THE CAUCASIAN.
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By MARION BUTLER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

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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.

We see several, indeed more than several papers in this State are publishing paragraphs like the following:

"The Richmond and Danville railroad has been placed in the hands of a receiver by Judge Bond of the U. S. Supreme Court. Here is this splendid system of Railroads managed by expert railroad men, that have failed to make it renumerative, and yet the advocates of the St. Louis platform declare that a set of politicians can make the railroads pay for themselves every fifteen years. Comment is unnecessary.

It is a pity that the readers of these papers must be cursed with so much misrepresentation, which it is charitable to say is the result of ignorance. What do these papers know about the business of the R. & D. railroads or rather the West Point Terminal Company? Do they know anything about its capital stock, real values, dividends and late business transactions? Do these papers know that the company applied to Judge Bond to appoint a receiver for their benefit? Do they know why a receiver was asked for? We suppose they do not, for certainly they would not wilfully try to mislead the public.

Dr. Kingsbury is again harping on what he is pleased to call "wildcat money and pawn broker shop bank business, etc." Unless the book learned doctor knows more about the Sub-Treasury than we do, we have a right to ask the loan of his ears and he cannot be fair and refuse. For the benefit of the Doctor and others, we make the following plain and concise statement, which any one with a very small amount of book learning, a fair amount of common sense and a large amount of the spirit of fairness and justice, cannot fail to understand and appreciate.

Now what we demand of the government is simply this, that it treat the business men, the farmers, laborers and all legitimate producers of wealth as generously as it has treated its few non-productive pets, the bankers. Indeed we do not ask as much as they do. Let us have money at 2 per cent. as in their case. We are willing to pay just double the interest or "tax" if you choose to give it that name, that they do. Besides this we ask for no interest on our security, while the national banker does get interest on his bonds. We do not ask that our security be exempt from taxation, while the banker's security is exempt. We do not to borrow from the government at 2 per cent. in order that we may lend it at from 6 to 20 per cent. and as much more as we can get, as the bankers do. On the contrary we want it that we can invest in productive industry, develope the country, give employment to the millions who need it and thus minister to legitimate industry and help up suffering humanity. Yet they tell us this would be unconstitutional. Well probably it would be contrary to the banket's constitution, or the constitution as they see it, but it would not be contrary to the constitution that grows out of the natural rights of man, or the fundamental principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, or the principle of equal rights to all. It would not be contrary to the constitutional right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as granted to us by our patriotic forefathers and by our Heavenly Father himself.

ELECTION OF ELECTORS BY DISTRICTS.

Michigan has been a Republican State. The Democrats for the first time in many years had control of the last Legislature. They passed what is known as the Michigan Electoral Law. This law provides that instead of choosing presidential electors on a general ticket, as the custom has been in all the States, two electors only shall be chosen by the State at large and the remainder by congressional districts, each of the twelve districts into which the State is divided by the new apportionment law choosing an elector for that particular district.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has just decided that the law was constitutional. But there could not, it seems to us, have been any doubt on that point. The framers of the constitution no doubt intended that electors should be elected in that manner. Exactly this system was in vogue in Massachusets from the first presidential election for many years; in fact we in this State elected the electors by districts up to 1811, and in several other States the same method was employed until well on in the present century, New York not changing until 1829 and Maryland not till after the election of 1832. At different times and in different States other methods of choosing electors have also been used besides either the district or the general State ticket system.

All these various schemes were entirely legal under that clause of the Federal constitution which provides that each State shall appoint its presidential electors "in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct."

We rather like the District Elective System and would be glad to see it returned to every State in the Union. It would come nearer expressing the voice of the people and prevent much corruption in pivotal States. Then too it would rob pivotal States of their undue influence in National Conventions. A return to this system would be almost as Democratic as the election of the President by a direct vote of the people.

THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

The New York Herald publishes the following as a leading editorial on the day Cleveland was nominated:

The fight against Mr. Cleveland in the Chicago Convention is not based on personal prejudice, but on political principle. His opponents are unwilling to take any more risks in the coming campaign than are absolutely necessary. They believe that Mr. Cleveland will not insure victory, but endanger it.

The Convention seems to be an assembly of sentimentalists and political level headiness is conspicuous by its absence.

It is not a matter in which the display of sentiment or the ambition of rhetoric should have any place whatever, neither is it a matter in which private animosities or factional feuds should have a determining influence, for the Democratic party is supposed to be seeking the welfare of the people, and that alone. Cold, hard, undeniable facts are the raw material out of which the nomination ought to be forged.

We have nothing to say either for or against Mr. Cleveland personally. All that is aside from this controversy. Is he the strongest man from a purely political standpoint to lead the party in one of the toughest fights of this generation? There is no doubt that he is an honest man as politicians go, or that he is a very agreeable companion on a fishing trip. These qualifications are valuable in their way, but what the Democrats are seeking at the present moment is a man who can rally about him a majority of the voters of this country.

If he was available for that purpose there would be nothing more to say, but the reasons why he can not carry this State are too numerous to mention. Indeed, it is one of the oddest incidents in our political history that a convention should for a single moment consider the nomination of a candidate who is repudiated by the unanimous judgment of the delegation sent from his own State.

If there were anything in his record on which to base a prophecy of victory the case would be different, but that record is the strongest argument against his candidacy. It is true he reached the Presidency in 1884, but it is not complimentary to him to inquire how that accident occurred. His slender majority did not come from his merits, but from a fortuitous circumstance. A phase and a blundering clergyman were the foundation of his victory. Burchard uttered a potent alliteration and a few exasperated men threw their votes against Blaine. The President maker that year was not the people, but Burchard.

In 1888 the people deliberately refused a second term. What he had done and what he had not done forced them to this conclusion. He did not satisfy the country and was therefor beaten.

And now, when the people asking nothing of the Democrats except that they shall nominate a man who can capture two or three doubtful States—which is certainly a very reasonable request—and when there are at least half a dozen prominent politicians in the West who can certainly do it, these sentimentalists ignore all the facts of history and push the only man about whom cluster serious doubts. It looks like fatuity, and is likely to end in defeat. The Democrats do not usually waste their time in chasing rainbows, are not accustomed to cripple themselves when starting in a race, as they are now doing.

Napoleon once said that a good general was worth a whole battalion in a close fight. It may also be said that a poor general waekens the whole army and makes defeat probable. But in what terms shall we criticise a convention which has half a dozen generals who have never been beaten and deliberately chooses one who never won a fight except by an accident?

Of course, the Democrats of the country will accept Cleveland with such resignation as they can summon, but it is worse than folly to go into battle with the fear of defeat when it is just as easy to fight with the assured hope of victory.

C. A. Thompson, Seymour, Ind., writes: "My sister Jennie, when she was a young girl, suffered from white swelling, which greatly impaired her general health and made her blood very impure. In the spring she was not able to do anything and could scarcely get about. More than a year ago she took three bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, and now she is perfectly cured."

THE NATIONAL PLATFORMS

OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES.

In the past very few people have read platforms and still fewer have studied them. Probably not more than one person in a thousand takes the various platforms and compare them closely. We depended entirely upon newspaper comments and campaign speeches, and the information from such sources has been too frequently incorrect and always imperfect. But now the people are reading and thinking for themselves. We give below the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties in parallel columns. When you read a plank in one platform, then read the corresponding plank in the other:

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.	DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
The representatives of the Republicans of the United States assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the Nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops, and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:	Section 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do affirm their allegiance to the principles 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 principles 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 fundamental principles of a free popular government, 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 under the constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.
FORCE BILL.	FORCE BILL.
We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign guaranteed by the Constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of the Republican institutions, and the party will never relent its efforts until that integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State. We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union.	Sec. 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 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 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." Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating 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 oppression which is inherent in all self governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that 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 of 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 shortest 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.
THE TARIFF.	THE TARIFF.
We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor, there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890. We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws as manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief product of a number of States, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.	Sec. 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 Democratic 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.
RECIPROCITY.	RECIPROCITY.
We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter	Sec. 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 trade relations for a country whose articles of ex-

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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 special 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 farmers 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 believe, 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 long upon national affairs believing that there, in the Capitol at Washington, have emanated 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, to begin 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 et 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 as unaught, 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 second in happiness, has not kept pace with the other sciences, we see great reasons for asserting that this boasted civilization is not started 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 asserts 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 I 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 unalterable, for that would deprive us of the benefit of the experiences of others; but we are attached, yea, fixed 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 to warrant the government 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 calculated 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.]

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT.

Stevenson for Vice-President.

THE CAUCASIAN went to press on Wednesday night last week before any news could be gotten from the Democratic National Convention. At day-break on Thursday morning Grover Cleveland was nominated on the first ballot. As in the case of Harrison at the Minneapolis convention, everything depended on the first ballot. It was generally conceded that if Cleveland had not been nominated on the first ballot, that he would lose. The ballot stood: Cleveland 616 1-2, Hill 112, Boies 103, Gorman 36 1-2, Stevenson 9 1-2, Morrison 5, Carlisle 15, Campbell 2, Patterson 1, Whitney 1, Russell 1.

The twenty-two (22) votes of North Carolina were cast as follows: Stevenson of Illinois, 16 2-3; Morrison 1; Cleveland 3 1-3; Boies 1.

Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot. The contest was between him and Ex Gov. Gray of Indiana. Mr. Stevenson has served one term in Congress, and was First Assistant Postmaster General under Cleveland's administration. He is a native of Kentucky, and his father was a native of North Carolina.

The names of the nominees will not come in very handy in rifling campaign speeches. Try to say, "Hurrah for Cleveland and Stevenson," and see how awkward it is.

It is said that Cleveland desired Boies, of Iowa, for Vice-President, but he refused to be a candidate for it. The platform is a long one, and like our State platform—capable of two constructions on many points. Cleveland's nomination does not broaden it as in the case of Elias Carr, but narrows it.

A CARD

From National President H. L. Loucks.

To the members of the F. A. & I. U.

On the 11th day of June our order suffered an irreparable loss in the death of that wise counsellor, trusted leader, and well beloved brother, President L. L. Polk. Why he should have been taken from us at this time, in the prime of life, in the vigor of manhood, with his ripe experience, enjoying the confidence of organized labor as no other man has ever done; just on the eve of battle when all eyes were turned to him as the Moses who was to lead us into the promised land of liberty for labor, must ever remain a mystery to us. A nation mourns the loss of an uncrowned king. For no other man in the nation would so many tears have been shed as have been and will be shed for our dear departed brother. He had no gold to give, no patronage to bestow, no promises for the future; and yet, this plain man of the people, had more friends who loved him, more people who trusted him, more citizens who longed to crown his brow with a presidential coronet, than all the wealth of Wall street could buy or the patronage of a dozen presidents could influence. He was the idol of our order. It was enthusiasm. His was the idol of organized labor. We never shall see his like again. We bow our heads in grief under the chastening rod. We drop our tears on his consecrated grave. We mourn the loss of the grandest man this movement has developed. It is meet that we do all this in the memory of our brother. Feeling as he did, that the battle of the ages was on; realizing as he did the terrible conflict necessary to avert disaster; knowing as he did that every man who loves this republic must be rallied to our standard to save it from the fate of all other nations where the wealth of the nation has congregated in the hands of the few. He would to-day, were he with us, urge us on in the line duty. He would plead with us to "strip for the fray"—push forward to the goal he has already reached to receive the reward already his. Well done good and faithful servant, enter into your reward.

By your choice it becomes my duty to take up the work suddenly snatched from him. I do so with a very, very heavy heart—courage but not confidence to attempt, to follow the incomparable leader. He bids me "strip for the fray." I obeyed his orders when living; I will obey them now in my response to the call of duty. He has plainly marked out the path I should follow. To emulate his example, to follow in his footsteps as closely as my abilities will permit will be the surest road to your confidence. There will be no change of policy. I will need your aid and assistance more than he did. There will be a meeting of the National Executive Committee at Omaha, July 1st, when plans for the future will be outlined. I hope to meet and consult with many of our State officers there. In the meantime address all communications to 239, North Capital St., Washington, D. C.

We can show our respect and love for our dear brother by consecrating ourselves anew to the cause he died for, each one resolving to redouble his efforts for the grandest platform of principles ever promulgated by any band of men; the emancipation of labor from the power of money to oppress by constitutional methods at the ballot box.

Fraternally,