida—S. S. Harvey, P. I. Jenkins, F. H. Lytle, Georgia—George H. Turner, C. H. Ellington, J. F. Brown, North Carolina—W. R. Lindsay, Thomas B. Long, S. Otho Wilton, South Carolina—S. Otho Wilton, Tennessee—W. H. Gyne, I. K. Taylor, W. E. Wilkes, Virginia—J. H. Hobson, Mann Page, S. I. Newberry.

At the afternoon session, while waiting for a committee to respond, a Kansas quartette brought down the house in effect a campaign song, with the refrain, "Good bye, old parties, good bye."

As the committee on platform was not ready, accordingly W. R. Lamb, of Texas, moved that the convention recede to the St. Louis platform and proceed to nominations.

This was seconded in a vigorous speech by Brown, of Massachusetts, general Weaver's recognized spokesman.

On Mr. Lamb's demand the secretary began to read the St. Louis platform. It was read, plank by plank, but Manning, of Alabama, interrupted. Further debate was stopped at this juncture, just as the convention was getting up, just as the appearance of the committee on platform with its report, the body having decided, in view of the temper of the convention, to throw overboard a score of resolutions that had been submitted to it for consideration. The convention settled down into a dead calm, when Calor, of California, was presented and commenced to read the preamble. The enthusiasm increased tenfold when the speaker read a declaration of the effect of the time that had come when the railroad would run the people, or the people the railroad, and it was a couple of minutes before order could be sufficiently restored for the speaker to proceed.

Branch, of Georgia, moved the adoption of the preamble, and it was adopted by a rising vote with more cheering. Calor now gave way to Branch, who proceeded to read the platform proper. Cries of "amen" and cheers greeted the plank in favor of government control of all telegraph, telephone systems and the time that had come when the resolution was finished. The entire preamble and platform were put to another vote and adopted by acclamation, amid another scene of boisterous enthusiasm.

Geo. James G. Field, of Virginia, was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot, the vote standing Field 738, Terrell 554.

THE THIRD PARTY STANDARD-BEARER.

James B. Weaver was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833, and is a lawyer by profession.

He enlisted in the Federal army as a private, and at the close of the civil war was mustered out as a brevet brigadier general. He served in Congress from 1879 to 1881, was nominated for the Presidency on the Greenback-Labor ticket in 1880, and was returned to Congress in 1885.

Branch, of Georgia, chairman of the committee, was lifted upon the shoulders of a stalwart Texan and carried around the hall, while men, women and children shouted themselves hoarse and waved

STEVENSON'S NAMESAKE.

Another Adlai, Great in Botany, Mineralogy and Archeology.

From the Washington Post.

One of Mr. Stevenson's ancestors was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. He has a number of kinspeople residing in Wilmington, Charlotte, Statesville, and elsewhere in North Carolina, and they bear a remarkable resemblance to him. Especially is this true of Mr. J. C. Stevenson, a prominent citizen and leading merchant of the city first mentioned, as well as of the Hon. F. B. McDowell, late Mayor of Charlotte.

These two gentlemen went to walk into the Post Office Department this morning, the clerks would rush around him to offer their congratulations, so striking is his resemblance to the ex-Assistant Postmaster General.

Another interesting fact is that living in Statesville, N. C., is a kinsman of the same name and of the same lineage, but with a reputation ever more extended than that of the Vice Presidential candidate.

While unknown to popular fame, he is known to botanists, mineralogists, and archeologists of the world over as one of the most accurate authorities on those subjects. He possesses one of the finest private collections of Indian relics in this country. For years he has been in correspondence with the foremost scientific men in these departments, both in this country and in Europe, and classical collections have been made by him for temporary loan to European universities.

The distinguished and scientific kinsman of the possible future Vice-President is described as a gentleman of singular modest bearing, with long silver hair falling to his shoulders, and a face of sweet gentleness and dignity. A correspondent writes that "he looks as if he had come out of an Old World picture. It may be added further that Mr. Stevenson was the discoverer of the North Carolina gem known as Hiddenite.

LABORERS ARE VICTORS.

They Now Hold Possession of the Carnegie Iron Works.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—Everything is now quiet at Homestead, after the serious fighting Wednesday between the locked-out men and Pinkerton detectives employed by the Carnegie Steel Company, in which five workmen and six detectives were killed, and numbers wounded.

The workmen guard the works closely and allow no ingress or egress therefrom.

Hugh O'Donnell and other conservative leaders denounce the action of the mob after the surrender of the deputies as having been brutal and cowardly. To the credit of the great majority of the men who are locked out, it can be said that they had no hand in the assault upon the defenseless men. They did all in their power to protect the men who had thrown themselves upon their mercy. But they were powerless to control the angry mob of foreigners, especially the crew at the risk, and in the assault upon the defenseless men.

Burgess McGuckie addressed the crowd at the risk, and said: "Fellow citizens, I call upon you and each of you to act in an orderly manner. We will not permit any further unlawful demonstrations. All the men will be locked up and not one of them will be allowed to escape. Each one of these 'bums' and 'lousies' who came here to shoot down honest working men will be charged with murder. We will see if the poor people have not equal rights with monopolists who employ and send to their place a gang of murderers and cut-throats."

This address was greeted with cheers. The crowd dispersed, and the mob became more orderly.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles Adopted by the National Convention.

The platform as adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago is as follows:

SECTION 1.—The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles affirmed by Jefferson and proclaimed by Madison on the subject of the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of National defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

SECTION 2.—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian Government upon its Lithuanian and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our National Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of such persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those who are freed from the yoke of the Czar and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

SECTION 3.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the right enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign criminals and other classes of persons who can labor and lessen their wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy.

SECTION 13.—This convention hereby renounces the expression of appreciation of the services of the late President James A. Garfield in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for the widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

SECTION 14.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the public so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the seaboard, and we favor the creation of a bureau of navigation to take charge of the improvement of said waterways until permanent improvement is secured.

SECTION 15.—For purposes of national defense and for the promotion of commerce between the States we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its connection with the Panama Canal as of great importance to the United States.

SECTION 16.—Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the Federal Government has invited the co-operation of all the Powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of the Powers of the invitation for extended and enlarged participation, we favor that they should contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should take such measures as to provide for the maintenance of the National honor and public faith.

SECTION 17.—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the maintenance of common schools as the nursery of good government and they have always been and they should be hereafter, the only basis of the advancement of the Democratic party, which favors every mode of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty, we demand that the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext of State or Federal interference with parental rights or rights of conscience in the education of children in the schools of the Nation. We denounce the attempt to deprive the individual citizen of his rights by the enactment of laws which deprive of the right of suffrage to those who have the right of suffrage.

SECTION 18.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills to make the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and I favor the early admission of all the Territories having necessary populations and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the official records of the Territories of any Territory, together with the Districts of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which they are situated and no person should be eligible for a Federal office in any Territory until such time as he has become a bona fide resident of the Territory or District in which he is situated.

SECTION 19.—We favor legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the credit and stability of the currency and to prohibit the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

SECTION 21.—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws, and we are opposed to any individual rights of the citizen.

SECTION 22.—Upon this statement of principles we are in favor of the adoption of the intelligent judgment of the American people. It is a change of administration and a change of party in order to secure the people the best government possible, and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, of institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful.

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THE DEMOCRATS OF KANSAS.

Whipped by Masked Man.

WILMINGTON, Kan.—The question of endorsing the Electoral Ticket of the People's Party of That State.

TOPERA, Kan.—The question of endorsing the Electoral Ticket of the Democrats of Kansas and which confronts the Democratic State convention which met here to-day, was "Shall we fuse with the People's party?" A resolution was unanimously adopted denouncing the employment of Pinkerton detectives by capitalists in connection with the purpose of destroying organized labor, and expressing sympathy with the widows and orphans of those who fell at Homestead, in defense of what they believed to be the rights of American labor.

The platform endorses the work of the Chicago convention, declares prohibition to be a fraud and failure, and deals with many issues. The fusion question came up on a motion to endorse the electoral ticket nominated by the People's party. The motion was debated at great length, and was finally adopted. Another motion to endorse the State ticket produced another long debate.

Come Southward, Ho.

A poor man can make his little money go further in the South than in any other section of this country.

A man of moderate means can find better opportunities in the South for engaging in business than in any other part of the country.

A manufacturer with limited capital can find better sites, can buy his raw materials cheaper and can make larger profits from his business in the South than elsewhere in the United States.

A man who can command large amounts of capital can find in the South opportunities for investment that will pay him larger returns, than any other section of this country.

WHIPPED BY MASKED MAN.

A White Man and His Wife Near Smithfield Severely Wounded.

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SOME HEADACHE FIGURES.

Mr. Vanderbilt owns over two million acres of land.

The Standard Oil Company holds the title clear to a round million acres of land.

Mr. Diston, of Pennsylvania, is the possessor of broad acres number about four millions.

The California millionaire, Murphy, owns four million acres of land, which is equal in area to the State of Massachusetts.

The Schenley estate owns two thousand acres within the limits of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, from which he draws about \$1,000,000 annually.

There are 21,000,000 acres of United States land owned by foreign noblemen, who are not citizens of the United States, and who are not citizens of the United States, and who are not citizens of the United States, and who are not citizens of the United States.

More land is owned by railroad companies (211,000,000 acres) than would make six States as large as Iowa. Since 1861 no less than 181,000,000 acres of land have been given to railroad companies of which the Illinois Cent has got a subsidy of \$2,500,000.

"Lord" Scully, of Ireland, owns (according to our laws) 90,000 acres of farm lands in Illinois. These lands he parcels out to small tenants, who turn over the bulk of their earnings to their foreign landlord, his income from that source being \$200,000 per annum.

DAVE SHAW'S STORY.

A "Murdered" Man Tells How It Came About.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The fate of Dave Shaw is no longer a mystery. Shaw slipped quietly into the city, with two friends, to seek the advice of C. T. Dill, his attorney, and not a half dozen persons, including those who accompanied him, knew of his presence.

Shaw told the story of the eventful night of May 27th. He was seized by a mob of fifty men, many of them of prominence and influence, and they took him to the woods in a rowl, put around his neck to frighten him into a confession. He was drawn up to a limb a number of times, and lost consciousness. When he regained consciousness he was pulled up a number of times by the thumbs, and later was tied to a tree and unmercifully beaten with a leather trace. Still he made no confession, and the mob started to take on Reedy river, telling him they would drown him. They lit a lantern and gave it to him to carry with him through the woods.

The mob had dwindled considerably, and when a deep gully was reached Shaw threw his lantern into it and ran. He was familiar with the surroundings, and escaped, not one of a shower of bullets hitting him.

He stayed in a swamp two days, and then went to Belton and to Toccoa, Ga., where he remained until last week, when he returned. He has since been staying with a relative, twenty-four miles below here, in this County. He does not want even to go to Laurens jail, as he fears he will be killed. It is not known what his friends will advise him to do.

THE TIGER GROWLED.

From the Courier-Journal.

In connection with the Chicago Convention a good story is told on Mr. Charles P. Weaver, President of the Blue Diamond Club. It is not only vouchered by several veracious Louisville gentlemen, but is also admitted by the victim himself.

Placed upon the counter of the Auditorium Hotel bar was a savage-looking tiger which the Tammany contingent had borrowed from a well-known Louisville liquor dealer who was in Chicago at the time. Into this seductive retreat strolled Mr. Weaver with a fair following. The sight of that tiger acted upon him as the lighting of a red flag before a ferocious bull.

Taking off his Cleveland badge, Mr. Weaver boldly and audaciously shook it under the nose of the brute, saying: "Oh, yes, you old sport; you old rascal, this is the thing with which we will pull some of the fine teeth in November."

Just at this critical moment the bartender reached behind him, ostensibly for a glass, and in so doing pulled a string connected with the Tammany emblem. Realistic as life the jaws of the beast opened wide and the eyes seemed to glare more fiendishly. "Wouff! Wouff! r-r-r-uh!" were the sounds emanated in that sepulchral, awe-inspiring, rough character of the "man-eater." Mr. Weaver leaped high and far enough to make the building quake when he came down with all his ponderous weight. The frantic yells greeting the performance seemed to him, in his dazed condition, to be the warning cry of a rescuing party. It cost him \$7.50 to take the first Tammany degree.

When at dinner some hours later he was asked if he had been really frightened, and he candidly replied: "I pledge you my word, I was nearly scared to death. It was so threatening and unexpected that it for an instant took my wit away."

LETTER FROM SECRETARY OF NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS STATE ALLIANCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 16, 1892.

Editor National Economist: At your request of the 10th I write you. The next annual session of the North Carolina Farmers State Alliance will be held in Greensboro, N. C. on the second Tuesday in August, which is the 9th day of the month. It is to be one of the most important sessions that this body has ever held on account of the political situation of the country. No true, better Alliance men live in the United States than the members of the North Carolina Farmers Alliance. But thousands of our people are so poor they are not able to pay their dues, have not a dollar of money to pay for anything, but are under the "mill rocks" of oppression, caused by our present financial policy. At a conference of delegates from each county Alliance on May 17 in this city, thirty-one counties endorsed the St. Louis conference platform, four endorsed the Ocala demands, and one not represented in this conference. An official report is being made now by the sub-Alliances upon the platform.

North Carolina stands solidly at the front on these demands. It is one time in the history of this country that the political boss cannot control the voters. Every Alliance man is an independent thinker, and not only a thinker but a talker and a worker; and the rural population, whether members of the Order or not, are being educated on these same lines, and are generally standing solidly by the "shoulder" with the brethren. The office seeker cannot straddle the fence in this campaign.

Never have I seen so much gloom over the land as has been caused by the death of President Polk. Never have so many tears been shed over the death of any man in our borders. Can we ever get another as true, as pure? No one I can can fill his place. Yours fraternally,

W. S. BARNS.

A Great Cotton Fire at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—B. B. & R. Knight's mammoth storage warehouse at River Point, together with 6,700 bales of cotton and 1,000 pieces of cloth, was burned in the night. The loss is estimated at \$350,000.

The fire broke out in the morning at 4 o'clock. The fire was caused by a gas stove in the warehouse. The fire spread rapidly and in a few minutes the warehouse was in flames. The firemen were unable to control the fire, and the warehouse was completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$350,000.

A New Role for Girls.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The State Chronicle of this city makes a new departure. Its city delivery of papers are now made by girls, the newsboys being succeeded by the newswirls. Forty girls applied for the positions, in response to an advertisement inserted in the "Chronicle." They were promptly and carefully. Score one for the girls.

The girls were selected by the Chronicle and they are now making a new departure in the city. They are carrying papers to the homes of subscribers, and they are doing a good service. This is a new role for girls, and it is one that should be encouraged.

Adopted a Young Girl.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—C. I. Willes, a young white man from Florence, was arranged before Trial Justice Britton charged with abducting a young girl from Charleston and inducing her to lead an improper life. He was surrendered by Justice Britton to an order from United States District Attorney Lathrop, who desires his testimony in an important case in the Federal Court. He will be kept under strict surveillance until such time as it will be expedient to examine him. The case elicits great excitement and indignation wherever it is known.

The young girl was found in the arms of Willes, and she is now being kept in a place of safety. The case is expected to be tried in the Federal Court.

During Moonshiners.

RALEIGH, N. C.—A distillery was seized in Chatham county and was put in the depot there for the night by a deputy collector. It belonged to Jap Johnson and the latter and his friends, found their way into the warehouse and took away the still.

The distillery was found in a remote part of the county. The sheriff and his men went there to seize it, but they were met by Johnson and his friends. A fight ensued, and the distillery was destroyed. Johnson and his friends were taken to jail.

Four Lives to Be Charged to the Keroseene Lamp.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Annie Suterwick and her three children were suffocated in a fire this morning at their home. The fire, which was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, had kindled such a heavy fire that the flames could not be extinguished. It was impossible to rescue the inmates.

The fire broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning. The family was sleeping, and they were all killed. The cause of the fire was a kerosene lamp that had been left burning unattended.

Utah People Angry Because Carey and Warren Voted Against the Silver Bill.

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