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THE CAUCASIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By MARION BUTLER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

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To communicate with about ten thousand of the best country people in this section of North Carolina then do it through the columns of THE CAUCASIAN. No other paper in the Third Congressional District has as large a circulation.

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PAPERS.

THE CAUCASIAN, Clinton; Progressive Farmer, Raleigh; Rural Home, Wilson; Farmer's Advocate, Tarboro; Salisbury Watchman, Salisbury; Alliance Sentinel, Goldsboro; Hickory Mercury, Hickory; The Rattler, Whitakers; Country Life, Trinity College; Mountain Home Journal, Asheville; Agricultural Bee Goldsboro; Columbus News, Whiteville, N. C.; The Business Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Capt. A. S. Peace, editor of Alliance Department, Oxford, N. C.

Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

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EDITOR'S CHAIR.

HOW THINGS LOOK FROM OUR STAND POINT.

The Opinion of The Editor and the Opinion of Others which we Can Endorse on the Various Topics of the Day.

Corporations, capitalizing almos a billion dollars, were formed in Chicago alone during the mouth of April. Private business is doomed unless the people act for their own protection.

The Executive Committee of the Farmers' Alliance made their inspection last week of the books of State Secretary Barnes and Business Agent Worth. The volume of business transacted is very great, and this year will be over half a million of dollars.

Certain men and newspapers in this State have raised a fearful howl about the so-called pension plank of the St. Louis platform. They have been using this scare-crow to blind the people while the corporations and bosses have been trying to stock the cards.

Why did the platform committee at the recent State convention refuse to incorporate a plank denouncing pensions, and especially the proposition to pay to union soldiers the difference between gold and depressed paper currency? Such a plank was offered to the committee. We pause for the committee to rise and explain.

If all the gold and silver in the world should be destroyed in an instant, the people would lose nothing except two metals, easily dispensed with. They would have about all the wealth of the world remaining and be much better off because the people would then learn what money really is—a creation of law.—Charleston Advocate.

The Norfolk Landmark (Dem.) says: "The nomination of a farmer Democrat, Mr. Elias Carr, for Governor of North Carolina, and the election of Messrs. Kent and Corbin as delegates-at-large from Virginia to the Chicago Convention show the farmer to be a coming man politically." He is not only going to be the coming man, but the "staying man" after he comes.

How many delegates to the late State convention went on free passes? How many had tickets bought for them? There were over a hundred delegates who failed to get to the convention. They would have been there too if they would have agreed to voted differently. They were not able to go. They were poor but had honest convictions. The reduction of rates given by the railroads was very slight. This bore heavily on the reform delegates. For every man who voted against the interests of the people was there irrespective of rates high or low.

The Charleston Advocate says: "The Alliance has completely captured North and South Carolina." This is not exactly true. The Alliance did not completely capture the State convention in this State, but it was powerful enough to shape nearly the whole course of that body. If the machine politician is satisfied with the result then certainly the people should be. If as great a step toward reform can be won in every fight as was won in this one, it will not be long before the people will again have pure Democracy. But to do this the people must not relax one particle of their interest in public affairs. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Let this be the motto of every reformer!

The majority of the Alliance of this State is in favor of the three planks of the St. Louis Demands, Finance, Land and Transportation. But it was decided that it was not best for the State and the cause of reform to demand that much in this political fight. It is good politics to make a fight on those points that the organization is practically a unit on. And this is the Ocala Demands. In the mean time the organization will go on with its campaign of education on the St. Louis Demands. On whatever principles we are practically a unit at the time of the next campaign, the fight should be made at this point.

Let us as Alliancemen do nothing rash. Let us stand together, and as far as possible in the same party, and continue with unrelenting zeal the fight for reform and honest government. If we will act wisely, the people have never had a finer opportunity to win a complete victory than now lies before them.

A CHAMPION LIAR.

The correspondent who sent the dispatches from Raleigh during convention week, representing the proceedings of a third party meeting as the proceedings of the Alliance conference, is a champion liar. He tries so often to serve monopoly at the expense of the people that he must be a susidized liar. The alliance adjourned sine die on Tuesday night. No political action was taken by that body.

MACHINE POLITICS SMASHED!

When the people rise in their might as they did at Raleigh last week, and smash party machinery into atoms; when they thus assume control themselves, it is safe to predict the professional politicians will have to remain in the back seats to which they have been relegated; and that under a Democratic rule, the State will be preserved.—Henderson Gold Leaf.

FINE POLITICAL OBJECT LESSON.

Whatever may be the result of the difference of views among Democrats in other States, the sovereigns of North Carolina gave their Southern brethren a grand object lesson in harmony and unity last week. The Anglo-Saxon maintains his position as manager of the State, and will emphasize it in November by a large Democratic majority.—Gold Leaf (Henderson.)

THE "MACHINE POLITICIAN" VS. THE PEOPLE.

The Shelby Aurora says:

"The machine politician wanted Governor Holt, but the state convention has acted wisely and patriotically and gave us Elias Carr, ex-President of the Alliance."

We take pleasure in reproducing the above. The political boss and the machine politician has had his day in North Carolina. In the late contest through the primaries and up to the State convention, he found more of the people who knew what they wanted in his way than ever before. He found that his taffy, demagogury and sly political tricks would not work smoothly any longer. He was forced to desperate measures. This showed the people who he was and what he was. And this marks the beginning of his end. If the people will but act wisely, stand together and fight for reform in the same party, they have never had a finer opportunity to purify Democracy and win a complete victory for good government and for humanity.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

"For the above occasion the Richmond and Danville railroad will sell tickets from all first and second grade coupon ticket offices to Chicago, Ill., and return, at one lowest first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 16th to 20th inclusive, limited returning July 28th, 1892."

Why was it the reduced rates like the above was not given to our recent State Convention? If we remember correctly, the railroads had always before given a one-class round trip fare to State Conventions before. It seems that it was the object of the railroads to keep as many men "who were not right" away from the convention as possible. And these hard times, the railroad fare was a big item. There were over a hundred farmer delegates who failed to get to the late State Convention, and at least half of them would have gone if the rates had been reduced one-half. The delegates "who were right" either were able to pay their way, or had free passes furnished them or tickets without cost presented to them. And this is one of the ways the railroads attempt to prevent the will of the people. What a parody on free government, railroads manipulating conventions, and trying to control Legislatures and Congress. Let the people be on the look out. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The Henderson Gold Leaf commenting on the State ticket, says:

"The truth is, that neither party got either man they had stocked the cards for. Both slates were shattered to atoms, and the people, rising superior to political cliques and combines, nominated a ticket which is par excellence, the people's ticket, and one which is freer from reasonable objection than any offered in this or any other State in the last decade. The gentlemen who composed that convention have achieved a great victory for North Carolina, and when the vote is counted in November, they can with pride, lay the spoils of the battle upon their country's altar. It will be a grand object lesson of the "will of the people."

WHERE HE STANDS.

EXTRACTS FROM EX-PRESIDENT CARR'S ANNUAL ADDRESSES TO THE STATE ALLIANCE.

How They Interpret the Generalities, Enlarge the Meaning of the Platform Adopted at the Recent State Convention.

In the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN we said that the man nominated and the views held by him meant more always than the wording of the platform he stood on, and that therefore the nomination of Hon. Elias Carr for Governor meant more for the cause of reform than the strongest platform could if the nominee were opposed to "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." We have frequently asked in what way the platform was interpreted and enlarged by the nomination of Mr. Carr. We answer these questions by quoting from his two annual addresses to the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance. From his address delivered at the fourth annual meeting, which convened at Asheville, we make the following extracts:

Perhaps the most important meeting ever held in this country has been the assembling of the farmer and labor organizations in St. Louis in December last (1889) the necessity for which was foreshadowed by that eminent statesman and jurist, the late Judge David Davis, when he said, as long ago as 1866; "The rapid growth of the corporate power and the malign influence which it exerts by combination on the National and State legislatures is well grounded cause of alarm. A struggle is pending in the near future between the overgrown power, with its vast ramifications all over the Union, and a hard group on much of the political machinery on the one hand, and the people in an unorganized condition on the other, for the control of the government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense anxiety." Never more prophetic words fell from the lips of man! The people, though slow to admit it, had at last been convinced, and three millions of people sent their representatives there to form an alliance against this monstrous iniquity. The unanimity with which the demands set forth by that body were adopted, and the universal endorsement by all the States and Territories after mature deliberation and discussion, should, and I belive, will convince our legislators of our honesty of purpose and determination to accomplish our ends This meeting, national in character as in name, was a magnificent success in obliterating the old lines of sectionalism—a matter devoutly to be wished, and of first importance in securing the necessary national legislation.

* * * * * *

What means these labor organizations? This: That the people see by combination alone can they live. Under a pure system of government forty years ago these organizations were unknown, and there was necessity for them, but to day how different! Every branch of trade has been compelled to organise to save itself from absolute annihilation, and is to be wondered at when we become to learn that the present iniquitous tariff laws, the passage of which was purchased by a few thousand rich manufacturers, have robbed the people and put into the pockets of these same manufacturers no less than nine millions of dollars. Hence it is, that at our city of Washington the protest of a millionaire will override the petitions of millions of working men.

* * * * * *

The acts of Congress in aid of agriculture for the last twenty-five years have been few indeed, compared with those of our rich manufacturers, and the tariff is so manipulated that they (the few thousand) reap the entire benefits. We all know but too well the result of this reign of selfish greed. The small land owners are being pushed to the wall, the larger ones are no longer able to make both ends meet; farms in the North, South, East and West and especially the West, that twenty-five years ago, during the period of the greatest inflation, paid a fair percentage on a valuation of $20 to $40, are now being foreclosed on mortgages for half that amount, and the former owners seeking new fields of employment for a livelihood.

It is a sad commentary on humanity, but nevertheless true, that with an unequal distribution of wealth there is an unequal distribution of social power. The influence of the middle class—the man of moderate means—is no longer felt in the legislative halls of the Capitol; he is being swept away. Wealth is rapidly concentrating, and out of the consequent corruption but two classes are forming—the lordly rich and the beggarly poor. While free to admit that the iniquitous protective tariff has brought about the present depressed state of agriculture by stripping the poor of three-fourths of their natural savings and concentrating a majority of the wealth of the country in the hands of infinitesimally small part of the people, composed of manufacturers, trusts, pools and combines, a repeal alone of this unjust measure would not relieve the present distress. It would not lift a single mortgage. The one thing needful in the present financial condition of the people, is a debt-paying system of finance, in comparison with which all other questions sink into utter insignificance.

* * * * * *

I have dwelt longer upon national affairs, believing that there, in the Capitol at Washington, have originated the farmers' woes, and from that source alone can come the remedy. Let us continue to insist upon our national Congress giving us this much needed relief. History teaches that the withs with which the rich bind the poor can be broken only by fire, sword or bloody revolution. But we have a better method of overturning fraud and corruption in high places. We have free speech and free ballot, and when the wisdom of the acts of the national meeting, like leven, begin to work upon the masses of the people, then, and not till then, shall we have a peaceful and happy solution of all our troubles.

EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESS AT MOREHEAD, 1891.

Officers and Delegates of the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance:

Since last addressing you, as President of the State Alliance, it has been my great pleasure to watch the healthy growth of our Order, and the rapid developement of the principles we have inculcated.

* * * * * *

The unprecedented political upheval of last November was the natural outcome of the doctrines taught by the Alliance, and despite the protests of our enemies, we can take unto ourselves the credit of that more than glorious onslaught. Truly, it was a great work; and well may we feel honored, since it was a most salutary lesson to the greed of capital, the rottenness of government and the ravings of political demagogues. But, though the future seems bright, there is much yet to be done. Indeed, when I view the dangers which even at the present time surround us, I think I may be pardoned for saying that the work seems scarcely yet begun. We are assailed on every hand by demagogues, chiefly those in office, whose sole object is to perpetuate their power, and it matters little by what means they effect their purpose. Some times we see them masquerading as friends of the farmer, but in reality employed by soulless corporations to sow the seeds of discontent among us; and sometimes they are hirelings of the great trunk lines, which, like a gigantic octopus, are slowly but surely absorbing and paralizing what little blood and energy is now left unto us.

We have nothing with which to fight this redoubtable combination save honest hearts, willing hands and that spirit of independence which has ever characterized the husbandman from the time of Cincinnatus even unto our own. I think, then, I do not miss the mark when I say that, as a class, we are patient and willing, much abused and never murmuring, yet when we are aroused, as I now trust you all are, the act bears more than ordinary significance. But what makes this our last resort, if our energies be not united, if we be not a unit in our actions? Shall we profit by the experience of the past? The road to defeat, the road to victory lie equally plain before you. The choice is of vital importance—something must be done. It is no longer a matter of condition—relief must come. Our condition is such that delay would be fatal among us, and the conscious opinion is that relief must come through the legitimate and peaceful channels of legislation. We have held up to the scorn and contempt of honest men the existence of trusts, combines and corporations; but of what benefit has this exposure been to us? The work of robbery still goes on. Why is this? Why have we accomplished so little? The answer is an open secret—it is because the vast majority of the producing class are yet untaught, uneducated, deaf to the appeals of reason and experience, callous to the cry of those who preach the importance of thorough organization. Is it not strange that so many of our fellowmen utterly ignore the very first law—the law of self-preservation—and the fact that a complete and thorough organization is the only safe means whereby we can be assured of our rights? On every hand we hear boasts of our great progress and our civilization, but since good government, "the government of the people, for the people and by the people," the secret of all happiness has not kept pace with the other sciences, we see great reasons for asserting that this boasted civilization is not shared in by the workingman who, here, as the world over, is the pith, the marrow, the backbone of the country. And how is he to share therein, handicapped as he is in the race of life, in the severe struggle for existence? Handicapped by his own ignorance, which he so unfortunately evinces when he assets his opposition to that bill, which now, in anything but a spirit of fairness, is being discussed throughout the country—I mean, of course, the Sub-Treasury—and touching this I do not think it amiss to say we are not wedded to the particular phraseology which now characterizes the bill. We do not pray for the passage of this bill unaltered and undiscussed, for that would deprive us of the opinions and experiences of others; but we are attached, yea, even committed, to the principles involved, and are convinced that only after a full and free discussion can we arrive at a satisfactory solution of the subject. There is precedent sufficient of governments loaning money to the citizen with and without security, and thus is established the power to loan, which is indeed all sufficient. The kind of security does not enter into the case—the government can select what it considers ample and best calculate to relieve the wants of the people. It is unaccountable; indeed, I cannot understand how a man dependent upon the sweat of his brow for his

[Continued on Second Page.]

A WAVE OF REFORM.

REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR., ON DR. PARKHURST'S CRUSADE.

He Says New York Has Been a Safer City for Young Men Since the Inauguration of This Movement—The Reign of the Common People.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Before the regular sermon of the day Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., reviewed again the subject of the crusade against the protectors of vice and crime in New York. He said:

Dr. Parkhurst some time ago bravely sprang into the arena, and with bared head and breast challenged the protectors and defenders of vice and corruption in this city to mortal combat. He began single handed and alone. But he was not long alone. He was slandered, cursed and vilified by the world, the flesh and the devil, and criticised by a few sacred dudes. He justly has today the unanimous moral sentiment of this community at his back.

A wave of moral reform now sweeps our city. It is the hour to strike. Let every man who loves truth and righteousness give now the full weight of his manhood to the cause.

There is no time to discuss points of casuistry involved in any particular methods used in the beginning. Dr. Parkhurst and his supporters have adopted no patent methods. They mean simply by the grace of God to accomplish certain definite results. And they are accomplishing those results.

RESULTS.

It was disclosed that the police department and city government had the power to abate certain nuisances, but would not do it because they were the friends of criminals. This has been proven by the arrest, conviction and sentencing to the penitentiary of two notorious women, without the aid of the police department—but in spite of it. It has been clearly demonstrated that a corrupt city government is the friend and protector of the criminal classes. It has been shown that we pay $5,000,000 annually for police protection. We get it—protection of a certain sort—protection for those who have a pull and pay their hush money promptly.

New York has been a safer city for young men since the inauguration of this movement. There are fewer gambling hells, dives and brothels open in this city today than at any time within this generation. I met a New York gambler in a southern town the other day nearly a thousand miles from New York—business in this city was too dull; he had gone out into the provinces. Let every Christian man and woman in New York and the nation give his unqualified support, moral and financial, to this movement now, and the result will be a regenerate metropolis of the nation.

A REGENERATE CITY.

It must come. New York has wallowed in filth long enough. The day of the Lord is at hand. Let us wash the stain of disgrace from her name that it may no longer be a stench in the nostrils of the people of the state and the nation. Dr. Parkhurst has given us a rallying center. He is a man of spotless life. He is a man of magnificent character. He is a giant in intellect, and in his big heart he carries the burden of a world. He is a worthy leader.

Upon this I congratulate you. Such a leader is half the battle, and yet so great is the cause that the personality of any man engaged in the work is an unimportant incident as compared with the tremendous issues involved. His cry is, "A regenerate municipality." Surely every lover of his city, his home, his God will say, Amen!

The city government bids defiance to the moral sentiment of the community. Mayor Grant has just reappointed Koch as excise commissioner. This fellow was the biggest scoundrel of all the board, the one man of all men who deserved to be kicked into oblivion. He stands indicted for the violation of his oath as commissioner and should be in the penitentiary today. He alone came up to the standard of the mayor and was reappointed.

Let us have an organization of 10,000 young men banded together around this pledge:

"I hereby pledge myself to study the municipal interests of this city and do everything in my power to promote the purity and honesty of its government."

With such an organization the city can be redeemed. A success here will sweep the nation.

THE REIGN OF THE COMMON PEOPLE

And the common people heard him gladly.—Mark xii, 37.

We saw lately that Protestantism during the past twenty years in the city of New York had made a dismal failure, so far as real progress is concerned. We saw that so far from increasing its hold on this great center of modern life, it had not even held the children born into the leading Protestant churches during these twenty years. We simply stated some facts painful and startling that belonged to the history of this period. We cannot but ask ourselves the question, What is the cause of this failure? It seems to me that one of the secrets of our failure lies in the fact that the age in which we have lived for the past twenty years and will live for the next century is the age of the common people—the great masses, the great multitudes. We are now in the first years of the reign of the common people. Power has been gradually descending or ascending, as you may like, from the head of king and prince and aristocrat, until the crown of empire rests upon the head of the everyday unit of society. Science bends its energy toward discovering the secrets of nature that will make the life of the masses richer and better. History now records not the life of kings and princes and armies; but tells us the story of the everyday life of the common people. The eyes of the world are on the great undermasses. All the great novelists of the past fifty years who have swept the heart of the world with power have told the story of the common people.

CONSERVATIVE ENGLAND.

There is just now sweeping over conservative England a wave of enthusiasm in the work of reaching and elevating and saving the great masses of mankind—that is, the world. Christian socialism has received within the past few months a tremendous impetus in England. The objective point of Christian socialism is the salvation of the masses. One thing that has contributed to this more recent movement has been the death in England of a distinguished member of the government who was a millionaire, who made his millions by a monopoly for which the masses of the people paid, and yet who died and did not give one cent back for the benefit of those from whom it all came. The time is coming and now is upon us when the man who is mean enough to die worth millions and give nothing for the alleviation and salvation of the great mass of the people, from whom his wealth derived its value, will be justly cursed, not only by this generation but by all the generations that are to follow. The name of such a man should become the byword of a people's contempt. This conception of the overwhelming importance of the great masses is a result of the teachings of Jesus Christ. As it is the work of Christianity, so it gives the opportunity of the ages to Christianity.

I fearlessly maintain that the church today that does not reach the common people is not a Christian church.

First—Because Jesus Christ is the sum and substance of Christianity. Christianity is not a creed, or a philosophy, or a scheme of ethics, or a theory about the universe. Christianity is Jesus Christ. It is founded upon his unique personality as the incarnation of truth, the message of God to man through man. This being true, the church of Jesus Christ that has the right to his name must be founded on his personality. Jesus himself was of the common people. He was of lowly birth. He was the son of the carpenter. His childhood was passed in this humble home with its lowly surroundings. He was born poor, lived and died poor. The foxes had holes, the birds of the air nests, but he had not where to lay his head. The one title by which he loved to designate himself was not the Son of God, but the *Son of Man.* He mingled with the masses, taught among them, lived with them, lived for them, died for them. The Pharisaic and traditional teacher did not darken the home of the poor and outcast; but the news passed from lip to lip that the great Galilean teacher had been seen in the humblest homes, and the accusation was brought against him that he ate with publicans and sinners.

THE STIFF NECKED GENERATION.

What a startling contrast is this figure of Jesus with the proud Pharisee of his day, or with the prouder Pharisee of modern times! A little child in the south went to church one day with her mother. The preacher was one of those teachers who held his head at an angle of forty-five degrees in the pulpit and out of it. The little girl began to whisper to her mother and her mother said, "You must not talk, my child; this is God's house." She remained through the service in overawed silence. When she reached the street she looked up into her mother's face and said, "Mamma, don't God hold a high head?" I know there are those who believe that this is the attitude of the Most High God toward the world, and that his representatives on this earth to do his work must use this method. But if we take Jesus Christ as the model, the result must certainly be a violent contrast with this idea.

The miracles of Jesus were all miracles of mercy wrought for the benefit of this great, helpless, seething mass. We are told that he looked out upon the moving thousands as they thronged about him and his heart was moved with compassion. His heart was moved to tears as he saw them scattered as sheep without a shepherd. The first sermon that he preached was from this text, "The Lord hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor." When John sent to him to know if he were the Christ, or if he should look for another, his reply was, "Tell John that the lame walk, the blind see, and that the poor have the Gospel preached to them." He was popular with the masses of the people. They followed him, they thronged him, and his enemies did not dare molest him during the three years of his ministry, because of their fear of the people. Again and again we are told that they did not lay hands on him, because they feared the people.

A RANK SUNFLOWER.

I would like to know if anybody in New York would hesitate to lay hands on the average modern preacher for fear of the people? Upon the other hand, the people as a rule would gladly aid in his arrest and persecution. This is a startling fact, but it is a fact. The editor of such papers as the New York Sun understands this only too well. His choicest rascality is to slander and vilify Protestant ministers. The reason of it is that the average Protestant minister finds no sympathy with the great heart of the masses of the people. Hence he lies and slanders and vilifies with the utmost impunity.

The life of Jesus was spent in the supreme work of ministering to the wants, the needs and aspirations, the weaknesses and the sins of this great, dark crowd. As he passed through the country, men small of stature climbed into trees that they might see him and speak a message to him as he passed. The crowds thronged him by the sea until it was necessary to push out into a boat that he might have room to speak to them. He stood by the gates of the city and healed the sick who were unable to find a physician. He died for them and because of them. His final arraignment of the Pharisees was the cause of his execution. From his lips, gentle with a thousand messages of love, there poured that terrific arraignment of the scribe and Pharisee as hypocrites and sons of hell. Never from the lips of man did such invective pour. His words cut to the very marrow of the bone. They could not forgive him. They determined to use all their power to destroy him, and they succeeded in accomplishing his downfall. But when he died the last vestige of the traditionalism which separated the people from the God of the people was destroyed. The veil of the temple was rent in twain and the holy of holies laid bare, so that the great mass who had not dared to look upon the shining altar, save through the person of the high priest, were now invited to come boldly into the very presence of their father, their friend, their loving Saviour, and make every want, every wish, every aspiration known. The last grand commission of Jesus Christ was worldwide. The doctrine of election which he taught was the election of his people to a purpose, and that purpose was the salvation of the world. "Go," was his command, "go into all the world, preach the Gospel to the whole creation."

[Continued on Second Page.]

NATIONAL DEMANDS OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION OF AMERICA, AS ADOPTED AT ST. LOUIS IN 1889.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Whoever shall secure the nomination at Minneapolis must first make his peace with James G. Blaine.

It is now evident that there is danger to Harrison, but the exact measure of peril cannot yet be estimated.

The People's Party National Convention meets in Omaha, Neb., on July 2nd instead of the 4th.

New Hampshire has instructed its delegates to the National Democratic Convention to vote for Grover Cleveland.

It is claimed by several gentlemen that Vilas will be the nominee of the national Democratic convention if Cleveland is not.

The President has announced at a Cabinet meeting that if the nomination depends upon the Southern votes he will not accept it.

Iowa democrats will present the name of Governor Boies to the National Democratic Convention for the nomination as President.

An intimate friend of Senator Carlisle says that his nomination for the presidency is far from an improbability. His friends have been quietly but intelligently at work, and, in case of a contest between Hill and Cleveland, claim he will be the heir. He is, they claim, intellectually the peer of any Democrat, is popular in the West, has made no blunders, and is square on the tariff issue.

PERSONAL POINTS.

It is said that Garza, the Mexican Revolutionist, is again stirring up the people along the Mexican frontier.

Ex-Speaker Reed, who is frequently seen on a bicycle in Washington, rides the biggest upright wheel in the State when at his home in Portland, Me.

Fifteen Presidents wore smooth faces, four wore beard and mustache, two wore side whiskers, one wore beard and side growth, and one wore mustache alone.

The marriage of Mr. A. J. Dula, of Old Fort, and Miss Lillian Howard Folsom, of Salisbury, is announced. The bride is a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

Queen Victoria is only 4 feet 8 inches in height, yet she is said to be regal sovereign in her bearing.

Prince Bismarck's profits from yeast alone are said to have exceeded $30,000 last year.

Associate Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan have agreed to serve as arbitrators on the part of the United States in the Bering sea controversy.

According to Gen. Tracey's calculations Mr. Cleveland will lack only about ninety votes to secure the nomination.

JUSTICE VS. POLICY.

The moment that justice is sacrificed to party interests or individual, so doing becomes factious; for justice being the grand object of the law of the constitution of the state itself, the party sets itself above these, makes itself its own object, while a party can have no right to exist except so far as it is formed for the public good.—Political Ethics, Leiber (Woolsey) p. 175.

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