THE CAUCASIAN.

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CLINTON, N. C.,—MARCH 5 1891.

R. R. COMMISSIONERS.

The Three Men Nominated by the Caucus

FOR THE VERY IMPORTANT AND RESPONSIBLE POSITION.

The Legislature Will Elect Them Thursday.

[By Telegraph to THE CAUCASIAN.]

SENATE CHAMBER, N. C.,
Raleigh, March 4. 1891.

THE CAUCASIAN,
Clinton, N. C.

C. C. Beddingfield, Maj. J. W. Wilson and Thomas W. Mason were nominated last night for Railroad Commissioners.

MARION BUTLER.

The Senate Refuses

TO ACCEPT THE PROPOSITION OF THE W. & W. R. R. AS RECOMMENDED BY THE RAILROAD INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

(Special Correspondent.)

RALEIGH, N. C, March 4, '91.

The proposition of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company to *conditionally* surrender its claimed exemption from taxation in consideration of certain extraordinary privileges and franchises asked from the Legislature came up for consideration last night. The discussion was spirited and strong for four hours. But by a vote of 28 to 14 the Senate refused to make one basis of taxation for a corporation and a different one for the people, and justly so.

The people have won. The road must surrender *unconditionally* before it can get any more privileges from the State.

MARION BUTLER.

[Our readers will remember that THE CAUCASIAN took a strong stand against this proposition last summer, while nearly every other paper was advocating it. We are glad to see that the Senate takes the same view of the matter.—H. W. B.]

"SENATOR BUTLER'S COMMISSION."

We clip from the Wilmington Messenger of yesterday the following editorial:

"The bill of Senator Butler, of Sampson, to create a Commission to revise and recommend changes in the Constitution of the State is of importance. It looks to securing amendments in regard to private corporations and the equalization of taxes—of assessments. We have for years urged these two amendments or changes. We have insisted that the time of the Legislature was too much occupied and necessarily with the consideration of mere local matters instead of being able to devote itself chiefly to the work of general legislation. We long ago pointed out the necessity of an omnibus bill so as to get rid of the thousand and one local bills. Every one at all familiar with legislative proceedings knows how much time is spent in the introduction of bills that die almost before they are born, and in the consideration of really unimportant local matters that might well be met under a cheaper and more expeditious system than a session of the General Assembly biennially.

As to the adjustment of taxation upon a fair and equitable basis, we have been urging it for years. When Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., was in the Legislature he introduced an elaborate and carefully drawn bill, showing no little thought, looking to the equalizing of taxes in North Carolina. We had some correspondence with him relative thereto, and tried, so far as we could, to aid him in his most commendable efforts to bring about more equality and a more thorough system in the matter of taxes. There would be hundreds of thousands more taxes gathered if property were properly assessed and men were prosecuted and heavily fined who suppressed and evaded and tried to cheat the State out of its just taxes.

It is well known that there is great inequality throughout the State in taxing the same kind of property. A thorough investigation and report at this point would fairly astonish the natives. We wish Senator Butler the best success in his praiseworthy effort to help North Carolina in the two points pressed in his bill. We certainly favor any proper plan that will make legislation more effective and satisfactory, and will remedy, even in part, the evil of unequal and, therefore, unjust taxation."

THE FIGHT OVER THE COMMISSION.

Many of our exchanges have been complimenting the skill with which the friends of the Commission engineered through the bill intact against such adroit, insiduous and dangerous attacks as were made on it. The Charlotte Democrat speaks of it as follows:

"The great Legislative event has been the Railroad Commission Bill. It has been reported from the committee by Senator Butler, acting for the majority, and a minority report signed by Senators Grigsby and Walser, was also submitted. Senator Lucas offered an amendment substituting $3,000 instead of $2,500 as the pay of the Commissioners, and this was adopted by a vote of ayes 25, nays 13. Mr. Audry voting in the negative. Another amendment, to to the effect that no member of the present General Assembly shall be a member of the Commission, was offered by Senator Grigsby and adopted. Senator Butler said that the two amendments adopted did not effect the principles of the bill or the powers contained therein, but gave notice that every other amendment would be fought. The bill was discussed until adjournment. Yesterday it came up again in the Senate as unfinished business, and an exciting debate occurred. It was evident that the friends of the bill had determined to force it through as near as possible as it came from the hands of the committee, and Senator Butler, who championed the bill, as it was discussed by sections, performed his part in defense of the committee with all the adroitness of a most accomplished parliamentarian. He combated each and every attempt to tack on amendments, and succeeded in killing every one, which were offered in the following order: Requiring the different railroad companies to file, within thirty days, a schedule of rates, and that the Commission shall carefully examine such rates, and, if found correct, they be adapted by the roads. (This was in the interest of making the Commission an advisory one, and was rejected). Requiring certain sums paid into the Treasury to be refunded to the companies—voted down. Proposing to strike out the section requiring a bond of $25,000 on the part of roads appealing for injunction in cases where the roads consider they are dealt unjustly with in establishing rates—voted down. Allowing railroad damages in certain cases—voted down. That two separate actions shall not be brought for the same act of negligence—voted down. To reduce the pay of the Commissioners to $1,500 (introduced by Senator Galloway)—voted down. To allow the people of the State to elect the Commissioners after the first election by the General Assembly (offered by Mr. Walser)—voted down.

Thus, with no innovation on the feature of the bill as it came from the committees, except the reduction of the salary to $2,000, and ineligibility of the members of the present General Assembly the bill reached a vote on the second reading, and was adopted by a good majority. Explanations of votes were mode. Senator Lucas said he had hoped for a bill giving less power to the Commissioners. He declared that he voted for the bill as the best he could do under the circumstances, but that he did so with reluctance. Senator Williams declared that he voted for the bill "with mental reservations." The bill then came up on the third reading, and Senator Bell, sprung, as it were, a new question, which he deemed essential to the welfare of Western North Carolina, in the matter of obtaining needed railroad facilities. He offered an amendment relative to the regulation of freight. It declared that the Commission SHALL take into consideration the difficulties of building railroads in the mountains of the West. Senator Lucas, with all his accustomed tact and zeal, came to the rescue of the proposed amendment as did Senator Avery. For a time an ugly spat seemed imminent, and it looked as if the amendment would be adopted, but at this juncture Senator Butler calmed the "rising surge" by stating in his quiet but forcible way that all these matters had been given a most patient hearing in the committee, and had been duly weighed and considered, and appealed to Senators to take the bill as presented. One more charge, and this time it smacked of politics. Senator Walser offered an amendment that only two of the Commissioners should be of the same political party—voted,—but not until the Senator from Pitt (Mr. Williams) had announced that he favored on Republican on the board. Further tactics of an opposing character seemed hopeless, and a call for the previous question was sustained. The bill passed its third reading, went over to the House for adoption, and is now a law.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

VARIOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED, AND BRIEFLY STATED SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

The State of Texas has $1,000,000 in the Treasury.

Tuesday witnessed the demise of Czar Reed's Congress.

Negroes are leaving Arkansas for Oklahoma in great numbers.

The bill has become a law to prohibit sale of cigarrettes to minors.

Ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, is the new Secretary of the Treasury.

The Mississippi river is very high—up to the danger line at Memphis.

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire has been appointed and confirmed as minister to China.

On Friday the Illinois Legislature took the 131st ballot for United States Senator without result.

There are two hundred women in the United States who regularly violate the New Testament by preaching.

We receive favorable reports of patients treated for consumption by Dr. Knoch's lymph at at Augustine, Fla.

There are only 9,000,000 mortgages operating in this country according to the Porter census. Is it surprising that some people are very poor.

The Railroad Commissioners of New Hampshire say that since 1873 no passenger has been killed or very seriously injured in a passenger car in that State.

The vote by which the bill authorizing wome to vote, recently defeated in the Kansas House of Representatives, has been reconsidered and passed.

Rev. Thos. Dixon said in his sermon in New York that the Force bill "is a quarter of a century out of date, and intelligent negroes condemn it as a delusion and a humbug."

Gen. Butler announces himself in favor of the free coinage of silver. Unless Butler has been very much misrepresented he always had a weakness for silver.—Wil. Star.

The New York Herald figures that it costs "nearly one hundred dollars a minute to keep the Federal government in running order." And very poor running order at that.—Wil. Star.

There is really now no issue between the white and colored races in the South but this: Whether the colored people will work for reasonable wages or be fooled away by lying emigration agents.

In its new dress the Progressive Farmer is one of the handsomest papers in the State and seems to be well sustained by the farmers in whose interest it is published. Mr. Cade is doing some good work on it.

United States Senator George Hurst, of California, died at his residence in Washington City on the 28th ult., of Bright's Disease of the kidney and heart trouble. He had been ill for more than six months and confined to his room for about two months.

The center of population has moved West forty-eight miles since the census of 1880. It is now located near Greensburg, Ind., and is moving slowly towards the Northwest. There seems to be something of a political storm center moving in the same direction.

The Farmers' Alliance has done more to alleviate and destroy the bitter, rancorous feelings, engendered by politicians, between the North and South, than any organization since the "late unpleasantness." We hope to see the Alliance extend this pacific policy from Maine to Mexico.—The Spectator.

"Nothing fails like failure," says the Providence Journal "and Mr. Reed has made the most striking failure of any politician of modern times." But the Democracy ought not to gird Mr. Reed. In teaching the people the danger of Republican radicalism he has also taught them the value of Democratic Administration. Let the Mugwump and the partisans of Blaineism poke fingers of derision at Mr. Reed. Democracy owes him nothing but proper funeral respect—a few flowers. We shall never see another Czar like him.—Phil. Record, Dem.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumor. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents.

DR. SWAYNE & SON,
feb21—6m Philadelphia

W. D. DAWSON.
Tonsorial Artist,
MOUNT OLIVE, N. C

Hair Cutting and Shaving executed in latest styles. Give me a trial.

[Continued from First Page.]

The question of the legal rate of interest is not dead, as was supposed when the bill fixing it at six per centum failed to pass the Senate. A bill to the same effect has been set as the special order in the House for to-night at 8 o'clock. There is a good prospect that it will pass that body. It may yet become a law of the State before the session closes. There is a strong demand for this legislation and it ought to be had. The masses of the people ought certainly to be as competent to judge what is best for them on this important question as the few who have money to lend. The farmers of the State will, in our opinion, be greatly disappointed if this demand of theirs shall fail to be met, and justly so. Let interest be reduced to six per cent., and if men who have surplus money do not choose to lend it at that rate, let them invest it in business enterprises.

The scope of legislation this session has reached from protecting opossums to the establishment of a Railroad Commission.

NOTES.

Rev. F. M. Royal, of Sampson, a member of the present senior-class of Wake Forest College, spent a few days in Raleigh this week.

Mr. Allen Daughtry, of Sampson, and Mr. O. P. Middleton, of Warsaw, are here for a few days.

SENATE CHAMBER,
NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 28, '91.

MR. H. W. BUTLER:

Dear Brother—While it is the custom among newspapers to clip from articles appearing in exchanges referring in a complimentary way to the newspaper or its editor, yet for fear of being misunderstood, you will please publish nothing else referring to me or my legislative course, either directly or indirectly. * * * * * If you fail to hear from me by Tuesday night, then condense the proceedings of the General Assembly from the Raleigh papers. Very truly,

Your Brother,
MARION BUTLER.

[In justice to myself and the editor of this paper, I take the liberty of publishing the above extract from a private business letter. H. W. B.,
Editor in Charge.]

NEW TRUSTEES.

Elected for the State University.

The Legislature has elected the following Trustees for the University of North Carolina, to take the place of those whose terms have expired:

Hon. Fred Phillips, of Edgecombe.
W. N. Mebane, Esq., of Rockingham.
J. A. McIver, of Moore.
R. M. Furman, of Buncombe.
F. H. Busbee, of Wake.
Benehan Cameron, of Durham.
John W. Starnes, of Buncombe.
Marsden Bellamy, of New Hanover.
John W. Fries, of Forsyth.
Marion Butler, of Sampson.
Thomas S. Kenan, of Wake.
R. S. Beall, of Caldwell.
G. Samuel Bradshaw, of Randolph.
A. H. Merritt, of Chatham.
J. D. Murphy, of Pitt.
James W. Wilson, of Burke
W. L. Saunders, of Wake.
Z. B. Vance, of Mecklenburg.
Dr. R. H. Lewis, of Wake.

TO FILL VACANCIES.

To fill vacancies caused by vacancies:

D. G. Worth, of New Hanover, in place of W. H. Chadburn, of New Hanover.
W. C. Riddick, of Halifax, in place of A. C. Avery of Burke.
F. S. Spruill, of Franklin, in place of Hon J. J. Davis, of Franklin.
W. D. Pruden, of Chowan, in place of Eugene Grissom of Wake.
W. J. Peele, of Wake, in place of Robert Bingham, of Alamance.
J. W. Todd, of Ashe, in place of C. R. Thomas, of Craven.

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.

If woman lost us Eden, such as she alone can restore it.—Whittier.

I DEFY COMPETITION!

For my aim is to please my customers and not my competitors. Come with ready cash to

G. D WRIGHT,

And he will prove it. On Family Groceries, Fine Fruits, Glass and Crockery Ware he cannot be undersold. He pays the highest market price for family produce.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A meerschaum mine has been discovered in Florida.

One of the many English novelists of the day, A. Conan Doyle, is an oculist in active practice.

Miss Ellen Terry, the actress, is president of the Ladies' Cycling club of London.

It is not so much what a man thinks of you as what he persuades others to think of you.

W. H. H. Murray has registered a vow to mark the spot where Sitting Bull is buried with a memorial stone.

Within the last six years, it is estimated, no fewer than 2,666,276 immigrants have arrived in the United States.

There is a price to be paid for all true work. Recall the terrible isolation of Carlyle and his wife at Craigenputtock.

Bent whalebones can be restored and used again by simply soaking in water a few hours and then drying them.

The largest greenback extant is a $10,000 bill, and there is only one such note in existence; of the $5,000 bills there are seven.

Benjamin H. Currier, of Boston, has administered the obligation oath to bench officers for sixty years. Mr. Currier is 94 years old.

Five pounds ten shillings sterling per pound was paid in London recently for a small package of unapproachable tea brought overland through Russia.

During the siege of Valenciennes in 1793 the weather, which had been hot and dry, became violently rainy after the cannonading commenced.

Take five cents' worth of baking powder. Make in a paste with ammonia; rub on nickel with a soft cloth and polish off with another flannel cloth.

The first iron pen was made in 1685; the first steel pen in 1803 by Wise. Joseph Gillot's cheap steel pens were first made in 1820.

It is stated that 1,500,000 Christmas parcels were delivered by the British postoffice, of which 1,116,000 comprised turkeys, fowls, game and Christmas puddings.

The trust controlling the African diamond mines have resolved to reduce the product from 4,000,000 to 2,000,000 of carats per annum, and raw diamonds have risen 100 per cent. in consequence.

A Youngster's Reasoning.

A lawyer who lives in the neighborhood of Central park has a bright, chubby little boy about three years old. For some time the youngster has been vigorously protesting every morning against his father's going downtown and staying all day. He thinks papa ought to stay at home, like mamma. Wednesday morning the urchin objected to the departure more sternly than before, and at last the lawyer bethought him to tell his son that "paps was going downtown to get bread and butter for them to eat." That put a new face on the matter, and the protest was withdrawn. All day the little fellow was on the edge of anxiety and could scarcely retain his eagerness to see his father return.

At 5 o'clock he met his father on the landing, and the moment he saw him he cried out, "Where is the bread and butter, papa?" "Oh," said the wily attorney, "I sent that on ahead, and it is out in the kitchen long ago." Thursday morning, when the father had pulled on his overcoat and found his hat, the 3-year old asked, "Papa, going down town to get some more bread and butter?" He was answered in the affirmative. Then he pressed his face against the window and looked at the rain coming down heavily. "I guess," he said, "papa will get bread and gravy today."—New York Star.

Three Remarkable Books.

Among small printed books an honorable place should be reserved for "The Bible in Miniature," printed by Newberry in 1780. Each page, which only measures 1 1-5 inches in length and 12-16 in width, contain on an average 21 words and about 150 letters. Still another wonderful volume is a religious work called "Small Rain Upon the Tender Herb," printed by a tract society in London. Its leaves are 1 1-4 by 1 inch in size, yet each page holds an average of 40 words or about 260 letters.

Besides these two curious, tiny volumes there is, it appears, a work in existence still more remarkable. It is without printed matter, and is known as "The Wordless Book." It has but 10 leaves, each of a different color. For over 300 years it has been kept in the library at St. Rupert's monastery. Its wordless pages are only consulted on Easter, St. John's eve and Christmas. On these dates the monks claim that the leaves of the sacred volume are miraculously covered with appropriate texts in characters of shining gold.—St. Louis Republic.

The Ballet in America.

Our country was first visited by a ballet in 1827, and all women in the audience of the old Bowery theatre rose in outraged modesty and dignity and left this then most fashionable place of divertissement. That was sixty-four years ago. Today Miss Leontine Morgan, of Boston, is to be a premiere danseuse at the Metropolitan Opera house. She has devoted every day of the last four years to her pretty, dexterous toes, and with a proper confidence that a Boston atmosphere was sufficient for her brain development she has no need for other training.—New York Cor. Chicago Herald.

Dr. Talmage's Foresight.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage spends his New Year's day in his charming home in one of the pretty Brooklyn streets off Fort Greene park in a thoroughly characteristic way. He receives. His drawing rooms are thrown open to Tom, Dick and Harry, and Mrs. Talmage and her daughters are kept busy. The reverend gentleman is particularly attentive to newspaper men. The name of every caller is given to Mr. Talmage's secretary, who sits up stairs busily engaged in making out a list of "prominent people." When the newspaper men leave the minister goes to the door with them and hands to each a list of his visitors. "I had it prepared for you," he says affably, "as I know it is what you want."—Enoch.

They Are Restrained.

John Forrest lives in Iowa, and one night he was filled with shot while stealing chickens. Ever since that date he has been called "Henoop Forrest," but he has at last grown tired of it, and the other day applied to the courts to restrain the citizens from further using the title as applied to him.—Detroit Free Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

** SPRING * 1891. **
FIRST ARRIVAL
—OF—
NEW SPRING GOODS
—AT THE—
DRY-GOODS EMPORIUM
—OF—
WILLIAM A. JOHNSON.

New Dress Goods and Trimmings; New Ginghams and Zephyrs; White Goods and Embroideries. Many Novelties in Foreign and Domestic Makes.

New Stock of Shoes!

You are cordially invited to call and examine them.

Respectfully,
WM. A. JOHNSON,
CLINTON, N. C.

STORE NEWS!

Buying at A. F. JOHNSON & CO.'S Store now if just about like buying a gold dollar for ninety cents; yes, or even,—in a few cases—at SEVENTY-FIVE cents. We have not so great an assortment as earlier in the season, but we can fix you out with neatness and dispatch.

SPRINGTIME will soon be here, and we would feel badly not to find our winter stock all disposed of, There are four or five weeks of cold weather yet. Can't you use some—Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Blankets, Mens' Hats and heavy Boots and Shoes—while it lasts?

If in need of any of these goods IT WILL PAY YOU TO COME AND GET THEM NOW!

EARLY INVOICE OF SPRING

Ginghams, Calicoes, Cambrics, White Lowns, Outing Clothes, Shirting, &c.

☞ Another big lot of those "BIJOU" BUTTON SHOES at

$ 2.00 !

The best Ladies' Shoe ever sold in Clinton. (Every pair warranted.

Very Respectfully,

A. F. JOHNSON & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS GIFT!

Will ere long resound through every household in our prosperous and happy SUNNY SOUTH. You know the demand must be met, and you cannot complete your memorandum any where else as perfectly as at the Mammoth Dry Goods Establishment of

FRANK THORNTON

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

:o:

Special attention has been given to a critical selection of

HIGH GRADE NOVELTIES

—AS WELL AS—

Useful and Ornamental Goods.

And the combined lines and assortments we feel sure cannot be surpassed in any of the

Southern States.

This unprecedented array of Holliday Goods surpasses anything in quantity and quality ever exhibited in the South. We kindly solicit an examination.

The Verdict.

To rest with you, and we will be satisfied.

What You Want.

We know is the most difficult problem for you to solve, but we can show you anything from a fine

Fine Silk Dress

TO A

TINEY DOLL

To make your selections from. In our immense stock you are bound to strike something suitable for your purpose.

What Will It Be?

If you want to do something real handsome, Ladies, present your husbands with a real nice

OVERCOAT

—OR—

Suit of Clothing!

This will be sensible and your husband will think more of you (even if he has to pay the bill.)

Gentlemen

would not make a mistake by presenting to their wives one of our handsome

SEAL SKIN WRAPS

—OR—

SILK DRESS.

These are durable and lasting remembrances. However you are to be the judges, and if you do not want to go so deep down in your pockets we can interest you in a brilliant line of

*BRIC*A*BRAC*

Of every description. Now in this line of goods it is almost an impossibility to give any adequate idea through the medium of an advertisement.

Our New Galleries,

which run the entire length of our store, on both sides, erected especially for the occasion, are full, chock full of the

Latest and Newest Designs

From the hands of the largest importers. Note below a few of the many attractions:

Bronze Candelabras, Banquet Lamps, Ewers, Students Lamps, Onyx Tables, Umbrella Stands, Smoking Tables, Cigar Stands, Vases, Majolica Ware, Baskets, Trays, Christmas Cards, Christmas Books, Lap Desks, Ink Stands, Bronze Pitchers, Fancy Paper, Work Boxes, Japanese Ware, Dressing Cases, Shaving Cases, Magic Lanterns, Albums, Easels, Frames, Mirrors, Dolls, Tea Sets, Lamps, Book Racks, Piano Lamps, Wall Pockets, Smokers Cases, and numberless other articles, any of which would make a handsome gift. We solicit a careful examination of our immense stock, and are satisfied that we can please the most exacting.

FRANK THORNTON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C,
oct-30, tf.