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

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NO. 21.

ALLIANCE COLUMN.

Eulogy In Verse of President L. L.

Some Staggering Figures For Farmers and Laborers to Read.

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

PRESIDENT L. L. POLK.

Sourn for the foremost brave, Polk, of immortal name, Worthlest to lead us on. Weilding truth's sword of flam-Honored by honest men. Hope of the humblest men,

Struck in thy manly prime-Working men weep for thee, Leader of love sublime, Fighting to diseuthrall, Brother endeared to all-Earth felt a giant fall When the blow came.

Tyrants rejoice o'er thee.

Millions commanding when

God called him home.

Philip of Macedon, Hero of phalanx fame, And his yet greater son. Joining the spears became Captains invincible Greater thy work we tell.

Fell in "the gates of hell,"

Kings to cast down Phalanxes leader of Millions with ballots blest, Wise as the Greeks, shall move, Spirit of thine impressed. Joined against tyranny. Fighting till all are free

Thou, from thy heights shall see

Justice enthroned -George Howard Gibson. Lincoln, Neb. June 14th

SOME HEADACHE FIGURES.

Mr. Vanderbilt owns over two million

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

Mr. Disston, of Pennsylvania, is the

possessor of broad acres number of about The California millionaire, Murphy, owns four million acres of land, which is equal in area to the State of Massachu-

acres within the limits of Pittsburg and

draw \$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, owe no allegiance to the government, and spend their money elsewhere.

More land is owned by radicad companies (211,000,000 acres) than would make six Sta es as large as Iowa. Since 1861 no less than 181,000,000 acres of land have been given to rai road companies of which the Illinois Central got a subsidy of 2,500,000 acres.

"Lord" Scully, of Ireland, owns (according to our laws) 90,010 acres of farm lands in Illionis. 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.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY OF NORTH CARO LINA 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 session that this body has ever held on account of the political situation of the country. No truer, 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, ninety one counties indorsed the St. Louis conference platform, four indorsed the Ocala demands, and one not represented in this conference. An official report is being made now by the sub Alliances upon the

North Carolina stands soldly 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 those same | ly restored for the speaker to proceed. lines, and are generally standing shoulder to 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 dur borders. Can we ever get another as true, as pure? No one I fear can fill his place. Yours fraternally, W. S. BARNES.

Sec Treas N. C. F. S. A.

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 Knights are the largest cotton manufacture s in the country, and opera e half a dozen mills in the valley. A great deal of th ir raw material and product were stored in the destroyed building.

Daring Moonshiners.

RALEIGH N. C .- A distill ry 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.

GENERAL WEAVER IT IS. | everything within reach. The banners

Nominated By the People's Party on First Ballot.

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

report that there were no contests and 1,-400 delegates had filed their credettials. 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, ratified with a yell, and Chairman Loucks on being presented received an enthusisstic welcome. He is a one-legged veteran and supported himself on his crutches. Loucks announced, amid applause, that he would dispense with 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 harmony that prevailed. There were no slates fixed up for the convention; the nomines 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 seldiers who wore the blue and the grav to the two thousand or more of vacant seats, but it was defeated on the ground that it would be a of Omaha, who had retained the vacant seats. The committee on resolutions reported a resolution authorizing the chair to appoint a committee of three to seek redress from the managers of those Western roads that had failed to give special rates to the delegates from the far west, but this was antogonized by delegates from California and Montana. The former said that the roads had been asked for special rates, the same as given to Republican and Democratic conventions: that they had been 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 vas a signal for a g eat demonstration, the e tire audience The Schenley estate owns two thousand rising and cheering heartily. After more debate the resolution was so amended as Alleghany cities, from which the heirs to instruct the chair to appoint a com mittee of three to prosecute the offending roads before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and in this form it was passed by a large majority. At 12 o'clock it was 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. Guither. Florida-S. S. Harvey, P. I. Jenkins, F. H. Lytte.

Georgia-George H. Turner, C. H. Ellington, J. F. Brewn. North Carolina-W. R Lindsay, Thomas B. Long, S. Otho Wilson South Carolina - -

Tennessee - W. H. Gynne, I. K. Taylor, W. E. Wilkes. Virg nia-J. H. Hobson, Mann Page,

8. I. Newberry. At the afternoon session, while waiting for a committee to respond, a Kansas quartette brought down the house with a campaign song, with the refrain, "Good | they would drown him. They lit a lan-

bye, old parties, good bye.' As the committee on platform was not ready, accordingly W. R. Lamb, of Texas, moved that the convention readopt the St. Louis platform and pro-

ceed 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 uprearious, by 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 Cator, of California, was presented and commenced to read the preamble. The enthusiasm increased tenfold when the speaker read a declaration to the effect by several veracious Louisville gentlethat the time had come when the rail- men, but is also admitted by the vicroads would run the people, or the peo- tim himself. ple the railroads, and it was a couple of

minutes before order could be sufficient Branch, of Georgia, moved the adoption of the preamble, and it was adopted by a rising vote with more cheering. Cator 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 and telephone systems, and were repeated when the resolution was finished. The entire preamble and platform were put to another vote and adopt-

boisterous enthusiasm. Gen. James G. Field, of Virginia, was

THE THIRD PARTY STANDARD-BEARER.

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.

committee, was lifted upon the shoulders and he candidly replied: "I pledge you of a stalwart Texan and carried around | my word, I was nearly scared to death. the hall, while men, women and children It was so threatening and unexpected Gen Rufus Barringer, Judge Dick and shouted themselves hoarse and waved that it for an instant took my wits away."

designating the locations of the various delegations were lifted high in the air, a portrait of George Washington being attached to the one of Virginia, and several of the banners were carried to the platform and uplifted over the chairman's head. Meanwhile every one of the 10, 100 souls in the great coliseum shouted and

frenzy, stripped themselves of coats, and in some cases their vests, so that their limbs would be more free. As if by magic OMAHM NEB. - The first People's Party Convention opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. McCreedy, of South Dakota. From the committee on credentials came the powering that even the big bass drum would not penetrate it.

When the demonstration had been going on for fifteen minutes the chairmen as chief secretary The elections were of the various State delegations took possession of the State banners and headed by a fife and drum band proceeded to march around the hall, making the complete circuit a half dozen times over. On he second round an American flag was this time bearing their share. Numerous mottoes were resurrected from the anteroom and sandwiched in between the banners. One read, "What is home without a mortgage?" Another "The people will be damned no longer." White haired, feeble men tottered around with a flag on each shoulder; fathers lifted their little ones, pickapack, and put a flag in their hands. A mother wrapped her babe of four months in a silk flag, and followed in line. Somebody found a tin pail and it was hoisted upon the Texas banner, a reminder of the Gresham tinpail campaign in Chicago in 1888. One of the reated on the ground that it would be a wiolation of the contract with the citizens darkey on his shoulders, and carried him lt may be added further that Mr. Stevored man and brother waved the stars and | Carolina gem known as Hiddenite. stripes in one hand and a picture of Gresh

> The band, marshalling its forces in front IFHE DEMOCRATS OF KANSAS. of the platform, started the familiar strain of "Yankee Doodle," alternating to "Dixie," and the throng giving its throat | Endorse the Electoral Ticket of the vent kept time with its thousands of hands and feet. It was a demonstration that entirely eclipsed the memorable Blaine furor at Minneapolis in point of enthusiasm, noise and striking situations as well as in point of the number of those partici-

The convention then adjourned to 8 At the evening convention, on the first ballot, Weaver was nominated for Presi-

DAVE SHAW'S STORY.

A "Murdered" Man Tells How It Cama 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 | ed another long debate.

Shaw told the story of the eventful night of May 27th. He was seized by a mob of fifty men, many of them of prom inence and influence, and was taken into the woods and a rope 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 a lake on Reedy river, telling him tern 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 the 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 counection with the Chicago Convention a good story is told on Mr. Charles P. Weaver, President of the Bandanna Club. Its truth is not only vouchet for

Placed upon the counter of the Audi-

torium Ho el bar was a savage-looking tiger which the Tammany contingent had borrowed from a well-knewn 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 flaunting 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, saving: "Oh, yes, you old sport; you old rascal," this is the thing with which we will pull some of the e fine teeth in November." ed by acclamation, amid another scene of Just at this critical moment the partender reached behind him, ostensibly for a glass, and in so doing pulled a string connominated for Vice President on the first | nected with the Tammany em lem. ballot, the vote standing Field 733, Terrell | Realistic as life the jaws of the beast opened wide and the eyes seemed to glare more fiend shly. "Wouf! W-o-u-f!! r-rr-uh!!!" were the sounds emanated in James B. Weaver was born in Dayton, that sepu chral, awe-inspiring cough characteristic of the "maneater." Mr. Weaver leaped high and far enough to make the building quake when he came down with all his ponderous weight. The francic vells greeting the performance

many degree. When at dinner some hours later ha Branch, of Georgia, chairman of the | was asked if he had been really frightened,

seemed to him, in his dazed condition,

to be the warning cry of a rescuing party.

It cost him \$7.80 to take the first Tam-

STEVENSON'S NAMESAKE.

Another Adlai, Great in Botany, Mineralogy and Archæology.

From the Washington Post.] One of M. Stevenson's ancestors was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration roared and cheered, and hundreds ofo ther- of Independence. He has a number of wise cool-headed delegates, seized with a kinspeople residing in Wilmington, Charlotte, Statesville, and elsewhere in North Carolina, and they bear a remarkable resemblance to him. Especially is this hundreds of stars and stripes made their true of Mr. J. C. Stevenson, a prominent appearance all over the hall, while one of citizen and leading merchant of the city mmense size was borne up to the plat- first mentioned, as well as of the Hon. F form and waved in triumph above all. A B. McDowell, late Mayor of Charlotte. towering Georgian actually climbed on top | Were the latter gentlemen to walk into of the table. The band struck up the "Star | the Post Office Department this morning, Spangled Banner" but the din was so over- the clerks would rush around him to offer their congretulations, so striking is his resemblance to the ex-Assistant Post-

master General. Another interesting fact is that living in Statesville, N. C., is a kinsman of the same name, and this Adlai Stevenson has a reputation ever more extended than that of the Vice-Presidential candidate. While upknown to popular fame, he is known to botanists, mineralogists, and attached to every banner, and the howls archaeologists the world over as one of and cheers took a fresh start, the women | 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 singularly 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 up to the speaker's stand, while the col- | .enson was the discoverer of the North

People's Party of That State.

TOPEKA, KAN .- The question of paremount importance to the Democrats of Kansas and which confronts the Democratic State convention which met here o-day, was "Shall we fuse with the People's party?" A resolution was unanimously adopted denouncing the employment of Pinkerton detectives by cap talists as a heinous crime for the purpose of destroying organized lobor, 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. ers 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 indorse the State ticket produc-

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 en- of driving them out of the neighborhood . gaging in business than in any other The Messenger's informant says Thomppart of the country.

A manufacturer with limited capital can find better sites, can buy his raw materials cheaper and can make larger prof- he makes an effort to walk. Across his its from his business in the South than shoulders the flesh is terribly lacerated, 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 onnortunities the world can offer

A Mayor Arrested for Fast Driving.

ASHEVILLE, N. C .- A warrant was sworn out Friday for the arrest of Mayor C D. Blanton, for violating the ordinance against fast driving. The mayor has a fine horse, and wishing to try his speed, it is said, ordered the policemen to clear South Main street. This was done and the mayor then put his driver in the buggy and had him drive through the street. The gait at which the horse was driven was so plainly in violation of the law that Thos. A. Jones, lawyer, swore out a warrant for Mayor Blanton's arrest. The effair has caused a sensation, as such a thing has probably rever before been known here.

Abducted a Young Girl.

CHARLESTON, S. C.-C. I. Willes, a young white man from Florence, was arrainged 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 expenient to examine him. The case elicits great excitement and in dignation wherever it is known,

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 newsboy being succeeded by the newsgirl. Forty girls applied for the positions, in response to an advertisement. It is alleged that the girls are more prompt and careful. Score one for the girls.

Ine Religion of the Four.

In the pending campaign all four of the political candidates are Presbyterians. Mr. Harrison and Gen. Stevenson are active members of the Presbyterian church. while Mr. Claveland and Mr. Whitelaw Reid are regular attendants upon Presbyterian ministrations. Herald.

On Guilford Battle Ground.

GREENSBORG, N. C .- From eight to ten thousand people attended the celebration of the battle of Guilford C H. Judge Walter Clark was the crator of the day Oth r speakers wer Judge McCorkle. Major Guthrie.

LABORERS ARE VICTORS.

They Now Hold Possession of the

Carnegie Iron Works. HOMESTEAD, PA .- Everything is now uiet at Homestead, after the serious fighting Wednesday between the lockedout 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 female portion of it. Had it not been for the wild demonstrations indulged in by the women, who called upon their husbands and soms to avenge the killing of the workmen who were shot by the Pinkertons, it is probable the latter

would not have been so roughly handled. Burgess McGluckie addressed the crowd at the rink, 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 'beats' 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 cutthreats."

This address was greeted with cheers It had the desired effect, and the mob became more orderly.

WHIPPED BY MASKED MAN.

A White Man and His Wife Near Smithfield Severely Flogged.

Wilmington Messenger.] About six miles from Smithfield, Johnston county, on last Saturday night, a party of men in disguise went to the home of Steve Thompson, a white man, and give him and his wife a terrible

Thompson claims that the men were white and that they disguised themselves by blacking their faces. He states that there were about a dozen in the party, and be pretends that he recognized some of them as his neighbors. He made complaint of these facts before Justice F. C. Hyman, at Smithfield and swore out warrants against one of the wealthiest men in the country and three of his sons. It is said that the motive for the whipping of Thompson and his wife involves

several things affecting their character. It is charged that they are virulent and dangerous people, and that they are fire brands in the community. They are also accused of being of depraved and immoral character and several robberies have been laid to their door. The old woman is said to be a perfect virago and is the mother of three negro children.

All these things the community could not endure and the neighbors whipped the old man and his wife with the idea son received a terrible flogging. The stripes laid acress his back made a mass of sores that cause him to cry out when and it is said his wife's punishment was little lens severe.

SENATORS HANGED IN EFFIGY.

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

OGDEN, UTAH. - United States Sena tors Carey and Warren of Wyoming were hanged in effigy in front of the City Hall here by a throng of citizens indignant because the Senators had voted against the Silver bill. The effigies were hanged to an electric railway wire. In the pocket of the Warren effigy was a paper which said:

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dear Governor, Cheyenne, Wyo.

The passage of the Silver bill was a disappoint ment to us. Am afraid it will discourage our plan if it passes the House and the President should sign it. In that event the 10,000 acres that we are after will cost us double what we are now expecting toget it at. But be hopeful; we may yet beat it. One more year of single gold standard, and we will own the best half of Wyoming. Yours truly, Warren. A paper in the pocket of the Cares

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress:

Whereas, The honest settlers of the State of Wy oming are in open rebellion against the cattle barons of that State, who have a just right to feed their herds upon the crops of the settlers; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the President of the United States to order troops into the State of Wyoming to compel submission of the people.

Resolved, Further, that the honest settlers of the West have no rights which monopoly should respect;

Damn the people!

On ordering the bodies cut down Acting Chief of Police Smith said: With no hostility to the Silver bill, with every friendly feeling for free coinage, and only for the purpose of preventthe bodies cut down.'

In Jail With His Brothers.

ASHEVILLE, N. C .- Sam Whitson. white, of Mitchell county, was arrested here by Sheriff Revnolds, charged with his brothers. Will and Tom, now in jail under sentence of death for a murder committed in Mitchell county, ten years age. When arrested Whitson's satchel hibitory ten per cent, tax on State bank is was searched and found to contain a pair sues be repealed. of revolvers and a large quantity of cart-ridges. The would-be briber now occu-pies a cell adjoining his brothers.

Made Quite a Haul, and Skipped.

NASHVILLE, TENN.-Lester H. Gate, teller, and W. E. Turner, bookkeeper of Saturday night with all the cash on hand, were members of the Y. M. C. A.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. Declaration of Principles Adopted

by the National Convention

The platform as adopted by the Demoeratic National Convention at Chicago is

SECTION 1.—The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do re-National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principals of
the party as formulated by Jefferson and
exemplified by the long and illustrious line
of his successors in Democratic leadership
from Madison to Cleveland. We believe the public welfare demands that
these principals be applied in the
conduct of the Federal Government
through the accession to power of the party
that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these funclare that the need of a return to these fun-damental principles of a free popular gov-ernment, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government

strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.

Section 2.—We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result scarcely less momentous than would resu't from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South, and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshale at every polling place award with than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with Federal power; returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority; the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States; the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." of the Senate."

Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would oligarchy of office holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist op-pression which is inherent in all self-gov-erning communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of the verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States. Believing that the preservation of Republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support or all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity, with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only

to the defeat of the Force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which in the short space of two years has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.
Section 3.—We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Dem-cratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes

of revenue only, and we demand that the

collection of such taxes shall be limited to

the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered. SECTION 4.-Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a Custom House barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people. SECTION 5.—We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worse evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and con-

lation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary. SECTION 6.-The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroad and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic anninstration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we

trol them, together with such further legis-

its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.
We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both ing an obstruction to the street, I order metals must be of equal intrinsic and externational agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintainance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts, attempting to bribe the jailer. Whitson came here and going to the jail offered such coin. We insist upon this policy as the keeper one hundred dollars to release espacially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenceless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency. SECTION 8. - We recommend that the pro-

Section 9.—Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Demo-cratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as Republican conventions, by dele-largely of his President, as in the recent gations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is the City Saving Bank, fled from here last a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratfy amounting to \$11,000. They were not his a noition. We denounce a policy under missed until Monday. It is supposed which Federal office hotiers usure control the men have gone to Mexico. Both of party conventious in the States, and we of these and all other abuses which threaten rescue the inmates.

individual liberty and local self-government. Section 10.—The Democratic party is the SECTION 10.—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances it has aimed to cultivate triendly relations with other Nations and especially with our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irration and bluster, which is liable at any time to confront us with the liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of National defence and to prop-erly maintain the honor and dignity of the

country abroad. SECTION 11. - This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practise! by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran 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 these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of free ion who are struggling for Home Rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

SECTION 12.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping approved for

from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional pau-pers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade Ameri-

workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

Section 13.—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their 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, digraceful and dis-

Section 14. - The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater. When the waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government that such aid should be extended on a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured

Section 15 .- For purposes of National defence and the promotion of commerce between the States we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control 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 general Government has invited the co-operation of all the Powers of the world, and appra-

ciating the acceptance by many of such rowers of the invitation for extended an I the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the National honor and pub-

Section 17 .- Popular education being the

only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government and they have always received the fostering care. of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government. SECTION 18.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the almission into the Juion as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Taritories having necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the gov-ernment of any Territory, together with the Districts of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be per formed. The Democratic party believes in

home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage. Section 19.—We favor legislation by Con gress and State Legisla uces to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and thosa of other hazardous transportation companies and denonuce the inactivity of the Republican party and particularly the Republican Senate for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wageworkers.

SECTION 20, -We are in favor of the en actment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract-convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age. SECTION 21.-We are opposed to all sump-

tuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen SECTION 22. - Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent juigment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, of institutions under which the Republic has grown great and

Says the New York Sun.

The Southern States should encourage white immigration. They can get it in big volume right straight along. Millions of white people can be drawn to the Southern States. The Southern fie'ds and plantations need them; the Southern cities and towes need them. The South would be enriched by immigation, and immigrants can find opportunities of enrichment in the South. The natural 1. sources of the Southerr States are of surpressing plenitude, the labor and capital reeded for the development of those resources can be obtained in abundance. The white population of the South ought to be doubled within a generation, and the doubling of it would quadruple or decuple the wealth of the South within that generation

Four Lives to Be Charged to the Kerosene Lamp.

NEW YORK, N. Y .- Mrs. Annie Brolerick and her three children were suffocated in a fire this morning at their nome. The fire, which was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, had gainsuch headway before the fireman could each the house that it was impossible to