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HAMPTON TO HOME FOLKS.

HIS FULL SPEECH DELIVERED AT THE COLUMBIA MEETING.

Urging Good Will Among Democrats—Resisting the Insults to Bratton—The Sub-Treasury Scheme Demanded—Vigorous Call for Unity and Straight Democracy.

[News and Courier.]

Ladies, and my fellow citizens of Richland and of South Carolina: The cordial greeting that you have given me has touched my heart so that I have hardly words in which to thank you. I have come in obedience to the call of the Executive Committee of this, my own county; that county whose people for years and years past have given me every honor in their power, and whom I have tried to serve with every energy of my heart, my arm, or my tongue; that I might come here to speak to you today on the grave issues, the gravest, I may say, that have ever touched our State since 1876; that I might consult with you Democratic friends how best to preserve, not only the Democratic party, but the welfare and prosperity of the people of the South. I have come to see those men, the survivors of 1876, those men whose heroism, whose devoted effort, whose courage, whose sublime courage, redeemed the State from a rule more disgraceful, humiliating and more ruinous than that to which a civilized people was ever subjected. (Applause.) I have come to meet them again, to look into the faces of the men who sustained me in 1876, to take counsel with them and to show them what we shall do, and to listen to what they may have to say.

My friends, before I begin to discuss the issues, let me say that I concur heartily in what our chairman has said.

I implore you to treat every candidate today in the most respectful manner for—I am ashamed to say—that has not been done at some of the meetings in South Carolina. (Applause.) And when I saw in the papers the other day, that hero who had led South Carolinians into the jaws of death, and who bears on his body the honorable scars which show his devotion to South Carolina. (Here there was great applause before Bratton's name was mentioned.) When I saw that a South Carolina audience could insult John Bratton, (tumultuous applause.) I thought: Good God! have the memories of '61, of '65, have they been obliterated and all that has been done by the men who tried to serve South Carolina? (Applause and "No, no! Hurray for Bratton!") Has it not been forgotten? Oh, my friends, let not that be said of Richland County. Treat all men with respect. This we are told is a campaign of education. May it be so, but how can it be so unless all the speakers are given a respectful and attentive audience. I ask for every one here and for myself that you will hear me for my cause; for my cause is the one that has been nearest to my heart all my life. (Applause.)

Have come, my friends, to discuss measures, principles, and not men. It would be eminently improper for me either to advocate the claims of any candidate, or to condemn or to criticize any one whose views, whose methods, whose policy I do not agree with. It would be improper and indelicate, and I have no idea of doing it. Every citizen in South Carolina has a right to seek office. It is a laudable ambition, and if the ambition leads him, inspires him to seek it by honorable ways and honorable methods, I know of no higher cause in which a man may be engaged. (Applause.)

But we are now confronted with the gravest issues we have had to meet for years past. I came here and find division amongst the Democrats of South Carolina. When I remember the scenes that were witnessed here on this very spot in 1876, when this vast space was packed with the men who had gone through the campaign, of which the last meeting was here; when I remember that all these galleries were filled with fair, devoted women, who had contributed so much to our success; when I remember that even the little children were enrolled in the ranks, and prayed for the success of the Democratic party; when I remember that we all stood shoulder to shoulder to meet the common enemy, I confess that my heart sinks when I see this division amongst ourselves. This is said to be only a family quarrel, but you know that no quarrel can be so bitter as a family quarrel when it is pushed to the last issue. We are told that both factions of the Democratic party are Democrats, are true Democrats. They doubtless are. In the ranks of both parties are brave, honest, conscientious, patriotic men. I recognize that. I know it. I appreciate it, and I do and give all honor to the men who are following their convictions; but, my friends, let me tell you that we need not look far to be taught what can be the result of division in Democratic ranks. Look to our old and great sister, the Commonwealth of Virginia. You all remember that when Hancock was nominated for President Mahone placed in the field an electoral ticket in opposition to the regularly constituted ticket. He and they all declared that they were Democrats, and what was the result? The State was lost. Mahone became a Readjuster, an Independent. As an Independent Democrat, as he claimed to be, he was elected to the United States Senate, and his first utterance in the Senate he said that he was a better Democrat than the great Senator from Georgia, Ben

Hill; and you remember that he sold himself to the Republicans and became the most bitter and malignant enemy of his own people. (Great applause.)

"Thank God! the Old Dominion has redeemed herself and has consigned Mahone to the infamy he deserves, and I pray to God that such may be the fate of all such renegades and Independents as he is. (Applause.)

"Now, my friends, that is a lesson we should take home to ourselves. I tell you that if we divide we shall fall an easy conquest to our enemies. United we can defy all attacks from without and within our borders. But do you not see that even now on the calendars of Congress are election laws framed by the bitter enemies of the South, which, if enacted, will leave the elections practically in the hands of the United States supervisors, and our members of Congress will be certified by a Federal judge instead of by the authorities of South Carolina? My friends, there is a frightful danger before us—a danger not alone from the division of the party, but from the passage of these election laws. We must stand together, or we shall surely fall.

Now it is said there is a great depression in the farming interests of the South. It is not only in the South, but in the whole country. I know that, my friends. I feel it, and I need not say to you that I sympathize with the farmers, for I have been a farmer all my life, because it was the occupation most congenial to me. But, tell me, what laws can be passed by a Legislature, or what can be done by a Governor, that will help that depression? If any man will tell me that the Governor, whose functions are only advisory, can pass a law, then he has more power than the president of the United States. What can he do to help you, passes my comprehension. We want good government. We want the laws administered equally and justice done to every man, and it can only be done by the people of South Carolina taking the matter into their own hands. I have heard the people called serfs, slaves, but I believe that every man here is as free as the air he breathes. (Applause.) So I say to you that if you claim that there is a ring in this government or that conventions are picked, that you, the people, yourselves are to blame. Take the county convention. Who chooses the convention? The people choose the delegates and send them there, and you can instruct them to do what you want. Take the State Convention. The county convention elected by you elects the delegates to the State Convention and the county convention can instruct its delegates. Therefore if the people do not choose good men in the conventions, or in the primary, it is because you do not take interest enough in the elections to do your proper share of the work. Now, I say that the convention can be conducted in a perfectly proper and straight forward manner. I would be perfectly willing that every Democrat in the State could express his vote directly at the polls, but I say that the people of South Carolina have been free from rings, from all oligarchy, from all aristocracy; but what is aristocracy? God knows, I don't know. I don't recognize any people as a "common" people. I recognize every true Democrat, and especially if he is a man who stood by me in the war or if he is the son of a man. (Applause and hurrahs for Hampton.) If he is the son of a man that fought in the war he is the aristocrat. (Applause and cheers.) Talk of aristocracy in South Carolina! My God, if there be a man here who followed me through the war, I appeal to him to say, to bear me witness that I treated the man in the ragged grey jacket as well as the man with the stars on his coat. (Great applause.) I regarded them not only as my equals, but they were my superiors, because the private soldiers were the men who bore more of the brunt of the battle, and the privations of war, and got less credit for it than the officers.

My friends, you have seen that they have proposed in Congress some measures that they call the sub-treasury, the ware house system, and our distinguished Senator from California, Stanford, introduced a bill the other day by which he proposed to lend money to the farmers on a mortgage of one per cent, and then he very innocently said that the farmers could make money by lending it out at six or seven per cent. I hardly think that Stanford, when he was a railroad president, would have conducted his business on that line. I hardly think the scheme is a good speculation. But it can not pass because both measures are absolutely unconstitutional. You would hardly expect that any of your Representatives should violate the Constitution, which they swore to obey, by voting for these bills.

I say to you that if there has been anything which has depressed the farmers above all others it is the tariff. That is where the pressure is the heaviest on the laboring man, upon all the industrial classes of South Carolina. (Applause and cries of "Protection! protection!") Yes, that is protection, but I am not an advocate of free trade. That is impracticable, but I say that the farming interests should receive all the benefits. (Here there was a great confusion and noise caused by the passage through the crowd of the Sumter delegation and at their head Colonel Earle.)

When quiet was restored Governor Hampton continued:

I will not detain you much longer, if you will give me three minutes

longer I will finish, and you will be as glad as I will be, I only want to say a few words in conclusion, and the true motive which brought me here. In every canvass since 1876 I have taken part, and whatever the part assigned to me by the Executive Committee I have worked for the supremacy of the Democratic party. It was my good fortune to be your standard bearer when you placed the flag of the Democracy on the State House. From that day to this I have felt the supreme interest in the success of that grand old party and I have come down here to appeal to the men who listened to me, who trusted me, who had confidence in me—I have come to them as I would to brothers, as I would to my old brigade when going into action, to stand shoulder to shoulder.

I implore you men of Carolina not to forget the past. I implore you not to let passion or prejudice lead you, for they are unsafe guides, which, when followed, dethrone your reason. It is useless to contend that you are Democrats when you do anything to divide you, the Democratic party. (Tremendous applause.) Stand together I implore you.

I have no personal interest in this canvass. I can have none. The people of South Carolina have given to me, have bestowed on me, every honor in their gift, and that should satisfy the ambition of any man in this world; for as I stand here under our genial skies on my native soil I declare to you, on my honor, I would rather be the Governor of South Carolina than to be the President of the United States. (Applause and cheers.) This people, as I said, have bestowed their honors on me, and much as I prize them, I value still more than all the political honors, than all the good that has been showered upon me, the kindness, the confidence, the affection extended to me by the people of South Carolina. (Applause.)

My career must soon close. In the natural course of events I cannot hope to be here much longer, and I hope to God that when the time comes, and I am at rest forever under the soil that gave me birth, my eyes may look over a happy, prosperous and united people. (Applause.) I hope that a merciful God will continue to shower His blessings on this people, and I end my sayings: "God save the old State!" (Wild and long continued applause and cheering.)

OPPOSING VIEWS OF IT.

How the Columbia Meeting Looked to Two Newspaper Men Who Were There.

[From the News and Courier, anti-Tillman.]

COLUMBIA, June 24.—Columbia's campaign day is over. It has been a rouser. Not perfect, but excellent of its kind, full of hope and encouragement, replete with sound Democratic doctrine and confusion to the Pretender. The weather might have been better, Richland's voters might have made greater demonstration, and Tillman might have been lassoed and compelled to remain on the stand while Col. John C. Haskell scalped him, but then we can't expect everything. Evils, by and by, except the Tillmanites is pleased, and they have retired from the field, so they need not be considered in summing up Columbia's sensations to-night. It was a big meeting, very enthusiastic for the straight out Democracy, devoted to the spirit of '61 and '76, and from an anti-Tillman standpoint was extremely comforting, but its pleasantest feature was that it was made a reunion for the best men of many counties who are opposing Tillmanism.

An effort has been made to secure a list of prominent men who visited the city to-day animated by strong hostility to the Tillman heresy, but there are too many to name. Those crowded on the stand are mentioned. Scores of others can not be. The crowd contained a larger percentage of well known Democrats than any which has been seen in Columbia for many years. The schedule of arrangements detailed yesterday was followed with exactness.

The stand was a big and broad one, typical of Richland's Democratic creed. It was filled with chairs and benches, which proved all too few to accommodate the prominent men who were invited to it. Many of them had to stand. A drapery of red white and blue hunting decorated the front and sides of the stand, and the effect of the twisted colors was pretty and bright.

It was a big Democratic host, with umbrellas for shields, which faced the speakers. The field was knobbed all over with umbrellas, which shaded the holders that many of them could not see distinctly and sometimes caused them to applaud at the wrong moment.

Somewhere about 11:45 a roar of applause from the edges of the crowd signalled a sensation. The cause was revealed when a delegation of some fifty Democrats from Sumter, headed by Attorney General Earle, marched into the arena. Judge Haskell went out to meet him, and side by side they marched around the arena, the crowd cheering wildly. The excitement continued for several minutes until General Earle took his seat on the stand.

[From the Charleston World, Tillman.]

COLUMBIA, June 24.—Tillman again! The biggest victory of the season for the farmers' champion!

An overwhelming rebuke to the all-one policy of the so-called "regulars."

The great big, whoop'er-up, hurrah meeting was smaller than most of the

campaign meetings held up to this time. The crowd of five thousand which was expected must have changed its mind, for not more than about fifteen hundred persons were present.

"The tide has turned" in earnest, and it is not likely if the torrent could not be stemmed in the home of the "ins," that anything will succeed in stopping it in other portions of the State where the sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of a change in the political methods which have prevailed in South Carolina for so many years.

Even in Columbia, where it was to be supposed that the others were strongest, and Tillman weakest, there were constant cries for Tillman while Bratton and Hampton were speaking, and when Tillman was introduced, there was a torrent of applause, which lasted for nearly ten minutes. Tillman's remarks were interrupted every moment or two by outbursts of applause which were given by very long intervals, when some particularly impressive climax was reached. It was a great victory for Tillman in that the crowd seemed to repudiate the nothing's-good-about-Tillman sentiment which had been so assiduously worked up by the "Richland Democratic Club" to which any white Democrat is eligible to membership, without any reference presumably to whether he be a resident of Richland county or not.

Scores of persons arrived on the trains this morning from all parts of the State, wearing these badges, and even little boys in the street had them pinned to their coats. In short, everything that ingenuity could devise or necessity suggest was done to manufacture some real old fashioned '76 enthusiasm for this occasion, when it was expected that Tillman would be "sat upon" for once at least. The moral effect of this sitting upon, too, was "to be felt all over South Carolina."

But—

1. The scheme didn't work!
2. The programme was not carried out!
3. The enthusiasm did not materialize to any great extent!
4. And when it did show up, it was in the wrong places.

In short, it was an abortive attempt to create an impression that something which really was not, and it deserved to fail.

It is generally conceded here to-night by persons who ridiculed the idea this morning that nothing can defeat Tillman for Governor.

He surprised Columbia to discover, after Tillman had got the crowd worked up, how many there, residents of Richland, who sympathized with the great reformer.

The conduct of many persons, in fact a majority of those who were present at the fair grounds were disgraceful. It was probably the most ill-mannered crowd which the speakers have yet encountered during the progress of this campaign. Not only did they insult Tillman, but they were as rude as men can well be to Bratton and even to the old hero of '76 himself. General Hampton's presence did not produce the effect that was expected, and it is pretty safe to assert that the self-styled "Regulars" have never so fully realized the utter hopelessness of their cause as now. They know now what up to this time they had only feared that Tillman will be the next governor of South Carolina, and their writing and squirming under that knowledge would be amusing to witness, if it were not so really painful.

Rich Without Money.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good, sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart, and good limbs and a pretty headpiece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold; tough muscles than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and land. It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition, who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition.

The hardest thing to get on with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a desponding and complaining fellow, a timid and care-burdened man—these are all born developed on the inside. They do not limp, but their thoughts sometimes do.

Short-Lived Bliss.

[Chattanooga Times.]

The Rev. Sam Jones' daughter, Annie, and Prof. William Graham, who eloped from Cartersville last Christmas and were married in Chattanooga by the Rev. Mr. Drumbell, rector of St. Paul's Church, have separated. The couple went out to ride Christmas day, drove to a station above Cartersville, and took the train for Chattanooga, where they were married. They married in haste, and are now repenting at leisure. It is rumored that Prof. Graham will apply to have the marriage annulled.

TILLMAN AND HIS METHODS.

The Conservative Opinion of Robert Aldrich, of Barwell—Tillman's Mistakes and Shortcomings.

[From the Charleston World.]

Col. Robert Aldrich of Barwell was in the city yesterday, and was met at the Charleston Hotel by a World reporter, who addressed to him several questions on the political situation in Barwell and the State generally.

"Four-fifths of our people," said Col. Aldrich, "are for Tillman."

"Is there likely to be any change in this condition between now and the election?"

"Yes."

"What?"

"The other fifth will be for him by then."

To what do you attribute the strong support the Tillman movement is receiving throughout the State?"

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune? There has been a wave of popular discontent with our party methods gathering in the State for years. Capt. Tillman has done a great deal to work it up, and at the opportune moment he leaped upon its crest, and it is bearing him into the gubernatorial office."

"Then you do not think it is dissatisfaction with our State government or officials that inspires this support of Tillman?"

"Certainly not. We have had since 1876 a clean, economical government, and our offices have been filled by good men—I may say our best men—and there is no ground for discontent on that score; but our methods have been faulty, and it is against these that dissatisfaction has been growing for years, and Tillman offering the occasion, the people are responding with earnestness and enthusiasm to secure a change."

"After all that may be said, the underlying principle which controls the actions of our people is a love of liberty, and they are not going to submit to the despotism of a party any more, any longer than they can help it. For years our elections have been decided in Columbia. I do not mean by the State officials alone, or by any ring—there is no ring that I know of—but by public men from all parts of the State, who meet there periodically, and who 'shape up' and give direction to events, and under our peculiar conditions the people have been forced to ratify their actions. In other words, instead of the people choosing their own servants, they have had candidates in which they have had little or no voice in the selecting, forced upon them with the alternative, 'take these or go to the Radicals.'"

"Now, Tillman saw this condition of things, and discerned the appropriate relief for it. He has inaugurated a policy by which the people will in fact, as well as in theory, choose their own servants. He offers to the people self-government, pure and simple, and they seized the opportunity with avidity, and hailed him as a liberator."

"Ideas, not men or measures, govern this world, and it is this idea of their rights and privileges being brought within their own grasp that is that is controlling the people of the State, and there is no power on earth that can shake them loose from it."

"What will be the result of it all?"

"The immediate result will be the election of Capt. Tillman. That is a matter of small import. Men like him, while bold and aggressive in the fight for power, are proverbially conservative once they have gained it. He will administer the duties of the office as they are prescribed by law; no more, no less."

"There has been one marked good effect already; the people are more cheerful; they are working more hopefully; their farms and crops are in better condition than for years past, and generally life has taken the place of stagnation. But the ultimate result will be of the greatest good to the State. Hereafter, when men aspire to office, they won't go to Columbia to make interest for themselves by the employment of the wiles and arts of the machine, but they will go to the people, where the broad-gauge principles of the statement tell in the long run."

"Our young men will be taught to cultivate these, and the people will be elevated and educated. Look at Georgia, where the people themselves, unaided by cliques and caucuses and conventions, have always elected their officials, governors, presidential electors, congressmen and State officers after thorough canvasses under the leadership of great men."

The ordinary farmer in that State, at a cross roads store, can tell you more about the political history of this country, and understands the theory of the constitution, and the government under it, better than half the lawyers in South Carolina, and under the paralyzing influence of our system over here, hundreds of Crawfords and Beriens, Toombs, Cobles, Stephensens, Hershels V. Johnsons, and Ben Hills have been born, lived and died without anybody knowing it, and without knowing it, and without knowing it themselves."

"You think, then, that hereafter all candidates will have to get down to personal electioneering for the office they aspire to?"

"I do not think it much of a descent to get on the plane of the sovereign people. Some men elevate themselves upon an imaginary pedestal and pretend to look down upon the great body of their fellow men. But they have always appeared very silly to sensible people."

"If you mean that hereafter candidates will have to go out among the people and address public meetings, and visit the people in their homes, and present their views, and hear the views and opinions of the people on public questions, (which many of our so-called public men could do with much profit to themselves,) in order to secure public favor, that is exactly what I mean, and the man who questions the integrity of the people, or doubts that the people will do right when left a fair and unfettered opportunity to do so, is unfit to represent a free people, for he has no confidence in free institutions. That the people will do right is the keystone upon which the whole fabric of free government rests."

"What of Capt. Tillman's charges against the State government and officials?"

"Capt. Tillman is an untrained man, and, of course, he has made and will make mistakes. The most adept politicians and practiced statesmen make them. What wonder, then, that a man fresh from the farm should do likewise. But I have noticed that whenever he is convinced of his errors, he has the manliness to acknowledge them and make suitable reparation."

"He has made some very reckless charges, for instance, the one against Judge Izlar was shockingly and painfully and totally unjustified. Senator Izlar took an oath to support the constitution; that means he was to support it as he construed it, or understood it, and that his construction differs from Capt. Tillman's furnished ground for the charge of perjury is absurd. But, after all, how does that stand?"

Day after day, wherever you go, you hear men whose opportunities to know better have been equally as good as Capt. Tillman's, ascribing the conduct of others who don't happen to please them, to the vilest motives and most criminal inducements. The only difference is that they do it in a sneaking, cowardly way, and Tillman does it openly and above board. Hundreds, yes, thousands of the supporters of Tillman condemn these things as positively as his opponents do, but all the same, there he stands as the great champion of popular rights, and the people are going to receive him with open arms in his mission of bringing to them their own, with all his imperfections."

THE TROUBLE COLONEL JONES BROUGHT ON HIMSELF.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 24.—The Farmers' Alliance is unquestionably the greatest factor in the North Carolina politics.

Its State Secretary sent out, a few days ago, cards with certain pledges to be made by all Congressional candidates.

This matter became very prominent by reason of the fact that Col. H. C. Jones, a Democratic candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Sixth district, refused to make the pledge.

THE FARMERS' ANSWER.

This caused much stir. The Progressive Farmer is the State organ of the Alliance, and it publishes an editorial on Col. Jones' refusal to sign these pledges in which it says:

"We believe that a farmer will go from the Sixth district to Congress. If the lawyer candidates are not better than the methods now being used to secure their nomination, their election would be a calamity. Farmers and all other people in the Sixth district, now is your time to show your hand. If you want a good farmer in Congress, you can, by united action, put him there. If you do not, you may expect toil on and grow poorer every year. Take your choice."

The above will apply to every district in the United States.

ADVICE TO COL. JONES.

Now a word about Col. Jones. He says that less than one-third of the farmers of that district belong to the Alliance. That is incorrect. Nearly all of the intelligent ones who are not members are in sympathy with it. Hence the Alliance represents the wishes of a majority of the good people of the district.

This editorial shows that the Alliance proposes to go actively into the campaign and make an issue direct.

SAM JONES TELLS A STORY.

[From one of his Richmond Sermons.]

An old man came in to breakfast and told his young son that the doctor had brought him a baby brother.

"Why didn't you bring him into breakfast?" asked the boy.

"He hasn't got any teeth."

"Well, tell the doctor to take him back and finish him."

LET THE PEOPLE SAY.

THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CALLS A CONVENTION.

[Columbia Register.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 18.—Col. H. C. Jones, United States District Attorney under Cleveland, and a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress, to-day received a visit from L. M. McAllister, Secretary of the Farmer's Alliance, who handed the Colonel a printed card with six questions to be answered and six pledges to be signed. The document was headed: "The demands of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union as ratified by a majority of the sub-alliances in North Carolina."

The first demand is for the "abolition of national banks and substitution thereof of legal tender Treasury notes." The pledge under this demand, which like all the others must be signed in the presence of a witness, a special line being left for the witness to sign, reads:

"I approve of the above demand, and if elected to a seat in Congress will endeavor to have it enacted into a law."

The second demand is for a law to "effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions;" the third is for free and unlimited coinage of silver; the fourth for a law prohibiting alien ownership of land by persons or corporations; the fifth is that all revenue, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered; the sixth and last demand and pledge deserve to be given in full. They read:

"That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States through the medium of the United States mail."

"I approve of the above demand, and if elected will endeavor to have it enacted into a law. I also approve of the bill introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Vance and known as the Sub-Treasury bill. If it is not shown to be unconstitutional I will vote for it and endeavor to secure its passage, and, in the event it is shown to be unconstitutional then I will introduce and advocate a bill to abolish bonded warehouses for whiskey, &c., and also a bill to abolish national banks in accordance with the first demands on this card."

On the back of the card is this "information": "This card is prepared for the purpose of pledging the candidates for nomination and election to legislative offices to support these demands, which have been ratified by a large majority of the subordinate alliances in North Carolina. Politicians have so often deceived us by their verbal promises, which they make and then deny having made, that we have decided for the future to take their pledges in black and white."

Col. Jones refused to sign the paper at all, saying in a letter to the Alliance Secretary that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination, and proposes to stand on the Democratic platform. Col. Jones' competitor in this county is Capt. S. B. Alexander, late President of the State Alliance, who is an enthusiast for the Sub-Treasury bill.

THE COMMITTEE ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, OFFERED BY MR. LEE:

"Resolved, That in order to enlighten the people upon the condition of public affairs and the administration of the government, that the special sub-committee be authorized to prepare and distribute throughout the State such printed matter as in their judgment may be wise and proper, and that sufficient funds of this committee be, and hereby are, appropriated for that purpose, instructing the appointment of a clerk."

The special committee referred to consist of Colonel Hoyt, Secretary Jones, and Messrs. C. S. McCall, John C. Haskell and J. E. Boggs.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Winnboro, Tuesday, July 1.
Chester, Wednesday, July 2.
Yorkville, Thursday, July 3.
Lancaster, Friday, July 4.
Camden, Tuesday, July 8.
Sumter, Wednesday, July 9.
Florence, Thursday, July 10.
Chesterfield, Friday, July 11.
Bennettsville, Tuesday, July 15.
Darlington, Wednesday, July 16.
Marion, Thursday, July 17.
Kingstree, Friday, July 18.
Georgetown, Saturday, July 19.
Conway, Tuesday, July 22.
Charleston, Thursday, July 24.
Mount Pleasant, July 25.
Manning, Saturday, July 26.
Orangeburg, Tuesday, July 29.
Barnwell, Wednesday, July 31.
Hampton, Friday, August 1.
Beaufort, Saturday, August 2.
Walterboro, Tuesday, August 5.

A pair of shoes is one of the most typical products of modern industry. To make them the Animal Kingdom contributes from the herds of the Western Plains; the Vegetable, from groves of oak and hemlock or from the great forests still left to us; great factories supply cloth and thread; mines, furnaces and forges combine to furnish nails or wire. Through scores of processes, the forty-two pieces of a pair of shoes require to bring them together, the co-operation of fifty men and women, whose division of labor is so thoroughly systematized that everything goes with the same regularity attributed to the works of a clock, until as a result, you, well shod readers who wear the W. L. Douglas' Shoe, can buy a pair from three to five dollars, that would have cost your forefathers from six to twelve.

The most popular liniment, is the old reliable, Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.