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PROFESSIONAL COLUMN.

W. R. ALLEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Goldsboro, N. C. Will practice in Sampson county. feb27-41

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H. E. FAISON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, Office on Main Street, will practice in courts of Sampson and adjoining counties. Also in Supreme Court. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Je 7-137

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\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of THE CAUCASIAN will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in the most effective manner. That is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength, by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. See sold by druggists at 75 cents.

A dentist may not be considered chicken-hearted, and yet when he comes in contact with the obstinate tooth there is a good deal of the pull it about him.

Is Consumption Incurable? Read the following Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Arkansas, says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Begon taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to reverse the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewater, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by the doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Dr. R. H. HOLLIDAY'S Drugstore, Clinton, N. C.

The Farmers' Alliance is letting the administration know that it is time to toe the Tariff Reform mark—corn or no corn.

Electric Bitters. This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cents, and \$1.00 per bottle. Dr. R. H. Holliday's Drugstore, Clinton, N. C.

ALMOST A HINT.—She—"I saw somebody this morning for whom you have a great admiration." He—"You did, eh? I guess you must have looked in the mirror."—Ex.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Felted Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. R. H. Holliday, Clinton, and J. R. SMITH, Druggist, Mount Olive, N. C.

What time the printer falls in love, He sure can do no less Than show his chosen lass how great The power of the press.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

VOL. VIII.

CLINTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1890.

No. 32.

THINK!

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING CREATES many a new business, ENLARGES many an old business, REVIVES many a dull business, RESCUES many a lost business, SAVES many a failing business, PRESERVES many a large business, SECURES success in any business, Therefore advertise in a popular paper, one the people are anxious to read.

THE 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.

OUR POSITION.

The Man Whom This Paper Will Support for Congress.

From time to time some deserving reference or compliment has appeared in this paper concerning this or that man whose name is before the people for public position on public trust. This has aroused numerous enquiries as to whom we would support. To settle this matter, especially with reference to Congress, we will state that in the coming contest, we will be guided by no personal preference. We believe that the man whom the people should send to represent this and every other agricultural district should be a man not only of undoubted integrity, great information and ability, but also one who believes in and will most earnestly and zealously advocate the following measures:

First, A change in the principle and amount of taxation—a change that will lower taxes not only to revenue basis, but even lower and make up the deficiency by a graduated income tax. Because a system that taxes that what people eat, wear and use otherwise is unjust, in that it bears more heavily upon the poor than rich.

Second, The free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Third, The removing of the tax on State Banks.

Fourth, The abolition of the present National Banking System and the substitution of a better system—the establishment of a system that will take the control of the money of the country out of the hands of the few—a system that will give us an elastic or flexible currency, one that will contract or expand exactly with the annual products of the country, thereby furnishing a just and fixed measure of their value. The Sub-Treasury bill comes nearer effecting this than any other measure yet offered.

The above, in brief, are the great questions, most nearly concerning our prosperity and happiness, before the country today, and legislation must be had on them or Agriculture will continue a warring profession, and the bulk of the country must continue to suffer and pay tribute to the chosen few. Therefore we must know just how a man stands on these great vital questions before we can conscientiously support him. If our dearest friend or closest relative were a candidate and did not hold the above views, we could not and would not support him.

HAVE YOU FORMED AND EXPRESSED AN OPINION, &c?

In the case of State against Avery Butler, recently tried at Sampson Superior Court, so many persons were rejected on the ground that they had formed opinions from the newspaper reports of the case that it caused them to conclude that the newspapers ought not to publish accounts of homicides and other crimes, and even the able lawyers conducting the defence blamed us in no small degree for publishing the facts and statements that we did before the trial was finished; but we think that a newspaper would not be a news-paper if it suppressed accounts of the important events of the day, and furthermore we know that if men who read the papers are to be excluded from the jury box because of opinions formed from reading accounts therein it amounts to excluding the intelligence of the county from the trial of important cases and leaves it to ig-

norance and stupidity. We have time and again contended through these columns that it was not in keeping with the spirit of progress of the age to exclude men from the jury, on grounds that have lost their force and point, and are therefore now absurd. We intended to write this article immediately after the trial, and had asked a legal friend to furnish us with the opinions of eminent jurists on the question, who has not done so till just now. The following are the extracts:

Chief Justice Agnew, of Pennsylvania, said: "We must either recede and go back to the practice of an age when ignorance of passing events constituted a characteristic of the times, and exclude every juror who has formed an opinion, even the slightest; or we must stand abreast with the present age, when every remarkable event of to-day is known all over the country to-morrow, and exclude those only whose opinions are so fixed as to be pre-judgments, or have been formed upon the known evidences of the case. It is needless to say that the world moves and carries us with it, and if we lag behind we must commit the trial of the most causes in life to those so ignorant that their dark minds have never been smitten by the rays of intelligence." (75 p. 424.)

Chief Justice Marshall, in the trial of Aaron Burr, said: "Were it possible to obtain a jury without any prepossessions whatever, respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused, it would be extremely desirable to obtain such a jury; but this is perhaps impossible and therefore will not be required. The opinion which has been avowed by the court is that light impressions which will fairly be supposed to yield to the testimony that may be offered, which may leave the mind open to a fair consideration of that testimony, constitute no sufficient objection to a juror; but that these strong and deep impressions which will close the mind against the testimony that may be offered in opposition to them, which will combat that testimony and resist its force, do constitute a sufficient objection to him."

In 1873 Chief Justice Waite used this language in the opinion in Reynolds v. U. S., 98 U. S. 155: "The theory of the law is that a juror who has formed an opinion cannot be impartial. Every opinion which he may entertain need not have that effect. In these days of newspaper enterprise and universal education, every case of public interest is almost as a matter of necessity, brought to the attention of all the intelligent people in the vicinity, and scarcely any one can be found among those best fitted for jurors who has not read or heard of it, and who has not some impressions or some opinions in respect to its merits. It is clear, therefore, that upon the trial of the issue of fact raised by a challenge for such cause the court will practically be called upon to determine whether the nature and strength of the opinion formed are such as, in law, necessarily raise the presumption of partiality."

In the famous Webster case, Chief Justice Shaw, of Mass., said: "The opinion or judgment must be something more than a vague impression, formed from casual conversation with others, or from reading imperfect, abbreviated newspaper reports. It must be such an opinion upon the merits of the question as would be likely to bias or pervert a candid judgment upon a full hearing of the evidence."

In an Iowa case (State vs. Lawrence, 38 Iowa 51), a juror was held competent who said: "I believe the man has been murdered and that the defendant did it. It would now take some evidence or explanation to remove the opinion from my mind. I know nothing about the case except what I have heard from rumor and newspaper prints. I believe I can sit and decide the case with the same impartiality as if I had never heard of the case."

In an English case, Lord Tenterden said: "The ancient authorities show that expressions used by a jurymen are not a cause of challenge, unless they are to be referred to something of ill-will toward the party challenging."

Our own Supreme Courts have held that, "when a juror says he has formed and expressed

the opinion that the prisoner is guilty, but states further that his mind was fair and unbiased and that he could hear the evidence and render a verdict without being in any degree influenced by what he had heard or said, he is competent to serve as a juror." From these extracts it fully appears that the public may, with all propriety read accounts of the crimes and events of the day, provided no such ill-will or prejudiced is formed as unfit one for jury duty.

A Forum of Public Opinion.

THE OPINION OF OUR READERS ON THE VARIOUS TOPICS OF THE DAY.

We offer this column to our readers in which to discuss topics of interest and profit to them.—Ed.

AN ERROR. (Continued by K.)

The reason ascribed by the opponents of a Railroad Commission, when that important subject was before the last Legislature, was that a commission would be unable to accomplish any good for the people. The work done by the Aycock investigating committee in forcing two railroad corporations to pay taxes, is the strongest possible evidence that a Railroad Commission could do good and one is sadly needed in this State.—Wilson Advance.

Mr. Editor: The above clipping appeared in the last issue of your paper. Ordinarily the opponents of the Railroad Commission do not notice the many unaccountable things that are said upon the subject, but when a paper like yours, which has ever been fair and impartial in its statements, copies an article like the above from the Wilson Advance perhaps it is fair and due to justice and truth to call your attention to the misstatements, or rather the error into which the Advance has fallen.

No commission that has been appointed by any State in the Union has the power to tax railroads. The Commission Bill offered in the last Legislature of North Carolina has not the word "tax" in it from the first line to the last line in the bill. If the people of North Carolina had a Railroad Commission it would have no power to tax the railroads. No commission that could be appointed could possibly have such power. Why? Because the Legislature alone can tax, and this must be done at each session by a Revenue Bill, duly passed by each House, and must be read on three different days and must then be passed by a vote of yeas and nays. In no other way can a tax be provided for in this State.

Let me call your attention to a few sections of the Constitution of North Carolina and you will see how jealous the Constitution guards the taxing power. See Article I, Section 23 of the Constitution, it reads:

"The people of the State ought not to be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves or representatives in General Assembly freely given."

Now see Article II, Section 14: "No law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the State or to pledge the faith of the State, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or to allow the counties, cities or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each House of the General Assembly, and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days and agreed to by each House respectively and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third reading of the bill shall have been entered on the journal."

Now the same rule that applies to "the people of the State," applies to the corporations of the States, as has been said, "a corporation is a body without a soul."

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It will be observed in the above section that the words are "joint stock companies, or otherwise." The words "or otherwise" means all "joint stock" such as corporations.

To every thinking man it must be apparent from what has been said that no power except the Legislature can impose a tax, and this power the Legislature cannot delegate to any other persons, and to give this power to a Railroad Commission would be to delegate to the Commission the power to tax. So careful is the Constitution upon this

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Alliance Department.

ALLIANCE NOTES, DISCUSSIONS AND THE DOINGS OF THE VARIOUS LODGES.

The Farmers' Alliance and Education. Supt. E. C. Branson, of the Graded Schools of Atlanta, Ga., in a letter in the February number of the Georgia Teacher published in Atlanta made a statement which was construed by a correspondent of The School Journal, of New York (the leading educational paper in the United States) to mean that "the county alliances in North Carolina were calling upon one another to demand the abolition of the public schools of the State," and the School Journal, in a short editorial mentioned the statement. Feeling that the Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina had been badly misrepresented, Mr. Edward E. Britton, the Principal of the Mount Olive High School, laid the matter before Mr. J. B. Oliver, a prominent member of the alliance in this section. Mr. Oliver pronounced the statement false and referred Mr. Britton to the President and Secretary of the State alliance. These gentlemen were written to, and pending their reply, Mr. Britton wrote a letter to the School Journal, which that paper published in an abridged form as follows:

"Upon seeing your comment on the letter of Mr. E. C. Branson, in which it was stated that 'the county alliances of North Carolina were calling upon one another to demand the abolition of the public schools of the State,' I wrote Mr. J. B. Oliver a prominent 'alliance man.' He declared that the 'alliance press' were not opponents of the public schools, and said it was reported that a small sub-alliance had passed a resolution calling attention to the short public school term, and the inefficiency in the management—declaring that they wanted better public schools or none at all. This is the action of a small sub-alliance. The farmers of the 'Old North State' must not be put on record as opposed to public schools. They are the staunchest supporters of them; in place of wanting them abolished, they are asking only that they be improved."

In commenting on Mr. Britton's letter the School Journal says: "This is just the ground Mr. Branson takes. He quoted the action of the alliance to show the earnestness of the feeling that the schools should be improved. The short terms, the poor pay, will only invite poor teaching that is so generally complained of."

It is a significant sign of better things, when able men, like Prof. Britton at the head of the fine private school at Mount Olive, take so deep an interest in the welfare of the struggling public schools of his State. The time is not far distant when these schools will take a high rank. There seems to be a little tendency to find fault with Supt. Branson for speaking out. No more earnest friend of the public schools of the South exists; his earnest desire to see them improved causes him to speak, and we commend him for it. He is one of the many who feel deeply that the short terms and the poor pay only bring the public schools into contempt. We have a large number of very earnest letters, all breathing devotion to the cause of public schools, but saying also, "Behold our empty purses, our three dbar garments, and do something for us."

Mr. Elias Carr, the President of the Farmers' Alliance in a letter to Mr. Britton says: "Replying briefly to yours of the 12th inst., simply to deny that 'the county alliances in North Carolina were calling upon one another to demand the abolition of the public schools.' The education of the masses is one of the cardinal principles of the order, see constitution enclosed herewith. I do not know how such a

statement could be made. The Farmers' Alliance is not opposed to the public schools of the State, but is in favor of their improvement. The Wilson Advance has been misled by the Wilson Advance.

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FOR CONGRESS.

"Cumberland" Presents a Man and Invites the Public to Examine his Record and Weigh his Acts.

The Fayetteville Observer of May 1st contains the following card from a correspondent, signing himself "Cumberland," in which he reviews that creditable record made by Col. Green in the 48th and 49th Congress and points out reasons why he should be renominated:

Editor Observer.—The time is rapidly approaching when the Democratic voters of the 3rd Congressional district, in convention assembled, will nominate some good true man to represent them in the House of Representatives of the 52nd Congress. Many and varied must be the qualifications of that man who is to hold this important trust; and casting my eyes around upon the many who aspire to this position, and carefully weighing each in the balances of my judgment, none seems so well-adapted by every statesman-like requisite as the gentleman whose name leads this column. Of broad and liberal views induced by a thorough education and intimate contact with the outside world, aggressive where error is to be combated, and corruption overthrown, stubborn and unyielding when truth is to be vindicated and the principles of pure government upheld, Col. Wharton J. Green is in every way eminently qualified to represent the intelligence and integrity of this District, and in no better way can the interest of the people be subserved than by giving him a unanimous nomination in this convention.

Casting his lot among us considerably over a decade of years ago, during which time he has won the respect and esteem of all by his fearless course and by his polished and cordial demeanor, and devoting his time, means and energies to the noble science of agriculture, there is in his heart a responsive throb to every ambition, impulse, sorrow and joy of his countrymen, and he is emphatically of the people, with the people and for the people in every thing that appertains to their material interests. Having participated in its dangers and hardships most actively during the late war, the military prefix to his name is no empty title, no idly sounding pseudonym granted by the tongue of a flatterer, but a name which was welded indissolubly to his personality by the fiery breath of a hundred battles, and around it cluster memories of the sabre's flash, the cannon's roar, the fields drunk deep in patriotic blood.

Having served several terms in Congress where his fidelity to duty and intelligent efforts in behalf of his constituency compelled the admiration and plaudits of his colleagues, and where, as I will later show, he fronted constantly before him as "a frontlet to his eyes" the best interests of the people whom he represented, he has the experience that is of more avail than ordinary brains and good intentions. His associates in the House and Senate are men of national reputation and unbounded influence, and this fact means unlimited strength in any position that he may take for the benefit of his constituents.

As an evidence of his confidence in the many wise measures which he had advocated in behalf of the people, I cite the following:

On taking his seat in the 48th Congress he was appointed on the Committee of Agriculture, and next to the Chairman was senior member of it in the 49th Congress. In the 48th Congress he was a member of the Select Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics, and in the 49th Congress was chairman of the same.

Among the bills introduced by him in the 48th Congress, was one to erect a public building in Fayetteville and also to provide for holding Federal courts at the same place. The recognized policy of the party being against appropriations for public buildings where no Federal court is established, the first was defeated by the non-passage of the other. Also a bill, later adopted, to erect a public building in Wilmington (then in his district), the outgrowth of which is the present fine structure now nearing completion. He also introduced a bill, which was passed, establishing lights on the lower Cape Fear. A bill for the purpose of securing greater efficiency in the star route mail service by requiring contractors to reside in the State was ably advocated by him and became a law. A measure to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs, which was eloquently and ably championed by him in a masterly speech on the floor of the House, secured a favorable report from the Committee on Public Health, and lacked but two votes of passage in the House. This illustrates and speaks in an eloquent tongue of his abiding interest in and love for his countrymen at large. He also introduced a bill to encourage the cultivation of fruits, which obtained a three-fourths vote in the agricultural committee, but failed of final passage on the floor, he submitting the majority report. Also a bill for the payment to the people of the rebate on tobacco. During the second session of the 48th Congress he introduced an amendment to the inter-State commerce bill, requiring railroads embraced in said bill to do their own expressage with a view to reduced rates to shippers. In setting forth the claims of this amendment, he made a strong, logical speech, which won for him unanimous praise, compliments even from his most bitter, stubborn opponents. During the same session he delivered a speech opposing most

strenuously the retirement and pensioning of Gen. Grant, who was then a private citizen.</