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VOL. XI. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892. NO. 29.

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A SOUTHERN BLOSSOM.

Come and see her as she stands;
Crimson roses in her hands,
And her eyes
Are as dark as a Southern night,
And a soft and alluring light
In them lies.

None defy if she beseech,
With that pretty liquid speech
Of the South.
All her consonants are slurred,
And the vowels are preferred,
There's a poem in each word
From that mouth.

Even Cupid is her slave;
Of his arrows half he gave
Her, one day—
In a merry, playful hour
Dowered with these and beauty's flowers,
Strong, indeed, her magic power,
So they say.

Venus, not to be undone,
By her generous little son,
Shaped the mouth
Very like to Cupid's bow,
Lack a day! Our North can show
No such lovely flowers as grow
In the South!

STANDING FOR CLEVELAND.

NEW YORK, June 24:—The following is the leading editorial in the *Sun* to-day:

"There is one question depending on the election of the next President which, in its momentous importance and vital imperativeness, must seem to every philanthropic observer to exceed every other political question that the people are now called upon to determine. All differences of opinion respecting administrative reform or silver coinage or free trade or protection or personal qualities or antecedents of candidates, in short, the whole ordinary array of electoral controversies are, in comparison, of inferior, indeed, of almost trivial moment. We mean the question whether those Southern States which have inherited a negro population surpassing the number of the white citizens, shall by Federal military force be subjected to political legislatures, negro governors and negroe judge in their courts, or whether they shall continue to be governed by white men as now.

Now it makes no difference who may be the President whom the Republican party elects, since Mr. Blaine is now permanently out of the line of promotion, that party is by its nature and traditions under the necessity of enacting and executing an election law whose purpose and effect will be to put negroes in control of several of the Southern States.

There will be some unwillingness on the part of a patriotic minority among the Republicans, who will revolt at the consequences of such a measure, but their opposition cannot avail. The necessity of the situation will suppress all such resistance. A Force bill is the first and inevitable result of a sweeping Republican vitory in November. On the other hand and by nature and necessity of ideas involved, the success of Democracy is death to a Fore bill project. Killed in this election, it can never be revived.

In this view of the contest what conscientious Democrat can hesitate about his duty? Better vote for liberty and white government of the Southern States, even if the candidate were the devil himself rather than consent to the election of respectable Benjamin Harrison, with the Force bill in his pocket.

MR. DUKE'S CARD.

FRANKLINTON, N. C., June 28.—I attended the Third party covention held in our county at Louisburg a few weeks ago and was there elected a delegate to the Third party convention which met in Raleigh June 16th. I attended this convention as a delegate, thinking it was gotten up by the Farmers' Alliance, solely for the advancement of reform, and to further the interest of the depressed agriculturists. But after further investigation I see it is nothing but a Republican dodge to try to capture the white Democrats of North Carolina, and in this way put us back in the dark days of 1868-9.

I am a Democrat in the fullest sense of the word and especially so since our party has adopted such a platform as it did at Chicago last week. This platform will satisfy every true Democrat. If we ever get reform, I can't see where it will come from unless it is through the Democratic party.

There are lots of true men who saw things as I did—thought they were being led by the Alliance—and find to their disgust that it is nothing more nor less than a fraud.

No sir! none of the so called "third party" for me. My only regret is that I went as far as I did before I saw the "wolf in sheep's clothing." Now I see it, and repudiate the whole thing from beginning to end. All I have to say to you my fellow farmers and Alliance men, is come out of all such, for there is nothing in it productive of good for us or our order.

S. L. DUKE.

The knowledge that Adlai Stevenson removed nearly fifty thousand Republican postmasters while he held the office of First Assistant Postmaster General, is what makes every good Democrat feel like taking off his coat and helping to elect him Vice President.—Reidsville *Review*.

Ayer's Pills promptly remove the causes of sick and nervous headaches. These Pills speedily correct irregularities of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and are the mildest and most reliable cathartic in use. No one should be without them.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Platform on Which it will Achieve a Victory in November Next—Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

Section 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do re-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 to 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 reversed 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.

Section 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 danger, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of a republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South, and injures the colored citizens even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with Feberal 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 antagonism now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and the 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 officeholders, and the party first entrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reversed 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 definatly declared in its latest authorative 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 entrusted with power, not only with the defeat of the force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure, which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus, emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

TARIFF REFORM.

Section 3. We denounce the Republican protection as a fraud. The labor of the great majority of the American people is 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 purpose of revenue only, and we demand the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption, and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

We call the attention thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth, in exchange for agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over two thousand five hundred million dollars, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting States. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does of the sheriff.

RECIPROCITY.

Section 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 export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a custom house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich and the countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

TRUSTS.

Section 5. We recognize in the trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes, which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade; but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Section 6. The Republican party, while professing a poloicy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non resident aliens, individual and corperate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Section 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly make-shift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards or legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency.

STATE BANK TAX.

Section 8. We recommend that the prohibitory ten per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Section 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic national convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of President, as in the recent Republican convention by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and the startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which Federal officeholders usurp control in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which theaten individual liberty and local self-government.

FOREIGN WOLICY.

Section 10. The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliance it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the mainteanance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defence and to properly maintatn the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

IMMIGRATION.

Section 11. This country has always been the refuge of the opprersed from every land—exiles for conscince sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national government in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of the cruel persecutions in the dominion of the Czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights.

We tender our profound sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

Section 12. We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and to lessen its wages; but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

PENSIONS.

Section 13. This section hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Section 14. The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great water ways of the republic, so as to secure for the inland States easy and cheap transportion to the tidewater.

When any wateryway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the government—that such aid should be extended—on a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Section 15. For purposes of national defence and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua canal and its protection against foreign control of great importance to the United States.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Section 16. Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the general government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many such powers of the invitation extended and the broadest liberal efforts being make by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such requisite financial provison as shall be necessary to the maintenance of the national public faith.

EDUCATION.

Section 17. Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the pulic schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty, as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to State interference with parental rights of conscience in the education of children, as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

Section 18. We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be *bona fide* residents of the Territory or district in which their duties are performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

INDUSTRIAL MEASURES.

Section 19. We favor legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation campanies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party and particularly the Republican Senate for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

Section 20. We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor, and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age.

SUMPTUARY LAWS.

Section 21. We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

Section 22. Upon this statement af principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgmen of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

WHY THE VOTE WAS CAST AS IT WAS.

Teere is an anxious but patient public of Democrats waiting to hear from J. P. Caldwell, or some other man who did not lose his head at Chicago, as to why, O why, the North Carolina delegation did not vote for some one who was in the race for the presidency instead of throwing away its vote for a mighty good man who did not aspire to the first place.—*Asheville citizen.*

Our contemporary asks for information to which the Democracy of North Carolina is entitled. The delegation from this State was composed of gentlemen of all shades of opinion who went to Chicago without instructions of any kind. Perhaps half of them were Cleveland men and the other half anti-Cleveland or unprejudiced. They listened with patience and an intense desire to learn the truth, to everything that was urged in behalf of and against every candidate, and the majority arrived at the conclusion that another man than Cleveland or Hill would make a stronger candidate in New York. There was really no other candidate before the convention, excepting Gov. Boeis, to whom there were grave objections, and the majority of the delegation, under these circumstances, so far from "throwing away" their votes, bestowed them upon a most worthy gentleman and Democrat with a view of attracting attention to him and starting him in the race for the second place on the ticket. Up to that time Mr. Stevenson's name had not been heard of in connection with the vice presidency. The North Carolina vote had exactly the effect intended and Mr. Stevenson was an easy winner of second nomination. That a large measure of the credit for this was due to North Carolina was generally conceded, and Mr. Stevenson said afterwards to the chairman and to others of the delegation that he owed his nomination directly to North Carolina. The wisdom of the nomination is demonstrated by the enthusiasm with which the whole country has received it. It strengthens the ticket where it is weakest. The principal objection urged against Mr. Cleveland is that he is a civil service reformer and that during his former incumbency of the presidency he kept too many Republicans in office. Mr. Steveson is distinctly a spoilsman, and his idea that no Republican should hold an office under a Democratic administration if any Democrat can be found who is capable of filling it, delights the hearts of partisan Democrats. They love him for the heads he has cut off.

North Carolina might have tied on to the tail of the Cleveland procession, but it was evident that, with or without its vote, his nomination was assured, and the majority put their strength where they thought it would do the most good, and they believe that a just and intelligent public will, with the facts before it, give the delegation credit not only for correct motives, but for having played in the matter a very good game of politics.
—*Chartotte Observer*

Bill Arp in one of his letters to the Atlanta *Constitution* says:

Mr. Cleveland's admsnistration left $130,000,000 in the treasury, and Mr. Harrison's spent it all the first year and came down upon us for more. Mr. Cleveland's watchword was reform, and Mr. Harrison's is protection and the force bill. Now, let the South stand together and pull together and make one united effort to elect Mr. Cleveland, for there is no hope from any other party, and no hope from any platform except reform."

"When your heart is bad, and your head is bad, and you are bad clean through, what is needed?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of her class. "I know—Ayer's Sarsaparilla," answered a little girl, whose sick mother had recently been restored to health by that medicine.

COMMUNICATED.

A Readable Letter From a Henderson Girl Now Sojourning in Canada.

EDITOR GOLD LEAF:—I am going to crave your indulgence, and ask you to be kind enough to give me a small part of your valuable space to inform some of my Henderson friends of what I am seeing in Canada. In order to give them a correct idea, I must start dating my letter, March 29th, 1892, this being the date I left Henderson, home and friends. Boarding the "Shoo Fly," at 6:30 P. M, we departed with many kind wishes and goo byes. Arriving at Weldon at 8:15, we changed cars there after a wait of two hours, and I must confess Weldon is the nearest like Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" of any place in the whole of my 13 hundred miles travel. Leaving Weldon on the Atlantic Coast Line nothing of marked significance occurred until we reached Washington the next morning (Wednesday, March 30th, 7 A. M.) and here I regret that my descriptive powers are entirely inadequate to do justice to Washington or what I saw there.

Washington in many respects is the most interesting city in America. Thousand are attracted there annually by the beauty of its streets, parks, public buildings, statuary, and other objects that interest the traveler.

What first attracts the attention of the stranger is the unusual width of its streets, and avenues. The Capitol of the United States like that of Ancient Rome stands upon a hill. The river from the Dome in simply magnificent. The rotunda which occupys the center of the Capitol is an elegant circular hall 97 feet in diameter, 300 feet in circumference with a central height of 180 feet and 3 inches. There are hundreds of other things which I would like to describe to you if space would allow, but I cannot pass without telling you something of the famous Washington monument, the foundation of which is 80 feet square, and is set in solid rock, 36 feet below the surface of the earth. That portion from the ground up which is 555 feet high is built entirely of white marble. In addition to the stairway in the center of the shaft is an elevator in which the writer was carried to the hight of 500 feet.

I started out to tell you of what I am seeing in Canada, and I therefore must hasten on my journey. On the afternoon of the 31st of March, I arrived at the world renowned Niagara Falls. While waiting at the station to get our baggage checked before going into Canada, the roar of those mighty waters can be heard from a great distance. Starting from the railway station we cross on that great piece of engineering skill, the Suspension Bridge; looking from the car window to the seething waters below, (the Niagara river) is a sight never to be forgotten. Fourteen years have elapsed since I left the land of my birth, and now I am on Canadian soil again.

Fifty miles more will bring us to our destination, passing through the Paradise of Canada from Niagara Falls to Hamilton. After an hour and a half ride, my friends who were on the train with me said, "this is Hamilton," and sure enough here we were, glad that we had reached our destination. Leaving the cars, we were met by kind friends who gave us a cordial welcome and escorted us to their comfortable home. After a good night's rest, we felt much refreshed the next day.

Here are the same streets, the same mountains, and same lovely bay, the same shores, and many of the same houses, yet all is changed; hardly can I recognize the home of my youth. Where did these fine steamers come from? Who built those piers and wharfs? Who laid out those beautiful avenues? How the trees have grown from small to large! And during what night did these fine hotels and magnificent buildings sprout up like mushrooms? their gables waving with flags and their lobbies thronged with guests.

The noisy thoroughfare of the city is broad and brilliant. The shops which line it on either side are simply grand, their windows containing all the rich products of the world, and all the latest novelties displayed to great advantage to tempt the crowds which daily pass. Going from the city proper are handsome villas and country residences with stretches of green lawns in front of them which is truly a velvet carpet of nature. From within their magnificent mansions come sounds of music, singing and laughter. The porches and verandas are brightened by the fresh dresses of young ladies, and the fashionable cut suits of young gentlemen. We will now leave the city with all its throng, business and rush and ascend the mountain side. Reaching the top a level river is before you. Directly underneath is the city. Further along is the open country, beautifully diversified with hill, wooded regions, and cultivated fields. Looking over the fields and across the Bay we can see in the distance a strip of land separating the Bay from that wonderful sheet of fresh water Lake Ontario. This strip of land spans from shore to shore, joining the main land on either side, and is called "The Hamilton Beach," and contains many very handsome and cosy summer cottages. How shall we see it more closely? There are two ways; we can take the cars or go by boat. The latter we decided to do. Descending from the mountain, and going to the wharf, which we found overflowing with a hurrying, excited laughing, shouting, jubilant crowd going on board the elegant steamship, "The Modjeska," the first whistle blows and we are away, bound for a six mile sail down the Bay to the Beach. As this floating palace glides along we catch glimpses of many pretty scenes along the shores, and dozens of boats decked with streamers and crowded with passengers. Still onward we go, until at length we reach the Beach. Here the boat is brought along side and we are landed. The eye meets the "spice of life" (varied) fishermen, yachtmen, poor men, rich men, young and old drinking in the exhilarating air from Lake Ontario. One could stay and never get tired looking upon Nature that wise Providence has provided for human beings. The time flew swiftly, the sun hailed and away in the distance we could see like a speck upon the ocean the boat that was to convey us to our homes.

After a half an hour, waiting and watching that speck gradually grew larger, and that combination of steam and wood called a steamship, had arrived. We are again aboard, the massive engines begin to move, and we are now on our return trip. The above is by no means a complete representation of what I have seen during my two months' stay here, but it must suffice for the present. When I return to home and friends it will give me great pleasure to give reminiscence of what I have seen during my stay in Canada. Thanking you Mr. Editor for the space given me in your valuable paper,

I remain yours, etc.,
"RAMBLER."

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