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MR. EUDIE'S CHANGE.

WELL KNOWN REPUBLICAN COMES OUT FOR WHITE SUPREMACY.

Not All White Men Should Vote the Democratic Ticket This Year.—Went to Wilmington and Saw Negro Rule for Himself.—His Ideas Completely Changed.—His Account of His Trip.

Mr. Charles F. Eudie, of this city, who has been a life-long Republican, and has never voted anything but the Republican ticket, has just returned from a trip to Wilmington. Mr. Eudie is not only a Republican, but two years ago was the Republican candidate for constable of Charlotte township against Mr. Irwin (Democrat). He has been a prominent fusionist worker, and was a sincere advocate of the principles of fusion.

Last Wednesday Mr. W. P. Howie and several other Democrats were discussing the situation in Eastern North Carolina, and Mr. Eudie remarked that he was a Republican and a consistent one, but that he believed in white rule as much as any man did; that he had read the reports in the Democratic newspapers about the situation in Newbern and Wilmington, but thought that they were greatly exaggerated. Mr. Howie then told Mr. Eudie that if he would go to Wilmington, and investigate the situation, there, and did not find it as stated, he would pay his expenses there and back, and the following agreement was entered into.

"It is agreed that if upon going to Wilmington there are 17 negro policemen including health officers, 40 negro magistrates and one negro register of deeds, I will vote and work for the Democratic party in the coming election. The expenses to be paid by W. P. Howie. This October 5th.

CHAS. EUDIE.

Witness: W. C. Dowd.
Mr. Eudie then offered to go to Wilmington to see the exact state of affairs there, and said that he would report the situation exactly as it was.

Mr. Eudie left Charlotte for Wilmington on Thursday morning.

Mr. Eudie gives the following account of what he saw in Wilmington:

"In the first place I took a quiet look around town, before I talked to anybody, to see what I could see regarding the negro office holders. After looking around the city for some time I met Mr. W. H. Chadborn, (Republican), the postmaster. I asked him for information about the number of negro magistrates, policemen, etc. Mr. Chadborn said they had nine negro policemen, one sergeant and four sanitary policemen, thirteen in all. He said there were forty negro magistrates in New Hanover county. He did not state the number of negroes in the post-office, but stated that all the clerks who came in contact with the public were white. He is a prominent Republican.

"He then gave an introduction to Mr. French, who is acting as sheriff. Mr. French is acting sheriff and has charge of all the affairs of the office. I went to see him, and he approved what Mr. Chadborn had said. He stated also that there were four magistrates in the city who did the principal work of the justices of the peace in the county and that each one of these had a negro deputy. Mr. French stated that he had a deputy who was a white man. He did not state anything regarding negro deputy sheriffs. He is prominent Republican.

"Postmaster Chadborn said the city was divided into two schools districts, with three committeemen for each district. The board sits together when they meet. There are two negroes and four whites on the board. They have control of all the public schools, both white and colored."

"While in the sheriff's office I met the chief of police. He said he had, when the negro policemen were first appointed, given them certain beats in sections of the city, but found this didn't work well and now they range around where they please. He says they do not interfere with the arrest of a white party unless it is necessary. He said the people of Wilmington liked the negroes better for sanitary policemen than they did the whites. He is a strong Republican.

"After leaving the sheriff's office I went to see Mr. W. H. Bernard, editor of the Star, one of the leading newspapers. He showed me a copy of the following resolutions passed by the Wilmington chamber of commerce:

"Be it resolved by the chamber of commerce, that the political situation in this city and county is a menace to the peace and order of the community, in which property has no protection and the life of the citizen no security; that the feeling of unrest and apprehension following upon an incompetent public service which, while it exacts tribute in taxes, offers no immunity from danger to the property or person of the citizen, is detrimental to every business interest, arrests enterprise, hampers commerce and repels capital which might otherwise find investment in our midst. That such commercial stagnation and social disorder are the logical outcome of a government in the hands of corrupt and incompetent men, whose authority fails to inspire fear in the worst element of our population as it does to command the respect of our best citizens; that this lawless and wholly irresponsible element, fortified by the consciousness that the authorities are either impotent or unwilling to impose restraint upon them and protect life and property, convert liberty into license, perpetuate outrage on every hand, disturb the peace of the community and offer indignities to our white women which have culminated in instances of personal violence to our women on our streets, and in an attack on the virtue of the womanhood of our southland by the negro editor of infamous Daily Record.

DRIVEN AWAY BY NEGROES.

A Baltimore Lawyer Writes a Letter About His Prospecting Tour Through Eastern North Carolina and What He Saw.

The following self-explanatory letter has been received by Mr. John M. Julian, chairman of the Rowan Democratic executive committee from Hon. C. Fred Ausland, a lawyer with offices at Baltimore and Cambridge, Md.:

"CAMBRIDGE, Md., Oct. 10, 1898.
"Jno. M. Julian, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
"DEAR SIR:—Last August a Swedish gentleman and myself made a trip through Eastern North Carolina with the object in view of making said State our home. That we meant business is easily proved by correspondence with private parties, industrial agents and railroad companies previous to our trip. We even had rates for our household furniture. At one time I contemplated moving without making any personal investigation, as from all descriptive matter received by me everything seemed inviting. The gentleman with me represented a large capital which he intended to invest, and it was mainly through his influence that I did not leap in the dark, but came on an investigating tour. I am thankful for it now.

"Our first experience was one day spent at Weldon, which at once opened our eyes to something rotten under the surface, as the town, to be such a railroad center, seemed to be at least 30 years behind the times. I made inquiries and soon found that negroes, in a great measure, were in municipal power. Yes, even the old darkey who served us at the table in the station hotel belonged to the city council. In this place, for the first time in my life, I had the experience of mailing a letter at a postoffice managed by a negro postmaster. That a town cannot advance with an unprogressive race as a factor in its community is plain enough.

"Our next stay at Wilson, which we found a very pretty town, had also a gloom over it, which seemed to hang as a dark curtain over the town and its citizens, though we were told that this is quite an educational center and a large place. The sights that met our eyes along the route to Wilmington were something so desolate that I can never forget them. Thousands of acres of land lying idle as a great desert with a few scrubby pines growing over them only waiting for settlers to redeem them, but with no settlers coming as long as they know that negroes hold the positions they now occupy. Those lands could be easily sold to thrifty German and Scandinavian families, who would make them flourish as a garden. But my advice to them now is, 'Stay away!'

"Arrived at Wilmington, we stopped at the Atlantic Cafe, with Messrs. Girschen Bros., and were very comfortably located for making observations without being observed. We went around the town sight-seeing, and found it a most beautiful place and its white population charming. We addressed a few colored men and, in general, received very curt replies. One even went so far as to tell us that before 'we were many days older in Wilmington we would know something.' I walked away wondering what the negro meant.

"After having seen Wilmington we wanted to take a sea bath, and were advised to take a train to Ocean View. We had a delightful bath in the grand ocean surf, but also an experience that stands very prominently in my memory. A burly negro nearly choked a white policeman to death, fighting several white men and frightening women and children. This affray made the impression on me that the police power was not powerful enough to provide protection, or respected enough to cause fear, and that these human brutes could not be controlled but would do as they pleased.

"Sunday we spent a very pleasant day with members of the Hanover Club at Carolina Beach. We soon found upon investigation that the negro dominated over the whites in the eastern section of the State. No one suspected that we had come to the State with the intention of making it our home, therefore we freely received whatever information we sought. With the knowledge we had gained we concluded it would be useless to try and induce white people to settle the lands in eastern North Carolina. We saw many negro policemen in Wilmington. Long ago I made up my mind that I did not want for my family or myself protection from a race that few white men and no white women can trust.

"When I returned to my home I received a letter from an acquaintance in South Carolina, who told me that he had been up to his farm in North Carolina, and that he and his wife would like to go back and live on the farm, but could never do so, as long as North Carolina politics 'are as rotten as they are.'"

"When North Carolina shall have a Legislature with courage to frame such laws as will insure white supremacy I may again think of returning to your beautiful State and try to establish the sea resort town on the Brunswick county coast for our friends in the great Northwest, who do not like to travel way down to the Gulf, on account of distance, yellow fever, etc., when a climate equally desirable, without those disadvantages and dangers, can be found in your State. Our dream of a Florida at the mouth of the Cape Fear river will have to remain a dream as long as you have what I consider worse than yellow fever—negroes guiding your Legislature and municipal bodies.

"Yours very truly,
"C. FRED AUSLAND."

The Rocky Mount Motor tells about a totally depraved Populist up there who says he would vote the fusion ticket if every candidate on it was "as black as the hinges of hell."

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.

Twenty years ago Henry Ward Beecher wrote a letter to his son Herbert, which was not so poetically phrased nor diplomatically expressed as Polonius's oft-quoted advice, but excellent, wholesome and practical admonition, well worth taking note of and following. It ran as follows:

You must not go into debt. Avoid debt as you would the devil. Make it a fundamental rule—no debt, cash or nothing.

Make few promises. Religiously observe even the smallest promise. A man who means to keep his promises cannot afford to make many.

Be scrupulously careful in all statements. Accuracy and perfect frankness, no guesswork. Either nothing or accurate truth.

When working for others seek yourself out of sight, seek their interest. Make yourself necessary to those who employ you, by industry, fidelity and scrupulous integrity. Selfishness is fatal.

Hold yourself responsible for a higher standard than anybody else expects of you. Keep your personal standard high. Never excuse yourself to yourself. Never pity yourself. Be a hard master to yourself, but lenient to everybody else.

Concentrate your forces on your own proper business; do not turn off. Be constant, steadfast, persevering.

The art of making one's fortune is to spend nothing; in this country any intelligent and industrious young man may become rich if he stops all leaks and is not in a hurry. Do not make haste; be patient.

Do not speculate or gamble. You go to a land where everybody is excited and strives to make money, suddenly, largely and without working for it. They blow soap-bubbles. Steady patient industry is both the surest and safest way. Greediness and haste are two devils that destroy thousands every year.

I beseech you to correct one fault—severe speech of others; never speak evil of any man, no matter what the facts may be. Hasty fault finding, and severe speech of absent people, is not honorable, is apt to be unjust and cruel, makes enemies to yourself, and is wicked.

If by integrity, industry and well-earned success you deserve well of your fellow citizens, they may in years to come ask you to accept honors. Do not seek them, do not receive them while you are young—wait; but when you are established you may make your father's name known with honor in halls of legislation. Lastly, do not forget your father's and your mother's God. Because you will be largely deprived of church privileges, you need all the nerve to keep your heart before God. But do not despise small churches and humble preachers. "Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate."

How They Kept Their Pledges.

News and Observer.

When the present fusion office-holders were private citizens, and were appealing to the people for their support, they made solemn promises to secure the strictest economy in public affairs when they were elevated. They all subscribed to this plank in the Populist State platform:

"In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates."

Elected upon such declarations, quite a number of the Populists in the General Assembly sought to carry out their platform declaration and the pledges they had made on the stump. To that end a bill was introduced in the Senate and passed by that body. Why was it killed in the House? The following letter answers the question:

"RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 5, 1895.

"A bill was rushed through the Senate yesterday reducing fees on Lien Bonds, viz: Probate, 10c.; registration, 50c. There is quite a disposition for further reductions. We urge upon you the importance of writing or even telegraphing your representative to defeat this bill in the House. Concert of action is to demand that our fees remain as they are. Please act at once.

"Respectfully,
(Signed.) "D. H. Young,
"Clerk of Superior Court."

"J. J. ROGERS,
"Register of Deeds, of Wake County."

Here was Dan Young and Joe Rogers, elected by promising to reduce fees in order "to keep in sympathy and in touch with the oppressed masses" within three months after their election, organizing their fellow officials "to demand that our fees remain as they are." They were so earnest in this that they begged the clerks and registers to "even telegraph" so that the bill could be "defeated in the House."

Half Has Not Been Told.

Greensboro Record.

Mr. Wm. E. Worth, of Wilmington, was at the Beawto-day. When asked about the political situation in his section, and if the newspaper reports had been exaggerated, he said:

"No, the half has not been told. The city for the past two years has practically been turned over to the negroes. You people in this section cannot realize the situation in Wilmington unless you could come down and see for yourself."

The Eastern North Carolina white men are drawing the color line so closely that they demand the giving of work to "white men who stand by the white man's party." The line is thus drawn on negro labor.

A CHURCH DANCING CLASS.

A Jersey City Pastor Has a Plan for "Beating Satan at His Own Game."

Jersey City Dispatch, 6th.

Another Jersey City clergyman has declared in favor of church dancing and will start a class in connection with his church. He is Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, which has two edifices. One of these is the Tabernacle, the largest church building in the city, and the other is a handsome structure in the fashionable part of the Heights.

Dr. Scudder has arranged with a dancing master, who will begin work on the evening of October 15. Ten cents a lesson will be the fee and the pupils will be expected to learn a dance in ten lessons. The lessons will be given in the "People's Palace Hall," adjoining the Tabernacle, on Henderson street. Any one of good moral character will be allowed to join the class.

The pastor stated to-day that he expected to be severely criticised. Continuing, he said:

"Ours is a progressive church. We believe in beating Satan at his own game. We do our best to beat the saloons by furnishing pool and billiards and bowling for the young men. I believe that in this generation, when the cheap dance hall is to be found on every hand, each Christian young man and each Christian young woman should be taught how to dance properly. It is better for them to dance under the auspices of the church and in sight of the pastor and deacons than to go to the public dance halls, where every form of temptation and vice is to be found.

"We will give the young people an opportunity to dance this fall and winter. There will be dancing at all the church receptions, and special receptions will be arranged so that the young people can get together and dance to their hearts' content, apart from the rabble which attends the public dance hall."

"To my mind there are three limitations which should be placed on dancing. Young people should observe proper hours. Dancing after midnight is unhygienic. A man should hold his partner at a respectful distance. No greater liberties should be allowed upon the floor than elsewhere. The third limitation is to be careful where and with whom you dance. Public halls and dancing pavilions where young women trust themselves to the arms of men they never met before are pernicious in the extreme."

Populist Revolt in Six Counties.

In one of the voting precincts of Dupont county there were seven thousand Populists at the last election. Of these, fourteen have come over to the Democratic party, and two are on the "mourner's bench."

In a precinct in Robeson county in which 55 Populists voted in 1896, 49 of them have announced their intention of voting with the White Man's party in the coming election.—Wilmington Star.

In the Scotland Neck end of Halifax county there were 77 Populists in the last election. Now there are only 6.—Mr. A. Dunn, of Scotland Neck.

This week's County Union (Dunn) publishes cards from ten Populists who have quit the party and will hereafter vote for the party of the white men and the white metal. There are scores of others who have already taken that course in Harnett.

One-half of the Populists in Wilson county have quit the party and will refuse to vote the fusion ticket arranged by party bosses.—C. C. Daniels, chairman Democratic Executive Committee.

There is widespread revolt among the Populists in Nash county. They declare openly that they will not support the fusion with gold-bugs, which has been arranged. They are outraged that McKinley office-holders should dictate the nomination of a Populist candidate for Congress and will not support Jenkins.—Mr. John W. Atwater, Populist Senator from Chatham.

To Young White Voters.

The Newton Enterprise addresses this timely appeal to the young white men who are thinking of casting their votes for the candidates of the negro party and for those who are in league with the negro party:

"To the young white voters of the Populist and Republican parties we wish, in all candor and friendliness to address a special appeal. They had nothing to do with the introduction of the trading system to which their parties have, in the last three campaigns, been committed. Most of them are into the fusion movement now because of the influence of older heads upon them before the degrading tendencies of the systems were apparent; before the terrible consequences following it, to the white people of the East, were made known. No blame yet attaches to them. But with the lights now before them they would be doing a grievous wrong to their race to continue in the Fusion party. We implore them to join hands with the Democrats and help in this election to undo the wrongs that have been fastened upon the white people of the East. There is no humiliation whatever in cutting loose from a party they must see going in the wrong direction. They will be honored for taking the step."

Harassing the Yackins.

Salisbury Sun.

For some time there has been talk of "harassing the Yackins," and it has been known that this river could furnish enough power to run every machine in this part of the State if the harnessing should be done. But none of the harnessers below the Fries power house at Winston, has gotten so far as to start the work.

It seems now, however, that the Yackins is to be harnessed and that this fact means much to Salisbury—one of the benefits we are to derive is an electric light system.

Work on the plant is to begin within sixty days, and it is to be completed within twelve months.

The Baltimore Loan and Trust Company is to furnish the capital. The trust company has a representative here now and he and Mr. Boardman are looking over the city. To-day they visited the factories in regard to furnishing power for the plant.

The power plant to be built at the river will be similar to the Fries electric power house near Winston-Salem.

THE TRUTH STATED.

How Negroes Hope to Amalgamate the Races.

Charlotte News.

Senator Fritchard says John C. Daney is not in favor of intermarriage. Here are some extracts from an article in his A. M. E. Zion Church Quarterly. Read them and see:

"Hundreds of white men said they would die before they would walk up to the polls and vote with negroes, but they do and live. Scores of white congregations have listened with satisfaction to negro preachers who a few years ago would have scarcely been tolerated in the gallery.

"It is no strange thing for a colored gentleman to dine and be entertained in the best white families.

"Colored students go to Yale and Harvard, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania, and if they stand well in their studies or athletic sports or both, become the favorites of their classmates, sometimes visit the families of their fellow students, and at all the alumni dinners and class suppers take their places as anyone else, and these are social relations. Now if these wonderful changes have and are taking place on both sides, and the two races are daily drawn into closer contact under favorable circumstances, why should it be any lack of self-respect in a negro to marry a person of the white race, if that person is his equal? or any regardance on the part of the other, if the negro is worthy? and if now there are found white ladies sufficiently true to their own hearts to brave the social ostracism of their own people and some negro gentlemen with sufficient manhood to do as they please and get married, what may we naturally expect, when the condition of the one and attitude of the other will have so changed as to bring them upon the same financial, educational and social level? Is not our friend's conclusion too sweeping when he says 'no elevation or freedom will produce an admixture of race'?"

"True men and true women of sense under proper conditions find each other's real worth in the affections, the heart, the soul, and not in the color of the skin.

"Desdemona will love Othello though he be a dusky Moor, and her father object, and Romeo will cling to Juliet, notwithstanding the hatred between the families. Shakespeare knew human nature, and those creations of his brain, find their realities in practical life every day. If all the things that have occurred in the personal histories of individuals could be printed, the sentiments that have lived in the breasts of hundreds of men and women of the two races, which have been stifled down by prejudice, could be known, and the emotions that have been awakened in their hearts, that have been crushed out because of popular feeling, could have taken their natural course, we would find that the races are even now much nearer other than many suppose."

Case of Negro Involence.

Statesville Landmark.

Instances of negro involence are not confined entirely to eastern North Carolina. There were two or three examples in Str'ville last Sunday that mark the disposition of some of the colored people. A negro youth, nearly grown, shoved a little white boy whom he met on the sidewalk, and not content with that struck the boy in the back. The boy's mother saw the occurrence and but for the fact that he did not wish to create a scene in the street where a number of people were going home from church, the negro would have received the chastisement he deserved. He has been unable to lay eyes on the negro since then.

Sunday afternoon some colored women met some white youths on a street. One of the women insolently shoved one of the boys into the ditch and then turned loose upon him a filthy tirade of abuse.

The same day a colored woman passing along the street insolently shoved her elbow into the face of a white gentleman who was standing in his yard leaning over the fence.

Grand Barbecue at Salisbury.

Salisbury Sun.

There will be a great time in Salisbury on the 22nd of this month. On that day there is to be a grand Democratic rally and barbecue here, and preparations are being made to accommodate an immense crowd. There will be 2,000 pounds of barbecued meat and the dinner is to be served by one hundred and fifty young ladies and many young men. Among the speakers of the day will be Hon. Chas. B. Aycock and Hon. Jas. H. Pate. There will also be other interesting speakers.

New's Remnant.

Charlotte News.

Mr. E. L. Probst, for many years one of the most prominent Republicans of Mecklenburg county has declared his intention of supporting the Democratic ticket in the coming election. Mr. Probst was in Charlotte to day and stated to a well known politician that he could not realize the fusion theory, and would therefore cast his vote for the Democratic candidate.

Witnesses' Accounts.

A life-long Republican of sixty-seven years of age, who has spent the week that he has been here, and who has seen the Republican party in this State, has been in Salisbury for the last two or three days, and has seen the fusion movement in its infancy. He says that he has seen the fusion movement in its infancy, and that he has seen the fusion movement in its infancy.

GENERAL NEWS.

Special dispatches from Mississippi and Louisiana say that yellow fever is spreading.

Col. Bryan has polled his regiment at Jacksonville and finds that 87 per cent. of them want to quit.

Instructions have been sent to the United States military commission in Cuba fixing December 1 as the date when Spanish control over the island must cease.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has declared constitutional a statute requiring railroads to provide separate, or "Jim Crow," cars for colored passengers.

Special dispatches from Jackson, Miss., say that yellow fever is gaining headway in that State and Louisiana, and that Governor McLaurin and State officials have deserted the capital.

The Atlanta Journal invited the Populists of Georgia back to the folds of the Tribune Saturday. The Augusta Tribune, only Populist daily in the South, Monday advised the acceptance of the invitation, admitting that the Populist party is dead nationally and there is no reason to keep up a separate state organization. All eyes are now turned on Tom Watson.

Adjutant General Corbin on Tuesday furnished the war investigation committee a complete statement of the casualties during the war, which is officially accurate. Deaths from all causes from May 1st to September 30th, inclusive, were: Killed, 23 officers and 257 enlisted men; died of wounds, 4 officers and 61 enlisted men; died of disease, 80 officers and 2,485 enlisted men.

As the result of several conferences between the President and his advisers concerning the disposition of the Spanish not to evacuate Cuba and Porto Rico within a reasonable time, the administration has determined to take a strong stand and expeditious evacuation. A telegram was sent to General Brooks in Porto Rico Friday that Spanish forces must all be out of the island by October 18th. In Cuba the Spanish must turn over all custom houses and surrender all their authority by December 1st, and a demand to that effect will be made within a few days. If the demand be not granted the United States will take forcible possession.

Insulted the Postmistress.

Raleigh Observer.

The Republican postmaster at Clayton recently had a taste of the insolence of the negro that his party has been and is asserting does not exist.

Duncan is the name of the postmaster and his daughter, Miss Duncan, attends to the office. Howard Hancock, a negro who gets his mail at the office, came in the other day and asked if there was a letter for him. On being told by Miss Duncan that there was nothing he grew angry and seemed to consider it the fault of the postmistress that he failed to get any mail. He grumbled for a while and finally grew so insulting that a white man who happened to be in the store where the postoffice is kept could stand it no longer and kicked Hancock out of the house, following up the ejection with a good thrashing. All of which goes to show that others beside Democrats suffer from the fruits of fusion rule.

By Thompson's Mistake.

To the Editor: I see in your issue of the 29th ult. that Dr. O. Thompson proposes to give five dollars to the first Populist who had joined the Democrats. I make this confession, not for the Doctor's money, but for the public to know who I am and where I am. I was one of the first Populists in the State. I worked for the Populist party day and night, resorted to every honorable means for the building up of that party, but when fusion took place I came out and joined the Democrats, and I think if any white man will come down in Eastern North Carolina and see the negro predominance, the result of fusion, and then does not join the Democrats, I am compelled to say he is a man either without conscience or without wit.

J. A. ROBINSON,
Fort Barnwell, N. C., October 5.

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