The Herald.

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A PLEA FOR SUCCESS.

Thoughtful, earnest men say that the condition of affairs in North Carolina is critical in the extreme. Brave men, who are not frightened at shadows or old wives' tales, are alarmed at the gravity of the situation. Patriotic men are looking over the field, trying in all good faith and earnestness to reconcile differences, to allay enmities, to bring men to the front whom all can follow, and to formulate a policy which all can approve.

It would be sheerest folly to ignore the fact that there are views to be met, and elements to be conciliated, and dangers to be avoided in the approaching campaign that never confronted the party before. It would be unwise, in the selection of candidates for the various offices within the gift of the people, to forget that something more than our personal preferences is to be considered and something more than partisan success to be striven for. It must be taken into consideration in every contest for the prize of a nomination, that afterwards the winner must be tried in the hot crucible of a campaign and weighed in the balances of popular approval on election day. To secure the commendation of the press, to win in the township primaries, to get the endorsement of county conventions, to overcome opponents and obtain a majority of the votes in the State convention—these are all important steps, but they are but the preliminaries to the real struggle and are but empty victories if not followed up by a triumph in the battle of the ballots.

If in the present condition of affairs men of extreme views are to dictate the policy of the party, no matter which extreme they take, a party split and a party defeat will be the inevitable result. The Democratic majority in North Carolina is not large at the best, and our successes in the past have only been attained by united action and earnest, organized effort. A split in the party now not only means defeat in the approaching campaign, but it means a repetition of the sad story that comes from South Carolina, of a family divided and warring with itself, and pulling down instead of building up the State.

With a divided Democracy our plight would be even worse than in South Carolina, for here we are confronted with a party the dominent element in which put the negro to the front at Raleigh last week, not because the white men of that party desired it, but because they were forced to do so by the superior members and the aggressive spirit manifested by the colored element. A divided democracy means the sure success of that party which passed by such white men as J. J. Mott and Charles Price and W. P. Bynum, and T George Walton, and placed the negro Cheatham at the head of its delegation to the Minneapolis convention, and made John Dancey, another negro, a delegate, while men like E. S. Walton, of Burke, were forced to content themselves with an alternate's place. We do not believe that the differences between our people are great enough to warrant us in turning over the State government to such a party, or to cause any faction, as has been suggested, to co-operate with the party of Cheatham and Dancy in defeating the nominees of the Democracy.

In order to avert such a disaster as that which we believe to threaten the State we have advocated the nomination of Mr. Alexander for Governor, who is, we conceive, under existing conditions, one of the strongest men with the rank and file of the North Carolina Democracy that could be nominated. We have advocated his nomination because we knew him to be a man of honor, integrity and ability; possessing to a marked degree the confidence of the agricultural classes and well worthy of the esteem and support of the business interests of the State. This course we have taken well knowing that Mr. Alexander was not a candidate for the position and that his personal preferences would lead him to seek a re nomination to congress instead of a seat in the governor's mansion; but knowing also that he was too patriotic and self sacrificing to decline to accept the nomination from the hands of the Democracy if called upon at the May convention. We still believe that his nomination would be the best solution of existing difficulties, but we are convinced that Mr Alexander is sincere in the desire he has expressed to remain where he is and that the people of his district, especially his Alliance friends, have no notion of dispensing with his services. He has notified his people that he will stand for a renomination for congress, and while this does not remove him from the list of gubernatorial possibilities, the opposition of the counties composing his district to his nomination by the State convention, may prevent his friends from presenting his name at Raleigh. Should the people of his district present his name to the convention we believe that Mr. Alexander would secure the nomination, and we are confident that he would be elected. But if the sixth district Democrats have determined to return him to congress, it is time for those who have regarded his nomination as the strongest that could be made, to look over the field, and find a man who will be acceptable to both Alliance and non-Alliance Democrats—for no man who is not acceptable to both elements should be nominated This should be the test of fitness, and personal preferences and prejudices should be set aside, and ambitions and desires of preferment subordinated to the best interests of the party and the State.

It has been suggested by Alliancemen, who do not wish one of their order to head the State ticket, but who do want a good representation in Congress, that with Alexander out of the race, Julian S. Carr would probably be the strongest man that could be nominated; because of his refusal to enter the great tobacco trust when he could have made many thousands of dollars by joining the combination, because of his well known independence of corporate influences and because of the fact that he has generously used the wealth amassed in the prosecution of legitimate business in endowing colleges and building churches and aiding the Soldiers' Home, and establishing industries; and moreover, on account of his well known sympathy with the cause of reform. While Mr. Carr is not a candidate in any sense of the term, and while he has declined many solicitations to have his name put before the convention, he has recently signified his willingness to accept a nomination if tendered by a united Democracy, and has expressed the opinion that no man can at such a time as this afford to press his claims on the party too strongly or to accept a nomination from any class or faction. There seems to be no reason why he should not be acceptable to both Alliance and non-Alliance Democracts.

But it is not now a question of *men*, but of *success*. Let delegations be sent to Raleigh fresh from the people, well acquainted with popular desires, and in touch and accord with popular sentiment. Let the delegates go to the convention determined to do what is best for the party and not to push the interests of some favorite candidate. Let the *strongest man* be nominated, whether it be Alexander, or Carr, or Holt, or some other man whose name has not yet been mentioned. Above all, let moderation, temperate action and speech, a spirit of concession and the patriotism that will surrender preference for party good, prevail everywhere; and Democratic success, which is so essential to the prosperity of the State, will be assured.

WHY DEMOCRATS SHOULD UNITE.

In the last issue of THE HERALD we gave a few reasons why we thought the prosperity of North Carolina depended upon the perpetuation of the power of the Democratic party.

That article was written before the Republican convention met in Raleigh.

It was written before the Republicans of the State placed a negro at the head of their delegation to the National convention, and took half of those delegates, who are to pass upon the selection of a presidential candidate, from the negro race.

It was written before the colored element of the Republican party showed its teeth in convention, demanded an equal representation with the whites, and got it.

Got it by "acclamation" too, in the convention of a party some of whose leaders are telling the people of Western North Carolina that they are "tired of the negro." Tired of the negro! God save the mark! It looks like the negroes were getting tired of having the few white men in Republican party gobble most of the offices, and that they are coming in for their full share.

It looks like there was something prophetic in black John Williamson's remark in the Louisburg convention that *"the white people are splitting all to pieces and when the gap is wide enough the negroes can come in."*

Are the white people indeed splitting all to pieces in the face of such an opposition?

Are there men in the Democratic party, who have been honored by the people with office, who are determined to rush themselves to the front again, "split or no split?"

Are there men in the party who intend to force their pet hobbies into the party platform, "split or no split?"

Are there newspapers that have been urging the people to stand by the party and its platforms year after year, and who have written line upon line and precept upon precept teaching that the bolter is a traitor, who are now advising the people to bolt if certain contingencies arise?

Are these things being done when every sane man knows that a split in the Democracy means the sure success of the crowd who elected the negro Cheatham to head the North Carolina delegation to Minneapolis last week?

Can the love of office be so strong in the breast of any North Carolina Democrat that he is willing to risk the destruction of the party for a longer lease of power?

Are the differences between our people so wide that it is impossible to bring the ranks together for one more onslaught on the foe?

We will not believe these things until they are confirmed at the convention on the 18th of May. Until that time we will hope to see the triumph of patriotism over ambition, and reason over prejudice and of a spirit of compromise and concession over that of proscription and persecution.

A WRONG SPIRIT.

When the name of that sterling Democrat and true and honored son of North Carolina, S. R. Alexander, was mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial nomination, it was forthwith flashed over the wires by certain newspaper correspondents that he was in favor of the government ownership of railroads, and the batteries of certain newspapers were turned on that particular plank of the St. Louis platform as if it contained all the political heresies and embodied all the dangerous tendencies of the day. Having started on its mission the story that Alexander was in favor of the measure, these papers and correspondents proceeded to picture the woe and desolation that would be brought upon the country by its adoption, well knowing all the while that Mr. Alexander was too good a Democrat and too loyal and level headed a citizen to favor any unconstitutional legislation whatever. Last week mention was made of the fact that Mr. Julian S. Carr would probably make a good gubernatorial candidate, and forthwith from the same quarter comes the startling news that Col. Polk says Carr would make a good governor, as though the expression of such an opinion by Col. Polk put Mr. Carr beyond the pale of possibilities. It is hardly fair to condemn a man for views to which he has never given expression, as was done in the case of Captain Alexander, or to try to damn a man because one who differs with him, thinks he is honest, capable and efficient, as seems to be the plan with Mr. Carr. A Raleigh contemporary has coupled the name of Mr. Alexander with a scheme to parcel out the offices of the State by what it has pleased to term a "directory," when the editor must have known that Mr. Alexander was too true a man either to serve or be served by any such an undemocratic combination. We must believe that the injustice done in this instance was unintentional, but it was an injustice nevertheless, and such serious charges should not be made against men of character and standing unless supported by incontrovertible proof. This is no time for flippant flings at members of the party, or for sharp practice for partizan advantage, but it is a time for the exercise of a broad patriotism and a careful study of existing conditions, and a thoughtful looking forward to the future unification of the party and the continued prosperity of our beloved State, which can be attained only by the cooperation of elements now seemingly estranged. To close the breach instead of widening it, to heal wounds instead of again applying the scalpel, to induce men to join the Democracy instead of reading them out, to organize and equip our forces instead of disbanding and crippling them—this seems to us the policy which patriotic Democrats should unswervingly pursue.

THE cackling of geese once aroused the sleeping sentries and saved a great city from an invading army. There are geese enough cackling around and inside of the Democratic camp just now to awake all sensible men to a knowledge of the fact that we are in the presence of a dangerous enemy, and that we must choose a leader whom all can and will follow to victory. Let us not make the mistake of thinking that the gabbling of the geese is the voice of the people, or, worse still, give battle to the geese instead of marching in solid columns against the real foe.

A LESSON FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

If North Carolinians want proof of the disasters that would attend the disintegration of the Democracy, let them look at South Carolina. Two years ago the hot headed people of that once glorious state split up into factions and engaged in an internecine political warfare, such as has rarely been equalled for the fierceness of the contest and the intensity of hate which it engendered. Brother turned against brother, neighbor made war on neighbor; friendships were changed into enmities, allies into foes and chaos and confusion and bitterness reigned everywhere. The result has been just such as might have been predicted. Business has become stagnant, enterprises are crippled, markets for farm products have been cut off, money has become scarcer, times harder, poverty more widely extended, more grinding, more intense. It is a sad spectacle to contemplate, and the end is not yet.

Do North Carolinians, who pride themselves on their conservatism and discretion, wish to try the experiment that has proven so disastrous to their hot-headed cousins a little further South? Are there any so lost to reason that they wish to hear on North Carolina soil white Democrats appealing to colored men to vote them into office over another faction of the party, as was done in South Carolina two years ago?

We must have no South Carolina politics here. We must send hot heads and extremists, of whatever persuasion, to the rear and follow the lead of conservatism and reason. One South Carolina political muddle is enough.

THE convention to the renomination of Governor Holt, so far as we have been able to see, has not grown out of any fault with his administration of the office. Every one is ready to admit that his administration has been characterized by good sense, by honesty, impartiality and good business methods. His alleged connection with the plaid trust, which was never satisfactorily explained in the press, and his opposition to the railroad commission bill seem to be the principal grounds of objection urged against him as a candidate for the governorship. Whether the plaid trust is calculated to work any injury to the wage earners, or not, whether it is merely an arrangement for placing the product of the mills on the market, or whether it is indeed a combination to cut off competition and maintain prices, the fact remains that it is a trust. The people been taught to believe that trusts are hurtful and dangerous in their tendencies, that they are nothing more than monopolies under another name; that the Democratic party claims to be making war on monopolies and hurtful combinations of capital, and that it would be unwise and inexpedient to head the Democratic state ticket with the name of a man who has given countenance and aid to such a combination. There are thousands of democrats who, on personal grounds, would like to see Governor Holt renominated and re-elected. But the Democratic party in convention at St. Louis in 1888 solemnly asserted in its platform that *"the interests of the people are betrayed, when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them as purchasers, of the benefits of natural competition,"* and to head a democratic ticket with a man who has been in any way connected with a trust would, many good Democrats think, put the party in an illogical and inconsistent position. That in the face of this declaration, there are Democrats, who admire and esteem his character and personal integrity so highly that they still believe him to be the best man for the gubernatorial nomination, should be very gratifying to Governor Holt.

WE reproduce an article from this week's *Lenoir Topic* presenting the claims of Mr. W. H. Bower for the Democratic nomination in this congressional district. Mr. Bower is so well known to the people of Burke, that it is needless for us to say that he is one of the readiest debaters and most powerful campaigners in the district or in the State. If Uncle Tyre York is the Republican candidate this year we will need some man like Bower to handle him. The cause of Democracy may be safely entrusted to his care in any contest before the people.

THE men who are most loud in their support of Gov. Holt on the ground that he deserves the office on precedent are the very men who split their shirts to defeat Governor Jarvis when he was a candidate while filling out an unexpired term. Precedent is quoted by them only when it serves their purpose. We believe in success above precedent, and for a mere precedent we would not jeopardize the success of the party. The party does not owe any man an office.

IF Mr. Julian S. Carr should be nominated for Governor, as is not impossible, it will be the first time a private soldier in the South has been elected to that position. The soldiers have already honored him with election as President of the Confederate Veterans Association, and would delight to vote for "Private Carr." He is an officer in the State Guard and is called Col. Carr, but in the late war he was a gallant private.

We take no stock in the stereotyped jeremiads on the danger of Alliance control of the convention that are going the rounds. The majority of the Alliance is composed of as good Democrats as the state affords, who have always been faithful to the principles of Democracy, and fearful of the dangers that would attend its failure. We believe that wise counsels will prevail, and Democrats of all shades of opinion will unite on the platform of ships without dotting an "i" or crossing a "t." That platform contains all the demands of the Alliance as to State legislation. It was satisfactory to all classes two years ago, and it should satisfy all now. Its re-adoption will be a ten strike for unity and success.

On the evening of election day next November either Democracy or Republicanism will take charge of the State government. If the Democrats divide, it means Republican success. Should the Republicans succeed, the outcome of last week's convention shows which will be the dominant race in North Carolina. Can Anglo Saxons ask for a more cogent reason for standing in solid phalanx than the spectacle furnished by the late Republican convention?

The Straight Stick.

Raleigh Chronicle.

The *Chronicle* dependence all informations, from whatever source, of the possibility of the disintegration of the Democratic party. It refuses to admit that conservative Democrats will allow their coming State convention to be dominated by any faction that may arise in the party, and certainly not by any faction that may exist outside of the party. Extreme men, whether in or out of the Democratic party, will find themselves in a hopeless minority whenever they attempt to disturb, by their peculiar views, the harmony of the convention, and they should now be carefully considered by those who are thinking about making any such attempt.

The convention for the 18th of May next was call by the Democratic State executive committee. The call is regular in every respect. It is strictly official, in accordance with party usage, and addressed to all who have heretofore affiliated as Democrats, and who intend, as heretofore, to vote for the nominees of the Democratic party.

The call is not addressed to Republicans. It is not meant as an invitation to any but Democrats, and the assumption should not be made that the Democracy of North Carolina will send as delegates to their State convention men who are not Democrats, and that in consequence there may be a secession from the convention.

Such a contingency should not be entertained as possible, and it will be impossible if Democrats will attend to their duties and discharge them with promptness and fidelity.

If the Democrats of the State remain at home and refuse to attend the primaries of their party it is very likely that some political enemy will hear of it and be pressed out himself. Who could blame him? And if the political enemy is given such an opportunity no one need be surprised to find him at the State convention with a sufficient following to shape its policy. And would not Democrats be stopped from complaining if the capture of their convention by the enemy was due to the fact that they had been sleeping on their post?

Then let Democrats bestir themselves. When, by our own effort, we can avert certain contingencies, it is more commendable to make the effort than to be continually debating what ought to be done should the contingencies arise.

There will be no trouble in our State convention if Democrats will go straight ahead, and do as they have always done. The idea of not abiding by the action of our Democratic state convention deserves to be laughed out of court. Let there be no South Carolina politics mooted in this state.

Hon. W. H. Bower

Lenoir Topic.

Caldwell county has a right to ask of the Democratic Congressional Convention that the nominee shall this year be a Caldwell man and she will present the name of Mr. Bower. It is not necessary to say to Caldwell people how well qualified our able and eloquent county man is to be one of, indeed honor. He is the leading candidate in the district and we think we can say with assurance that he leads all others in Burke, Watauga, Ashe, Wilkes and Alexander, besides having an influential following in most of the other counties. In the two Southern counties he is especially strong. He is thoroughly available, having around no antipathies, being a moderate, conservative gentleman and, above all, thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of Democracy. In addition to his own large following we think he will draw more largely than any other candidate upon the splendid phalanx that has stood so devotedly in the past around our present able Congressman, Col. Cowles, who is not a candidate. Such are his bright prospects in the district. Of course here at home, in Caldwell, we are all enthusiastic Bower men—our county men. The county conventions will select delegates to the Congressional Convention. Let Bower's friends all over the country rally and attend the township primaries.

..The State *Chronicle* says there is now in press a bulletin of the weather service, "The Climatology of North Carolina," based on weather observations from 1850 to 1890. It is the first work of the kind ever published. The edition will be of 18,000 copies. It will be circulated in the State and elsewhere, particularly at the World's Fair.

THE SITUATION.

What Constitutes a Democrat—Democratic Organization and Democratic Duties—Silence.

Special Cor. Wilson Advance.

RALEIGH, April 12th, 1892.

I was greatly surprised a few days ago to read the following in the editorial column of the *News and Observer*:

"Whoever is the nominee (speaking of Cleveland and Hill) chosen in regular course has the right to expect the honorable support of every man who attends the primaries. We say 'in regular course,' for if the convention, State or National, were to depart wilfully from custom, precedent, and the methods which have been so regularly observed as to have become engrafted into the constitution of the party, one is not bound. If, for instance, a wide departure is made in the principles and unconstitutional measures are laid down as a part of the platform, even though one attended the primaries, he would be excused from accepting and endorsing the platform. No man can be constrained to violate the constitution of his country. But generally any one who goes into the primaries of his party is bound by its action."

I have no disposition to criticize the position of that or any other Democratic paper, but I feel it a duty to give the reasons why I believe sound Democrats cannot accept this construction of the duty of a Democrat. Though not an advocate of his nomination, I am proud to say with David Bennett Hill: "I am a Democrat;" and I have never yet felt it necessary to give any proofs to the argument of the followers of Jefferson, "I am a Democrat" who believes in fighting for reform inside the party, believes in the wisdom of Democratic conventions, and believes it the duty of a loyal Democrat to always (and not "generally") abide by the action of all regularly constituted conventions in which he is represented in person or by regularly elected delegates. To illustrate: I expect to go into the primary convention of the second Ward in Raleigh, and to vote for delegates to the Wake county convention. By participating in the convention of my ward, I am honorably bound to support the ward, township, county, district and national candidates of the Democratic party. Why? Because all power comes from the primaries. The township sends delegates to the county conventions; the county convention sends delegates to the district and state conventions, and the District and State Conventions sends delegates to the National Convention. As an individual Democrat when I go into the ward or township convention, I take part in the nomination of the candidate for President and for Governor and am bound by every moral obligation to support the nominees. If I prefer to be independent in politics, it is my right. If I choose to flock to myself, that is my business. But if I go into a convention of any party, I am guilty of gross political dishonor if I do not abide by the action of that convention. This principle is about as well established as any political principle, and is old as any political party. It has never been seriously questioned by any until this year. It can not be attempted until all political parties are destroyed, and general anarchy takes the place of orderly government by parties. It is essential for the preservation of party organization, and party organization is essential to the preservation of our free institutions. Tear down the principle, and chaos reigns in political conventions. If a man is not honorably committed to the support of the candidates for whom he or his representative has voted, what is to prevent the enemies of the party from coming into the primaries, forcing the nomination of unpopular candidates, and then scattering their defeat at the polls?

Though a Democrat of long standing, I never learned until last week's meeting of the Executive Committee that it was necessary to officially promulgate what the most illiterate voter has understood for three quarters of a century. The next thing we shall hear is that the Executive Committee has solemnly declared "water can shoot," or "water is wet." No sensible man ever dreamed that he could go into a convention without being bound to support the men he helped to nominate. Then why make so much ado about two and two making four? There are always a few men in every section who go into conventions, and then refuse to abide the result. But they are comparatively very few and they do not stand well with their neighbors, because they have been guilty of political dishonor. But these men are very few in comparison to the great army of men who have ever been true to their political convictions.

But it will be asked: "Suppose the convention puts a plank in the platform that is undemocratic, must I advocate it?" This sounds like a "poser," but it is very easily answered. In the first place, who is to take up the declarations of the convention, one by one, and decide which is democratic? If each voter is to do this at his pleasure, then there is no reason why every voter should not bolt the convention. Democrats must accept the action of the convention as the true definition of what constitutes Democracy. If every man can be a law unto himself, where is the need of a convention to formulate a platform and give expression to Democratic principles? It is unquestionably true that in the history of the party, conventions have crept into platforms that were contrary to sound Democratic principles. The remedy for these departures from the faith was not found by bolting the action of the convention, but by supporting it and bending every energy to have the undemocratic declaration taken from the platform when the Democracy again assembled. I search not a few Democrats who strongly objected to the plank in one State platform in favor of the Blair bill—did they bolt? Not at all. They did not give up their convictions—they said that the declaration was not Democratic—but they patriotically submitted to the rule of the majority. Nothing else would have been Democratic. No man is bound to advocate everything a party declares in favor of; but if he remains in good standing he must support the party and agitate in favor of the exclusion in future of all objectionable declarations.

It may further be asked: "Suppose the Alliance controls the Democratic State Convention, and in the face of protests, inserts the St. Louis platform, governmental ownership of railroads and all, will not such declaration be so palpably undemocratic as to justify Democrats in withdrawing from the convention and refusing to give countenance to such perversion of Democratic principles?" I state the question as it has been propounded. I answer that such a course would not justify a bolt. Why not? Because of legally elected delegates in a constitutional and regular way, enunciate undemocratic principles for those that are Democratic, the proper way to remedy such evil is an appeal to the party in the future and not by divisions which would assure the triumph of the Republican party. The constitution and unwritten constitution of the party engrafted of the State Convention:

1. A Declaration of the Principles of the party;

2. The nomination of a State ticket;

3. The election of delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

4. The nomination of Presidential electors.

Of course any other business germane to the action of the convention, may come before the body; but there is no authority that can prevent the doing of these four things and the order can be changed at the pleasure of the convention. A platform must be formed. The only exigencies is that it secure the support of a majority of the delegates. I do not believe that the Alliancemen will insist upon putting government ownership of railroads or the Sub Treasury bill in the platform. All they will demand and all they ought to ask for along these two lines is what the National Alliance at Ocala asked for, to wit: Government control of railroads and financial reform that will secure the objects of the Sub Treasury bill. The objects of that bill as defined by Col. Polk and other Alliancemen are these.

1. The prevention and suppression of trusts. This is the most important question now before our people. Trusts of all kinds are impoverishing the people and every one of them must be wiped out of existence, whether they exist in North Carolina or in New York. Wipe these out and we have made a great stride toward bettering the condition of the people. Our second object of the sub Treasury bill is to suppress trusts. Every Democrat must agree to this object, whether he believes this is the plan or has a better plan. The end is to be kept in view, and the means are of little consequence in comparison with the result to be attained.

2. The abolition of national banks and the substitution in their stead of a system that will be of greater value to agricultural sections. The national banks in North Carolina are managed by good men, and while the system has many good features, it is not suited to the needs of agricultural communities like ours. There is no opposition upon the part of any sensible man to banks or bankers. They are essential to our business operations. A bank ought to be to the financial world what the heart is to the physical man. It ought to be the seat of life, and ought to send strength to every vital part through the arteries of trade. A proper financial system would enable our banks to perform this office. Under present laws our banks are denied the opportunity of the largest measure of usefulness. An addition of our national banks and the substitution of a better system would free our bankers from the fetters which now limits their operations.

3. The getting to the people a sufficient volume of currency to do the business of the country on a cash basis at the lowest rate consistent with safety and stability. This is most desirable, and while it is not easy to prescribe the plan, every Democrat ought to be giving the question his serious consideration and seeking to secure a plan that will best secure the end.

These are the objects of the sub Treasury. While I do not believe it wise to press for these objects by any one shall plan, I believe all those of them are both essential to prosperity and in keeping with Democratic principles. If such a plank is inserted in the platform, I shall give it my hearty support. If it is insisted that the details of any par ticular plan shall be put in the Democratic platform, I shall protest against such action. But if my protest is overruled, I shall not bolt the convention. As an honorable Democrat I cannot do so if I take part in the primaries. As to the government ownership of railroads, I do not for a moment believe the question in the platform will be asked. Such Alliancemen as Elias Carr, A Leazar, John C. Scarborough and many others oppose it, and in North Carolina the sub Alliance two years ago repudiated ownership and declared for control, and they have secured their demand. I have usually found that the conservative Alliancemen were a majority of that organization when the time came for important action. I believe they, together with conservative non Alliancemen, will prevent extreme action in the State Convention. If they do not, then we are all undone and the State committed to Reform control, and the electoral vote of the State given to Mr. Harrison. Notwithstanding the clamor in many quarters and the impending danger of a division, my faith in the patriotism and wisdom of the masses of the people, compels me to believe that they will act wisely and prevent the evils which threaten us.

But to return to the duties that will devolve upon the State Convention. After the adoption of the platform (or the approximation of a committe to prepare it) the next business is the nomination of a State ticket. Every Democrat is honorably bound to support the ticket named by the majority. Of course if notoriously corrupt men were named, this would not apply. But no such men could get any support, and it would be an insult to the party to suppose that he could. Next in order will be the nomination of two electors for the State at large. These electors will be required if elected to support the nominees of the National Democratic Convention. No resolution or action of the convention could prevent him. Any attempt to do so would be revolutionary and would be equivalent to disrupting the Democratic party in North Carolina. Next in order would come the selection of delegates to the National Convention who will take part in nominating the candidate for President and Vice President, for whom our electors are to vote. The Convention is called to select these electors and delegates just as much as it is called to nominate candidates for Governor. Failure to do this is to destroy the integrity of the party. To be sure, the delegates to the National Convention can be instructed just as delegates to the State Convention can be. I do not ordinarily believe in instructions, and this year in all conventions we ought to send our best men and give them latitude to do what is best. But the point that makes them can give instructions as to platform and as to candidates if it so desires. And they must obey the instructions or decline the commission. But it can not compel them to bolt the National Convention or accept therefore if they are unable to secure all they and their constituents desire. That would be rank rebellion, revolution, chaos and political anarchy.

If any man expects to find a perfect party, he must pass by the millennium. A party will be as pure and as honest as the units who compose it. The water that comes from a fountain is as pure as its source. The way to purify a party is to reform its members. The best reformers are those who fight in the ranks, and do not allow a single idea or mistake to make them traitors and disorganizers.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

A BRIEF CONVENTION.

The Republicans have their State convention and "Harrison" elections without a struggle.

The Republican convention to elect delegates to the National convention was held here Tuesday and was attended by a large delegation of "patriots." They gathered in from all over the district Monday evening, and they were a very good looking set, and good, "growing they color in the sun" and "moving themselves might" (as long as they could).

They got the steam up, "by a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles," sufficiently to begin the Lincoln chant at o'clock. Mr. Brom, of Surry, called the meeting to order, and the principal work was the "calling to order."

Col. Dula was elected permanent chairman, but declined on account of sickness, and Gen. J. Q. A. Brown, was chosen. The members of the Republican press present, John Ballentine, J. W. Goodie and Mr. Johnson, were made secretaries. Nominations were in order and the following were nominated: W. G. Boyle, E. S. Walton, J. G. Wilson, L. L. Jenkins and H. C. Pearson. Mr. Pearson arose and withdrew, saying he was a delegate the last time and he thought some other section was entitled to it. The vote was taken and would have resulted in the election of Wilson with a tie between Boyle and Jenkins, but the vote could not be announced. The secretaries could not agree as to how the vote read by one as Walton's secretary, Ballentine, got the figures mixed up in favor of his man, or some how that way. Walton's followers got afraid he was elected and called for congratulation. Pearson called for the regular order, the announcing of the result. Things got funny. Everybody was on their feet and pulling some self methods with sine words attached, and the words fitted the music. Newt Ballentine and Blackburn sang the sequence. Jake took the lower octave by Johnson, and Fortune, Hardison, et al, came up on the bass. Mr. Pearson and others gave out the words. The "third Vice" sat back as calmly as he could on account of the harmony of the "sweet sounds," as he is a great lover of music. He showed signs of arising and "tripping the light fantastic," but at last decided to stop long enough to have a congratulation.

The secretaries began the roll-call of counties, Forsyth changed her vote and the music was resumed. They sang to the tune of "Old Dan Tucker" for a few minutes. Several counties began to change their vote, and everything was confusion confounded, and at last a new ballot was ordered. Several times a new ballot was ordered owing to the density and thickness of the harmony that prevailed. It began to appear that a result would never be obtained. It was then after Sundown. But an Alleghany man rose to the surface of the session and moved that one more ballot be taken and that it be final. The motion carried after the singing of another song, and the vote was counted. The vote resulted: Wilson 25, Jenkins 38, Boyle 11, Walton 2. Wilson and Jenkins were declared elected. Pearson won the victory and downed Walton. A. L. Hendrix and W. F. Lowrie, of Forsyth, were elected alternates without opposition.

The meeting, after remaining in session over three hours in electing 2 delegates adjourned, and a number hitched their wheels to the Lincoln "fundamental principles" and resumed their flagging "patriotism."

Come again, long the "queen City of the Valley" will be glad to have your presence.