

State Library

THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

VOL. XX.

LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

NUMBER 37.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHAT IS IT CAN IT DO?

The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment, that of Drs. Starkey & Palen is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen manufactured and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

It has been in use for over twenty years, thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommended it—a very significant fact.

Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results—is the title of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a good record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper.

Coffins and Caskets.

We have added largely to our stock, and now carry a full line of these goods—from the plainest wood coffin to the finest plush or velvet covered casket. Also a full line of coffin hardware, linings, trimmings, &c. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Respectfully,
R. R. HARRIS & Co.
Louisburg, N. C.

DAVIS' Labor Saving Guano Book,

For Keeping the Different Brands, amount of the same, price per ton, in money or cotton.

Just the Book for all Fertilizer Sellers.

FOR SALE BY
S. G. DAVIS,
FRANKLINTON, N. C.
Price \$2.25 per book. Express prepaid if you state where you saw this advertisement.

CUT FLOWERS, BOUQUETS, DESIGNS, ETC.

Fine Cut Flowers in Great Variety.

Bouquets, Baskets and Designs tastefully arranged.

Pampas Plumes, Magnolias and other choice evergreens.

Sugar and Silver Maple, Horse Chestnut and other shade trees.

Early cabbage and tomato plants at the right season.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. STEINMITZ, Florist,
Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

Having this day qualified as executor of P. J. Dement, deceased, late of Franklin County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 26th day of September 1892, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

P. J. DEMENT JR., Executor.
September 20th, 1892.
F. S. SRAULL, Attorney.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC.

For information and free prospectus write to Scientific American, 40 Broadway, New York. Every patent taken out in America, the public by a notice given, free of charge to the inventor.

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Specially illustrated.

Yearly \$10 six months \$5.00
Vol. 25, No. 43, 1892, \$1.00
Vol. 25, No. 43, 1892, \$1.00
Vol. 25, No. 43, 1892, \$1.00

REPUBLICAN RECORD.

A BITTER ARRAIGNMENT OF COMMISSIONER RAUM'S METHODS.

A Notorious Land Speculation and a Certain Gypsum Mine Transaction—Where Did the Money Paid by Helpless Pension Office Employees Go?

It has been said that the scandals of the Raun regime ran nearly the whole gamut of possibilities. The greater part of them grew directly out of the Raun family's desire to get money without earning it and in devious ways.

It was for money considerations that Raun got his daughter into two government posts at once, contrary to law, and tried to get her through a loophole of the statute into a remunerative place in the civil service without the civil service examination that all others must pass—a thing which would have cheated some capable and law abiding person out of the place and pay.

It was for the sake of money that John Raun exploited his relationship to the commissioner by way of advertising his business as a pension attorney. It was for the sake of gain that he seems to have been allowed illegitimate knowledge of what the pension office records contained.

It was for gain to his family that the commissioner created a place in the service for his other son to occupy. It was for money that Green B. Raun, Jr., levied tribute upon the earnings of his subordinates and sold appointments and bribes, as the civil service commissioners have declared that the evidence justifies them in charging, and as the congressional committee in its report says "there can be no reasonable doubt" that he did.

In the Lemon case Raun gave Lemon an alleged security a block of stock in a certain gypsum mining company of which he was president. This stock happened to be, as the committee reported, "of no particular value" because Raun's company did not own the property it represented, and because the mining value of that property was of very doubtful existence. But whatever its worth the stock appeared not to have belonged to Raun, but to the company. Yet Raun pledged it for \$18,000 and put the money into quite another speculation of his own in which the company that owned the stock had no interest whatever.

The transaction was so foreign in its methods to the ordinary accepted way of doing business that one of the mining company stockholders remarked to Raun that he "didn't think there was much difference between that and embezzlement," an opinion in which many business men will perhaps share.

This gypsum mine was one of the speculations which Raun undertook to promote from the pension office and chiefly at government expense. Which one Buckley he had become possessed of some lands vaguely located in southwestern Virginia alleged to be gypsum bearing. The company, of which he was president and factotum, seems never really to have owned the lands. It had contracts of purchase merely, on which it had paid an insignificant amount, partly in "stock" of the company. Under these contracts the company was bound to pay the full purchase price—\$100,000—within a specified time or forfeit not only the land, but all that might have been paid upon it.

This vague, inchoate title to unpaid lands of uncertain value seems to have been the only property Mr. Raun's "company" possessed. Yet he capitalized this at \$2,000,000 and tried to work off the stock on that basis.

According to the testimony of Buckley, who first got possession of the claim thus capitalized, and who was nominally made secretary of the company, Raun adroitly managed to get the whole thing into his own hands and to keep it there. The secretary swore that he had never been able to see the stockbook and that he had never succeeded in getting his own stock issued even to fulfill a contract of delivery for a part of it to Colonel W. W. Dudley, of "blocks of five" celebrity; that Raun evaded the fulfillment of the contract by reason of the fact that the attorney who drew it omitted to name in it a date for Raun's fulfillment of his part of it; in short, that Raun got possession of everything pertaining to the company and did what he pleased with it regardless of the rights of everybody else.

The one occasion on which the stockbook seems to have been seen by Raun was some stock issued—presumably for delivery to Lemon—and found it necessary to have the secretary's signature to the certificates. Then, according to Secretary Buckley's testimony, he sent for him to sign the papers, but upon pretense of having mislaid his memoranda had him sign the certificate in blank so that the secretary never knew how much of the stock Raun issued.

There is no reason to suppose that Raun imposed upon Lemon in giving him this stock as security for his \$18,000. Lemon was not a man to be thus taken in. He neither knew nor cared anything about the value of the stock. He had other recompense for his outlay. But if, as Buckley says, Raun confessed to him the stock given to Lemon belonged to the company, the transaction, in its relations to the company, was of a character which the courts are accustomed to take cognizance of in a way not agreeable to the person concerned: As the stock was "of no particular value" at the time of its issue, and as what value it had went out of it soon after by the foreclosure of the contracts and the forfeiture of the shadowy rights that constituted the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raun's dealing with the stock to legal question. The whole enterprise seems to have been of that kind which honorable men of business resolutely decline to have any connection with—the "heads I win, tails you lose" sort of speculation.

Another of Raun's peculiar ventures was the Charlton Heights speculation. Charlton Heights is a village of twenty-eight houses near Washington. Raun got possession of a tract of land there and proceeded to organize a "company" for its exploitation. He represented the place as one of peculiar picturesque quality, salubrity and convenience, sure to become at once one of the most prosperous suburbs of the capital.

As usual, he does not seem to have paid anything of consequence for the land. He merely secured an option upon it, at a price reported to be thirty dollars an acre, and laid his plans to work it off on his pension office subordinates and others at \$1,400 an acre, making for himself and his associates a neat little profit of \$1,410 on every thirty dollars thereafter to be paid.

The prospects of the company represented that streets were to be laid out and graded, a \$70,000 hotel to be built and everything possible done to hasten the already rapid growth of the suburb.

All this was false. No evidence has ever been discovered that any of the money received in subscriptions was what it became known as the Charlton Heights. The suburb was not growing, and really had no capacity for growth, as all the lots that were not in a marsh, and therefore unfit for residence, had been sold already. The scheme was a mere trap for the savings of pension office and other government clerks.

They were asked to subscribe to the stock of their chief's company and to pay their subscriptions in monthly installments of five dollars each. As they were dependent upon their chief for their bread and butter they naturally subscribed in considerable numbers.

It pays a poor clerk to give up five dollars a month rather than risk the loss of his place and pay.

The receipts from subscriptions to this enterprise are reported to have amounted at one time to about \$2,000 a month. What became of the money nobody seems to know. It is certain that the few fellows who bought the stock could not now sell it for the price of a single month's subscription.

They were promised that if at any time they wished to withdraw from the company they should receive their money back with interest. Several of them asked for this return, but only two or three who had influential friends got it. The rest did not deem it prudent to make any kind of disturbance.

A poor clerk cannot afford to press his official chief for money wrongfully got out of him.

It is a noteworthy fact that of all the people who have been coaxed,ajoined, deceived or driven into investing in the speculative schemes fathered by Commissioner Raun not one has ever got a profit upon his investment, and scarcely one has ever got his money back or any part of it.

The man who has engineered these schemes; the man who has in this way levied tribute upon his subordinates; the man who has used his official term, his official influence and his official control over a government office to make market of worthless shares is so especially the confidential agent and friend of the president that even the exposure of his misdeeds has not induced Mr. Harrison to remove him or to withdraw from him his official confidence and personal support.

Raun has publicly proclaimed that he is "an issue in this campaign." He is so. He represents that old issue which has always existed since the sense of right and wrong was born in the human mind—the issue between honor and shame.

But the speculations recorded here—or should the word be spelled without an initial "R"—are insignificant as scandals in comparison with the universal refrigerator affair, and Raun's shifts, evasions and plain falsehoods concerning it.—New York World.

CAMPAIGN SONGS.

Best Efforts in the New York World's Prize Contest.

The hosts of the Democracy are marshaled for the fray:
With Cleveland now to lead them on they're sure to win the day;
Their principles are borne aloft upon their banner true,
And they are the men to win.

Chorus:
Shout glory, glory, hail him!
Shout glory, glory, hail him!
Shout glory, glory, hail him!
And they are the men to win.

Fidelity to truth and trust, fidelity to right,
Inspire them with burning zeal to meet opposing might,
And fighting for the principles bequeathed to them of yore,
They'll sweep from shore to shore.

No centralized plutocracy; no catering to class;
No lifting high in privilege above the common mass;
No legislation to annul the rights of equal share,
Which Cleveland and his managers share.

The tolling millions in the field, the millions in the shop,
The yeomanry of brain and brawn, the country's pride and prop,
Shall not go high protective tax their industry's crown,
When Cleveland holds the helm.

'Tis blazoned on the banner that the Democrat unrolls,
"No force bill shall obscure its baneful shadow on the polls";
His dear bought, sacred interests shall not be wrest away
In the Democratic day.

The doctrines of the fathers, they who made the nation free,
Shall be the cry and watchword of the new Democracy;
Those grand, eternal principles upheld by noble souls,
Shall burn as altar fires.

Hurrah! then, men, for Cleveland and for Stevenson, hurrah!
They represent the principles to crystallize in law,
They stand for righteous government, and they will win the fight,
Because they stand for right.

With Cleveland and with Stevenson the hosts will march,
To quell at last the chorus of triumphant battle songs,
When shouts of glad hosanna will be heard
Through all this glorious land.

The Pride of Our Land.
[Air—"The Star Spangled Banner."]
Oh, comrades, rally in this glorious campaign,
The patriot's soul is exulting glowing,
His heart beats with joy and his eye proudly flashes
As victory's tide ever onward is flowing.
For Cleveland we'll fight, for in him we delight;
He'll lighten our burdens and make all things right;
So we'll join hand in hand and make a brave stand,
Hurrah, boys, for Cleveland, the pride of our land!

We need no protection, we scorned it before,
When 'twas offered by England, along with taxation,
We fought it down then, and we'll crush it out now,
As will be our fate to our country's salvation.
Give it what name you will, it is tyrannical still,
To absorb our earnings tariff's pockets to fill.
These hurrah, boys, for Cleveland, we'll join hand in hand,
For our country's best hope and the pride of our land.

We've earned in the past the right to be free,
From wrong and oppression to guard our dear home,
Neither discord nor strife our peace shall disturb,
When Cleveland, our hero, to rule o'er us comes.
Though McKinley still says tariff higher he'll tax,
The country won't stand it these Democratic days,
As will be our fate to our country's salvation,
Give it what name you will, it is tyrannical still,
To absorb our earnings tariff's pockets to fill.
These hurrah, boys, for Cleveland! We'll make a brave stand,
For the man we have chosen, the pride of our land.

TREASON TO THE STATE!

CHAIRMAN SIMMONS EXPOSES A DANGEROUS CONSPIRACY.

The Existence of "Gideon's Band" Positively Proven.—Are the Days of the Ka Klux to be Revived?

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 6, '92.

DEAR SIR: I have your recent favor enquiring about my connection with the order known as Gideon's Band, and in answer would say: S. Otho Wilson initiated me in the order of Gideonites at Goldsboro in August 1891, on my return from the State Alliance which met at Morehead. He kept the obligation I took and I do not know its exact terms, but will assure it was a regular "raw head and bloody bones" affair. I was ashamed of it as soon as I found out what it was, and have had nothing to do with it since. If I had known before hand what it was I would not have joined it. But Wilson told me it was a good thing and would aid the Alliance cause, and being an earnest Allianceman I joined.

As soon as I thought about it after having learned what it was, I saw it was a dangerous thing, and no honest man could have anything to do with it.

Tom Long told me the other day I was the cause of the "Third party" being a failure up here. I reckon he had reference to my failure to work and fight in Gideon's army.

The plan of the Gideon Band, as I remember it is about this: There is a State Chief, who was at that time, as I understood, S. Otho Wilson; there is also a Chief in each Congressional district; and a sub Chief in each county, whose duty is to obey and have executed the orders of their immediate Chiefs, they getting their orders from the State Chief. A failure to obey is made in the obligation a very serious offence.

There are three hundred members of the band in each Congressional district—the number in each county I have forgotten. I am thoroughly impressed with the idea that this is a dangerous order if it is being worked in North Carolina. About this I don't know, because, as I said, I concluded to have nothing to do with it as soon as I learned what it meant, and as I came out strong for the Democrats soon after I was initiated by Mr. S. Otho Wilson I suppose they became afraid of me. At least, Wilson did not send the papers he said he would send me.

Yours truly,
(Signed) M. L. REED.
Raleigh, N. C.

BELL CROSS, Camden Co., N. C., October 12th 1892.

HON. F. M. SIMMONS, Chairman,
Raleigh, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—Answering your favor of recent date, in which you ask me to give you for publication what I know about the existence in North Carolina of an order known as the "Gideon Band," I would say at Gatesville, in Gates county, in December, 1891, Mr. S. Otho Wilson, in the presence of Mr. James B. Brinson, of Pamlico county (District Lecturer for the First District) I being then State Lecturer, proposed to me that I should become a member of the said order. I replied to Mr. Wilson that I could not consent to connect myself with the Band unless he would first reveal to me the character and purpose of the order. This he consented to do upon my promising secrecy. Mr. Wilson then read me the obligation which he wished me to take, and outlined the general objects and purposes of the order.

The obligation was a very rigid one, and according to my best recollection the penalty of a disclosure of the secrets of the order was death.

The plan of organization was as follows: A National Chief, a State Chief, a District Chief and a County Chief. The State Chief received his orders from the National Chief, the District Chief from the State Chief, and the county chief from the District Chief.

The Republican organs who a short time ago were commending Senator Aldrich's statement in regard to the effects of the tariff are directly refuting his statements when they call attention to Mr. Peck's monstrous array of statistics. They cannot both be correct.—Newport (R. I.) Herald.

Either Peck or Aldrich Was Wrong.

The Republican organs who a short time ago were commending Senator Aldrich's statement in regard to the effects of the tariff are directly refuting his statements when they call attention to Mr. Peck's monstrous array of statistics. They cannot both be correct.—Newport (R. I.) Herald.

How It Looks in Iowa.

Take the recent Republican "victory" in Vermont as it stands and extend the same Republican loss of votes into Iowa in proportion, and the plurality of \$1,711 for Harrison in 1888 will be wiped out in November next and changed to a plurality of 6,000 and over for Cleveland, and this is just about the way Iowa looks at present for Republican consolation.—Sandusky (O.) Journal.

Stateismanship—Political Cunning.

If Harrison is a statesman, as some of the organs of Republicans profess to believe him, he has won that reputation in spite of himself. Between the utterances of Cleveland and Harrison there is all the difference between statesmanship and political cunning.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

REPUBLICAN RECORD.

A BITTER ARRAIGNMENT OF COMMISSIONER RAUM'S METHODS.

A Notorious Land Speculation and a Certain Gypsum Mine Transaction—Where Did the Money Paid by Helpless Pension Office Employees Go?

It has been said that the scandals of the Raun regime ran nearly the whole gamut of possibilities. The greater part of them grew directly out of the Raun family's desire to get money without earning it and in devious ways.

It was for money considerations that Raun got his daughter into two government posts at once, contrary to law, and tried to get her through a loophole of the statute into a remunerative place in the civil service without the civil service examination that all others must pass—a thing which would have cheated some capable and law abiding person out of the place and pay.

It was for the sake of money that John Raun exploited his relationship to the commissioner by way of advertising his business as a pension attorney. It was for the sake of gain that he seems to have been allowed illegitimate knowledge of what the pension office records contained.

It was for gain to his family that the commissioner created a place in the service for his other son to occupy. It was for money that Green B. Raun, Jr., levied tribute upon the earnings of his subordinates and sold appointments and bribes, as the civil service commissioners have declared that the evidence justifies them in charging, and as the congressional committee in its report says "there can be no reasonable doubt" that he did.

In the Lemon case Raun gave Lemon an alleged security a block of stock in a certain gypsum mining company of which he was president. This stock happened to be, as the committee reported, "of no particular value" because Raun's company did not own the property it represented, and because the mining value of that property was of very doubtful existence. But whatever its worth the stock appeared not to have belonged to Raun, but to the company. Yet Raun pledged it for \$18,000 and put the money into quite another speculation of his own in which the company that owned the stock had no interest whatever.

The transaction was so foreign in its methods to the ordinary accepted way of doing business that one of the mining company stockholders remarked to Raun that he "didn't think there was much difference between that and embezzlement," an opinion in which many business men will perhaps share.

This gypsum mine was one of the speculations which Raun undertook to promote from the pension office and chiefly at government expense. Which one Buckley he had become possessed of some lands vaguely located in southwestern Virginia alleged to be gypsum bearing. The company, of which he was president and factotum, seems never really to have owned the lands. It had contracts of purchase merely, on which it had paid an insignificant amount, partly in "stock" of the company. Under these contracts the company was bound to pay the full purchase price—\$100,000—within a specified time or forfeit not only the land, but all that might have been paid upon it.

This vague, inchoate title to unpaid lands of uncertain value seems to have been the only property Mr. Raun's "company" possessed. Yet he capitalized this at \$2,000,000 and tried to work off the stock on that basis.

According to the testimony of Buckley, who first got possession of the claim thus capitalized, and who was nominally made secretary of the company, Raun adroitly managed to get the whole thing into his own hands and to keep it there. The secretary swore that he had never been able to see the stockbook and that he had never succeeded in getting his own stock issued even to fulfill a contract of delivery for a part of it to Colonel W. W. Dudley, of "blocks of five" celebrity; that Raun evaded the fulfillment of the contract by reason of the fact that the attorney who drew it omitted to name in it a date for Raun's fulfillment of his part of it; in short, that Raun got possession of everything pertaining to the company and did what he pleased with it regardless of the rights of everybody else.

The one occasion on which the stockbook seems to have been seen by Raun was some stock issued—presumably for delivery to Lemon—and found it necessary to have the secretary's signature to the certificates. Then, according to Secretary Buckley's testimony, he sent for him to sign the papers, but upon pretense of having mislaid his memoranda had him sign the certificate in blank so that the secretary never knew how much of the stock Raun issued.

There is no reason to suppose that Raun imposed upon Lemon in giving him this stock as security for his \$18,000. Lemon was not a man to be thus taken in. He neither knew nor cared anything about the value of the stock. He had other recompense for his outlay. But if, as Buckley says, Raun confessed to him the stock given to Lemon belonged to the company, the transaction, in its relations to the company, was of a character which the courts are accustomed to take cognizance of in a way not agreeable to the person concerned: As the stock was "of no particular value" at the time of its issue, and as what value it had went out of it soon after by the foreclosure of the contracts and the forfeiture of the shadowy rights that constituted the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raun's dealing with the stock to legal question. The whole enterprise seems to have been of that kind which honorable men of business resolutely decline to have any connection with—the "heads I win, tails you lose" sort of speculation.

Another of Raun's peculiar ventures was the Charlton Heights speculation. Charlton Heights is a village of twenty-eight houses near Washington. Raun got possession of a tract of land there and proceeded to organize a "company" for its exploitation. He represented the place as one of peculiar picturesque quality, salubrity and convenience, sure to become at once one of the most prosperous suburbs of the capital.

As usual, he does not seem to have paid anything of consequence for the land. He merely secured an option upon it, at a price reported to be thirty dollars an acre, and laid his plans to work it off on his pension office subordinates and others at \$1,400 an acre, making for himself and his associates a neat little profit of \$1,410 on every thirty dollars thereafter to be paid.

The prospects of the company represented that streets were to be laid out and graded, a \$70,000 hotel to be built and everything possible done to hasten the already rapid growth of the suburb.

All this was false. No evidence has ever been discovered that any of the money received in subscriptions was what it became known as the Charlton Heights. The suburb was not growing, and really had no capacity for growth, as all the lots that were not in a marsh, and therefore unfit for residence, had been sold already. The scheme was a mere trap for the savings of pension office and other government clerks.

They were asked to subscribe to the stock of their chief's company and to pay their subscriptions in monthly installments of five dollars each. As they were dependent upon their chief for their bread and butter they naturally subscribed in considerable numbers.

It pays a poor clerk to give up five dollars a month rather than risk the loss of his place and pay.

The receipts from subscriptions to this enterprise are reported to have amounted at one time to about \$2,000 a month. What became of the money nobody seems to know. It is certain that the few fellows who bought the stock could not now sell it for the price of a single month's subscription.

They were promised that if at any time they wished to withdraw from the company they should receive their money back with interest. Several of them asked for this return, but only two or three who had influential friends got it. The rest did not deem it prudent to make any kind of disturbance.

A poor clerk cannot afford to press his official chief for money wrongfully got out of him.

It is a noteworthy fact that of all the people who have been coaxed,ajoined, deceived or driven into investing in the speculative schemes fathered by Commissioner Raun not one has ever got a profit upon his investment, and scarcely one has ever got his money back or any part of it.

The man who has engineered these schemes; the man who has in this way levied tribute upon his subordinates; the man who has used his official term, his official influence and his official control over a government office to make market of worthless shares is so especially the confidential agent and friend of the president that even the exposure of his misdeeds has not induced Mr. Harrison to remove him or to withdraw from him his official confidence and personal support.

Raun has publicly proclaimed that he is "an issue in this campaign." He is so. He represents that old issue which has always existed since the sense of right and wrong was born in the human mind—the issue between honor and shame.

But the speculations recorded here—or should the word be spelled without an initial "R"—are insignificant as scandals in comparison with the universal refrigerator affair, and Raun's shifts, evasions and plain falsehoods concerning it.—New York World.

TREASON TO THE STATE!

CHAIRMAN SIMMONS EXPOSES A DANGEROUS CONSPIRACY.

The Existence of "Gideon's Band" Positively Proven.—Are the Days of the Ka Klux to be Revived?

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 6, '92.

DEAR SIR: I have your recent favor enquiring about my connection with the order known as Gideon's Band, and in answer would say: S. Otho Wilson initiated me in the order of Gideonites at Goldsboro in August 1891, on my return from the State Alliance which met at Morehead. He kept the obligation I took and I do not know its exact terms, but will assure it was a regular "raw head and bloody bones" affair. I was ashamed of it as soon as I found out what it was, and have had nothing to do with it since. If I had known before hand what it was I would not have joined it. But Wilson told me it was a good thing and would aid the Alliance cause, and being an earnest Allianceman I joined.

As soon as I thought about it after having learned what it was, I saw it was a dangerous thing, and no honest man could have anything to do with it.

Tom Long told me the other day I was the cause of the "Third party" being a failure up here. I reckon he had reference to my failure to work and fight in Gideon's army.

The plan of the Gideon Band, as I remember it is about this: There is a State Chief, who was at that time, as I understood, S. Otho Wilson; there is also a Chief in each Congressional district; and a sub Chief in each county, whose duty is to obey and have executed the orders of their immediate Chiefs, they getting their orders from the State Chief. A failure to obey is made in the obligation a very serious offence.

There are three hundred members of the band in each Congressional district—the number in each county I have forgotten. I am thoroughly impressed with the idea that this is a dangerous order if it is being worked in North Carolina. About this I don't know, because, as I said, I concluded to have nothing to do with it as soon as I learned what it meant, and as I came out strong for the Democrats soon after I was initiated by Mr. S. Otho Wilson I suppose they became afraid of me. At least, Wilson did not send the papers he said he would send me.

Yours truly,
(Signed) M. L. REED.
Raleigh, N. C.

BELL CROSS, Camden Co., N. C., October 12th 1892.

HON. F. M. SIMMONS, Chairman,
Raleigh, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—Answering your favor of recent date, in which you ask me to give you for publication what I know about the existence in North Carolina of an order known as the "Gideon Band," I would say at Gatesville, in Gates county, in December, 1891, Mr. S. Otho Wilson, in the presence of Mr. James B. Brinson, of Pamlico county (District Lecturer for the First District) I being then State Lecturer, proposed to me that I should become a member of the said order. I replied to Mr. Wilson that I could not consent to connect myself with the Band unless he would first reveal to me the character and purpose of the order. This he consented to do upon my promising secrecy. Mr. Wilson then read me the obligation which he wished me to take, and outlined the general objects and purposes of the order.

The obligation was a very rigid one, and according to my best recollection the penalty of a disclosure of the secrets of the order was death.

The plan of organization was as follows: A National Chief, a State Chief, a District Chief and a County Chief. The State Chief received his orders from the National Chief, the District Chief from the State Chief, and the county chief from the District Chief.

The Republican organs who a short time ago were commending Senator Aldrich's statement in regard to the effects of the tariff are directly refuting his statements when they call attention to Mr. Peck's monstrous array of statistics. They cannot both be correct.—Newport (R. I.) Herald.

How It Looks in Iowa.

Take the recent Republican "victory" in Vermont as it stands and extend the same Republican loss of votes into Iowa in proportion, and the plurality of \$1,711 for Harrison in 1888 will be wiped out in November next and changed to a plurality of 6,000 and over for Cleveland, and this is just about the way Iowa looks at present for Republican consolation.—Sandusky (O.) Journal.

Stateismanship—Political Cunning.

If Harrison is a statesman, as some of the organs of Republicans profess to believe him, he has won that reputation in spite of himself. Between the utterances of Cleveland and Harrison there is all the difference between statesmanship and political cunning.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

Either Peck or Aldrich Was Wrong.

The Republican organs who a short time ago were commending Senator Aldrich's statement in regard to the effects of the tariff are directly refuting his statements when they call attention to Mr. Peck's monstrous array of statistics. They cannot both be correct.—Newport (R. I.) Herald.

How It Looks in Iowa.

Take the recent Republican "victory" in Vermont as it stands and extend the same Republican loss of votes into Iowa in proportion, and the plurality of \$1,711 for Harrison in 1888 will be wiped out in November next and changed to a plurality of 6,000 and over for Cleveland, and this is just about the way Iowa looks at present for Republican consolation.—Sandusky (O.) Journal.

REPUBLICAN RECORD.

A BITTER ARRAIGNMENT OF COMMISSIONER RAUM'S METHODS.

A Notorious Land Speculation and a Certain Gypsum Mine Transaction—Where Did the Money Paid by Helpless Pension Office Employees Go?

It has been said that the scandals of the Raun regime ran nearly the whole gamut of possibilities. The greater part of them grew directly out of the Raun family's desire to get money without earning it and in devious ways.

It was for money considerations that Raun got his daughter into two government posts at once, contrary to law, and tried to get her through a loophole of the statute into a remunerative place in the civil service without the civil service examination that all others must pass—a thing which would have cheated some capable and law abiding person out of the place and pay.

It was for the sake of money that John Raun exploited his relationship to the commissioner by way of advertising his business as a pension attorney. It was for the sake of gain that he seems to have been allowed illegitimate knowledge of what the pension office records contained.

It was for gain to his family that the commissioner created a place in the service for his other son to occupy. It was for money that Green B. Raun, Jr., levied tribute upon the earnings of his subordinates and sold appointments and bribes, as the civil service commissioners have declared that the evidence justifies them in charging, and as the congressional committee in its report says "there can be no reasonable doubt" that he did.

In the Lemon case Raun gave Lemon an alleged security a block of stock in a certain gypsum mining company of which he was president. This stock happened to be, as the committee reported, "of no particular value" because Raun's company did not own the property it represented, and because the mining value of that property was of very doubtful existence. But whatever its worth the stock appeared not to have belonged to Raun, but to the company. Yet Raun pledged it for \$18,000 and put the money into quite another speculation of his own in which the company that owned the stock had no interest whatever.

The transaction was so foreign in its methods to the ordinary accepted way of doing business that one of the mining company stockholders remarked to Raun that he "didn't think there was much difference between that and embezzlement," an opinion in which many business men will perhaps share.

This gypsum mine was one of the speculations which Raun undertook to promote from the pension office and chiefly at government expense. Which one Buckley he had become possessed of some lands vaguely located in southwestern Virginia alleged to be gypsum bearing. The company, of which he was president and factotum, seems never really to have owned the lands. It had contracts of purchase merely, on which it had paid an insignificant amount, partly in "stock" of the company. Under these contracts the company was bound to pay the full purchase price—\$100,000—within a specified time or forfeit not only the land, but all that might have been paid upon it.

This vague, inchoate title to unpaid lands of uncertain value seems to have been the only property Mr. Raun's "company" possessed. Yet he capitalized this at \$2,000,000 and tried to work off the stock on that basis.

According to the testimony of Buckley, who first got possession of the claim thus capitalized, and who was nominally made secretary of the company, Raun adroitly managed to get the whole thing into his own hands and to keep it there. The secretary swore that he had never been able to see the stockbook and that he had never succeeded in getting his own stock issued even to fulfill a contract of delivery for a part of it to Colonel W. W. Dudley, of "blocks of five" celebrity; that Raun evaded the fulfillment of the contract by reason of the fact that the attorney who drew it omitted to name in it a date for Raun's fulfillment of his part of it; in short, that Raun got possession of everything pertaining to the company and did what he pleased with it regardless of the rights of everybody else.