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THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

HOW THINGS LOOK FROM OUR STAND POINT.

The Opinion of The Caucasian and the Opinion of others which we Can Endorse on the Various Topics of the Day.

The Sampson County Alliance has put a movement on foot to start a canning factory in its county. This is a good plan for by this means thousands of dollars will be saved to the farmers each year by marketing their fruits that would otherwise rot in the orchards. Then too such an enterprise successfully carried on would not only cause fruit saving but would stimulate fruit and vegetable raising. Cotton is a failure as a money crop, in fact in the majority of cases it is a debt crop, and sooner or later it must be abandoned for something else which we believe will be fruit growing and stock raising.

Would it not be economy to change our mode of civil procedure so as to dispense with the "appearance term"? At every term of court there are several parties present with witnesses and a "feed" lawyer expecting trial according to summons. But find that they are present to file an answer to the specifications of the plaintiff and that the case will probably be tried next term. Would it not be better to have the specifications to accompany the summons and let the defendant file his answer before court and then let the case be tried at once. This would greatly reduce the cost of a suit, and better enable the poor to secure justice.

Sherman, the old house burner, in a speech recently in Cincinnati before veterans of the army of Tennessee, said:

They (the Confederates) consented to the amendments to the Constitution as a point of concession for not being otherwise punished, and they came back into the Union with a five-fifths vote for their representation in Congress instead of three-fifths. It isn't right; it isn't honest; it isn't honorable. (Cheers.) It is not what a soldier knight would do. Therefore those negroes must have the rights which the Constitution gives them, or the State must be deprived of that proportion of their representation in Congress. (Uproarious applause.) That's a legitimate result of the war, honest and honorable, and the war won't be over until that is done. (Cheers.)

What does the old fool want? What's the matter with him? Is he sore-headed because the negro as a citizen has not been given the God send to the Radical party that was expected? When the epitaphs of such men are written, this Union will be better and happier.

CREDIT SYSTEM.

Why was the miserable and suicidal system of credit ever established? Why should the honest man be made to pay the debts of the dishonest? Yet he does. Every man in business calculates on so much loss on account of bad debts and the wares that the honest poor man buys are marked up to a figure that will cover that loss. Is it right? Is it just?

The credit system is bad in many ways. It encourages improvidence and extravagance on the one hand, extortion and usury on the other. It makes theft respectable, wrecks friendships and ruins homes. It should be abolished.

If every man in business got his dues from those who were able to pay, he could afford to give to those who were not and still realize a handsome profit. The majority of our large financial failures and the periodical stagnations in trade and enterprise are due alone to this destructive system. If a man is afflicted in need or distress, sell him his necessities and put him in a way to earn an honest livelihood. Never allow him to open an account, never allow him to anticipate the fruits or enjoy the proceeds of unperformed labor. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." Let us all take care of the present and the future will take care of itself—Orphans' Friend.

[Remedy! Let the merchants adopt the "one price cash system." Let us learn to be independent by making our home supplies and living within our means.]

THE CAUCASIAN.

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CLINTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1889.

No. 52.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

ATTENTION.

Will it pay you to advertise in THE CAUCASIAN?
Look at our advertising columns, and you will see how many are profiting by it.

LISTEN—800 subscribers in 1888; 1,603 to-day.

SCHOOL ORGANIZATION.

[A paper read by Prof. Isham Royal, County Superintendent of Public Instruction of Sampson County, before the Institute Aug. 12th-16th, 1888.]

MAN MUST THINK.

[Continued from last issue]
PRESIDENT J. F. CROWELL'S STRONG PLEA FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

Every Soul Must Rise Higher Toward God or Sink Lower Toward the Devil.

A PLAN TO GIVE THE CHILD A START—THE GREAT PROVINCE OF THE MOTHER.

On Sunday, the 29th ult., Dr. Crowell, President of Trinity College, delivered a strong lecture at Keener's Chapel, in this country, for the education of our boys and girls. No thinking parent present could fail to be deeply impressed and put to thinking as regards his duties to his children who are growing up to be ignorant and useless or educated and useful according to their training. He said:

Food, raiment and shelter are all the things that the body of a human being needs. But the soul has a very different set of needs of its own. The needs of the body are material; those of the soul are spiritual. The material wants are supplied out of the earth, the sea and the sky, that is, out of the world of nature around, above and under us. The spiritual wants are supplied out of the spiritual world within us. As we dig into the earth, search in the sea or seek the free breath of heaven to keep the body alive; so we have to search in the soul to develop its rich treasures of affection, its tracts of thought and its strength of will to supply the soul with what will not only keep it alive, but cause it to grow into the full stature of spiritual manhood and womanhood. Just as by commerce also the different parts of the world supply each other with what the body needs, so by the intercourse of mind with mind does the soul get what it needs. The child in its years at home feeds and clothes its soul with the thoughts, the feelings and the purposes which its mother and others give it. These are food to its soul-life. But when it grows up to riper years it needs other food; it calls for more than the home can give it and the school comes to answer its needs. When it needs can no longer be supplied at home or in the school it steps out to take its place in the great world of citizenship in which are to be found the fields for the aspirations which the home has guarded and the school quickened into life but which neither can satisfy. If man were only an animal he would find contentment in having the mere wants of the body satisfied, like the ox in the pasture. But he has a spirit. In that he is endorsed with the attributes of a God.

The aspirations—a soul having its destiny in its own hands—will lead it in one or two directions, lead it higher to become like God or lower to become like a devil. No other routes are open, no other possibilities exist for a human nature; no other inevitable destiny awaits it: "Godliness with contentment is great gain," is Paul's theory of life. To him it was sufficient for the body to have food and raiment. All that man could gain over and above that was to be devoted to Godliness, which means God-like-ness to the service of the spirit in making it more like God.

The teacher should be prompt and punctual in attendance, and require the same from all the pupils. There should be no yielding on the part of the teacher, but he must stand firm in the beginning, and require a prompt compliance with all his regulations, but not in a tyrannical manner, and when his school is properly organized there will not be much trouble either in teaching or governing.

How to secure regular attendance is one of the most perplexing questions, with which a teacher has to contend, and without a regular attendance, it is almost impossible to retain a regular organization and a perfect classification. Many parents entertain strange notions with reference to sending children to school. They think that they can place them in school, the second or third week, after the school has been regularly organized, and then keep them at home, one or two days in the week, and that they will learn just as much as those who attend all the time, and thus they save money. This is a mistaken economy. Sometimes we find in our public schools 50 or 60 pupils one week, and the next week only 10 or 12. We often find for the whole term an average attendance of fifty per cent or less.

How are the difficulties to be remedied? They are very discouraging to the teacher, and he is often blamed for the ignorance of children, when it should be charged to other causes. The only remedy that I can suggest

The boy of to-day, who neg-

THE VETERANS!

The following is a list of the veterans, by companies, who attended the reunion at this place on the 26th of September, 1889:

Company I, 46th N. C. Regt.

1st Lieutenant O P White,

2nd Lieutenant J C Wright, 3rd

Lieutenant Thomas Owen, Pri-

vate A T Herring, Wm. Spell,

W H McLamb, Jacob Caison,

Hardy Royal, Daniel Holland,

Archie Royal, Burrell Warren,

Philip Autry, Stephen Hair,

Henry Hudson, W S Thadcock,

Owen Lockerman, Thos. Cooper,

W O Howard, A J Cooper, John

Butler, James E White, W N

Lockaman, Isham Royal, W C

Jackson, Thos. Gautier, Josiah

Baggett, J B Ezzell, W E Crump-

Alexander Pope, Isham Mc-

Lamb, Daniel Hern, Hurman

Honeycutt, Daniel McPhail,

Company F, 20th N. C. Regt.

Abel Bass, Joseph E Bass, J M

Jackson, W H Hunson, Ganey

West, Garry Weeks, W D Haw-

ley.

Capt A A Moseley's Battery.

Lieut. Alonzo Thompson, Pri-

vates J B McKinzie, D B Jones,

W K Beaman, J T Dawson, Jesse

Farmer, J C Bas, Samuel Sim-

mons, T L Lockerman, Melvin

Bass, Buz Lewis.

Company C, 61st N. C. Regt.

U B Alderman

Company A, 30th N. C. Regt.

H S Bone.

Company E, 36th N. C. Regt.

Reddin Williamson, Henry

Lucas, J L Butler.

Company E, 24th N. C. Regt.

J E West.

Company H, 36th N. C. Regt.

O C Jackson.

Company I, 27th N. C. Regt.

Felix King.

Company G, 3rd N. C. Regt.

O McCullen.

Company E, 2nd N. C. Regt.

Jacob Williams.

Company E, 20th N. C. Regt.

J C Kille.

Company C, 3rd N. C. Regt.

H R Giles.

Company H, 40th N. C. Regt.

W R Johnson.

Company A, 36th N. C. Regt.

Love A Spill.

Company G, 3rd N. C. Regt.

James Hollingsworth.

Company C, 7th N. C. Regt.

H C Cannon.

Company F, 24th N. C. Regt.

J R Core.

Company F, 2nd N. C. Regt.

J R Draughon, W M Draughon,

B S Peterson, Lieut. R H Hollid-

ay.

Company H, 67th N. C. Regt.

N A Dudley, B Bass.

Company D, 3rd N. C. Regt.

ment—Lewis Allen.

Company E, 2nd N. C. Regt.

John Rench, John Dud-

le, Joe Naiter, Raiford Autry.

Company B, 2nd Battery N. C.

State Troops—W A Boyette,

D W Williams, R J T H

McKee, J D Tew, Charley William-

son, A Hall, W H Hall, J E Carr-

roll, C H Hall, A C Garris, Ray-

ford Royal, J H Pugh, Daniel

Autry, J F Daniel, H L Carroll,

Thomas Holland, Robert Hall,

J W Wrench, R A Jackson, J D

Rackley, D D Treadwell, R E

Mather.

Company A, 38th Regt. N. C.

Troops—Major J T Wilson,

Capt. O L Chesnut, 1st Lieut.

J H Benton, 1st Sergt. Samson

Warren, 2nd Sergt. J D Lindsey,

Privates, Ephraim Shipp, James

Shipp, John B Sutton, W R Sutton,

Wm. Strickland, Richard A

Smith, Geo W Hobbs, Haywood

Butler, Sol R Daughtry, Wm

Jackson.

Company K, 51st Regt. N. C.

Troops—Lewis Jackson, Irvin

Jordan, M L Bradshaw, Wiley

Pope, Wiley Goff, H C Giddens,

M B Tew, E H Holley, W L

Godwin, L P Royal, J T Brad-

shaw, Richard Fann.

Company B, 51st Regt. N. C.

Troops—B W Williamson, T J

McArthur, L M Parker, J H