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I Buy in Large Quantities Direct From Factories and Can and Will Give You Low Prices.  
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GOODS EXCHANGED IF NOT SATISFACTORY.  
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"Castoria is well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ACORN, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
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Another child killed by the use of opiate given in the form of Soothing Syrup. Why mothers give their children such deadly poison is surprising when they can relieve the child of his peculiar troubles by using Dr. Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no opium or morphine. Sold by Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

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Guarantee Dr. Acker's Blood Elixir, for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. For sale by Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

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Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a nerve Tonic and in electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and alternative. Your appetite returns, gone digestion is restored, the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c. at Dr. J. M. Lawing's Drug Store.

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Is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Dr. Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles. Sold on a positive guarantee at 25 cents and 50 cents. For sale by Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

**A LITTLE GIRL'S EXPERIENCE IN A LIGHTHOUSE.**  
Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trencott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter four years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere handful of bones. Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold yet you may get a trial bottle free at J. M. Lawing's drugstore.

**A DUTY TO YOURSELF.**  
It is surprising that people will use a common, ordinary pill when they can secure a valuable English one for the same money. Dr. Acker's English pills are a positive cure of sick headache and all Liver Troubles. They are small, sweet, easily taken and do not gripe. For sale by Dr. J. M. Lawing, Druggist.

**POLK AND HALL.**  
**SPICY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THEM.**

**Polk Tells Hall to Resign From the Legislative Committee—and Gives His Reasons—Hot Shot for Macune and the Sub-Treasury.**

Following is the correspondence between President Polk, of the National Alliance, and ex-President Hall, of the Missouri State Alliance, regarding the latter's opposition to the sub-Treasury:

**Polk's Letter to Hall.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, '91.  
Mr. U. S. Hall, President of the Missouri State Alliance, Hubbard, Mo.  
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: It is my painful duty as President of the N. F. A. & I. U., and as chairman of the national legislative committee, to direct your attention to certain matters which have come to my knowledge through letters from brethren in your own and other States, through resolutions adopted by Alliances in your own and other States, and through the public press.

If the alleged representations of your utterances in public speeches on certain Alliance measures be true, it is made my duty under the law, as chairman of the national legislative committee, and of which you are a member, to say to you frankly that such positions are inconsistent with and antagonistic to the duties imposed upon that committee under the law.

A report of a speech purporting to have been made recently by you in Saline county appears in the columns of the *Alliance Watchman* of April 2d—a paper published in Marshall, Missouri. In this paper occur these words:

"I am unalterably and for all time opposed to the sub-Treasury bill, and I intend to fight it to the bitter end, all the more as president of the State Alliance, because it will give my words against it more weight. I am its bitter and uncompromising enemy," etc., etc.

If the above be substantially correct, and if this language expresses substantially your position and views, I beg to call your attention, as a member of the national legislative committee, to paragraph 2, section 29, statutory laws, defining in part the duties of the national legislative council: "That it shall be the duty of the national legislative council to formulate measures and devise such necessary methods in conformity to the principles, purposes and acts of the supreme council, as may be indicated by the supreme council." To this end and in further pursuance of the law (see paragraph 5, section 29) the national legislative council appointed a national legislative committee, of which you were made a member, "to give such personal advice as may, in the judgment of the council, be necessary to a proper presentation of the measures before Congress."

I beg to call your attention to section 32 of our statutory laws, which says:

"All measures presented for consideration may be discussed fairly, fully, honestly and thoroughly, and when the action of a majority has been had, all who participated in the meeting are pledged to support such action. It is the duty of every member where the body has spoken, to stand as a unit before the world."

Now, as to the position of the Alliance on the sub-Treasury bill, which it is alleged you are publicly antagonizing. After a free and untrammelled discussion at our St. Louis meeting it was adopted with great unanimity. After being extensively discussed for a year and with great interest throughout the country it was again adopted at our Ocala meeting by a rising vote of the body—only four voting against it—by the adoption of the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, There is now a bill, known as the sub-Treasury bill, in the hands of the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives, which should have been reported and acted upon at the last session, and which, if enacted into law, would bring the financial relief so much needed by all classes and industries; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the national convention of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union do most respectfully and earnestly ask that said bill be enacted into law as soon as possible—or some other measure that will carry out these principles and meet the necessities of the toiling masses."

The adoption of this preamble and resolutions constitutes it one of the "acts of the supreme council," and proclaims it one of its "purposes," and which in paragraph 2, section 29, it is made the duty of the legislative council, to urge upon Congress, and it is also one of those "measures" embraced in section 32, above quoted.

At the meeting of the national legislative council, at which you were made a member of the national legislative committee, it adopted resolutions, which were ordered to be sent to the members of the United States Senate committee on agriculture, reciting the fact that the bill was in charge of said committee and had been for nearly twelve months: that it was adopted at our St. Louis meeting; that the Ocala meeting reiterated its demands for some such relief measure as this, and constituted this legislative committee to look after these legislative demands, and the national legislative council demanded that the measure should be reported either favorably or unfavorably that it might be considered on its merits.

The merits or demerits of this measure or our individual opinions thereon as members of this national legislative committee are matters entirely foreign to the object and purpose of this communication and can have no bearing on it. The question for you, as one of the national legislative committee, and for myself as chairman of that body and as president of the N. F. A. & I. U., is: What is the will of the national Alliance, as expressed in its action, and what is our duty, having voluntarily entered into a solemn compact with the Alliance to carry out that expressed will by accepting appointments for that purpose?

As to what the functions and duties of the national legislative committee are, under the acts of the national legislative council and under the resolutions and laws of the supreme council, admits of no question in my judgment. Indeed, so clear is it, that had I entertained the remotest doubt as to my duty as a member of the committee, to observe in strictest faith the evident and expressed will of the Alliance and of the council, I should most assuredly have declined the appointment promptly. You will doubtless remember that when the committee was appointed, its duty in this regard was discussed by members of the council, and Brother J. H. McDowell was especially emphatic in his construction, insisting that what ever might be the views of the individual members of the committee on any measure embraced within the province of its official charge, it was the plain duty of the committee to carry out the will of the Alliance and of the council. We all accepted the appointment without one word of dissent to those views.

Now, to the point: If I felt that I could not conscientiously acquiesce in the will of the order, and that I, as an honest, patriotic citizen, was impelled by a sense of duty to oppose measures and antagonize the will of the order publicly, and especially on such measures that I had been instructed to advocate or promote, I should not hesitate a single moment as to my course—I would promptly resign my place on the committee.

I know you are fully prepared to hear this from me, as it is but a repetition of my position on this question which was given to you when in Washington, in response to your inquiry as to my views as to your duty as president of the Alliance in Missouri, in view of your opposition to the sub-Treasury bill. I think I understand your position thoroughly as to this particular measure. I cannot believe that you would willingly damage the Alliance cause. I cannot believe that you desire to be or appear to be inconsistent, and I therefore say to you, in the utmost frankness and in a spirit of true fraternity, that you owe it to yourself, to the cause, to sever your official relations with the national legislative committee by tendering your resignation as a member of the same.

Fraternally yours,  
(Signed) L. L. POLK,  
President N. F. A. & I. U.

**Hall's Letter to Polk & Farmers' and Laborers' Union of Missouri.**  
U. S. HALL, President.  
HUBBARD, Mo., June 27, 1891.  
To Mr. L. L. Polk, President of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, Washington, D. C.:  
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Replying to your communication of the 21st in which you ask me to withdraw my opposition to the sub-Treasury bill or tender my resignation as a member of the national legislative committee, I have the following to say:

I was uncompromisingly opposed to this measure before, at the time of our election as a member of the national legislative committee, and no one in our order knew better than yourself of my pronounced opposition to it. You will remember the conversation between you and myself, in the presence of another gentleman, in your office in Washington the day before the February meeting of the national legislative council. In that conversation I told you what you then knew, that I had been an open and avowed enemy of the sub-Treasury bill ever since its presentation to our order in December, 1887, at St. Louis, and told you that I recognized in this bill and in the course taken by its author, C. W. Macune, through the *National Economist*, an attempt to sell out the organization to the protective tariff men of the East; that Macune was using the official organ, the *National Economist*, and editorially declaring that there was "nothing in the tariff question;" that it was "a breeder of sectional strife," and that "the agitation of the tariff question was an effort on the part of the Democratic party to galvanize the old ghost of sectional hatred." I further told you that Macune's object in pushing the sub-Treasury bill was to turn the minds of the farmers away from the tariff issue and commit them to class legislation, the very thing the protective barons of the east most wanted, and you will also remember that you expressed your opposition to it and used this expression: "If I were drawing the financial plank of any political party that I wanted to stand on, it would be but in one sentence, and would read, 'We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.'" This was during the same conversation in which I asked you if you would accept a nomination at the hands of a third party for President or Vice President of the United States in '92, and you said you would not answer my question. There was not a member of that legislative council but who knew that I was unalterably opposed to the sub-Treasury bill, and knew this before I was elected on the legislative committee, I having announced to them on all occasions, both in public conversation and in private, and by writing, through the newspapers, my opinion upon that question. I am in hearty accord with all the other demands of our order, except that part of the financial plank which makes the government a money lender to the farmer. Despite these facts I was elected a member of this national legislative committee, and I see no reason for my tendering my resignation as such a member. I am a farmer with every one I have invested in farming and with no other means of revenue and feel that I have a personal as well as a fraternal interest in the success of the farming class. You certainly cannot have forgotten that as soon as I was elected on the committee, and dur-

ing the session of the national legislative council that elected me, you got on the floor and said that the wisest, noblest and bravest thing that the legislative council had ever done was their electing me on that committee; that I had the courage to stand up and denounce a corrupt and guilty man, meaning Macune, when I knew that he was corrupt, in spite of the hisses and jeers of other men, and that I was the only one of the committee that refused to whitewash him. You spoke at great length in that complimentary strain, you knowing full well that I would not support the sub-Treasury bill or any other bill that I thought would ruin the farmers of this country and draw their minds from our greatest curse, the protective tariff. You seem to think, however, that I am bound to advocate that measure because of certain expressions used by J. H. McDowell, who was a co-ordinate member of the legislative council with myself and the other State presidents. Might I not with as much reason say that the other members of the committee were instructed and obligated to oppose the sub-Treasury measure from my remarks made at the same time that it would ruin the farmers of the country if passed? Of course, therefore, there can be nothing binding in any remarks made by Mr. McDowell, or any one else, in discussing measures of that kind or character in a committee room. The other point upon which you rely in saying that I am bound to support that measure in the capacity of committee man is that I was instructed by what you are pleased to call certain statutory laws and resolutions passed at Ocala. I will now examine this position of yours. You and I and hundreds of other Alliance men in the United States travelled over our entire country with the constitution and ritual of our order, and induced several million farmers to join this organization. To all applicants for membership we read section 1 of the preamble or declaration of principles of our national, State, county and subordinate Alliance constitution, (this declaration being alike in all) which reads: "The object of this order is to labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit and to bring about a more perfect union of said classes." Also, that in section 1, article 8, of our national constitution, all of the qualifications that are necessary to become a member and consequently an officer of our order, are fully set out, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. No person shall be admitted as a member of this order except a white person over sixteen years of age, who is a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being, and has resided in the State for more than six months, and is either, first, a farmer or farm laborer; and second, a mechanic, a country preacher, a country school teacher or a country doctor; third, an editor of a strictly agricultural paper."

You will further remember that when we were instructing the candidates in the order, and before we asked them to take upon themselves the obligation of the organization, we were required by our law to make the following statement to them: "You are assured that nothing in this obligation shall in anyway conflict with your religion or political views." I quote this section 1 from the preamble of our constitution for the purpose of showing that our order is not and can never become, under our constitution, a partisan political body, and that whenever any one, from personal ambition, or any other motives, tries to make a political party out of our order he subverts our constitution and gives the falsehood to the solemn declaration made by our organizers to the millions of members who seek the solemn and real obligations of membership. I quote the national constitution for the purpose of showing that no one is debarred from becoming a member or officer of our order for opinion's sake. All that was necessary to join the Alliance was that the applicant be over

sixteen years of age, a white person, believing in a Supreme Being and was a farmer, from laborer, etc. Do we find in that constitution any clause that says if a man does not believe in the sub-Treasury scheme he shall not be eligible either as a member or an officer of our order? Not one word of it, and why? Because this order in its infancy and purity, before it was used as it now is, by designing politicians and corrupt men, to subvert their ambitious and mercenary ends, was for the purpose as set forth in the constitution above quoted, to bring about a more perfect union of said farming classes, and no man was debarred from membership or from holding office in our order on account of any opinion that he might hold upon any political question, which means questions pertaining to national and State legislation. This is the dividing line, and the only one of moment between partisan and non-partisan bodies. If a man is a Republican he will not be permitted to take the stamp and denounce the system of the high protective tariff without being read out of his party; if a Democrat he will not be allowed to denounce a reduction of the protective tariff without being subject to like treatment. Then can any sane man claim that freedom of speech and thought can be dispensed with in a strictly non-partisan order, organized for the purpose of uniting the farmers, who have heretofore been divided in opinion, without losing its non-partisan and ifal character? Our order recognized that the great cause of the depressed condition of the farming class is that heretofore (while our interests have ever been the same), we have been divided in the exercise of our voting right. You now claim that while those solemn constitutional provisions above quoted are still in force, that the national Alliance can, by statutory enactment, as you are pleased to term it—passed at Ocala last December—declare that a member or an officer has no right to differ from the conclusion reached by a majority of the delegates to the national Alliance meeting. Do you think that if this clause had been in our constitution when we organized our order that we could have secured one-tenth of the membership we now have? You seem to lay stress upon the fact of my publicly opposing the sub-Treasury bill. If this sub-Treasury scheme is right, the more fully, publicly and often it is discussed, the sooner it will be enacted into a law. If it is wrong a full and free public discussion will bring out its fallacies only the sooner and thereby enable us to cease advocating a wrong measure. I will never concur in your opinion that any public or general law should be enacted, or the people brought to advocate it, by dark lantern caucuses and discussions in secret societies composed of but one class of people. This I conceive to be in direct violation of the spirit of our Government. Your desire to see men ostracized for opinion's sake, and to gag free discussion will not meet the approval of the people who love freedom of speech and the freest public discussion of public questions. I now desire to let the order know how "fairly, fully, honestly and thoroughly" the sub-Treasury bill was discussed at Ocala. The members of that national Alliance were limited to one speech of five minutes each in discussing the sub-Treasury bill—one speech of five minutes to discuss a measure which, if enacted into law, would change the whole financial system of our government since its foundation, and I claim bankrupt and destroy it. I make this statement to the end that I hope my Alliance brother farmers of the United States may know that the sub-Treasury bill was fastened upon this organization at Ocala by a gag law being applied to prevent its merits and exposed. You say in your letter that I am fully prepared to hear this request for my resignation from you. Is this your

(Continued on fourth page.)