

THE HOME RULE.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL—SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898. NO. 11.

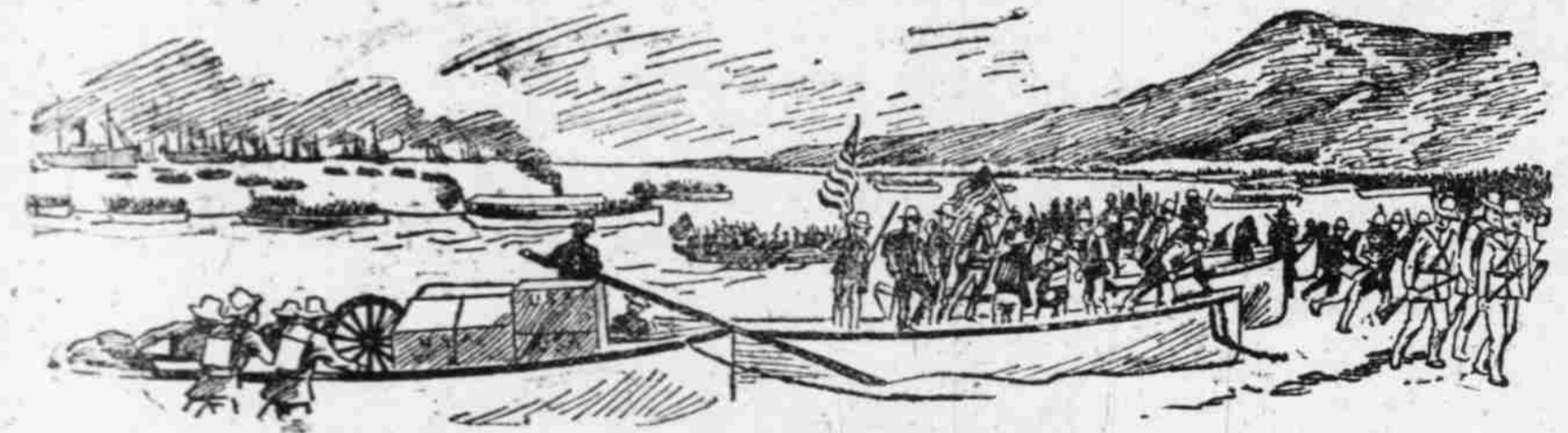
WE WIN THE FIRST BATTLE.

Attacked the Spaniards Within Five Miles of Santiago.

SIXTEEN AMERICANS KILLED AND SIXTY WOUNDED.

Seventy-Seven Dead Spanish Soldiers Found—Battle Will be Known in History as the Battle of La Quinsina—Stormed a Blockhouse Around Which the Spaniards Made a Stand and Sent Them Scattering Over the Mountains—Ambushed the Americans.

An Associated Press Dispatch via Havana del Este, Guantanamo Bay, June 28, says: This morning (Friday) four troops of the First Cavalry, four troops of the Tenth Cavalry and eight troops of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, less than a thousand men, dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers and the thickets within five miles of Santiago de Cuba. The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but they left the following trail upon the field: Rough Riders, Captain Allyn K. Capron, Troop L;



SHAFER'S ARMY OF INVASION DISEMBARKING FROM THE TRANSPORTS.

General Hamilton Fish, Jr., Private; Huggins and Dawson, Troop L; Dougherty, Troop A; W. T. Erwin, Troop F; First Cavalry—Privates Dix, York, Fogak, Kötbe, Berlin and Lenmook; Tenth Cavalry—Corporal White. At least six Americans were wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die. Twelve dead Spaniards were found in the bush after the fight.

General Young commanded the expedition and was with the regulars, while Colonel Wood directed the operations of the Rough Riders, several miles west. Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time and the



of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills toward Santiago. It is now definitely known that sixteen men on the American side were killed, while sixty were wounded, or are reported to be missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses, but it is known that they were far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life. At least thirty-seven dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried, while many others are undoubtedly lying in the thick underbrush on the side of the gully, and on the slope of the hill, where the main body of the enemy were located. The wounded were all removed.

Wreck of a Troop Train.

A railroad accident occurred on the 26th, in which four soldiers lost their lives, and others received mortal injuries. Colonel Torrey's regiment of Rough Riders from Cheyenne, Wyoming, reached Tupelo, via the Kaunas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad. The first section had stopped to take water and had whistled to start, when the second section rounded the sharp curve just before the town was reached, and dashed into it. In the rear of the first section was the sleeper, "Seville," containing Colonel Torrey and his regimental staff. The train was completely demolished, yet every inmate escaped unscathed except the colonel, who is injured, though not seriously.

Admiral Camara's Plan.

The Madrid correspondent of The Sunday Times says: Admiral Camara's fleet will not go to Manila, but to another port in the Philippines, to hold troops in order to hold a strong position. The fleet will then be ready for action, and if Admiral Dewey wants to fight he will have to leave Manila Bay. Admiral Dewey will thus either leave the bay unprotected or divide his fleet. This move has made a good impression here.

Direct Negotiation With America.

Imparcial, in an article which has created a sensation, urges direct negotiations with America for peace, when the time comes, on the ground that Spain can get better terms from America's generosity, "as America will be only too delighted to dispense with European intervention." The article reflects the growing resentment against the powers.

No New Cases of Yellow Fever.

No new cases of yellow fever have been reported to the Marine Hospital, and Dr. Wynnan, Surgeon-General, said that he considered the situation encouraging. Advances from surgeons engaged in the inspection of a number of Southern points as a matter of precaution, show all points so far inspected to be free from any suggestion of infection.

Time Not Arrived.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Senor Sagasta said the rumors about peace negotiations and the conditions for ending hostilities are utterly groundless. The time has not arrived for talking of peace."

5,000 Spanish Re-Enforcements.

A Cuban agent who has arrived at Falmouth, Jamaica, in an open sail boat, after a two-day passage from the vicinity of Manzanillo, reports that 5,000 Spanish troops from Manzanillo and the Westward are marching toward Santiago to re-enforce the Spanish soldiers there.

Troops Going to Miami.

One section of the train carrying the Second Louisiana regiment has left Mobile for Miami, via Pensacola, Fla.

Report of Lloyd's Agent.

Lloyd's agent telegraphs that Admiral Camara's squadron now at Port Said consists of the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Emperado Carlos Quinto, the torpedo boat destroyers Osado, Audaz and Proserpina, the transports Patria and Buenos Ayres.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WHO LED THE CHARGE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

and the Isle de Panay, Colon, Covadonga, Rapida and San Francisco. Admiral Camara's squadron will occupy two days in traversing the Suez Canal. The canal dues will amount to \$52,000 (\$250,000). It is asserted that some liners have been detailed to provision the fleet on the way out.

Purchased Three Armored Cruisers.

The Madrid correspondent of the Observer asserts that Spain has purchased three fine armored cruisers of 9,000 tons, 7,500 tons and 4,235 tons, with a speed of 25 knots, which will form the nucleus of a third squadron, which will be ready within three weeks, and with which the government thinks it can protect the Canaries and the Spanish coast in every emergency.

Blanco's Report on the Fight.

The official report of Captain General Blanco on the fighting near Santiago de Cuba, says: "Three hundred Americans attacked the Spaniards near Siloney and Sevilla. The Spaniards had three men killed and three wounded. The Americans then attacked General Hubon's camp, but were repulsed, the Spaniards pursuing them and taking possession of their ammunition and clothes."

Spain Apprehensive.

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The government is exceedingly anxious and ministers do not disguise their belief that the situation at Manila is of the gravest character. The government has called the attention of the powers to the fact that while Admiral Dewey is himself inactive, he is favoring the insurrection of veritable robber bands."

Ordered to Key West.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie has received orders detaching her from the North Atlantic patrol fleet, and directing her to proceed at full speed to Key West. The Prairie has her bunkers filled to their utmost capacity and her hold is also full of coal of which she has sufficient to last her for cruising for thirty-five days.

An Illinois Soldier Shot.

While in bathing Private Charles Buckart, of Company A, Second Illinois, was shot by a negro connected with the regiment, at Jacksonville, Fla. The boys had been having fun with the negro, and when dressing he became incensed at Buckart, drew his pistol and fired, the ball entering near the right side of the abdomen and passing downward.

Going to Cuba as Nurses.

Miss Annie Wheeler, Mrs. Maude Kissam Babcock and Mrs. Liscomb, wife of Colonel Liscomb, of the twenty-fourth artillery will leave for Key West. From there they will go to the Cuban battlefields in the capacity of nurses. Miss Wheeler is a daughter of General Wheeler, and Miss Babcock's husband is sergeant in the 71st New York.

Sails for Hampton Roads.

The ram Katharin has left Princeton for Hampton Roads. She was followed by the cruiser San Francisco, bound for Key West. The steam collier Southern accompanied the latter.

To Abandon Calmanera.

It is believed that the town of Calmanera, on the upper bay, is about to be abandoned by the Spaniards, who are said to be in a desperate condition, owing to lack of food. The report is that they will leave the town and fall back on Guantanamo.

Eight Ships Bought.

The government has purchased eight large ships of over 4,000 tons burden, each for use on the Atlantic coast, except one on the Pacific coast.

Peoples' Party State Platform.

The Peoples' party platform of North Carolina, in convention, assembled at Raleigh, on the 13th day of August, 1896, hereby reaffirms its undivided allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples' party, adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22nd, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW.

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; and the election law passed by the General Assembly of 1895 meets our hearty endorsement and approval; and we hereby pledge the Peoples' party to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections provided for in said election law, and warn the voters of the State against the frauds which have been made to repeal the same.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The act of the last General Assembly restoring to the right of local self government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people in the respective counties, and the safeguards therein provided, meets with our hearty approval, and we pledge the Peoples' party to the continued support and maintenance of that legislation, and warn the voters of the necessity of preventing injurious changes in that act, and of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

LEGAL TENDER MONEY.

We favor the exercise by the State of North Carolina of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts; and that this right be enforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the last General Assembly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples' party members of the last General Assembly has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples' party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening of the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interest of the taxpayers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision. We think that the committee on Education of the next General Assembly should invite and secure, as far as possible, the cooperation of the leading teachers and educators of the State in framing and perfecting the school law.

JUDICIARY.

Our judiciary should be lifted above the plane of party politics.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION CONSERVED.

We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of the State now on our statute books, and call the attention of the people to the fact that official action in this regard is not in harmony with the ultra anti-trust sentiment heretofore and now being expressed by the leaders of the Democratic party.

RAILROADS.

We favor the establishment of such equitable and low freight rates and charges for products shipped from North Carolina as will enable shippers and producers to realize at least a fair remuneration after costs of such shipments have been deducted.

We call special attention to the possibilities of the trucking industry in Eastern North Carolina, an industry which, but for the extortionate tariffs of the common carrier, would increase an hundred fold, and carrying with it the greatest prosperity that highly favored section it has ever known.

We earnestly recommend to our State Railroad Commission that they use all the powers they have to bring about such reductions; and especially that they urge before the Inter-State Commerce Commission all complaints of extortion and discrimination with such vigor and continuity that should they fail to secure remedial action by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all the people would know where to place the responsibility for existing outrages; and if their facilities for fighting the battles of the people before the Inter-State Commerce Commission are inadequate for that purpose, that they make recommendation to the General Assembly of amendments to existing laws, to the end that low and fairer rates may be established, both in the State and Inter-State jurisdictions.

Resolved,

That we recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

FREE PASSES.

We favor a law forbidding the giving

Peoples' Party State Platform.

of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

- NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interests of the State, amounting to the large sum of \$3,000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income, were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms, condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired.

We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that some mysterious power has prevented an investigation through the proper legal channels of this transaction, which was so universally condemned by the press of the State and all classes of our citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assembly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interests of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES FROM THE STATE COURTS.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants are rich foreign corporations, on application of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privilege of carrying on business in North Carolina, and withdrawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdiction of our courts when claims are sought to be enforced against them.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLES' PARTY.

COMMITTEES.

Section 1. Each township shall be under the government of an executive committee of five members who shall elect their own chairman; said committee shall be elected by the voters of said township at the first Peoples' party primaries held in any year, under call of the county chairman; provided that those townships which are divided into precincts or wards shall have a separate committee for each precinct or ward.

Sec. 2. Each county shall be under the government of the county executive committee, which shall consist of the chairman of the several township, ward or precinct committees. This committee shall meet at the same time and place that the first county convention of the Peoples' party of any year is held, and elect a county chairman who may or may not be a member of its own body. In case it shall appear at said meeting of the county executive committee that any township, ward or precinct has failed to take action in accordance with section 1, the said county executive committee shall be empowered to appoint said committee or committees.

Sec. 3. The executive committees for the various congressional, judicial and senatorial districts shall consist of the chairman of the county executive committee of the counties that compose the said congressional, judicial and senatorial districts. The congressional, judicial and senatorial committees shall meet at the same time and place that the county executive committee meets to nominate their respective candidates, and shall elect a chairman for said committees who may or may not be a member of their body.

Sec. 4. The State executive committee shall consist of the chairman of congressional executive committees and one member elected by each congressional convention while in session, with six additional members at large.

Sec. 5. The county executive committee, congressional executive committees, judicial executive committees, shall report their action as provided for above to their respective conventions while in session for approval or disapproval. If not approved, then the convention before adjournment, shall elect the chairman of said committee.

Sec. 6. The members of the State executive committee, as provided above, from Congressional districts, shall meet at the same time and place as the State Convention, and elect six additional members for the State at large, which body acting together shall elect the State Chairman. They shall report their action to the State Convention, while in session, for approval or disapproval. If disapproved, the State Convention shall, before adjournment, elect State Chairman and the six members of the committee at large.

Sec. 7. In case any committee fails to report to its convention while in session, as provided above, it shall be sufficient proof that there is no proper organization, and the convention shall thereupon proceed to elect a chairman of the committee.

Sec. 8. All executive committees

shall have the power to supply all vacancies occurring therein.

Sec. 9. A quorum of the various committees shall be as follows: The county and senatorial committees, a majority; the Congressional, Judicial and State, one-third of the members of said committees.

Sec. 10. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts to designate in writing the delegates to be sent to their respective county executive committees of the said appointment and the said county executive committees shall at once call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

Sec. 11. That in case of failure of any primary or convention to elect delegates the executive committee shall have power to appoint, and certify the proper number of delegates. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional committees, shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

CONVENTIONS.

Section 1. Each township, precinct or ward primary of the Peoples' party shall send to the county convention three delegates and one additional delegate for every 25 votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the Peoples' party candidate for Governor in 1892.

Section 2. Each county convention shall be entitled to send to each of the other conventions two delegates at large, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the Peoples' party candidate for Governor in 1892; provided, that every convention shall be entitled to send as many delegates as it may see fit; and provided further, that the number of duly accredited delegates in any convention shall cast the vote of the county.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the various county conventions to certify to the list of delegates that may be chosen for the different districts, and State conventions and forward list of State delegates to the State chairman.

Sec. 4. All who are opposed to the present financial system of our government, who are in favor of the free coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1; who favor a further increase of our legal tender currency, without the intervention of banking corporations; who favor a graduated income tax and further necessary legislation to reduce and equalize taxation and who are opposed to the present machine election methods in North Carolina by which many of our citizens are disfranchised, and the will of the people perverted by the dishonest action of certain election officers; who are in favor of a more economic administration of our government, county, State and National; who are opposed to having the executive and legislative branches of our government dominated and controlled by trusts, combines and monopolies, and who are willing to co-operate with the Peoples' party to secure these reforms, are invited to participate in all Peoples' party primaries and conventions.

Indemnity for the Governors.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate a copy of a bill for the indemnification of the Governors of States for expenses incurred by them in raising troops for the Spanish war. It is similar in its provisions to the act of 1861 for a like purpose.

Still Kuaning the Blockade.

The Havana correspondent of the Times says: "Several vessels have entered Cuban ports without difficulty, and are discharging their cargoes. The provisions they bring are relieving anxiety as to supplies."

The General Deficiency Bill.

The Senate committee on appropriations made a report on the general deficiency appropriation bill. The committee reduced the appropriations made by the bill to the extent of \$140,000 and increased it by the addition of \$2,072,607, making a net increase of \$1,942,607, and bringing the total appropriation up to \$226,140,246.

Reform Currency Bill Shelved.

The supporters of the currency reform bill, recently reported to the House by Mr. Cleary, of Minnesota, have decided not to urge consideration further at this session.

Occupying Sumptuous Quarters.

General Aguinaldo, according to letters brought from Cavite by a German steamer, occupies the mansion of the late Governor of Cavite, but he will shortly move on to Imus, to make room for American troops. The insurgents now have 5,000 prisoners. One hundred and eighty-seven of the Spanish wounded have been sent to Manila with a flag of truce, by permission of Admiral Dewey. The wounded Spanish officers, with one exception, are at Cavite. The Spanish brigadier, Moret, was killed at San Fernando in an attempt to force the rebel lines.

A Boston girl who has been trying to find out why her bicycle often runs into objects she tries to avoid thinks she has solved the problem at last. She says: "It is hypnotic influence of concentrated attention, rendering the movements inco-ordinate, so that the rider becomes the victim of perverted reflexes of purposeless effort and the subject of an optical delusion." And perhaps she is right.

THE SITUATION OF BUSINESS.

Very Little of the New Business Has Been Caused by the War.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Very little of the new business seen in proportion to the agricultural has been caused by the war. Not any, discoverably ordinary tests, has been caused by the war. Neither has the collapse of the wheat speculation caused the expected decrease of shipment for exports, for exports continue remarkably large. Gold comes or does not come, as we want it, the world's markets being evidently at our command. An offering of bonds by the government brings out at the start bids for more than three times the amount offered, while the popular subscriptions already for three-quarters of the amount exhibits in strong light the confidence of the people.

Wheat ceases to fall and begins to rise in price because foreign needs are not yet satisfied. Atlanta exports for the week were, flour included, 3,346,205 bushels, against 1,445,947 last year, and Pacific exports 517,158, against 87,089 last year, and the demand is not of a speculative character. The world's need of grain is greater than ever, and 238,257 bushels of wheat and 324,732 bushels of corn have gone abroad already this week to spare, far more than was ever before exported in one year. Corn was steady, without much fluctuation, exports being 2,574,723 bushels for the week against 1,690,923 last year. Of other grain exports have been unusually heavy.

The industries, at the season when stoppages are to be expected, maintain production surprisingly. There are very few interruptions on account of labor, and wage scales for the coming year have nearly all been amicably settled. The iron industry is very dull at the East, with complaint that prices do not rise, but at Pittsburg and the West the works are getting more business constantly, and are even competing so sharply that there is a rise for bars, cut nails, steel nails and grey forge, while Southern iron is also offered lower there and at the East. The enormous demand from agricultural regions for implements, fencing, cars, railroad equipment and all sorts of building is the noteworthy feature of this remarkable year.

Wool is a shade stronger. Cotton has weakened three-sixteenths, with excellent crop prospects, but a larger demand for goods is seen, although not as yet enough to cause any advance in price. The reports of distribution are generally encouraging.

The failures for the week have been 285 in the United States against 216 last year, and 11 in Canada against 24 last year.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "When the Cortes closed, martial law was proclaimed. The Sagasta cabinet will resign and make way for a new government which will open negotiations for peace." Senor Canazo will be the new Premier, with Senor Salvador at the exchequer, and possibly two Silvelas will join this cabinet, which will conclude peace and prepare the way for a Silvela cabinet. There is no doubt that Spain will lose all her colonies.

Oldest Piece of Glass.

The British museum contains the oldest specimen of pure glass which bears any date. This is a little lion's head, having on it the name of an Egyptian king of the eleventh dynasty.

Poetry of motion is synonymous with the motion of poetry when the editor tosses it into the waste basket.

The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

President—Mann Page, Brandon, Va.
Vice-President—C. Vincent, Indianapolis, Ind.
Secretary-Treasurer—W. P. Bricker, Cogan Station, Pa.
LECTURERS.
J. P. Sossamon, Charlotte, N. C.
Hamlin V. Poore, Bird Island, Minn.
F. H. Peirson, Parkersburg, W. Va.
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Mann Page, Brandon, Va.; R. A. Southworth, Denver, Colo.; John Brenzig, W. Va.; A. B. Welch, New York; W. A. Gardner, Andrew's Settlement, Pa.

JUDICIARY.

R. A. Southworth, Denver, Colo.
R. W. Beck, Alabama.
M. D. Davis, Kentucky.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.

President—Jno. Graham, Ridgeway, N. C.
Vice-President—W. G. Upchurch, Morrisville, N. C.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. T. B. Hoover, Hillsboro, N. C.
State Business Agent—T. B. Parker, Hillsboro, N. C.
Lecturer—Dr. V. N. Seawell, Villadon, N. C.
Assistant Lecturer—W. B. Brickhouse, N. C.
Chaplain—W. S. Mercer, N. C.
Door-keeper—Geo. T. Lane, Greensboro, N. C.
Assistant Door-keeper—Jas. E. Lyon, Durham, N. C.
Sergeant-at-Arms—A. D. K. Wallace, Raleigh, N. C.
Trustee Business Agency Fund—W. A. Graham, Macphelah, N. C.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.
J. W. Denmark, Chairman, Raleigh, N. C.
John Graham, Ridgeway, N. C.
W. B. Fleming, Ridgeway, N. C.
A. F. Hileman, Concord, N. C.
Dr. J. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.
Thomas D. Oldham, Teer, N. C.
STATE ALLIANCE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.
Dr. J. E. Person, Pikeville, N. C.
W. S. Barnes, Raleigh, N. C.
J. W. Hillsboro, N. C.

We favor the exercise by the State of North Carolina of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts; and that this right be enforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the last General Assembly.

The action of the Peoples' party members of the last General Assembly has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples' party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening of the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interest of the taxpayers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision. We think that the committee on Education of the next General Assembly should invite and secure, as far as possible, the cooperation of the leading teachers and educators of the State in framing and perfecting the school law.

Our judiciary should be lifted above the plane of party politics.

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of the State now on our statute books, and call the attention of the people to the fact that official action in this regard is not in harmony with the ultra anti-trust sentiment heretofore and now being expressed by the leaders of the Democratic party.

We favor the establishment of such equitable and low freight rates and charges for products shipped from North Carolina as will enable shippers and producers to realize at least a fair remuneration after costs of such shipments have been deducted.

We call special attention to the possibilities of the trucking industry in Eastern North Carolina, an industry which, but for the extortionate tariffs of the common carrier, would increase an hundred fold, and carrying with it the greatest prosperity that highly favored section it has ever known.

We earnestly recommend to our State Railroad Commission that they use all the powers they have to bring about such reductions; and especially that they urge before the Inter-State Commerce Commission all complaints of extortion and discrimination with such vigor and continuity that should they fail to secure remedial action by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all the people would know where to place the responsibility for existing outrages; and if their facilities for fighting the battles of the people before the Inter-State Commerce Commission are inadequate for that purpose, that they make recommendation to the General Assembly of amendments to existing laws, to the end that low and fairer rates may be established, both in the State and Inter-State jurisdictions.

Resolved,

That we recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

FREE PASSES.

We favor a law forbidding the giving

We favor the exercise by the State of North Carolina of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts; and that this right be enforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

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We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the last General Assembly.

The action of the Peoples' party members of the last General Assembly has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples' party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening of the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interest of the taxpayers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision. We think that the committee on Education of the next General Assembly should invite and secure, as far as possible, the cooperation of the leading teachers and educators of the State in framing and perfecting the school law.

Our judiciary should be lifted above the plane of party politics.

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of the State now on our statute books, and call the attention of the people to the fact that official action in this regard is not in harmony with the ultra anti-trust sentiment heretofore and now being expressed by the leaders of the Democratic party.

We favor the establishment of such equitable and low freight rates and charges for products shipped from North Carolina as will enable shippers and producers to realize at least a fair remuneration after costs of such shipments have been deducted.

We call special attention to the possibilities of the trucking industry in Eastern North Carolina, an industry which, but for the extortionate tariffs of the common carrier, would increase an hundred fold, and carrying with it the greatest prosperity that highly favored section it has ever known.

We earnestly recommend to our State Railroad Commission that they use all the powers they have to bring about such reductions; and especially that they urge before the Inter-State Commerce Commission all complaints of extortion and discrimination with such vigor and continuity that should they fail to secure remedial action by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all the people would know where to place the responsibility for existing outrages; and if their facilities for fighting the battles of the people before the Inter-State Commerce Commission are inadequate for that purpose, that they make recommendation to the General Assembly of amendments to existing laws, to the end that low and fairer rates may be established, both in the State and Inter-State jurisdictions.

Resolved,

That we recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

FREE PASSES.

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