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A. M. LEE, M. D. Physician, Surgeon and Dentist, Office in Lee's Drug Store, je 7-17

J. A. STEVENS, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, (Office over Post Office.) May be found at night at the residence of J. H. Stevens on College street. je 7-17

H. 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 intrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention. je 7-17

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FRANK BOYETTE, D.E.S. DENTISTRY. Office on Main Street. Offers his services to the people of Clinton and vicinity. Everything in the line of Dentistry done in the best style. Satisfaction guaranteed. My terms are strictly cash. Don't ask me to vary from this rule.

JEWELRY AND CLOCKS. I have just received a large lot of elegant jewelry. This I will guarantee to the purchaser to be just as represented. I sell on cheap, "fine quality" goods but carry a large stock of GOLD FRONT GOODS. The attention of the ladies is called to the latest styles of BRISTLE PENS—they are "things of beauty".

The reliable and standard NETH THOMAS CLOCKS always in stock in various styles and sizes. Repairing of Watches and Clocks and mending Jewelry is a specialty. All work is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Respectfully, G. T. RAWLS.

CIDER.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BEST PEACH AND APPLE CIDER, (Corner of Elm and R. R. Street.) SWEET AND HARD CIDER always on hand. In addition to this pleasant and healthy drink. I keep Tobacco, Snuff, Flour, Potash, Candies, Soda, and Pea-Nuts which are sold at lowest prices for cash.

600 Pipes, of all styles and sizes. Try one. Respectfully, THOS. GAUTIER, je 21-1 yr.

I. T. & G. F. ALDERMAN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 112 North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. Cotton and Timber. ALSO: Country Produce handled to best advantage. REFERENCE—1st National Bank, Wilmington, N. C. aug 2-17

For 24 Years J. T. GREGORY has occupied his name TAILOR ESTABLISHMENT on Church Street. The great and original leader in low prices for men's clothes. Economy in cloth and money will force you to give him a call.

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. Hanstetler's, there you will find me at all hours. RAZORS SHARP, SHEARS KEEN! If you want a good job don't fail to call on me. J. H. SIMMONS, apr 10-17

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys! Raise Turkeys weighing from 30 to 40 pounds, and worth twice as much as common stock, by buying full-blood breeds. Address, S. H. COLWELL, Wallace P. O., Duplin Co., N. C. nov 6-17

THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

VOL. IX.

CLINTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1890.

No. 10.

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.

Mr. Harrison is not making any friends by threatening to veto a free coinage bill if it is passed by Congress.

Secretary Noble seems to have at last discovered that the Pension office is a nest of corruption. Other people knew it some time ago.

Some people are born to become the victims of hallucinations. Mr. Harrison actually believes that he will be nominated again in 1892.

Senator Teller refused to be forced into the support of the Force bill, and he also refused to give it even a passive support by keeping his mouth shut. He openly on the floor of the Senate expressed the hope that the bill would be defeated. We doff our hat to Senator Teller.

The Republicans of the House Census committee have finally decided upon the apportionment bill which they wish to become a law. It provides for a total membership of 356, and is a better bill than the one originally introduced by Representative Dummell, because no state will under it lose any Representatives; but it still is a distinctively partisan measure, and as such will be opposed by the Democrats in Congress.

A pension deficiency for the current fiscal year of \$34,500,000 has been reported to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury. The pension appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, as passed by the House, carries more than \$123,000,000, and it is generally believed that it is less by forty to seventy millions of dollars than will be required, unless a careful revision is made of the pension rolls of the government. It is believed that from 25 to 33 per cent of the names on these rolls are there illegally, and that a careful investigation would show this beyond question.

"PURELY SELFISH MOTIVES"

A correspondent of the Landmark affects to champion the cause of monopolistic autocracy in an article opposing a commission. He mistakes ridicule, irony and spleen for argument and facts. The only thing that surprises us about the matter is that level-headed Joe Caldwell published such an article. The writer says:

"The bill before the last Legislature should be entitled 'An Act Entitled an Act to Create a Railway Commission, for the purpose of Robbing the Railways of Their Rights, Stopping their Construction and Thereby Obstructing the Material Development of the State.'"

Further on the writer says: "It had never occurred to us until quite recently how we had been oppressed and robbed. We had formed the idea in my callow youth that railways were an absolute necessity to the development and prosperity of the country. I thought that the corporations owning them would from purely selfish motives adjust their rates and so manage the business of the roads as to conduce to the general good and prosperity of the country, knowing that by so doing they did but work to their own advantage. For when times are prosperous or when revolutions come, the railways will in a direct ratio share the prosperity or the losses."

This is convincing logic. We now see how the people of this country have been doing the trust-clad manufacturers (protégés of a high protective tariff) and the Wall Street gamblers (the beneficiaries of a most unjust and tyrannous financial policy) a grievous wrong by demanding common justice. These fellows, as well as the railways, live upon the sweat and toil of the producers of the country. So they too, from "purely selfish motives," have been managing their business for the "general good and prosperity of the country, knowing that by so doing they did but work to their own advantage." So we have all been playing the fool. Let us shut our mouths and be sensible; let us leave our interest and welfare entirely in the hands of the trusts, the speculators and the railroads, for out of "purely selfish motives," they will all see that they prosper exceedingly.

This same remarkable writer, who gets his living by toiling and producing and not from the profits of corporations, says further on: "But it is alleged that Legislatures have been bought by railway corporations, thereby preventing the passage of much needed laws. How would the passage of a commission bill remedy the matter? Would it not be cheaper to buy the two or

three men on it than it would the whole Legislature?"

This is again convincing logic and the people from gratitude to the great preservers of their liberties and promoters of their prosperity, will, through the next General Assembly, reduce the number of purchasable fellows, who are bent upon "robbing the railways of their rights, stopping their construction and thereby obstructing the material development of the State" to the small number of three. This will be a great saving of lobby hoodies, for it will be necessary to buy only two of the three. This done, and then the people, from "purely selfish motives," will be happy, for there will be no one then to interfere with the unlimited gains and prosperity of the railroads, which would mean the unbounded prosperity of the people. How convincing logic is!

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Influence of the Alliance—Financial Reform the Question Before Congress.

[Regular Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.

Questions affecting the financial condition of the country are at present absorbing almost the entire attention of Congress, and the administration has at last become convinced that something must be done. The fact of the matter is that at least three-fifths of Congress, irrespective of party, have become converted to the ideas of the Farmers' Alliance, as far as financial matters are concerned. There is an evident desire on the part of the administration to prevent the adoption of a free coinage bill by Congress, by offering something in the place of it, in fact something that would be a substitute for free coinage by the silver men, who are fully aware of their strength in Congress.

The appropriation bill which the Census committee of the House has reported to the membership of the House at 356.

Mr. Wagonmaster most positively denies the rumor, which was given a fresh start this week, that he is about to fail. The Congress had bill, which was condemned by the recent Farmers' Alliance convention, has been reported to the Senate by the Agricultural committee without recommendations. The Padlock Pure Food bill will be offered as a substitute for it, and it is thought that the Senate will adopt it.

The Republicans of the Senate Finance committee are working on a financial measure, which is to be reported to a republican caucus this week.

The principal demands of the Farmers' Alliance—Tariff reform and financial reform—have long formed the foundation stones of sound Democratic doctrine, and the Alliance will find its natural ally in the Democratic party. Just as it has already found its natural opponent in the Republican party. It is well to keep these facts in mind when discussing the political future.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Will Meet Feb. 6th in Washington.

SANFORD, Fla., Dec. 11.—President Polk of the National Farmers' Alliance, has named Friday, February 6th, 1891, and Washington, D. C., as the time and place for holding the first meeting of the National Legislative Council, which is composed of the National President and all the presidents of all State Alliances.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Wroton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me and thank God I am now a well man, hearty and strong." Trial bottles free at Dr. R. M. Holliday's drugstore, Clinton, N. C., and John R. Smith, druggist, Mt. Olive, N. C.

CANCELLATION OF MORTGAGES, &c.

The farming element of this section is getting into a better financial condition than it has been in for more than ten years. This fact is shown by the immense number of mortgages, notes, &c., that is being cancelled every day. —Raleigh State Chronicle.

Buckley's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fleshy 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. M. HOLLIDAY, Clinton, and J. R. SMITH, Druggist, Mount Olive, N. C.

First Physician—Did old Coupon's case yield to your treatment? Second Physician—It did. I treated it six months and it yielded something like \$1,000.

HIS ANGEL WIFE.—Wife: Before we were married you said I was an angel, but you never say so now. Husband (tenderly)—No, darling, but I wish you were one.

Literary Department.

Book and Magazine Reviews—Quotations—General Literary Notes.

Employ your time in improving yourself by other men's writings, so you shall come easily by what others have labored hard for. —Bacon.

For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning.—St. Paul.

The University Shakespearian Club.

UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA, November 28, 1890. Of the many advantages of the University, none are of more importance and their value is especially demonstrated more than all the like of its kind in the State to inspire and enthrone a critical study of the greatest master of the English language. It is a most decided success among the students, its meetings are always largely attended and the exercises both varied and interesting. Its members are all thoroughly enthused. This is largely due to its wise management and deep interest shown by the most critical of the Shakespearian students, Dr. Thomas Hume.

The last meeting of this Club was one of its most successful. The subject discussed was that most charming of all Shakespeare's plays—Cymbeline. Thinking your Club would be especially interested, I give a brief scheme of it, and the different subjects treated. Cymbeline—the story in Boccaccio and Holinshed dramatic treatment of legendary periods Shakespeare's romantic dramas of a special kind, full of magic and comic elements, Imogen Posthumus and Othello, Ichnibus and Iago. Heredity, the mystery of nature to the soul. Des a study of the play support the Baconian authorship? All the papers were very well prepared and showed a great deal of study. The papers of Messrs. Bryan, Patterson and Martin were especially well prepared. Dr. Hume then gave a very interesting paper on "The Faces of Shakespeare," which smacked much research and careful study, in fact, it was a very valuable paper, and one which all interested in Shakespeare will highly appreciate. The following condensation of his lecture will give some distant conception of the method of his planing accuracy.

All that has to do with Shakespeare personally is of value. Is there an authentic representation of the master dramatist? Three hundred pictures claim this honor. It would seem that the marble effigy over the grave in Westminster church and the engraved portrait in the title page of the first folio of Henning and Condell editions of his works are the only authentic likenesses. Some authors seem to have projected the idea of making a portrait of their own inner consciousness and to have rejected the folio portrait. We should rather believe in his friend Ben Jonson's estimate of its value given in charming lines printed seven years after Shakespeare's death. "So we accept the Dromio portrait. Richard Grant White, the acute American critic, thinks that the Fenton portrait, which was not known 'til 1792, has a remarkable likeness to both the Stratford bust and the Dromio print. It eliminates the light hair and beard, the fair complexion, the dress of the Stratford monumental bust. (This bust it will be remembered was originally colored and had a sweet, grave, sensitive face, with a serene, observant eye, and a mouth almost sad, but capable of smiles bright as sun light," and looks to us like an idealized form suggested by the Dromio and the bust. I bought at the poet's register house in Stratford a copy of the picture preserved there, known as the Stratford or birth-place portrait, that more nearly resembles the features of the bust, a more youthful appearance being given by the art which renders the open eye. It is better than the Dromio portrait. The Chandor portrait has been lately etched by a celebrated artist, Fleming. Grant White long years ago rejected it; but after having passed from the Chandor to the Bridgewater collection, it appears on the walls of the National Portrait Gallery of London. They trace it back to Betterton, the actor who permitted it to be engraved in 1709. No evidence hat it is genuine has been adduced, save that it is supposed to have belonged to Sir William Davenant. No testimony of Davenant, if furnished us, and if it had been given, this Chandor picture is unlike either the Dromio or the Fenton; ear-ringed, full-bearded, heavy-eyed, the upper lip singularly different from either representation in being very short, while in others it is exceptionally long. The kindly criticisms of Bowden in 1824 and of Schrag in 1864 has aided towards its acceptance, but Friswell in 1864 said "One cannot readily imagine our English Shakespeare to have been a dark heavy man with a foreign expression, a Jewish physiognomy, a lubricious mouth, red-eyed eyes, wanton lips, a coarse lock, his ears picked out with rings."

We advise the club to buy either the Dromio or the Stratford or both. Lord Ronald Gower's statue of Shakespeare was unveiled at Stratford on the 10th of October 1888. He accepted the portrait then at the birth-place (referred to above as the Stratford) as his model.

This is only a partial and imperfect condensation, but will suffice to show how very valuable it is. The club has very bright prospects for your protection in days when it was held by the English and I'm bound to say I'd like to know what you people have against us. Are you the proprietor? "I'm not. I'm only an employee." "Who is the owner?"

Donraven Ranch.

A Story of American Frontier Life.

By Capt. CHARLES KING, U. S. A.

Author of "The Colonel's Daughter," "From the Rank," "The Deserter," Etc.

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CHAPTER IV.

"He's not here now." "Who is that who can explain the situation?" "Oh, as to that, I fancy I can do it as well as anybody. It is simply because we have to do pretty much as you fellows—obey orders. The owner's orders are not aimed at you any more than anybody else. He simply wants to be let alone. He bought this tract and settled here because he wanted a place where he could have things his own way—see people whom he sent for and nobody else. Every man in his employ is expected to stick to the ranch so long as he is on the payroll, and to carry out his instructions. If he can't, he may go."

"And your instructions are to prevent people getting into the ranch?" "Oh, hardly that, you know. We don't interfere there unless there is some business as a rule, and, when they do, the fence seems to be sufficient."

"Amplify, I should say; and yet were I to tell you that I had business with the proprietor and needed to ride up to the ranch, you would open the gate yonder, I suppose?"

"No; I would tell you that the owner was away, and that in his absence I transacted all business for him."

"Well, thank you for the information given me, but I must have a look at the name of your misanthropical boss! You might tell him I called."

"Several officers called three years ago, but he begged to be excused." "And what is his name?" "Mr. Matland—is what he is called."

"All right. Possibly the time may come when Mr. Matland will be so anxious to have the cavalry around him as he is now to keep it away. But if you ever feel like coming up to the fort, just ride in and ask for me."

"I feel like it a dozen times a week, you know; but a man mustn't quarrel with his bread and butter. I met one of your fellows once on a hunt after strayed mules, and he asked me in, but I couldn't go. Sorry, you know, and all that, but the owner won't have it."

"Well, then there's nothing to do for it but say good day to you. I'm going back. Possibly I'll see some of your people up at Rossiter when they come to get a horse shod."

"A horse shod? Why, man alive, we shod all our horses here!" "Well, that fellow who rode out of your north gate and went up towards the fort about an hour or so ago had his horse shod at a cavalry forge, or I'm a dunder."

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"A quick change came over the Englishman's face; a flush of surprise and anger shot up to his forehead; he wheeled about and gazed eagerly, lowering, back towards the far away buildings."

"How do you know that?" "What fellow did you see?" he sharply asked.

"Oh, I don't know who he was," answered Perry coolly. "He trotted me just as pointedly as you did—galloped across the Monee and out on the prairie to dodge me; but he came out of that gate on the stream, looked it after him, and went on up to the fort, and his horse had cavalry shoes. Good day to you, my Britannic friend. Come and see us when you get tired of prison life." And, with a grin, Mr. Perry turned and rode rapidly away, leaving the other horse man in a brown study.

Once fairly across the Monee he ambled placidly along, thinking of the odd situation of affairs at this great prairie reservation, and almost regretting that he had paid the ranch the honor of a call. Reaching the point where the wagon track crossed the stream to the gateway in the boundary fence, he reined in Nolan and looked through a vista in the cottonwoods. There was the Englishman, dismounted, stooping over the ground and evidently examining the hoof prints at the gate. Perry chuckled at the sight, then whistling for Bruce, who had strayed off through the timber, he resumed his jaunty way to the post.

In the events of the morning there were several things to give him abundant cause for thought, if not for lively curiosity, but he had not yet reached the sum total of surprises in store for him. He was still two miles from the fort, and riding slowly along the bottom, when he became aware of a trooper coming towards him on the trail. The sunbeams were glinting on the polished ornaments of his forage cap and on the bright yellow chevrons of the soldier of England, but for the improvement of the world, as she?

And yet, if she had had a stalwart husband, a luxurious home and a house full of babies, who would ever have heard of her outside of the walls of her own home, or, at most, the limits of her own visiting circle?—New York Ledger.

"Water an Aid to Hard Woods." "I notice one thing," said an observant manufacturer, "and that is that hard wood logs, especially oak, that have been cut in the water immediately after cutting and allowed to thoroughly soak, make lighter lumber, with less tendency to warp, stain, than that from logs that are left on the ground for several months. I find, also, that in green logs, if sawed immediately after cutting, and the lumber is thoroughly steamed preparatory to placing it in the dry kiln, the same results will be obtained, greatly enhancing the value of the lumber for the finishing purposes.—New Orleans Picayune.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED. TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl st., New York.

In this city a few years ago a certain young man was kicked from a prospering boarding house because he was unable to pay promptly his board bills. Since then the tables have turned. The boarding house is not doing so well. Directly opposite are the handsome parlors of a rising young dentist, and on the window, in bold gilt letters is this sign: "Steel Pointed Boarding-House," "A Specialty."—N. Y. Weekly.

If you suffer from Catarrh why don't you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the common sense remedy? It has cured many people.

Of men has come upon the scene. They have new problems, new hopes, new aspirations, new fears and new dangers. This younger generation of men are sick and tired of listening to harangues about the memories and issues of a great past by loud-mouthed demagogues, who contributed nothing to that past except an additional name to the census roll which can not be found on the army roster. They are tired of this sort of thing for many reasons. They feel that it was not their fault that they were not born

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