

THE CAUCASIAN.

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DEMOCRATIC EDITORS. For Congress—1st District, BENJAMIN E. GRADY. For Judge, 26th District, EDWIN T. BOYKIN.

For Solicitor, 26th District, OLIVER H. ALLEN. CLINTON, N. C., AUG. 21, 1890. Congress has made the following appropriations for North Carolina Rivers—increasing the appropriation for Cape Fear river at and below Wilmington, N. C., from \$100,000 to \$200,000; for Contee's Creek, N. C., from \$5,000 to \$7,000; for Neuse river, up to Smithfield, N. C., from \$12,000 to \$20,000; and for Mackey's Creek, N. C., from \$10,000 to \$5,000.

FERTILIZER TAX UNCONSTITUTION

Judges Bond and Seymour have decided that the Fertilizer tax is unconstitutional. They hold that the tax levied is an impost duty, and further that it is a tax on commerce, and for both reasons, it is not warranted by the Constitution of the United States and is void. The court say that the tax is not within the scope of the police power of the State, nor is it a mere "inspection tax" which the State might impose merely to cover the cost of an inspection and which would be lawful.

This decision follows the line of the drummer's tax case, both of which decision are to be regretted.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Several weeks since an anonymous letter was circulated throughout the State and printed in several papers charging a corrupt political deal, the effect of which was to make Fayetteville and Clark and Whitaker supreme court judges. The charges were believed by but few persons excepted by the friends of Fayetteville. A little later Col. Steel published a letter stating that from a conversation he had with Judge Whitaker that he was authorized to deny the charge. This satisfied everyone and closed the whole matter up. But the following telegram from Judge Whitaker to the State Chronicle again puts the whole matter in an ugly shape.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 13.—The letter of Col. Walter L. Steel to the State Chronicle unintentionally mistakes my private conversation with him. Neither he nor any other person is authorized to speak for me. SPIER WHITAKER.

What will the State convention now in session in Raleigh do about the matter? What does it mean?

STATE CONVENTION.

The State Democratic Convention met yesterday. The following are the delegates from the various townships for this county:—

North Clinton—Wm. A. Johnson. South Clinton—D. B. Nicholson. McDaniel's—D. E. Owens. Franklin—D. L. Robison. Lisbon—J. O. Herring. Taylor's Bridge—A. J. Johnson.

Turkey—E. Mann. Newton Grove—Ed. Johnson. Westbrook's—C. H. McLaugh. Hall's—D. C. McPhail. Mingo—R. H. Draughon. Dismal—D. W. Williams. Honeycutt's—S. A. Howard. Little Coharie—T. N. Culbreth. Piney Grove—D. M. Kornegay.

N. H. Fennell and Marion Butler are delegates at large. The results of the convention will be given in next issue.

The establishment of a railroad commission, with the proper powers to make joint rates for all connecting roads in your state would certainly result, in my judgment, in the building of more roads from trunk lines into sections that otherwise will never have the benefit of a railroad. This would follow, because the railroad commission, by the making and enforcing of a joint rate over the two roads (the new and the trunk line) to the commercial centers of your state would be a guarantee against the exercise of unfriendly hindrances, and the establishment of such arbitrary rates by the trunk lines as to head off and crush out the new road and thereby making its construction impracticable.—L.N. Trammell, Chair. R. R. Com. Ga.

State Alliance.

PRESIDENT CARR'S ADDRESS (Continued from First Page.)

meeting ever held in this county has been the assembling of the Farmer and Labor organizations in St. Louis in December last, the necessity for which was foreseen and by that eminent statesman and jurist, the late Judge David Davis, when he said, as long ago as 1890: "The rapid growth of the corporate power and the malignant influence which it exerts by combination on the national and State legislatures is a well-grounded cause of alarm. A struggle is pending in the near future between this overgrown power, with its vast ramifications, almost over the Union, and a hard grip on much of the political machinery on the one hand, and the people in an organized condition on the other for the control of the government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense anxiety. Never more prophetic words fell from the lips of man." The people throughout the United States, and three millions of people sent their representatives there to form an alliance against this monstrous iniquity. The unanimity with which the demands set forth by that body were adopted and the universal endorsement by all the States and Territories after mature deliberation and discussion, should, and I believe will, convince our legislators of our honesty of purpose and determination to accomplish our ends. This meeting, National in character as in name, was a magnificent success in abolishing the old lines of sectionalism—a matter devoutly to be wished and of first importance in securing the necessary national legislation.

While some of the demands set forth have been granted, the most important, the relief of the financial distress of the farmers, has been ignored. The laborers of the past are as nothing if we expect to accomplish this end. This government for the last thirty years has been run in the interest of a victorious war party. The war feeling has predominated in every national election. The men who did the fighting have no voice in the government. Who are the men in power to day? Those that were enriched by the war and its consequent legislation. The bill gotten millions of the legislators has been the power behind the throne. The evidence of this is found in the history of the laws, the history of the bonds, the history of the national banks and the history of the demoralization of silver. But a stronger evidence yet is the present condition of the working classes, who, as a rule the world over, are patient and peacable.

What means these labor organizations? This—that the people's only combination alone can they live. Under a purer system of government forty years ago these organizations were unknown and there was no necessity for them, but to day how different! Every branch of trade has been compelled to organize to save itself from absolute annihilation, and it is to be wondered at when we come to learn that the present iniquitous tariff laws, the passage of which was purchased by a few thousand rich manufacturers, have robbed the people and put into the pockets of these same manufacturers no less than nine billions of dollars. Hence it is that at our city of Washington the protest of a millionaire will override the petitions of millions of working men.

To what course can such a terrible state of affairs be attributed? It is due to the apathy or the ignorance of the masses. We must conclude the latter and it behooves the order and the state to educate the masses and teach them to think for themselves. The acts of Congress in aid of agriculture for the last twenty-five years have been few indeed compared with those of our rich manufacturers, and the tariff is so manipulated that they—the few thousand—reap the entire benefits. We all know but too well the result of this reign of selfish greed. The small land owners are being pushed to the wall, the larger ones are no longer able to make both ends meet; farms in the North, South, East and West, and especially West, that twenty-five years ago, during the period of greatest inflation, that paid a fair percentage on a valuation of \$20 to \$40 are now being foreclosed on mortgages for half that amount, and the former owners seeking new fields of employment for livelihood. It is a sad commentary on humanity, but nevertheless true, that with an unequal distribution of wealth there is unequal distribution of social power. The influence of the middle class, the man of moderate means, is no longer felt in the legislative halls of the capitol, but he is being swept away. Wealth is being concentrated and out of the consequent corruption but two classes are forming—the lordly rich and the beg-

gariy poor. While free to admit that the iniquitous protective tariff has brought about the present depressed state of agriculture by stripping the poor of three-fourths of their natural savings and concentrating a majority of the wealth of the country in the hands of an infinitesimally small part of the people, composed of manufacturers, trusts, pools and combines, a repeal alone of this unjust measure would not relieve the present distress. The one thing needful in the present financial condition of the people is a debt-paying system of finance. In comparison with which all other questions sink into utter insignificance.

VANCE'S AMUSING RIDICULE OF RADICALS.

Senator Vance made a speech a few days since in ridicule of the claim that the farmer derived any benefit from the tariff. The manufacturer of woolen goods, he said, who got 75 per cent. protection on his goods said to the farmer: "If you give me 75 per cent. protection on my woolen goods against English and French manufacturers, I will give you 25 cents per bushel protection on your wheat and 10 cents per bushel protection on your corn against England" that does not grow a bushel of corn or one-fifth of the wheat that her people eat. One got cash and the other promises. Whenever the manufacturer got tired of reaping the benefit of the bargain on his side, he agreed to let the farmer get his "innings." So far, the manufacturers had proved remarkably long winded. He had not shown the slightest evidence of being tired. He confessed that he hated to see a new industry rise in this country, because it was sure to be pauper saddled on the treasury. Every time that a new mine was discovered or a new industry established, it was immediately fostered upon the public treasury, and now, for fear lest there might come a King who knew not Joseph, in other words, a Democratic majority, which did know the people, it had been thought necessary to provide by the last will and testament of the Republican Congress for such paupers as might hereafter be born in lawful wedlock to that community, or in unlawful wedlock either, so there was to be an opening made for some manufacturers of cotton ties to be established, and it was said to be the duty of the Senators, not to provide for an infant when it came, but to provide for it before it came.

There was no way, he declared, in which the proposed increase of duty on cotton ties could be looked at that was defensible. The most deserving, because the most useful, in a commercial point of view, of all agricultural products of the United States was taxed to death in all processes of its growth and production, and was then taxed, a farewell shot as the ball left the gin-house, 100 per cent. on articles that enveloped it, and this not for the benefit of American manufacturers of cotton ties, for there were none, and not for the benefit of the treasury, for the bill was not one to reduce revenue, but out of pure "cussedness," and because the Republican party had got so used to taxing things that they could not stop.

Our railroad commission was created by the constitution of 1877. At first, it was strongly opposed in certain quarters, but it was found that during the first five years of its existence 2,000 miles of railway were built, against less than 100 miles for the five years preceding. Construction continued to increase until the figures for the present year show that Georgia leads all the States in the union in track laying. This is Georgia's answer to the charge that a commission would discourage railroad construction. These facts speak volumes, but the additional fact that the commission costs our people only \$10,000 a year should not be forgotten. It is safe to say that the money could not be better invested. We are satisfied with the returns.—Atlanta Constitution.

"It is an interesting as a novel, as informing as a universal gazetteer, as epigrammatic as one of Bob Ingersoll's speeches, as fiery as a Milwaukee poem of passion, and as funny as an elephant in trousers." The above is from the New York Sun, commenting on the bill recently introduced by Hon. C. W. McClammy for the issue of legal tender notes. If it is to be regarded as wit, we have read much better in the almanac; as a criticism, it is simply senseless. It is very easy to understand the Sun's animosity toward all such bills—they do not dovetail in with the interests of Wall Street and monopoly.

The Alliance as a body will not oppose the election of Senator Vance, and I am certain he will be returned. Some farmers will let of course work against him, but the majority will support him as of old. The fact is, the farmers themselves are not solidly for the sub-treasury bill itself, although they are a unit in the support of the principles included in it, and we believe Vance will do just what is right.

From a letter received by a friend we hear that Dr. Eugene Grissom, formerly of this city, has opened offices in the Masonic building, Denver, Colorado, and is practicing medicine in that city.—News and Observer.

REMINDERS.

A Fine Exhibit of the Fair—Address of Senator Vance. (Special Star Telegram.) Most interesting exhibit at the Fair at Red Springs. The exhibition, though small, was very fine. The agricultural exhibits were splendid and the fruit magnificent.

Senator Vance addressed the people of Robeson county, explaining himself on the subject of the tariff. His speech, which was received with warm and hearty approval, made a favorable impression. He will be heartily supported in this county. The Fair was a splendid success financially.

The commission reduced passenger rates from 45 to 35 cents a mile, and made a large reduction in freight rates. So far from injuring the roads, the result was increased business, bigger profits, better dividends, and higher market values for railroad stocks.

It has been found that lower rates stimulate local interests. We have been fortunate in laying men of experience and integrity on the commission, and they have stood between the people and the roads, dealing fairly and squarely with both, preventing oppressive charges and discrimination.

The building of so many new lines in Georgia is largely due to the fact that the power of the commission to establish joint rates encourages the building of short lines.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Farmers' Alliance seems to have taken possession of all the politics in Georgia and are running the whole machine to their own liking. They have nominated two-thirds of the members of the Legislature, and all of the new Congressmen, the Governor, and it is now said they will elect Livingston United States Senator.—Statesville Landmark.

NORTH CAROLINA APPOINTMENTS.

[By United Press.] Washington, Dec. 13.—S. A. Johnson was to-day appointed Commissioner at Clear Run, Brunswick county, N. C.; J. T. Jordan at Smithfield, New Kent county, N. C. — Statesville Landmark.

There is a sort of economy in the ways of Providence that one shall exceed where another is defective; in order to make men useful to each other and wiser than in society.

"Just as food." Say some doctors who try to sell a substitute preparation when a customer calls for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not allow any such false statements as this induce you to buy what you do not want. Remember that the only reason for making it is that a few cents more need will be made on the substitute. Insist upon having the best medicine—Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is Peculiar to itself.

It is impossible that an ill-natured man can have a public spirit, for how should he love ten thousand men who never loved one.

HOOD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA. The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated. Hood's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood, and restores the system. It is a blood purifier, and restores the system. It is a blood purifier, and restores the system. It is a blood purifier, and restores the system.

100 Doses One Dollar. Good Board can be obtained at desirable places, convenient to the School, at from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per month, washing, lights, room furnished and everything included.

G. E. BUTLER, Principal, HUNTERLY, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS — NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Prices Marked Down. ON. SUMMER DRESS-GOODS. Gingham, Lawns & Challies.

In order to CLEAR OUT all unseasonable goods before the arrival of OUR FALL STOCK! Some RARE BARGAINS in Remnants, containing from 2 yards to 6 yards of dark colored Worsted, Cashmeres and Henriettas—just the things for the girls.

A Nice Fall or Winter Dress for Very Little Money. MARVELOUS LOW PRICES. In a few Parasols, rather than carry them over another season.

Come in, get prices and save money! Respectfully, A. F. JOHNSON & Co.

D. M. Partrick, SUCCESSOR TO T. H. PARTRICK & BRO.

Having recently taken entire charge of the store, I would inform the public that I am still at the Old Stand and always ready and anxious to serve them.

I have a larger stock now than ever before, and the goods must be sold. I carry anything you want in the HARDWARE LINE. A large lot of Fulton Axes just received.

Salem High School. [ESTABLISHED IN 1874.] A Boarding School for Both Sexes. Fall Term of the Session of 1890-'91 Opens August 4th. RATES OF TUITION: Primary, 1st Grade, per month, \$1.00; Intermediate, 1st Grade, per month, \$1.50; Academic, 1st Grade, per month, \$2.00; Preparatory Collegiate, per month, \$2.25; Business Course, per month, \$3.50; Teacher's Course, per month, \$3.50.

Good Board can be obtained at desirable places, convenient to the School, at from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per month, washing, lights, room furnished and everything included. The School is run on a strict economic basis. We charge no contingent fees and no extras. For further information address, G. E. BUTLER, Principal, HUNTERLY, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DO YOU WANT A NEW PIANO. Ivers & Pond PIANO.

W. T. WILLIAMSON'S BUGGY AND CARRIAGE FACTORY, IN NEW QUARTERS ON FAYETTEVILLE ST.

CIDER. HEADQUARTERS FOR BEST PEACH AND APPLE CIDER. SWEET AND HARD CIDER always on hand.

ARE YOU AN HEIR? More than half a billion of dollars in unclaimed estates are awaiting the rights of heirs in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

NOTICE. HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR OF E. B. OWENS, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment.

SESSOM'S HOTEL, ROSEBORO, N. C. Special accommodations for the traveling public.

A First-Class BARBER SHOP. If you wish a first-class shave, Hair Cut, Shampoo or Mustache Dye, call at my place of business on Wall Street, three doors from the corner of M. Hanstein's, there you will find me at all hours.

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