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THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Some Record of What the People's Representatives Are Trying to Do.

SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH.

He Pledges Six Populist Votes for Any Measure That Will Be in the Interest of the People—They Will Help to Stop Bond Issues—And all Other Schemes of Robbery and Infamy.

MONDAY, JAN. 13TH.—SENATE.

Thirteen pension bills were introduced.

Mr. Pritchard, who had been interrupted in his speech on last Friday said: "Mr. President, on Friday last when I rose to reply to the criticism of the senior Senator from New York [Mr. Hill] the chair recognized the Senator from California [Mr. White]. I was thus unable to proceed, and I therefore beg the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments this morning."

Mr. Pritchard then proceeded to tear the lion's skin off of the jackass body of the great Democratic peanut politician, Hill, of New York. Hill had charged Pritchard with advocating a high tariff reform, and said in his coarse, goldbug-monopoly-hireling strain, that he did not see how "both the North Carolina Senators were to be accommodated." In reply to this Mr. Pritchard said:

"But alas for human greatness! When the proposition to put even a higher duty than the McKinley duty on collars and cuffs was offered the resonant voice of the honorable Senator was silent as the grave. Does it lie in the mouth of the Senator from New York, Mr. President, to preach consistency to others?

Now, Mr. President, the colleague of the honorable Senator voted for the Wilson bill and clamored for the highest protection possible on collars and cuffs, the manufacture of which is an important industry at Troy, N. Y. The two distinguished New York Senators were elected by Democratic legislatures which owed their Democratic majority to election methods like those of Mr. Bat Shea, who now, I understand, is residing temporarily at Sing Sing, counting the hours until his electrocution, and to "Boss" John Y. McKane, who is permanently established at Sing Sing penitentiary. Would it trouble the honorable Senator too much to look after his own tariff infelicities and party incongruities before meddling with affairs in North Carolina?

Speaking in part for North Carolina, I will say to the Senator from New York, in conclusion, that if combination is necessary to complete Democratic defeat in the State in this woeful year of Democratic disaster, it will be effected. My colleague is abundantly able to speak for himself, but I will suggest to the Senator from New York that the difference between them is, that my colleague left the Democratic party because its abuses could not be corrected inside of its organization, and the Senator from New York was kicked out of the Democratic party and branded as a traitor because his opposition to the Wilson bill threatened that hybrid measure with defeat. Between the consistency of my colleague and the self-stultification of the Senator from New York, who still maintains his adherence to the Democratic party, the comparison is no disparagement to my colleague. I also wish to remind the Senator that McKane was sent to the penitentiary in consequence of misconduct growing out of Democratic election methods in the State of New York. That is the point I wish to make. The Senator seeks to evade the force of it by reminding me that some time in the past this man was a decent man and a Republican in the State of New York. We have a great many instances in history where men had a good character, whose character was unquestioned, and in an evil moment they lost their character. I can not help that. I am sorry that he is a Democrat and I am sorry he is in that attitude."

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I did not care to reply to anything the distinguished Senator from New York has said to-day, but I wish to make a statement, inasmuch as my name was used by the Senator from New York a few days ago when I was out of the Chamber. The Senator from New York of course did not intend to misquote me, but his remarks as they appear in the Record do misrepresent what I said. He quoted me as saying that the people who left the Democratic party and joined the People's Party in North Carolina did it solely on account of the treachery of that party on the tariff question. The Senator no doubt thought I said that, but if he will turn to the Record and read my remarks in reply to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Harrisie will see that I made no such statement.

The Senator from New York says it is hard to satisfy North Carolina. You can not satisfy Northarolina with a gold standard. You can not satisfy North Carolina by issuing more bonds and piling up larger debt in times of peace. You can not satisfy North Carolina by casting your vote to prevent Congress from taxing the accumulated wealth, the millionaires, and the monopolies of this country while at the same time you place all the burden of taxation upon the poorer people and on the productive industries of the country. You can not satisfy North Carolina by giving all the incidental protection of a so-called revenue tariff to New England and taking it all from the people of the South and West. If it is hard to satisfy the people of North Carolina because they stand for those just principles and measures, then I am proud to boast that my State is hard to satisfy. She asks for simple justice; she demands justice; she will be satisfied with nothing less. Among as Congress legislates only for the benefit of monopolies and the British gold trust, North Carolina will not be satisfied. Until this government is run on the great fundamental principles of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," as taught and practiced by Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, North Carolina will not be satisfied, and her solemn protests will continue to be heard on this floor.

The Senator from New York says he is glad to learn that the people of North Carolina stand for the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. I challenge him to show that the course of the national Democratic party is according to those principles. His own record is the opposite of true Democracy. The People's Party is the only party in this country to-day which represents those great principles of justice and good government. The people recognize this, and therefore the People's Party is daily receiving accessions by the thousands from both of the old monopoly-ridden, British-gold parties. The People's Party stands for the principles of true Republicanism as put forward by Abraham Lincoln and for true Democracy as enunciated by our forefathers. On those great questions we stand, and adherents of both the old parties are coming to us because they believe their parties have deserted those principles.

The people have begun to recognize the difference between party principles and a party name. They refuse to desert their principles to follow a name. They will not follow an agent of the gold combine though he hoists the dear old party banner. Therefore they are repudiating the two old traitorous parties and flocking under the banner of the People's Party, where they can worship the true god of their fathers.

Mr. HILL. We still come back to the question as to what North Carolina wants, a high tariff or a low tariff, a protective tariff or a tariff-reform measure. Upon that question each of the Senators from that State claim to represent the State fairly and impartially, and each makes incoisistent claims.

Mr. BUTLER. In answer to the question as to what North Carolina wants, I will state that she wants a just system of taxation; she wants more money, every dollar a full legal tender dollar standing on its own bottom, not to be redeemed in gold dollars, and enough of them to maintain the stability of prices. If you will give us that, the people of North Carolina can pay the McKinley tariff or the highest tariff ever passed easier than they can pay a 10 per cent. tariff under the gold standard. North Carolina also wants an income tax that will make the wealth of the country pay its just proportion of the taxes of the country. She wants a stop put to these infamous bond issue; she is opposed to increasing taxes and piling up an interest-bearing debt in times of peace; she would rather cut down expenses than increase taxes; she would rather pay debts than pile them up. That is what she wants. Is it not plin?

Mr. HILL. It is very plain [Laughter], and it is very plain further that that North Carolina is not going to get what he wants, either from the present Congress or from any other Congress or a great many years to come. The Republican party is not going to surrender to any such demands a those which come from North Crolina. The Democratic party is not. Therefore North Carolina will have to wail, because it can not be comforted.

The Senator from North Carolina wants to pass an income-tax law. Is there any objection to his passing it if he wants to? Let him introduce such a bill. It simply violates the Constitution; but as our friend, Timothy Campbell, of New York, says: "What has the Constitution to do between friends?" [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER. Will the Senator from New York yield to just one question?

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER. I have introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to provide for an income tax. Will the Senator from New York vote for it? Let us get the alleged constitutional difficulties out of just and righteous law out of the way. Will he vote for any bill to amend the Constitution in this respect? The people thoroughly understand that justice can not be gotten through either of the old parties, as the Senator has frankly admitted.

Mr. HILL. I shall have to be a good deal older than I am now before I will ever vote for such an unwise constitutional amendment, permit me to say.

Mr. BUTLER. Your party can not hope for a much longer lease of power by pursuing such an un-American and ruinous course. The Populist party is growing rapidly because of just such betrayals of trust. Of course I mean nothing personal. The gold trust and the monopolists control both old parties, and the people are forced to leave them and rally under the banner of the People's Party to fight for their lost rights, their lost liberities, and their lost prosperity.

Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate, favoring the free coinage of silver. (Morgan is one of those Democrats who profess to favor free coinage, but doesn't want it if the Democratic party can't give it.) His speech, therefore, while containing some strong facts, is not the speech of a man who puts principle above party.

Mr. Butler announced that he would speak on the same question to-morrow (Tuesday).

House.

The House spent most of the day discussing the best plan for inaugurating big pension grabs, and introduced fifty-five more pension bills.

Tuesday, January 14th—Senate.

Seven pension bills were introduced.

A lively racket occurred to-day in the Senate over a pension bill. One was reported by the committee on pensions granting $75 per month to the widow of Brig-Gen. William Cogswell. Senator Allen (Pop.) opposed the amount given by this bill. He showed by the record that $50 a month was the customary amount allowed widows of Brigadier-Gener-

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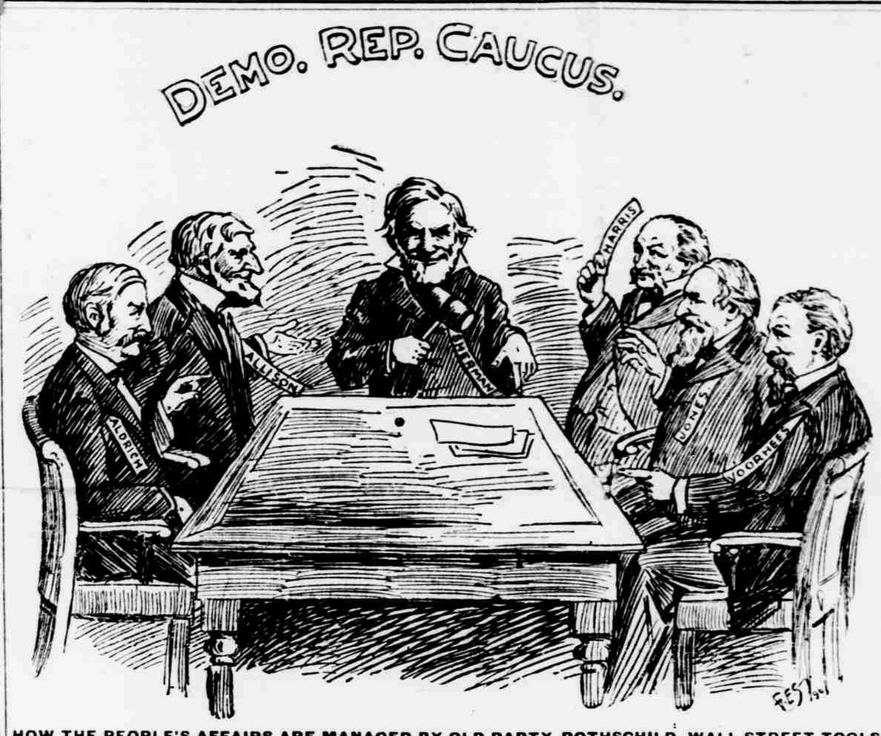

HOW THE PEOPLE'S AFFAIRS ARE MANAGED BY OLD PARTY ROTHSCHILD-WALL STREET TOOLS.

SHERMAN [Rep.] The two living and fundamental principles—free trade and production—have kept our two parties alternately in power for the last twenty years. You gentleman of the South have enjoyed the honors and emoluments of office on account of your devotion to free trade. We of the North have been especially aggrandized and enriched by our devotion to protection. As long as we can make this the paramount issue our parties are safe. But these are perilous times. The passage of the tariff bill at the last session threatened the destruction of both our parties by the loss of our main issue. The skill of Mr. Reed and his friends at the other end of the Capitol has furnished a way out. They have sent us two bills—a bond bill and a tariff bill. The bond bill is not of the slightest consequence. Nobody wants it, the Rothschilds are opposed to it and why should we be for it? But it will serve a good purpose. We are on the Finance Committee. Let the bond bill be reported and you put your free coinage amendment on that. When it comes into the Senate all free coinage men can vote for it and make free coinage speeches on it for home consumption, because it will do no harm and aid them at home. When it is passed through the Senate that is the end of it. In that way our friends both in the West and the South who must be for free coinage to come here, will have given evidence of the faith that is in them and will have made themselves solid with their constituents. But the tariff is the important question to keep before the people, because one-half of them are educated to free trade and the other half to high protection, and it is very easy to make them fight on that issue, and when they get to fighting on that issue they will forget all others as they have for the past twenty years. The silver men of the West can very well vote against putting silver on the tariff bill because that bill gives them protection on wool, lead, lumber and coal which the people of the West attach much importance to, and with their votes we can keep the tariff clean from any amendment and then there will be a fair issue on the tariff between you of the South and we of the North, as it has been from the beginning, and it is easy to fire the American heart on that issue. Without that issue the Populists would take the country and consequently I have called this caucus for the purpose of determining a policy for the committee.

HARRIS [Dem.] You have spoken wisely. We must use both silver and the tariff in my country or the "Populi" will snow us under. The people are in earnest about silver, but they are getting a little tired of the tariff which has done them no good and we have got to be vociferous for silver. We will vote for silver on all the bills and denounce any man that votes against it, and we are forced to be particularly severe on all of you gold standard men, which you always pardon on account of our common motive to keep our parties in line.

ALDRICH [Rep.] I fully concur with all that is said by my brother from Ohio and my dear friend from Tennessee. We must keep the tariff issue alive or both of our parties will die. There is no other issue upon which we can divide the people and prevent them from joining the Populists and overthrowing our friends in Wall and Lombard streets. Everything is at stake in raising the war cry of freedom over the tariff. On that the North and South have always come together with a crash that attracted the attention of the whole country. Let us strip the tariff bill of all embarrassment by the plan suggested in the wise remarks of the Senator from Ohio. I agree.

JONES (of Arkansas,) [Dem.] I am surprised to find my sentiments echoed and re-echoed by each one of you. Arkansas is in a perilous condition. The Populists are in earnest for silver and our people are in earnest and the only way we can get their votes and keep the Democratic party alive is to make them think we are really for silver, which we can do on the plan suggested by Mr. Sherman. The plan suits me exactly. Carry out that program.

VOORHEES [Dem.] I have always been profoundly impressed with the wisdom and patriotism which has developed in these joint caucuses. They reflect the essence of good sense and statesmanship of both of our parties. And their combined is the highest wisdom which the republic or any other country on earth can produce. I am so thoroughly convinced that the Senator from Ohio is sincere in all he says and that he speaks the truth on all occasions, that I can without hesitation indorse anything he may say in advance. I have equal confidence in my own associates on the committee and I am delighted that they follow the wise counsel of the great Senator from the State adjoining my own. I have found it during my entire political life to be advantageous, proper, and wise to be for every sound principle. I am for the single gold standard and I am for the free coinage of silver. I am for a high tariff and I am for a low tariff. I am for free trade and I am for protection, but I only use one of these principles at a time.

ALLISON [Rep.] I would have made some suggestions earlier in the debate but my sentiments were so well expressed by all of you that it seemed unnecessary to say anything. I am a bimetallist and for the free coinage of silver whenever Great Britain says the word. I am apprehensive, however, that it would be unpleasant to Wall street for me, under present circumstances, to vote for free coinage or any bill presented, but I can see the great propriety in having a bill upon which a free coinage amendment can be placed and voted for and against without offending any body, that is, those who have been in the habit of voting that way. As for the tariff issue, I have always been in favor of that issue and I have judiciously balanced on that issue to the entire satisfaction of the people of Iowa. I find no difficulty in adapting my course as to what free traders there are in my State and those who are protectionists. They understand me. I harmonize these matters and that is the way to do. Now with the tariff issue in the next campaign as the paramount issue we can sort of harmonize all our silver friends and protection friends in our party, and you can harmonize all your free trade men and all your free silver men into your party and we will continue to remain in power and see to it that the conservative, liberty-loving sentiments of Wall and Lombard streets are not outraged.—From the Silver Knight-National Watchman, Washington, D. C.

SOME FACTS ABOUT MONEY.

The Paper Currency and Size of Bills—Great Profits to Uncle Sam in Pennies and Nickels.

The discusion that has arisen in the press, caused by the financial situation, about the various kinds of money in circulation and outstanding, lends interest at this time to the official Treasury announcement, made Jan. 3, of the denominations of paper money now outstanding. It is:

Denominations.	Total.
One dollar	$ 46,190,592
Two dollars	30,186,806
Five dollars	256,964,750
Ten dollars	97,061,276
Twenty dollars . . .	223,285,080
Fifty dollars . . .	36,440,455
One hundred dollars .	75,450,870
Five hundred dollars .	12,480,000
One thousand dollars .	92,001,500
Five thousand dollars	6,890,000
Ten Thousand dollars	17,610,000
Fractional parts . .	28,994

It is not generally known that all the minor coins of base metal, such as pennies and nickels, are made at the Philadelphia mint, and that nearly 100,000,000 pennies are coined there every year. This large number is occasioned by the fact that thousands of pennies are lost annually, and the government has some difficulty in maintaining a supply. The profit of the government on their manufacture is large. The blanks for making them are purchased for $1 a thousand from a Cincinnati firm that produces them by contract. Blanks for nickels are obtained in the same way, costing Uncle Sam only a cent and a half apiece. Gold is coined in Philadelphia and San Francisco.

MARRIAGE ON THE ROADSIDE.

Movement in Accomac Against an Old Eastern Shore Custom.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12.—The Baptist ministers of Accomac county, in this State, at their regular quarterly meeting just held at Modestown, adopted resolutions denouncing a custom which has existed in that part of the State for many years, of young couples marrying on the roadside in buggies. From time immemorial it has been the custom with certain people on the Eastern Shore of this State, to get married on the public highway, while sitting in buggies, and not unfrequently with hats and bonnets on during the ceremony. This custom has at last aroused the more staid citizens of Accomac and other portions of the Eastern Shore, with the result that the ministers have determined to break up the custom. It is doubtful, however, whether they will succeed.

THINKS THE MILLENNIUM AT HAND.

Rev. Dr. Wharton Sees a Sign of Christ's Coming in the War Scare.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—The Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, prominent as an evangelist, thinks the millennium is close at hand. In his sermon to-day on, "The War Clouds and What They Mean," he said in part:

"Christ is coming again. It will be a personal coming. He came first as prophet and priest. He will come again as king at the resurrection. He will call the righteous dead from their graves, and the righteous still alive will be called together. I believe that the Christian men and women will disappear suddenly from the streets, and the world will know nothing about it, Men will go on with business as before.

"I cannot prophesy as to the time of His coming, but according to my belief, it looks as if this is just about the time. Look at the signs. The Gospel has been preached to all nations; there is a general falling away among Christians from the faith; there is great suffering, a martyrdom such as the world never saw, for Christ's sake; great earthquakes, and war clouds, and war talk more portentous than ever before.

"These facts are signs which portend the coming of the King."

A Bank President Sent to the Penitentiary.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 14.—E. W. Agnew, president of the First National bank, of Ocala, Fla., who has been on trial in the United States District court, in this city, for embezzling a large amount of the bank's funds, was this morning sentenced to five years in Kings county penitentiary, Brooklyn.

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THE PLUCKY CUBANS.

They Are Still Fighting for Freedom And Are Making it Warm for Their Oppressors.

The Cuban insurgents have been, metaphorically speaking, dancing a war-dance all about Havana, burning sugar-cane, interrupting commerce, and defying the 30,000 Spanish soldiers thereabouts, who seem powerless to check them or catch them. It has been a distinct and inexplicable triumph for the insurgents to have been able to make such a demonstration, and the Spaniards, in addition to declaring martial law for all of the island not before placed under it, have been frenziedly fortifying their capital city. No attack has, however, been made and it may be that none is intended, since without any navy it would be next to impossible for the insurgents to hold the city against Spanish gunboats. The outlook for Cuban independence is seen, however, to be far more hopeful than the despatches heretofore have indicated. The following description of Gomez, commander of the insurgents, is taken from a letter published in The Sun, written Dec. 21, by an English cavalry officer who has enlisted under Gomez. He says:

"I never saw such faith, such confidence in a military leader, in my life. Napoleon did not get more devotion from his soldiers than General Gomez receives from the men whom he is leading on to victory. Neither man nor officer in the innermost recesses of his own private communion ever dreams of questioning the judgement or the ability of this great old warrior. I tell you he is a military wonder: he is a Cuban Hannibal.

"As I told you in New York, I've seen service in South Africa and in the Soudan, but for planning and carrying into execution under difficulties a successful campaign this little old man 'takes the cake.' Its very audacity, when you consider our comparative paucity of numbers, our scarcity of ammunition, is simply marvelous."

Decreased Construction of Railroads.

Statistics furnished from official sources show that only 1,782 miles of new railroad were built in the United States during 1895. This is the lowest point reached in any of the last 25 years, and only twice since 1865 has so small a mileage been constructed, while the total is about 100 miles in excess of the record of 1855. The railroads of the United States aggregate a little over 181,000 miles at the close of 1895. The railroads, in both traffic and construction, always accurately indicate the financial and commercial condition of the country.

SOUTHERN CONDITIONS.

As Applied to Labor in Manufacturing—Facts About Cotton Mill Workers.

THE MILL OWNERS' CHANCE.

They Can Pursue a Course that Will Breed Strife, Strikes and Anarchy. Or They Can Adopt Plans that will Make Such Occurrences Impossible—Welcome to all.

In an interesting series of articles concerning Labor, &c., from representative men all over the country, printed by the Tradesman, the following appears from the pen of Hon. B. R. Lacy, Commissioner of Labor of North Carolina:

In discussing the subject of Southern labor it should be remembered that I see them through the eyes of a Southerner and of one who, not only was born and reared in this section but also of one who went into the shops and served an apprenticeship as a machinist.

In North Carolina a very large per cent. of the millhelp are native North Carolinians, and those who are not, are from the North and not foreigners. Of these 11,063 grown people working in mills, not over 3 per cent. are from outside the State; the 4,689 children are, of course, natives. These people are for the most part of the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock. This class of people, while opposed to the late war, billowed every hard fought field with their bodies, and the same spirit that made them so easily disciplined and managed, and yet so loyal and true then, when they were tried with fire, will make them eventually the very best operatives in the world. This labor comes almost entirely from the farms, and is conservative, and not spoiled by contact with anarchist or in fact any kind of agitators. They have the great advantage of inheriting sound, healthy bodies, not weakened by dissipation, and while it is a fact that they are slow, owing to climatic influence and early training in farm life, it should not be mistaken for laziness. They take a gait that long experience has taught them they can maintain. It is not always the whooping, bustling, showing-off man, that is accomplishing the most, but the steady, plodding safe one. That training will quicken them and that gradually they will do as much, hour for hour, as their more energetic brothers at the North, there is no shadow of a doubt.

FORCE OF HABIT.

That man inherits almost all traits of his character there is no gainsaying. We see this in animal life and man is nothing but a Christianized, cultivated animal; the setter is the very best illustration of this. Few people know that on account of patriotic sentiments Scotchmen, when Great Britain was at war with Spain, would not use the Spanish or pointer dog, and made their trainers undertake to teach the trick spaniel to "point." Now the habit and trait has been taught and transmitted until the setting spaniel is now as the "setter" the equal if not the superior of the Spanish pointer. With man it is the same way; the children of the present mill help will be decided improvements on those of today, and in a very short time the South will not only have as skillful operatives but by far the most safe and conservative. These people have their faults, but lawlessness, and tendency to communism, or the equally dangerous character, the anarchist are not among them. Recruited from the rural districts where days are long and wages low, they feel that they have been advanced when they get out of the "weather" and have regular pay. It rests with the mill men of this section what their future shall be. If they educate their help to feel that they are machines, they will find that human machinery is the most unmanageable of any kind known to man. If, on the other hand, they try to make their help better men and better citizens they will reap the great reward in a material way. Almost all of the strikes and trouble of the older manufacturing parts of the world are due entirely to the short-sightedness of mill owners and managers, who wanted to get rich too fast and paid no attention to the moral or intellectual training of those who turned out to be exactly what should have been expected by the way they are treated. The South is not only blessed with the very best class that could be selected to make help out of, but to a great extent the owners and managers are real gentlemen in the truest sense of the word, and while they desire wealth they do not place it above everything; and in almost every case they understand that "What they sow that they will reap;" if they sow in the wind of grinding out the ambition and manhood of those who have to take subordinate places, they will certainly reap the whirlwind of strikes and friction and unrest. The mill men of the South have their opportunity. Will they profit by the mistake of other sections and try to elevate and build up their section with men as well as factories? If their whole treatment and intercourse tends to bring out the bad and vicious side of their people, they should not hold up their hands in holy horror and try to pose as martyrs when the storm of their own making breaks over their heads. It is a great pity that, on account of the greediness of some few, stringent laws are enacted. There is no law in this State limiting the hours of a day; neither is their any concerning child-labor. Most of the mills have, of their own accord, come to an eleven-hour day, but as some still stick to twelve hours and even more, they will probably get public sentiment aroused so that there will be some legislation. Children are allowed at any age that the superintendent thinks he can make anything out of them. This, too, will probably be stopped which will be a real good thing for both children and mills. Worthless parents are the ones who are to blame for most of the cases where children go to work too early.

WAGES.

Wages in the South are not as high as in the North; neither are the winters as long or the rents as high. Neither do the Southerners have to wear as many or as heavy clothes. When all this is considered, and the humane treatment, there is but little doubt but that we of this part of the Union are doing equally as well as or better than our brethren of a colder clime.

Some of the mill owners have sent to the older factories for superintendents and foremen, and while they are paid no more than the natives here, they come. That fact is sufficient to show that they think they are doing better. They are native Northerners and are a good class of people for any State to get into her borders.

The South wants men, men with energy, nerve and push, not to take the place of any here but to assimilate with them, shoulder to shoulder, in the work of building up the waste places.

WELCOME TO ALL.

There is plenty of room and a cordial welcome; not that she should not welcome capital also, but the main want is more people, people who come to make homes and be citizens; not enough to smother out our individuality and characteristics, but enough to soften down and by bringing a new blood and with industry improve what she already has. She does not need missionaries, long-haired men or short-haired, bloomer-attired women, nor a single agitator or walking delegate. They may have to come as the necessity for them occurs, but if the mill owners are wise they will avoid the mistakes and blunders of the more thickly settled parts of the world. The great bugaboo of lynching has never been used on either a mill man or an operative; this class of people do not need that kind of medicine, and the operative, if he honestly desires to make a home and become a loyal citizen, cannot select a better part of the world. There is as little sectional feeling as exists anywhere. True, there are fools here as well as everywhere, but the section a person comes from, his religious opinion and politics, will have less influence here than almost anywhere. If a person is searching for every spark of sectional feeling and then devotes himself to the task of adding fuel to it and fanning it into a flame, he of course will generally succeed, but that single incident is due to the desire to prove a vicious prophecy and does not represent the true feeling. The second bugaboo of the negro need not keep any hard working man from casting his lot with this people; they are not worked in the factories and they are advancing and improving very rapidly, considering the long years of slavery, and their association with and treatment of the whites is due to the way the whites treat them.

There is a great future for this section of the Union, but the magnifying the idea of lawlessness and printing and exaggerating every case, and leaving the impression that there is a great deal when the territory is not considered, and a lynching in Texas and one in Maryland are both spoken of as in the South, as if the South was not larger than England is erroneous and hurtful.

The South is rich in water power, and in fact in all natural resources, but especially in its men and more especially in the class that earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

B. R. LACY,
Com. Labor, N. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Some Points of the Governor's Message.

The legislature of South Carolina met Tuesday of last week. The Governor's message dealt with several matters of interest, among them being the question of suffrage.

On the subject of honesty in elections Governor Evans says: "The severest punishment should be prescribed by your honorable body for frauds in registration or voting. There was a time when the ends would seem to justify the means in this particular, but the necessity no longer exists, and the day is past when anything but the will of the intelligent majority freely and honestly expressed at the ballot box can govern in South Carolina."

He comes out strongly in condemnation of lynchings and calls upon the legislature to enact such laws as will prevent lynchings in that State in the future. He fears, however, that "nothing short of the loss of the official heads of the officers permitting lynching will ever put an end to it."

The Columbia Register's review of the message says:

"The Governor's condemnation of special legislation, which is forbidden by the new Constitution, is to the point. Any apparent necessity for such legislation can be avoided by passage of certain general laws which he recommends. His protest against alien ownership of lands is timely. The people of the State should not permit the fertile lands to be turned into hunting preserves for Northern millionaires. They can play an infinitely more important part in building up the prosperity of this State."

"The remarks of the Governor about railroad monopolies will be appreciated, especially by the people of the Piedmont, who are most apprehensive of the results of the Southern's policy of gobbling up all competing lines, a policy in direct violation of the laws of this State."

A Six and a Half Per Cent. Dividend Declared.

The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railway company in session at Burlington, to-day declared a 6½ per cent. dividend. This dividend in excess of 6 per cent. is the first in the company's history. Thus all of its property goes on the tax list, which would not have been accomplished, it is contended, but for the lease to the Southern Railway.

DEMOCRACY VS. FREE SILVER.

Why Free Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Secured Through the Democratic Party.

RECORDS, FACTS, OPINIONS,

Which Show the Fidelity and Hypocrisy of Democratic Professions and Platforms—The Views of the People on the Question of the Day—What They Know and What They Think.

[Under this head will be presented communications competing for the cash prizes announced elsewhere for the best article on "Why the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Obtained Through the Democratic Party."]

In the first place the machine gold standard Democrats are the organized Democratic party of to-day. The blowers of this machine party consists of office-holders from the highest down through the revenue office, even to a magistrate, under the present gold standard administration. This machine party does not pretend to promise anything but sound money, which, as they term it, means a single gold standard, knowing full well that tens of thousands of the old time Democrats who are in earnest for free coinage of silver, are

LEANING THE PARTY

like rats leave a sinking ship. They also know that thousands of Republicans are doing the same, so they have adopted this sound money theme so as to fool with Republicans in '96, thinking they can make up for their loss in the South and West.

Therefore it is impossible to get free coinage of silver in the Democratic party. This stubborn

MULE OF A PARTY

with a Republican head and Democratic feet, tramping through the country braying like a jackass *sound money, sound money* beats the devil. It cannot multiply; it must decrease. If this party can elect a striped President and every member of Congress they would never give us free and unlimited coinage of silver. The original Democratic party is

BUSTED AND SCATTERED

all over the country, waiting to join in with free silver men under some name to get free coinage of silver and they are going to get it.

Now, Cleveland's majority was made up largely by Republican votes in the West, and he paid them well for all he got by giving them

THE FIRST PLACE

in his cabinet. On that platform free coinage Democrats were betrayed, and what was said to be free coinage of silver was *construed* not to mean free coinage. The last Congress elected by the so-called old party, finished the work the Republicans were ashamed to do by voting down the Sherman silver purchasing act; then tried free coinage of silver at several ratio's and would not give it to us

AT ANY RATIO,

and so ruined the country. This was done by the machine element in the Democratic party. A machine Democrat is not ashamed of anything. He will, if necessary, sacrifice his chances of eternal life for the sake of an office and the money it puts in his pocket. So the way is so plain that a fool ought to see that free coinage of silver can never be secured through the Democratic party.

Now, let us see if we can't prove all we say to right thinking men of all classes. The great majority of this machine element are drifting toward monarchy, worshipping a single standard money; worshipping even Cleveland; believing that his own financial ideas outstrips all the rest of this nation; to disregard national traditions set him up

FOR A LIFE TERM,

and believing that money ought to, and will rule always, as it is now, the ruling power of the day. Any sane man who has the welfare of our country at heart knows this ought not to be. This party thinks a gold man is far superior in intellect to a free silver man. Why sir, they do not think a man a good citizen unless he belongs to this machine party. They would put their hands on our mouths and not

ALLOW US FREE SPEECH

if they could. So crazy are they on this monometallism that nothing looks or tastes right unless gold is in it.

Crime is on the increase; children clothed in five cent cotton goods to pass the winter in; all the products of the farm lower than the cost of production! It is well that so many free coinage men are in the Sunny South. Two years of gold standard has brought us to this. Four more years will finish the work. Then cotton and the sun will be all they will have for a covering when winter comes. No chance for free and unlimited coinage through such a party as this.

CATAWBA.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

If any man must fail for me to rest,
Then seek I not to climb. Another's pain
I choose not for my good. A golden chain,
A robe of honor, is too poor a prize
To tempt my hasty hand to do a wrong
Unto a fellow man. This life hat woe
Sufficient, wrought by man's satan foe;
And who hath a heart would dare pro long
Or add a sorrow to a stricken soul
That seeks some healing balm to make it whole?
My bosom owns the brotherhood of man;
From God and truth a renegade is he
Who scorns a poor man in his poverty,
Or on his fellow lays his supercilious ban.

THOMAS MCKELLAR.

Let every friend of good government get up a club for THE CAUCASIAN.