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THE CAUCASIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By MARION BUTLER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

VOL. X. CLINTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1892. No. 50.

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PAPERS.

THE CAUCASIAN, Clinton; Progressive Farmer, Raleigh; Rural Hope, Wilson; Farmer's Advocate, Tarboro; Salisbury Watchman, Salisbury; Alliance Sentinel, Goldsboro; Hickory Mercury, Hickory; The Rattler, Whitakers; Country Life, Trinity College; Mountain Home Journal, Asheville; Agricultural Bee Goldsboro; Columbus News, Whiteville, N. C.; The Business Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Capt. A. S. Peace, editor of Alliance Department, Oxford, N. C.

Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

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EDITOR'S CHAIR.

HOW THINGS LOOK FROM OUR STAND POINT.

The Opinion of The Editor and the Opinion of Others which we Can Endorse on the Various Topics of the Day.

If a Democratic House with 148 majority refuses to pass a free coinage silver bill and they nominate a President opposed to free silver, is it reasonable to look to that party for legislation in favor of the old constitutional silver dollar?—Hickory Mercury.

Will the Democratic papers of this county be kind enough to inform their readers that the Force bill was defeated by a Republican Congress, and the Free Coinage Silver bill defeated by a Republican House. Speak out gentlemen. It is no crime to talk out in meetin'."—Hickory Mercury.

The great question of the Bourbon Democracy of the South is now trying to solve is, what shall we do to saved? The solution, so far, is, count the negro vote. In other words, to use a Scriptural term, "The stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner."—Hickory Mercury.

The Democratic party are now trying to capture financial reformers by holding up and opposing State banks as the panacea of all our ills. Now we would like for them to tell the people why a Democratic Congress voted down a resolution calling for statistics concerning State banks of issue. This resolution was "laid on the table," for they did not want the public to know the facts about State banks. There would be no going behind the damaging array of facts and figures about that old system of wild-cat banking.

LAUREL HILL ALLIANCE.

We have been sent a copy of some resolutions passed by Laurel Hill Alliance in Richmond county. We give what the Progressive Farmer has to say about them:

We publish in this issue a recent action of Laurel Hill Alliance, Richmond county. The first thing charged is that "the attempt to convert the Alliance into a political party at Greensboro was largely successful." The man who wrote that evidently does not belong to the Alliance. At least he was not at the Greensboro meeting, for all who were there know that partisan politics was not discussed in the meeting. The St. Louis Conference platform was adopted. This was done not by a unanimous vote, but the opposition was too small to amount to much. The Omaha Convention adopted the St. Louis platform, with only a slight addition. The Omaha Convention came very near converting itself into an Alliance meeting by its action in adopting the Alliance platform.

Now let us see if partisan politics made such a wide swath in the Greensboro meeting. It is true that several of the State officers and members of committees are People's party men and Republicans. But it is also true that they are very well divided among all parties. At least five of the State officers are Democrats. Take the State Executive Committee, who are among the most important. Capt. S. B. Alexander, Democratic Congressman in the Sixth District, is Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. J. S. Johnston, Democrat, is a member. Only one is a People's party man—Mr. Mewborne. So the Executive Committee is two-thirds Democratic.

Next we find the Judiciary Committee, which is half Democratic. On it are Elias Carr, Democratic nominee for Governor, and A. Leazar, Esq., Cleveland elector in the Seventh District, and probably one other Democrat. Does that look like Democrats were ignored? On the State Legislative Committee we find Bros. R. J. Powell and J. J. Young, Democrats, and N. C. English, Prohibitionist. Col. H. A. Forney is the only People's party man on it. Does that look like the Greensboro meeting was a People's party machine? Brethren, you have been misinformed. The facts are against you. In addition to other positions Capt. Alexander was elected as one of the delegates to the next national meeting. We repeat, the facts are against the declaration of Laurel Hill Alliance.

As to the charge that the State Secretary "makes his office the rendezvous for politicians and allows them access to the addresses of officers of the Alliance, there is nothing to sustain the charge. The members of Laurel Hill simply have been misinformed. Further, no officer of the State Alliance receives any pay for expenses or for services from the State Alliance during campaigns for making political speeches. The Laurel Hill Alliance have allowed somebody to work on their prejudices and they have innocently, perhaps, made charges and published them that cannot be proven. They are welcome to investigate as much as they please, and they should do this before they jump at conclusions hereafter. The Laurel Hill brethren should remember that it is just as likely that they are mistaken as it is for other people to be.

AN INSTRUCTIVE CAMPAIGN.

The bright young men of this country should not neglect the discussion growing out of the present campaign.

Never before have we had so many economic issues, and never before have they been so fully argued on both sides. The tariff and other matters of taxation; the single and double standards; the currency and its circulation; our banking system; the income tax; the rights of capital and labor; reciprocity and various other subjects are now engaging the attention of the masses. It is equivalent to a good business education to study these questions and understand them in a general way, and it is for this reason that we urge our young men to take advantage of the instruction which can be so easily pleasantly obtained by keeping up with the progress of this campaign.

It is a relief to see old war and sectional issues dropped, with the exception of the proposed force bill. A campaign in whiah economic problems are at the front brings into play the intelligence of the people, and the voters who are unable to comprehend anything beyond an appeal to sectional prejudices ore naturally being pushed to the rear.

We are not so sanguine as to expect the seedy final settlement of the questions now under investigation, but it is encouraging to see millions of our citizens studying them, and we cannot help believing that the educationpl results of such a campaign will be in the highest degree conducive to the promotion of our political and business interests.—Atlanta Constitution.

Who is it that is brushing aside old sectional issues and pushing their advocates to the rear? Who is it that is forcing to the front new and living issues and making it a campaign of education? Is it the Democratic party? Is it the Republican party? No, it is the Peoples' party—the party of live issues, the party of the people.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

We regret to knew that quite a number of good members of the Alliance have been misled by Democratic and Republican politicians. They have been told that the meeting of the State Alliance at Greensboro was a "Third party meeting." There is absolutely no truth in this. There were staunch and enthusiastic Democrats and Republicans there as delegates. Some of them are among the new list of officers and members of committees, as can be seen by reference to the first page of this paper. The St. Louis Conference platform adopted is precisely the National Alliance platform of 1889. The action of the Omaha Convention when it adopted the same platform, with only slight additions, has nothing to do with the Alliance meeting. If the Democratic party had adopted it the result would have been the same. There is no patent on the Alliance platform. Indeed every member of the Alliance knows that we have been trying to get some party to adopt our platform all the time. Now that the Peoples' party has done so, there are Alliancemen who are mad because it did so.

Brethren do not allow politicians to mislead yon. When they misrepresent the Alliance it is not done in your interest, but the object is to weaken the Order. If the Democratic party had adopted the platform at Chicago, opponents of the party would have charged that the Alliance was a Democratic machine and endeavored to get all members holding different political opinions to pull out of the Order. What encouragement is it to a party to adopt our platform if we go to kicking it right away?—Progressive Farmer.

PEOPLE'S PARTY SPEAKING

Dr. W. P. Exum, candidate for Governor, and Marion Butler, Elector at Large, will address the public at the following times and places:

Mocksville, Friday,	"	23
Morganton, Saturday,	"	24
Marion, Monday,	"	26
Marshall, Tuesday,	"	27
Waynesville, Wednesday,	"	28
Asheville, Thursday,	"	29
Salisbury, Friday,	"	30
Durham, Saturday,	"	31

We ask that the citizens turn out and give the speakers a respectful hearing. Other appointments will follow for these and other speakers.

S. OTHO WILSON,
Chm'n State People's Party Ex. Com.

WHAT HE EXPECTS,

Gen. Joseph G. Field, the People's candidate for Vice-President, is on the stump in Arkansas. He says the people will carry North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakotas, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and California, and probably Arkansas and Tennessee, besides getting a good share of the electoral vote of Michigan.—Free Trader.

Julia E. Johnson, Stafford's P. O., S. C., writes: "I had suffered 13 years with eczema and was at times confined to my bed. The itching was terrible. My son-in-law got me one-half dozen bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, which entirely cured me, and I ask you to publish this for the benefit of others suffering in like manner."

THE BANNER STILL FLOATING.

A NOTABLE DAY FOR WARSAW.

THE PEOPLES' PARTY GREATLY REJOICED AT THE PRESENT OUTLOOK.

Messrs. Grady, Koonce, Thompson and Shaw Meet in Joint Discussion.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE CROWD PEOPLES' PARTY.

[Staff Correspondence.]

On last Thursday morning, September 15th, a crowd of about one thousand people assembled at Warsaw to hear the above named speakers.

Col. Harry Skinner was expected to be present; a telegram from Mr. Skinner, stating that the people at Bethel would not let him off was received by Mr. H. J. Faison. This caused some disappointment, but when it was announced that Dr. Thompson, of Onslow, was there, his friends felt that all was well.

About 12 M. Mr. Hill of Warsaw, introduced Hon. B. F. Grady, and that was the beginning of a discussion that last about six hours. Mr. Grady discussed the tariff question, making that the one main issue. Mr. Grady is calculated to make a good canvass. He looked well, and we are inclined to think that he looked better when the speaking began than he did when it ended.

Mr. Koonce followed Mr. Grady. Mr. Koonce is small in statue, but it is generally conceded that he is able to stand his ground. Mr. Koonce makes a good impression and we predict that he will continue to make the campaign lively for his opponent.

Dr. Cyrus W. Thompson next addressed the audience. The Doctor is an active and quick thinker and, to say the least, he is an orator. It was a very easy matter for him to hold the undivided attention of the entire audience. He made a powerfull speech, throwing an occasional bomb into the camp of his adversaries. The Doctor's speech was, to say the least, highly entertaining. He defined the term "straightout" to the amusement of the whole crowd. His jokes were enjoyed by all, and to judge by the way he was applauded there was not another Cyrus Thompson in the crowd. The people of Duplin and Sampson counties who heard him will long remember Dr. Thompson and the speech he made at Warsaw, and the many friends made there will ever be rejoiced to hear of his continued success.

Mr. Shaw was the last to speak. He stated in the outset that this was his first visit to Duplin, but he had always heard good reports from that county, that it always polled a large Democratic majority. If Mr. Shaw went to Duplin with the expectation of finding the majority of the people supporting Cleveland, it is very likely that he was sadly disappointed. This was his first visit and we expect he is hoping that it will be his last, that is, if Dr. Cyrus Thompson is to be there. Mr. Shaw fell into line by saying that he had nothing against the rank and file of the Peoples' party, that he was satisfied that they were generally good honest people, and were conscientious in what they were doing, but said he had something to say of the leaders. With that began a long tirade of abuse, as is customary with the straightouts—with a few exceptions. The reason Mr. Shaw, and others, who are conspicuous for their "taffy," have nothing to say against the people who are in line with the Peoples' party is because they are voters, and they want their support, therefore they handle them tenderly and pettishly, saying: Come back, O come back, you poor ignorant deluded set, come! Now we have this to say: If the people are blameless, why do they blame their candidates when the people ore the leaders in this great movement? Poor logic that is. Mr. Shaw said that the leaders of the "3rd party" were all sore headed disappointed office-seekers. If this is true, the people are all disappointed office-seekers, for they are the leaders and we can prove it. Mr. Shaw said that the editor of this paper was one of the disappointed set, and said positively that he was disappointed because he didn't get Mr. Grady's place. When called on to give his authority for such a statement he refused to give it, saying that he stated in the outset that he asked no questions and would not answer any while speaking. We suppose he made this statement so that it might act as a breastwork behind which he could wage his abusive battle unmolested.

This was a great day for the Peoples' party in Duplin, and we feel safe in saying that the Peoples' party will carry Duplin county on the 8th day of November.

E. M. P.

MR. CLEVELAND.

Why the Farmers Do Not and Why Business Men Should Not Support His Candidacy.

That the country is suffering from contraction of the currency seems to be admitted by all. Those who have aided in this contraction are censurable for the condition. When Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, the law required the coinage of not less than two, nor more than four millions of dollars per month. He kept the coinage at the lowest figure and thus deprived the people of an increase of two million dollars per month during the four years of his administration. Not only this; he advocated the discontinuance of silver coinage entirely; and, could he have forced his wishes on the country, he would have deprived it of what was coined. If any one, who is fortunate to have any paper currency on hand, will examine the kinds of which it is composed, they will be apt to see that at least two-thirds of the bills are "Silver Certificates." Deduct these, and see what proportion is left for use, and you have some idea of the reduction he would have made in the currency, if he could have had his recommendations enacted into law.

He admits that the evils he feared and prophesied, have not been realized from the continuance of silver coinage; yet, he persists in his course, and insists that he "is the people and wisdom will die" with him.

He would also have contracted the currency by the retirement of the treasury notes, or greenbacks. The comptroller of the currency (Mr. Trenholm) under his administration recommended the refunding of all these (over three hundred and fifty-six million dollars) into interest bearing bonds, and to turn over to the national banks the duty of furnishing the people with money to transact business. Now take out the greenbacks from your bills, and have only national bank notes, and you can form some idea of what this would have brought us to. We would indeed have been placed more completely in the power of Wall street than we now are. When have Jeffersonian ideas been more violated, and where is the plank which the Democrats, up to 1860, always inserted in their platforms against national banks? The farmers not only object to his views on contraction, but the means he uses to put money in circulation.

When the taxes accumulated in the treasury beyond the needs of the government and the "surplus" was over one hundred million dollars, there was likely to be financial panics from contracted currency. Under the law which allows him to use national banks as depositories of U. S. money, he transferred from the treasury to certain banks, selected by the secretary of treasury, from forty-seven to sixty-one million dollars. The banks he selected were required to deposit U. S. bonds as security for the loans, and received loans for face value of 4½ per cent. bonds; and one dollar and ten cents for every dollar of four per cent. The banks paid no interest on the loans, but the U. S. paid them interest on the bonds. The banks loaned the money to the people at such rates of interest as the law allowed, or they could exact. There was no order issued that any national bank depositing bonds, should have money; but the secretary selected such as he chose. Nearly all the loans were to the large cities in the East. The South gave Mr. Cleveland her solid vote; her people needed the money, yet in a list of the "depository banks" made to Congress in February, 1891, we found but two surplus banks in all our territory.

Mr. Cleveland seems fully in accord with the Republican idea that all money must be furnished the country by the Eastern bankers. When the government collects millions from the people of North Carolina through the internal revenue, he lets the Eastern banker have it free of interest to loan the money in North Carolina that he may still farther impoverish her by collecting interest off her. If he had loaned it to a bank in N. C., although the interest charged might have been the same, yet, the property would have been to the wealth of the State. When these things are published, the Democrats who tell them, are accused of "cussing" Cleveland and aiding the Republicans. If this is "cussing" Cleveland it is "cussing" him for entertaining Republican notions on questions of moment to the farmers. They are matters of public reward and will certainly be heard from in the campaign.

* * * * * * *

Persons who may wish to examine the statements herein set forth may get executive document No. 101, 2nd session 51st Congress; vol. 11, report of comptroller of currency, 1890; report comptroller, 1888; reports of secretary of treasury, 1888 and 1889; wherein every word will be established.—Wm. A. Graham.

A Spring Medicine.

Nothing so efficacious as P. P. P., for a spring medicine at this season, and for toning up, invigorating, and as a strengthener and appetizer take P. P. P. It will throw off the Malaria, and put you in a good condition. P. P. P. is the best spring medicine in the world for the different ailments the system is liable to in the spring.

Care Your Corns By Using

AbLott's East Indian Corn Paint for Corns, Bunions and Warts. It is great.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

"THE NEGRO RACKET TO BE WORKED AND THE TARIFF RACKET TOO.

What Hon. John R. Webster, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and other Prominent Democrats Say About Grover Clevelnad.

"A Gold-Bug," "A Pharisee," Not a Democrat," "A Servant of Wall Street," "An "Enemy of the Industrial Development of the South," "The People are Sick and Tired of Him."

HON. B. H. BUNN ON THE FORCE BILL SCARE.

"A Threat of the New York Democracy."

(Continued from last Week.)

WEBSTER'S WEEKLY, OCT. 17, 1891.

Nearly a year has passed since the free coinage bill passed the Senate. Is the Democratic party standing by its principles? What means this effort to change front on the silver question? What does it mean for men who denounced Cleveland for his opposition to silver last winter to be falling upon their knees before him now? Has he modified his views? What means this flopping over? What kind of a party is it that favors free coinage in the winter and oppose it in the fall? The people have a right to know whether the Democracy can be relied upon to keep its promises. If it will stultify itself upon silver at the behest of Wall street, what assurance have the people that it will not play the traitor on the tariff question should Wall street demand it? * * * The nomination of Mr. Cleveland would be a clear confession that the Democratic party is a party of expediency. He is not a Democrat, and the only excuse for nominating him is that he can carry New York. And pray why can he carry New York? If at all, because he represents the tariff views of New England and the financial ideas of Wall street. He is a monometalist and an enemy of the industrial development of the South. The tariff reform of which he howls means free raw materials for New England manufacturers and keeping the South at the bottom of the industrial ladder for all time, while the honest money about which he prates is the kind that finds its way to Wall street as naturally as water seeks its level. * * * He proposes to rule or ruin. "I have made the issue," he says, "and you must put me in the lead again. I don't care what you want. You are an ignorant set and need a boss. The very idea of such a crowd as you all are talking about finance! It makes me tired. I am Grover Cleveland! So I can carry New York and New Jersey, why should I care what the South wants or don't want? It is true I will throw a collectorship and a marshalship here and there amongst you and adorn the brow of this and the other hungry dog with a postmastership, but you must sneeze when I take snuff and play a second fiddle on all economic and financial questions when I command you to do so. Principle to the dogs! What is that to you?"

WEBSTER'S WEEKLY, Nov. 24, 1891.

Mr. Cleveland is a gold standard man. He would demonetize silver if he had the power. His record proves this fact. Time, which proves all things, has shown the falsity of his position. * * * * As to our tariff views, they are the same they have always been. Jefferson, Madison and the Democratic fathers taught what we believe. We prefer to follow their teachings to those of Cleveland and the latter-day saints. A tariff for revenue with incidental protection, is time-honored Democratic doctrine, and if it be treason to advocate it, we are ready to receive punishment.

* * * * * * * *

New England has lived upon the folly of the South long enough. Under present conditions she must soon give up the fight, for the South can drive her to the wall. Free raw material is her only hope. Give her this and she can hold the South's nose to the grindstone fifty years longer. * * * * When were goods ever as cheap as now? But where is the money to buy them? Financial reform is paramount to tariff reform. Cheap goods are very dear if you have nothing to buy them with. So reason the people and they are right. Rubbing beefsteak on a hungry man's stomach will not satisfy his hunger; neither will cheap goods satisfy the man who hasn't a cent to pay for them. * * * The people do not want any more Clevelandism. They are sick and tired of it.

WEBSTER'S WEEKLY, DEC. 1, 1891.

Mr. Cleveland's opponents in the South are not the politicians, the place-hunters, etc.; on the contrary, they are the honest yeomanry, the laboring people, who want no office, to whom Democracy means more than a gauging-rod or a postmastership. Who are his supporters, but the politicians and those who imagine him to be the only man who can be elected; the people don't want him. * * * Mr. Cleveland is not a democrat: He is a Mugwump, a Pharisee, and "holier than thou" is characteristic of all his political acts. He is not a man of the people; cold, unresponsive, devoid of sympathy. He is not the right man for President. The masses are against him.

WEBSTER'S WEEKLY MARCH 29, 1892.

Our readers will remember that we have often protested against the Democratic party being dominated by New York politicians. We have urged Southern Democrats, time and again, to assert their manhood and refuse to be led around by the nose. We have pointed out to them the fact that they will be imposed upon so long as they will submit to it, and not until they revolt against unjust treatment will their rights be respected. The spectacle of a few thousand Democrats in the North dictating to millions in the South has never been very pleasing to us. * * The Northern Democrats have shown their ingratitude to the South by defeating the measure in which Southern Democrats are most deeply concerned. They have enjoyed all the favors since the war, but the first one the South asks of them is refused, and insult is heaped upon injury. * * * It is time that something was being done to resist the encroachments of the money power. They have been favored and petted long enough, the people are entitled to a little consideration just now.

If the bosses hope to whip the people into submission by pledges and tests of party fealty, they will ere long awake to the enormity of their error. This is the year 1892 and the people are living in the present and not in the past. * * * It is not the measures advocated by the people that the bosses are kicking against so violently. No, not at all. It is the people's rule that they are fighting. And why? Because rule of the people means death to boss rule. * * *

If faithful adherence to the platforms of the party is a test of Democracy, how many true Democrats are there in North Carolina? The party in this State has always favored the free coinage of silver, yet we see prominent Democrats advocating the nomination of a gold bug for President. It has always opposed the internal revenue system, yet some of its leaders sought and obtained positions in the service under President Cleveland. Many Democrats favor the retention of the system now, and even Mr. Cleveland is on record as saying that no good reason can be urged for its repeal. * * * Shall Democrats who favor the nomination of a gold-bug for President, and favor the internal revenue and defend trusts, point the finger of scorn at Democrats who favor the Sub-Treasury and other reform measures?

WEBSTER'S WEEKLY, APRIL 19, 1892.

There is unquestionably an element in the Democratic party who believe that they were born to rule and that they ought to dictate the platforms of the party and fill all the offices. They arrogate to themselves the right to say what constitutes Democracy, and all who do not accept their teachings without a word are not Democrats. They care very little for consistency, holding to the idea that kings can do no wrong, and that they have a right to break as well as make a rule. * * * A contest has been going on for years between the rank and file of the party and the bosses. In other words, it is the old fight of the plain people against the aristocracy. When the bosses win all is lovely with them. When the people get on top—well, the State is going to destruction and freedom will perish from the face of the earth.

The people have grown tired of boss rule and propose to take matters affecting their welfare in their own hands. The great uprising among the people is nothing more nor less than a protest against boss rule and a demand for a return to the old paths from which the country has wandered. The people have simply grown tired of being imposed upon by a few men who have no respect for their rights and are determined to drive them from power.

WEBSTER'S WEEKLY, MAY 31, 1892.

Cleveland is opposed to the abolition of the internal revenue, financial reform and the restoration of silver to its constitutional rights as money. * * * If the North Carolina Democracy is opposed to the policy which Cleveland upholds it can not honestly favor his nomination. There must be no double-dealing or whipping the devil around the stump. * * * *

The Weekly is opposed to Cleveland because he is in the ranks of the enemy. He is not a Democrat. He is the candidate of Wall street, the bed-fellow of John Sherman financially. How can any man who endorses the Raleigh platform favor his nomination?

SENATOR MORGAN, DEMOCRAT, OF ALABAMA, IN THE SENATE, MAY 26, 1892.

A very prominent gentleman (Mr. Cleveland) is now before the political world whom every Democrat in the United States honestly and sincerely loves and reveres for his manly integrity, his broad statesmanship, his splendid administration of the Government, and yet because they love the rights of the people better than they do him, they would see him go to his political grave in a moment rather than that they would take him and put him where he can have an opportunity to join hands with the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) in inflicting the final death blow on Silver. The Democrats of this country would not know, in the event that Grover Cleveland was put at the head of their ticket and the honorable Senator from Ohio was put at the head of the other, which to dread most in respect to their determination to destroy silver.

SENATOR MORGAN IN THE SENATE, APRIL 4, 1892.

Then Mr. Cleveland came in 1885, with a Wall street congestive chill on him about a coming flood of silver, and he commenced prophesying and prophesying evil, and according to the evils he apprehended, threw [illegible] of his administration, beginning with a letter which he addressed to members of Congress before he was inaugurated as President of the United States, in which he begged them to repress and destroy silver coinage.

HON. B. H. BUNN, OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 23, 1892.

Mr. Speaker, I was shocked this morning when I picked up the Brooklyn Eagle (a Democratic newspaper) and read a marked piece headed "If the South wants the force bill the South can have it." I will not read the article. It ought not to have been written, and I will let it "rest in peace."

This article, Mr. Speaker, is but a threat from the New York Democracy that we must vote with them or they will turn their backs upon us. We have followed their leadership, Mr. Speaker, over a quarter of a century, and we have never preferred a single demand as a condition precedent to our devotion to their cause. We have not asked them to put a single plank in our platform, but we have followed in their lead. We want to do so again, but they seem determined to drive us into measures. This they cannot do. The first time we prefer a request they say: "If you persist in demanding that request (the free coinage of silver) we will say that you can go under Republican rule."

SPEAKING AT LINCOLNTON.

Last Saturday a large crowd met in the court-house, in Lincolnton, to hear Dr. Exum and Marion Butler speak. The Bourbons, as usual, had three men there to speak, viz: John S. Henderson; Justice, of Rutherford, and J. S. Bell, of Clay county. Their friends asked for a division of time for at least two of their speakers, Mr. Butler told them to select one of their number and he would divide time with him. The lot fell on Mr. Bell. Dr. Exum led off in a 40 minutes' speech, merely announcing his candidacy. Mr. Bell followed in an hour and a half's speech. He was very scattering and jumped from State to National politics several times. Mr. Bell had been in the Alliance and knew too much about the reforms needed to make a first-class Bourbon speech. His speech was a good People's paty speech with a Democratic label.

Mr. Butler followed and utterly demolished the arguments of his opponent, and showed conclusively why the people should vote for Mr. Weaver instead of Mr. Cleveland. His reasoning was overwhelming and convincing. Even his political enemies could not help but see that he had the truth and was on the side of justice.

The crowd was about equally divided between the Democrats and People's party. The reformers paid good attention to what Mr. Bell had to say. They were willing for a fair and respectful hearing of the issues discussed. But the Democrats evidently were afraid of an impartial hearing. From the first to the last they treated Messrs. Exum and Butler with very little respect. They would hiss and make all sorts of noise. To sensible men, this showed their case to be a desperate one. Why the good men in these one-horse towns can't see that such is not only disgusting but damaging to their cause is a mystery. Such behavior does not indicate neither brains nor good breeding. It is hoped that the time will come yet when great political issues can be discussed in a humane spirtit.

Little Fred Merritt, of Wake, Democratic candidate for the Legislature, was on hand as a reporter for the North Carolinian. He seemed anxious for the speaking to begin so he could report it all and leave on the first train. He took a good report of Mr. Bell's speech, but when Mr. Butler began he was so overwhelmed that he doubtless thought it would be better for his side to trust his own guessing apparatus than to take it down as spoken; hence he did not pencil much of it down. So when it comes out in that paper one must make all due allowances for it.—Hickory Mercury.

HOW TO DO IT.

If you think you are too rich, vote the old ticket.

If you think you are not deep enough in debt, vote the old ticket.

If you think you don't work hard enough for a living, vote the old ticket.

If you think your wages are too high, vote the old ticket.

If you think the hours of labor are not long enough, vote the old ticket.

If you think your daughters should be raised for servants for the rich, vote the old ticket.—Southern Mercury.

Gen. J. B. Weaver did more for the benefit of the American people while in Congress than both Harrison and Cleveland has done during their administrations. Weaver saved from being cremated $340,000,000 of currency and Harrison and Cleveland have mumed away their time for the salary they received.—LaGrande (Ore.) Farmer.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50 cents a bottle, at R. H. HOLLIDAY'S Drug store, Clinton, N. C., and JOHN H. SMITH, druggist, Mt. Olive, N. C.