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GOLD LEAF.

Lives of Rich Men All Remind Us We can make our lives sublime; And by Liberal ADVERTISING 'T' th' high'st summit climb

THAD R. MANNING, Publisher.

"CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER."

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 Cash.

VOL. IX.

HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

NO. 40.

North Carolina's Favorite.

Old Nick,

1890

North Carolina's famous brand of PURE OLD WHISKIES

Have been manufactured on the same planification for the past 122 Years. 122

Rye and Corn Whiskey, Peach and Apple Brandy ON HAND.

New-1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Shipped in any quantity. Write for price list.

Old Nick Whiskey Co.,
(Successors to Jos. Williams)
PANTHER CREEK, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE, IN EFFECT MAY 18th, 1890.

SOUTHBOUND.		
No. 50.	No. 52.	
Lv. Richmond	8:30 p.m.	8:20 a.m.
Ar. Danville	5:48 p.m.	5:10 a.m.
Ar. Greensboro	8:40 p.m.	8:05 a.m.
Ar. Greensboro	10:27 p.m.	9:42 a.m.
Lv. Greensboro	8:40 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Ar. Raleigh	4:40 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Lv. Raleigh	8:45 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Ar. Durham	5:48 p.m.	2:55 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	8:20 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Lv. Winston-Salem	10:30 p.m.	9:15 a.m.
Lv. Greensboro	10:37 p.m.	9:50 a.m.
Ar. Salisbury	12:26 a.m.	11:19 a.m.
Ar. Statesville	1:49 a.m.	12:08 p.m.
Ar. Asheville	2:22 a.m.	4:22 p.m.
Ar. Hot Springs	9:34 a.m.	6:55 p.m.
Lv. Salisbury	11:32 a.m.	11:24 a.m.
Ar. Charlotte	2:05 a.m.	12:40 p.m.
Ar. Spartanburg	4:51 a.m.	3:38 p.m.
Ar. Greenville	5:30 a.m.	4:46 p.m.
Ar. Augusta	9:10 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
Lv. Charlotte	8:20 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Ar. Columbia	6:30 a.m.	5:10 p.m.
Ar. Augusta	10:30 a.m.	9:00 p.m.

NORTHBOUND.		
No. 51.	No. 53.	
Lv. Augusta	8:30 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Ar. Columbia	10:35 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
Ar. Charlotte	5:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
Lv. Atlanta	8:00 p.m.	7:10 a.m.
Ar. Greenville	12:25 p.m.	10:00 a.m.
Ar. Spartanburg	1:39 a.m.	2:32 p.m.
Ar. Charlotte	4:25 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Ar. Salisbury	9:02 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
Lv. Hot Springs	11:10 p.m.	11:24 a.m.
Ar. Asheville	5:02 a.m.	5:58 p.m.
Ar. Statesville	5:53 a.m.	6:42 p.m.
Lv. Salisbury	8:07 a.m.	8:12 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	7:45 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
Lv. Winston-Salem	11:40 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
Lv. Greensboro	10:45 a.m.	11:00 p.m.
Ar. Durham	12:01 p.m.	2:01 p.m.
Ar. Raleigh	1:05 p.m.	7:45 a.m.
Lv. Raleigh	1:05 p.m.	10:00 a.m.
Ar. Greensboro	2:55 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Lv. Greensboro	7:55 a.m.	8:50 a.m.
Ar. Danville	9:32 a.m.	10:20 p.m.
Ar. Keyville	12:18 p.m.	1:55 a.m.
Ar. Burkeville	1:00 p.m.	2:15 a.m.
Ar. Richmond	9:30 p.m.	11:25 a.m.

Between West Point, Richmond & Raleigh. Via Keyville, Oxford and Durham.

STATIONS.	8:40 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
Lv. West Point	8:40 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
Ar. Richmond	9:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Lv. Richmond	1:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Ar. Keyville	9:05 p.m.	11:05 p.m.
Ar. Danville	9:25 p.m.	11:25 p.m.
Ar. Keyville	9:45 p.m.	11:45 p.m.
Ar. Statesville	10:05 p.m.	12:05 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	10:25 p.m.	12:25 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	10:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Ar. Durham	11:05 p.m.	1:05 a.m.
Ar. Raleigh	11:25 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
Ar. Oxford	11:45 p.m.	1:45 a.m.
Lv. Oxford	11:45 p.m.	1:45 a.m.
Ar. Danbury	12:05 p.m.	2:05 a.m.
Ar. Henderson	12:25 p.m.	2:25 a.m.
Lv. Oxford	12:45 p.m.	2:45 a.m.
Ar. Statesville	1:05 p.m.	3:05 a.m.
Ar. Keyville	1:25 p.m.	3:25 a.m.
Ar. Durham	1:45 p.m.	3:45 a.m.
Ar. Raleigh	2:05 p.m.	4:05 a.m.
Ar. Oxford	2:25 p.m.	4:25 a.m.

Additional train leaves Oxford daily except Sunday 11:00 a.m., arrive Henderson 12:05 p.m., returning leave Henderson 10:10 p.m., daily except Sunday, arrive Oxford 11:15 p.m.

No. 30, leaving Greensboro 2:20 p.m. and Raleigh 4:45 p.m. daily, makes connection at Durham with No. 15, leaving at 6:00 p.m. daily, except Sunday for Oxford, Henderson and all points on O. & H., O. & C. and R. & M. roads.

Passenger coaches run through between West Point and Raleigh, via Keyville, on Nos. 54 and 102, and 55 and 103.

No. 51 and 53 connect at Richmond via West Point and Baltimore daily except Sunday.

No. 50 and 51 connect at Greensboro with trains to and from Morehead City and Wilmington, and at Selma to and from Fayetteville.

No. 52 connects at Greensboro for Fayetteville.

No. 53 connects at Selma for Wilson, N.C. No. 50 and 51 make close connection at University Station with trains to and from Chapel Hill, except Sunday.

SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

On trains 50 and 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Atlanta and New York, Danville and Augusta and Greensboro, via Asheville to Morrisville, Tenn.

On 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and New Orleans via Montgomery, and between Washington and Birmingham, Richmond and Greensboro, Raleigh and Greensboro and Greensboro, Washington and Augusta, and Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Washington and Asheville and Hot Springs.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations to all points.

For rates, local and through time tables, apply to any agent of the company, or to S. H. LEAS, General Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

VANCE AT GOLDSBORO.

THE ABLER TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE MAKES AN EXCELLENT SPEECH.

All the People Heard Him Gladly—Appraised Him Enthusiastically, and One Old Soldier Said He Would Get a Divorce From His Wife If She Were not a Vance Man.

[Raleigh State Chronicle.]

We lay before our readers this morning, to the exclusion of editorial matter, the gist of the speech made by Senator Vance in Goldsboro, and specially reported for the Chronicle. Our correspondent writes that all Friday evening and Saturday morning people were calling in crowds upon the Senator at his hotel, and no public man has ever received so many manifestations of confidence and affection as were extended to the Senator from all classes of citizens from all sections of Eastern Carolina.

People from the country spent several days in town for fear of missing him, and one old soldier stayed in Goldsboro three days for that purpose, and declared that he would stay a month if necessary. This old soldier declared that he would leave his wife if she were not a Vance man.

Introduced by Chas. B. Aycock, Esq., as "the greatest living North Carolinian," Senator Vance spoke in substance as follows:

He began by stating that he was just from the conflict at Washington where he had been giving his best efforts to opposing the adoption of the iniquitous tariff bill, and watching the legislation and endeavoring to secure such as would not be unjust to our people.

He complimented the people of the State on their adherence to the Democratic principles and urged upon them that no consideration should divert them from their steady support of the Democratic party, which was the conservatism of their peace and safety. The safety and welfare of the South was identical with the triumph and permanence of Democratic principles.

THE FORCE BILL.

Sectional feeling has been revived in the North and the Force bill now pending in the Senate will surely pass unless the Democrats can prevent by dilatory motions.

The Senator then went on to show how offensive the law could be made if the Force bill should pass; how that Republican supervisors would do all the registration of voters, count all the ballots, give certificates of elections, and be clothed with power to call in the army and navy of the United States to assist them in suppressing elections. "It is to this Godless crew that we are to look for honest government and honest elections."

FINANCIAL POLICY OF REPUBLICANS.

That he had said boldly among enemies of our section what he said to-day, that the financial policy as administered by the rabid Republican party is hostile to the interest of the masses, and in the interest of certain favored classes. Under this policy immense fortunes have been accumulated and trusts have come up and reaped the fruit which should have come to honest labor. The agricultural and laboring classes have not held their own but have generally followed behind.

That party led to the demonetization of silver, which was accomplished in 1873, partly by fraud and partly by intention. The legislation demonetizing silver was so concealed among the mass of laws in the Revised Statutes that many members of Congress did not know that they voted for it and President Grant afterwards stated that he did not know that he approved it. So great was it the power of the bond-holders that this fraud has never been wiped out and the statute repealed. The bill to re-monetize silver, supported by him, was recently killed in the house through the efforts of Speaker Reed, and a substitute passed which leaves the quantity of silver coined in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury who is under the influence of views which obtain in Wall street.

THE TARIFF.

The Senator discussed the tariff at considerable length, and showed that while factories, &c., received benefits from the tariff, the farmer received none, and paid all the profits that the manufacturers enjoyed. The Senator illustrated the way Republican Senators from farming States were helping the farmers down South. Senator Davis, of Minnesota, offered an amendment to the tariff bill putting binding twine, made of jute, &c., on the free list. Every Democrat voted for it and it was adopted. Vance then offered an amendment putting jute bagging on the free list, and every Republican except one voted against it. Binding twine was used by the farmers of the West for binding wheat—bagging was used at the South. The Senator thought some of the Western Republican Senators were talking right on the tariff, but he found that they voted as they had always done, for high tariff, though they were apparently anxious about the farmers' movement in the West.

When the Republican Senators voted against his amendment and defeated it, he told them that their acts

illustrated the difference between Democrats and Republicans, that Democrats voted from principle and Republicans "played for all in sight."

HOW THE TARIFF HURTS THE FARMER.

The protective policy of the Republican party was operating against the farmer. The manufacturers of glass were protected to such an extent that the duty on common glass was absolutely more than prohibitory. A farmer selling his cotton in Liverpool and buying there common window glass would have to pay at the custom house in New York as duty on it \$1.08 on every \$1.00 of glass which he should attempt to bring into the country. Every manufacturer protected by tariff levied tax on the farmer, whose products were not protected, and who was compelled to sell his cotton, corn and wheat in Liverpool at prices fixed there in competition with the products of the world.

THE FARMER PAYS A BONUS.

Every man was benefited by the tariff as much as he was taxed, no one would be benefited and no one injured, but that if any were benefited by the tax it was the man who received it in the shape of the increased price of his product, and the man who bought the product was injured to that extent. The farmer must buy the product of the factories and pay to every mill owner a bonus, made necessary by the tariff, while no tariff made anybody pay him any bonus upon anything which he raised.

The Senator gave many instances of unjust discrimination in the tariff bill against the South. Among others that the McKinley bill raised the tax on cotton ties from 35 cents to \$1.03.

HE TELLS A JOKE.

He said he felt so outraged at these discriminations that he could only illustrate his feelings by an incident. A farmer driving his cart up a long hill with a load of turnips, the tail board fell out and he looked back and saw that his turnips was distributed all along down the hill. A friend passing by asked why he didn't cuss, to which he replied that he couldn't do the subject justice.

THE FARMERS HAVE TAKEN HIS ADVICE.

The Senator stated that for years he had called the attention of the farmers to the fact that every other class was organized; the business men, the railroads, the great financiers, and that it was the duty of the farmers to organize in order to resist the encroachments of the money kings. He was glad they had taken his advice, and now according to some he was the first man that some of the members of this great organization would slaughter.

THE ALLIANCE SHOULD BE CAREFUL TO KNOW THEIR FRIENDS. Many dead-beats and sore heads and disappointed politicians would endeavor to join the Alliance and use it to further their selfish ends. If a man turns farmer to get office or joins the Alliance for that purpose, watch him. Do not let him become a leader or determine the policy of the organization. "Not every one that saith Lord, Lord, shall enter the kingdom."

HIS POSITION ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

He said that it would give him pleasure to state that he had been endorsed by nearly every county convention that had been held. And yet he understood that there were some good and true men who believed, or who had been taught to believe, that he had been untrue to the interests of the farmers.

For the information of that class of men, he would explain his position with reference to the bill known as the Sub-Treasury bill.

He stated that he was asked to introduce the Sub-Treasury bill, and consented to do so, stating at the time to those who made the request that he could not promise to support it.

The bill as presented to him, contained a provision that the warehouse people should be elected by the people, which was contrary to an express provision of the Constitution, and he struck that out and inserted in place of it a provision that they should be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

After investigating the bill most carefully, and consulting the ablest constitutional lawyers of the Senate, he was convinced that the bill was unconstitutional, and that he could not support it. That at once wrote his conclusion to Mr. Beddingfield, Secretary of the State Alliance.

That the bill had not been called up; that he had not been called upon to vote upon it; that at this time the bill was before the committee, and that he might have refrained from expressing the opinion upon it, but that was not his way of doing business, and he had no desire to conceal his opinions when formed, from his people.

That afterwards learning that this letter to Mr. Beddingfield had not been made public, and receiving information that numbers of the Alliancemen were under the impression that he was in favor of the bill, desiring that there should be no mistake as to his position, he wrote the letter addressed to President Carr, in which he stated his views in reference to the bill.

It has been charged and the charge has gone out among the people that he

made the change whereby warehouse keepers were to be appointed instead of elected for the purpose of rendering the measure unpopular. His reply to this was that it was not the truth, and the whole tenor of his public life was a contradiction of the charge.

That he believed the bill was unconstitutional because there is no express power given in the constitution to the government to loan money, and none to which that power was auxiliary.

That he had heard it said that the Government lent money to the National banks, and if so, why could it not lend to individuals? But the Government did not lend the money to the banks, but deposited it with them for its own convenience just as an individual deposited his private money in banks.

The advocates of the Sub-Treasury bill alleged that the Government built warehouses for distillers in which they could deposit liquors, and that it was as competent for the Government to build warehouses for farmers to deposit their products. This was a misconception of the facts. The Government did not build any warehouses for distillers to deposit their liquor in, but that the distillers themselves built the warehouses and the Government took charge of them until the revenue tax was paid. Here he referred to the statutes of the United States regulating the subject of bonded warehouses.

That he believed the bill to be unconstitutional because it proposed to lend money to a certain class of farmers only; that money was not to be lent to all the people, but to those farmers alone who raised cotton, corn, wheat, oats or tobacco. All farmers who raise other products are excluded from the benefits intended to be conferred by the bill, and no person could borrow money under its provisions, no matter what security he could offer, who was not a producer of the five favored crops.

That he believed in the old Jacksonian doctrine of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

He said he would be ashamed to ask for one class of his people privileges which could not be enjoyed by other classes. That the law ought to be impartial in its operations, and if the government was to lend money to one class it ought to lend to every class, but the Government was not and could not under the constitution be a lender of money to any class of its citizens. It was intended for far different purposes, and could not be a banking business.

As illustrating, the impracticability of the bill, he said that under the bill there could be only fourteen warehouses in the State, the provision being for the erection of warehouses in those counties only in which the annual product should be \$500,000.

A QUESTION AND AN ANSWER.

A gentleman here inquired of the Senator whether or not the bill could be so amended as to provide for the erection of warehouses in the counties where the annual product was only \$100,000 and the Senator replied that such an amendment could be made.

HIS DESIRE TO SERVE THE PEOPLE.

He further showed that the Government would be forced to meet all depreciations in the value of the product deposited which exceed 50 per cent., and how speculators knowing exactly the quantity of the different products deposited could corner the market and manipulate prices.

He said that it had always been his desire and purpose to carry out the wishes of his people; that he had always done so, and that if this bill was constitutional he would vote for it whatever effect it might have.

DIDN'T WANT THE DEVIL TO GET HIM.

That the people of the State had made him a sentinel upon the watch-tower whose duty it was to warn them, and that having warned them, he should do their bidding. The question of the practicality or impracticability of any measure was their business; its constitutionality was his business. He had sworn to support the Constitution, and if he violated that oath the devil would get him, not them.

THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

Upon his position in reference to the National banks, he said that he wrote to Mr. Beddingfield in May last that he was not in favor of abolishing the National banks in the present financial condition of the country. That this letter remained in Mr. Beddingfield's hands until last week or the week before, when it was published in the Progressive Farmer, and it was then charged that he was in conflict with the platform adopted at the late State Convention, or the plank therein in reference to National banks.

VOTED AGAINST EXTENDING THE NATIONAL BANK CHARTER.

Then he proceeded to say he had been for years ardently opposed to the made public, and receiving information that numbers of the Alliancemen were under the impression that he was in favor of the bill, desiring that there should be no mistake as to his position, he wrote the letter addressed to President Carr, in which he stated his views in reference to the bill.

It has been charged and the charge has gone out among the people that he

the abolition of National Banks before some other system of banks had been devised to take their place?

IMMEDIATE ABOLITION WOULD NOT DO.

The country is full of debtors who, if the banks were compelled to close up their business, "in the present financial condition of the country," would be utterly ruined. If the banks had to collect all debts due them, where would debtors obtain the money to pay their notes? It could not be obtained, if nothing had been provided to take the place of the banks, and the property of thousands of unfortunate debtors would be sold under the hammer at ruinous prices and bought by the speculators who happened to have ready cash.

HE FAVORED STATE BANKS.

He favored the establishment of State banks of issue, based upon sound principles of finance where all people could borrow money upon their property, and he believed the repeal of the tax on State banks would be followed by good results in this direction.

SQUARELY ON THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

What is needed is extension of the banking privileges to the people of the States. That his votes in Congress prove that he wanted more money given to the people—this he tried to secure by voting for the free coinage of silver. He stated that he stood upon the State Democratic platform.

SOME PERSONAL ALLUSIONS.

The Senator hoped his hearers would excuse him for some reference to himself.

He said thirty-six years ago he made his entry into public life as a member of the House of Commons from Buncombe county. Such a Legislature had never before or since assembled in North Carolina. It contained such names as Morehead, Graham, Gilmer, Fisher, Shipp, Winston, Ashe, Biggs, Cherry, Denton, and others, all of whom "have passed over the river and are resting under the shade of the trees."

In 1858 he was elected member of Congress.

Then he was a Union man and did all he could to keep his people out of the war, and that he stood for the Union as long as honor could permit, but when the people decided to go out, he went with them.

He felt, "whether thou goest, I will go; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

That his course during the days of fire and darkness, when the clouds of war were over the land, was known to them, and it was known to him, never to be forgotten, how they had sustained him in the execution of the duties of the high office to which they had called him.

He was the standard-bearer of the party in 1876, when the State was redeemed from Radical rule.

In 1878 the people elected him to the Senate, and in 1886 he was re-elected. He wanted to say that whether he had served the people ably or not, he would say that he had served them faithfully and honestly. There had in all these years been no stain or scandal connected with his name.

That his relations with his people had been harmonious, and that there had never been any difference between them except upon the Sub-Treasury bill.

AN APT AND HOMELY ILLUSTRATION.

If a man had a horse which had served him faithfully for thirty-six years, and which had never kicked, balked, shied or run away, but was always ready and willing to go at the command of his master, but which on one occasion, after so long a service, shied at an object in the road and broke the buggy, would its owner get his gun and shoot the faithful old horse? If so, fire away. He had done the best he could. That if they had a man who could serve them thirty-six years, honestly and faithfully and make no mistakes, bring him out and he would support him. God forbid that he should represent any one class. The best service of his life had been given to representing all the people of North Carolina.

A PLEA FOR HARMONY.

All the people are so interwoven that what benefits one benefits all. That there was too much "smart Alecky" talk. Some people outside the Alliance say they won't vote for a candidate for the Legislature who will not pledge himself to vote for Vance; and some folks inside the Alliance say they won't vote for any candidate who does not pledge himself to vote for Vance—AND IN POPS A RADICAL.

LET DIRTY LINEN BE WASHED ON THE BACK STEPS.

That if Democrats have any dirty linen to wash, don't wash it on the front steps; the back yard is the place for that.

STAND UP TO THE DEMOCRACY.

Stand up to the Democracy. Forty thousand sub-treasury bills would not help them as much as a Democratic Senate and House. Then the laws that oppress the people can be repealed—then further oppression can be prevented.

He begged them not to waste their strength fighting merchants, half-starved lawyers and newspapers that are not friendly. They were not their enemies. "Stand within the ranks, go into the preliminaries and win—submit if you do not control."

They were promoting their own ends when they help the Democratic party. He assured the farmers that he would do anything he could for them that did not conflict with his oath in office, and closed with a handsome tribute to the Democrats of Wayne.

At the close of his speech cheers went up from a thousand throats, and multitudes pressed forward to shake his hand.

RADICALISM EXCORIATED.

Congress and the Administration Witheringly Denounced—Southern Republicans Can No Longer Affiate With the Party of Southern Hate.

STINGING LETTER FROM EX-GOV. EMMETT W. CAMERON.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 14.—Ex-Gov. Cameron has published in the *Index-Appal* the following letter to W. S. Dashiell of Richmond, Va., renouncing all allegiance to the Republican party.

"Until now my reply to your favor of the 30th of August has been precluded by a painful illness, from which I have had as yet only partial relief. It had been my wish, in response to your queries, to give not only my views as to the duty of Southern men in the political crisis now rapidly culminating, but to set forth at length the reasons which form the basis of that conclusion. As it is, my physical condition prescribes the utmost brevity that is consistent with clearness, and I must postpone all argument as to the soundness of my opinion and the propriety my position to some more convenient season. I have been taught by the events of the past that men of our antecedents and convictions can no longer with self-respect lend our voices, our votes, or even the negative of support of silence to the Republican party as it is expounded to the organization in this State, or as it is administered by the present executive and legislative departments of the United States Government. The Republican party preserves no longer the semblance of speaking for the entire country, but bases its claim to supremacy on sectional interests, pure and simple. Not only so, but the directors of its policy have not hesitated in attainment of their ends to prostitute the plighted faith of the party in sight of all the world, and to renounce in their congressional enactments the promises solemnly made in the Chicago platform.

SELF-CONVICTED.

They stand self-convicted, not only of false pretense and punic faith, but of mathematical malignancy in seeking to retain power by reinvoking the war sentiment of the North and West, and by resurrecting all the stock phrases of fanaticism and sectionalism, which could stir the South into resentment and revolt. Their object was and is to force the fighting as between a solid North and a solid South, and at same time use the small contingent of Southern Republicans in Congress to minimize the power of the South by such political abominations as the Lodge bill, and by so framing a tariff law (under pretext of protection to American labor and American products) as to increase every burden of the customs upon the weaker section, and as to leave in force, in all its shameless inequalities, the revenue tax on tobacco of Virginia, Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Florida.

WAR AGAINST SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The utterances of McKinley on the floor of the House (he the patron of the Chicago platform, and the leader of the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the committee which framed the Tariff bill) and the action of the Senate on Monday in regard to the tobacco clause, constitute an open declaration of war against Southern development, and we must realize that this action, apart from its inherent injustice, is a deliberate, wanton, and absolute falsification of solemn promise given to the tobacco States by the National convention.

THE BLAIR BILL.

The record on the Blair bill is no better, and the Tariff act, with its so-called revision and equalization of import duties, bristles with discrimination against the South and those industries and products in which Southern Republicans have the same interests as Southern Democrats.

THE LODGE BILL.

The Lodge bill is mis-called the "Force Bill," because in operation it would be impossible of enforcement to the ends pretentiously sought. To enact it would be to paralyze the commercial progress of the entire country and to set back Southern development, in which Northern capital is largely engaged an half a century. But the main sufferer would be the negro, who by this vicious effort to neutralize inevitable conditions, would be deprived of all the safeguards which now surround him personally; and politically he would become the scape-goat in a local strife in which Lodge and Mr. Reed would have no concern and no influence. The passage of this act in law would be a public calamity. Its passage by the majority of the House of Representatives

fixed the responsibility on the Republican party.

The call for a halt by Senator Quay in the Senate only voices the protest of a frightened financial and commercial North, and only proves that Mr. Quay is only afraid to risk this campaign on an issue which one section would regard as a blinder and the other a crime.

HARRISON AS A SOUTH-HATER.

I see no reason to believe that the President has not been in active sympathy with all that his party has done and left undone in Congress. His own performances, have not, however, been one whit in advance of the Legislative Department. He has done nothing South of Mason and Dixon's line since his inauguration, except to recognize with reluctance that any such country existed. His own appointments, with just few enough honorable variations to prove a rule, have been of men not representative of character, influence, or capacity. He has shown utter inaptitude to square his action with his utterances, his performances with his promises, his principles with his prejudices, or his status with his statute. He has been the instrument, willing or unwilling, of the machine elements of his party, and for the want of bold and brave catholic action he has made himself responsible for the fact that in the North and West there is a divided Republican party and that in the South there is none worthy of the name. After less than two years of his administration Mr. Harrison has removed the last vestige with which we had hoped that the Republican party, by fostering an American policy, by subordinating the past to the present, by equal consideration for all sections, by removal of unnecessary burdens of taxation might prove itself the restorer of the Union as well as the preserver of Federal Government.

ALL SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS CAN DO.

It is not worth while for one man, or one thousand men, to seek to stay the current of partisanship which has swept Republicanism from its legitimate moorings. But one thing remains in my judgment for us to do—for men who recognize a higher duty than that which can be expressed by a party name—and that is to free ourselves from all part and lot with a party which has no faith too sacred for violation and recognizes no pledge as too solemn to be broken. I cannot see how there is no political organization which meets the full measure of our approval, we can at least leave that which violates our every idea of right and sentiment. Not presuming to set up for any other man, or set of men, a standard of duty, and willing to concede to every one else that freedom and thought of action I have always claimed for myself, my resolve, founded on a desire to be true to myself and my country, is to refuse all sympathy or co-operation with the Republican party in the crusade against this section which it now espouses, and under the leadership to which it submits.

Sincerely your friend,
WILLIAM E. CAMERON.
To W. C. Dashiell, Esq., Richmond, Va.

ABIDE IN ME.

I know not if the moon will ever rise
When my tired heart will rest at peace
In Thee;
When all the voices of the earth and
And all the music of the murmuring sea
Shall ever come to me
As love's own melody.

There have been moments as beautiful as
day,
When touched by silver light the constellations
Have faded into Heaven's blue way
And, clothed with rosete light, the sea
Of sin and death and night
Have changed to spotless white.

So, so the magic of Thy kindly hand
Wonders still in every land and
sea,
And cloud and wreck shall not forever
Between my trust in Thy dear love and
Thee;
For 'e'en through death I see
Thy love's own destiny.

All that the Father gives will come to me
What I have lost His angels still will
Anc' through the changes of life's stormy
sea
Love's hidden treasures round my temple
bind;
So, so, abide in Thee,
And I, for aye, in Thee.
— W. H. Thorne.

How to Hurt a Community.
[Vinton Dispatch.]

The men who do a community more harm than good may be classified as follows:

First. Those who oppose improvement.

Second. Those who run down the town to strangers.

Third. Those who never push their business.

Fourth. Those who mistrust public-spirited men.

Fifth. Those who show no hospitality to anyone.

Sixth. Those who hate to see others make money.

Seventh. Those who oppose every movement which does not originate with themselves.

Eighth. Those who put on long faces when a stranger speaks of locating in the town.

Ninth. Those who oppose every public enterprise which does not appear of personal benefit to themselves.

Tenth. Those who find fault with all enterprises with which they are not connected.

They were promoting their own ends when they help the Democratic party. He assured the farmers that he would do anything he could for them that did not conflict with his oath in office, and closed with a handsome tribute to the Democrats of Wayne.

At the close of his speech cheers went up from a thousand throats, and multitudes pressed forward to shake his hand.

RADICALISM EXCORIATED.

Congress and the Administration Witheringly Denounced—Southern Republicans Can No Longer Affiate With the Party of Southern Hate.

STINGING LETTER FROM EX-GOV. EMMETT W. CAMERON.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 14.—Ex-Gov. Cameron has published in the *Index-Appal* the following letter to W. S. Dashiell of Richmond, Va., renouncing all allegiance to the Republican party.

"Until now my reply to your favor of the 30th of August has been precluded by a painful illness, from which I have had as yet only partial relief. It had been my wish, in response to your queries, to give not only my views as to the duty of Southern men in the political crisis now rapidly culminating, but to set forth at length the reasons which form the basis of that conclusion. As it is, my physical condition prescribes the utmost brevity that is consistent with clearness, and I must postpone all argument as to the soundness of my opinion and the propriety my position to some more convenient season. I have been taught by the events of the past that men of our antecedents and convictions can no longer with self-respect lend our voices, our votes, or even the negative of support of silence to the Republican party as it is expounded to the organization in this State, or as it is administered by the present executive and legislative departments of the United States Government. The Republican party preserves no longer the semblance of speaking for the entire country, but bases its