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W. R. ALLEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Goldsboro, N. C.
Will practice in Sampson county.
Feb 27-17

A. M. LEE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND DENTIST,
Office in Lee's Drug Store. Je 7-17r

J. A. STEVENS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office in Lee's Drug Store.
May be found at night at the residence of J. H. Stevens on College Street. Je 7-17r

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 7-17r

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.
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FRANK BOYETTE, D.D.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. All work done on 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 representative. I sell no cheap, "fire gilt" goods but only a STANDARD LINE of GOLD FRONT GOODS. The attention of the ladies is called to the latest styles of BREAST PINS—they are "things of beauty!"
The reliable and standard SETH 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,
403-4

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 27-17

NEW BARBER SHOP.
When you wish an easy shave, as good as barber ever gave, just call on us at our saloon at morning, eve or noon; We cut and dress the hair with grace, to suit the contour of the face. Our room is neat and comfortable, Scissors sharp and razors keen, And everything we think you'll find; To suit the face and please the mind, And all our art and skill can do, It you just call, we'll do for you.
Shop on DeVane Street, opposite Court House, over the old Alliance Headquarters.
PAUL SHERARD,
The Clinton Barber.

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.
RAZORS SHARP, SHEARS KEEN!
If you want a good job don't fail to call on me. J. H. SIMMONS,
apr 10-17 Barber.

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

REMOVAL!
J. T. GREGORY
Has removed his Tailoring Establishment from his old stand to his office on Sampson Street, next to the M. E. Church.
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.
Latest Fashion plates always on hand. June 7th, 17r.

DRINKNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—
Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.
It is given in a copy of the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a cure and permanent cure. It is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic. Thousands of drinkers have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Price 25 cents per bottle. For circular and full particulars, address Dr. Haines, Golden Specific Co., 151 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.

\$2 for a Pair of PANTS (Custom-Made)
From Manufacturer's Warehouse, or money refunded.
SEND YOUR ADDRESS FOR SAMPLES
The instructions for self-measurement.
PIEDMONT PANTS COMPANY,
WINSTON, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

VOL. IX.

CLINTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1891.

No. 22.

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 paper, paper, one the people are anxious to read

STATE CAPITAL.

THE PEOPLE WIN IN A GREAT FIGHT OVER THE PETERSBURG CHARTER.

Several Important Bills Fail on Account of the Want of a Quorum.

A TERRIBLE RUSH OF BUSINESS.

SENATE CHAMBER, N. C., RALEIGH, March 9, '91.

At 12 o'clock noon today the Legislature of 1891 will pass into history. Its work is before the public for approval or censure—for good or for evil. What has been done is the question that will be asked on all hands. An attempt to answer it here would be futile. No more can be done than to make brief and hasty mention of the work that has been crowded into the last week—it was enough for three weeks.

As was stated in our last communication, the question of 6 per cent, as the highest legal rate of interest came up in the House Monday night. The bill was tabled after a very brief discussion. So, notwithstanding the Alliance demanded it, the Alliance Legislature, as this body is called, failed to give it. Now what is to be done about it? We shall see. The way to pass a measure is to pledge the members. Let the people take notice.

The public school tax has been fixed at 15 cents on the \$100 valuation and 45 cents on the poll. The House made a hard fight for 14 cents and 42 cents, but a majority of the Senate insisted on 16 cents and 50 cents, and the final arrangement was a compromise.

The House cut the appropriation for the A. & M. College down from \$15,000 a year, as the Senate had agreed to, to \$10,000. This money is to be used in erecting dormitories and equipping workshops. The salaries of the teachers will be paid out of the money appropriated by Congress.

The House has granted the Petersburg railroad a charter for two years only and passed a bill repealing the provisions in the Code allowing the Secretary of State to grant railroad charters as applicable to a northern outlet for the W. & W. Railroad. The Senate will pass upon this important question this morning, and our readers will get the result in this issue. If the W. & W. Railroad cannot be forced to pay taxes, the people must know the reason why, and every honorable means to bring about that result must be exhausted before the effort is abandoned.

The new Deaf and Dumb Asylum will be located at Morganton. The House decided in favor of Raleigh, but the Senate substituted Morganton and the House concurred.

The University gets \$2,500 for repairs on the buildings. The Governor's mansion gets \$250 for steps, &c., and \$1,500 for furniture.

(Monday) the people won the most important victory of the session or in twenty-five years. It was to repeal chapter 49 of the Code so that the W. & W. Railroad could get a charter for a northern outlet before the Secretary of State as they could have done under that general law. After this was passed the Senate then chartered the Petersburg road for two years only. So at the end of two years the W. & W. Railroad must give up its exemption from taxation or lose its connection with the Petersburg road at Weldon. This will put \$10,000,000 of property on the tax list of the State.

Attyville Post.
(Special Correspondent.)
Mr. Editor—I think it about time for Attyville to be heard from again, as I see in the issue of the 25th ult., that the correspondent of this place has been trying so hard to get one of the girls spoken of some time ago. (So says Mr. Swinburn writing from Roseboro.) Now, Mr. Editor, I was not aware of the fact before that I was making such strenuous efforts to get a girl, and since I have failed thus far in my grand undertaking, it is very likely I have said it wrong to that particular girl, and would therefore be highly pleased to have the good brother Swinburn from Roseboro come up and teach me how to tell it, since he, from what I can learn, is well versed in the art of love-making 'having been for many years on the marriage list, he ought "surely" to know by this time the most pleasant and successful mode of popping the all-important question. But I feel that I should still be left were I to take his advice with regard to anything relating to matrimony, as he has been so very unsuccessful in his matrimonial world for he is still tramping along the dreary old path of singleness. But he has not yet taken possession of his dear worshipped idol of his heart's desire, and for this reason we sympathize with him, for he seems to possess a very sympathetic heart, for he (in the most glowing language) wishes us much success in being so fortunate as to procure the much coveted prize to make bright and happy and cheerful the building to which he alluded to in his article. Well, we extend to him our sincere and most heartfelt thanks for informing us that we are trying to get the girl, for we never knew it before. So, girls, look sharp; we're coming! We will say no more about this at present but we do wish he would consider the fact that the freight receipts of Attyville are more than for any other two places on the road between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Well, our old friend "Amicus," of Mingo, has given us a little lick also, just because he said we paid a tribute to the Sampson girls.

During the past few days Attyville has been honored by the presence of several of them: Miss Martha Johnson, of Clinton, has recently paid a short visit to Mrs. Thomas Cooper at this place; Miss Anna Herring, of Clear Run, has been visiting friends and relatives in and around Attyville; Miss Jennie McPhail, has recently returned to her home, in Western Sampson, visiting friends and relatives in and around Attyville.

The University gets \$2,500 for repairs on the buildings. The Governor's mansion gets \$250 for steps, &c., and \$1,500 for furniture.

The House agreed to the appropriation of \$10,000 for the Geological Survey, after amending the bill to make it apply to timbers as well as minerals.

One of the hardest contests of the session in the House was over the appropriation of \$25,000 to make a State exhibit at the Chicago Exposition in 1893. The debate was long and earnest, but the appropriation was made by a vote of 61 to 24. The money is to come out of the \$377,000 direct tax recently refunded to the State by Congress. A North Carolinian can now go to the Exposition without being ashamed to tell where he lives.

Saturday was the 60th day of the session. The pay did not expire till that night; yet the House was without a quorum at the afternoon session. No member should leave here till the gavel falls and this body adjourns sine die. The last two days are the most important of the session. This is the time when jobs and mean legislation is slipped through.

DUNRAVEN RANCH.

A Story of an American Frontier Life.

By Capt. CHARLES KING, U. S. A., Author of "The Colonel's Daughters," "From the Banks," "The Deserter," "Etc."

CHAPTER XVII.
"Everything been quiet here to-night?" "Yes, sir, perfectly so."

"Come into your room a moment; I want to speak to you," said Perry, after a moment's reflection. They passed along the broad gangway between the rows of stables, some lying down in their stalls, others still aloof and munched at their hay.

"I was to save me from a worse beating at the hands of three brutes who were employed there and had the entrance of the quartermaster's corral, was bawling: 'Half past 12 o'clock, and a-all-wake,' when the light went out in Gwynne's little room, and all the line of stables was wrapped in darkness."

"I saw his mother, sir. She is a nurse there, and has been in the family for years, I am told."

"I know that, sergeant. All the same we want to prevent a recurrence of that performance, and it was that, mainly, that brought me over here. I saw some of the men here, but they were all sleeping soundly, and I thought they might be coming over here, and—get here first."

"I have thought of that, sir," answered Gwynne gravely. "But I want nothing that looks like protection. The captain has spoken of the matter to me, and he agreed, sir, that it would do more harm than good. There is one thing I would like to say, and that is, if I may trouble the lieutenant."

"I will take care of it for you—if not too valuable."

"I would like to know if it is possible to get a girl, and since I have failed thus far in my grand undertaking, it is very likely I have said it wrong to that particular girl, and would therefore be highly pleased to have the good brother Swinburn from Roseboro come up and teach me how to tell it, since he, from what I can learn, is well versed in the art of love-making 'having been for many years on the marriage list, he ought "surely" to know by this time the most pleasant and successful mode of popping the all-important question. But I feel that I should still be left were I to take his advice with regard to anything relating to matrimony, as he has been so very unsuccessful in his matrimonial world for he is still tramping along the dreary old path of singleness. But he has not yet taken possession of his dear worshipped idol of his heart's desire, and for this reason we sympathize with him, for he seems to possess a very sympathetic heart, for he (in the most glowing language) wishes us much success in being so fortunate as to procure the much coveted prize to make bright and happy and cheerful the building to which he alluded to in his article. Well, we extend to him our sincere and most heartfelt thanks for informing us that we are trying to get the girl, for we never knew it before. So, girls, look sharp; we're coming! We will say no more about this at present but we do wish he would consider the fact that the freight receipts of Attyville are more than for any other two places on the road between Fayetteville and Wilmington."

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SENATOR BRYAN'S SCHOOL BILL.

Senator Bryan, of Duplin, has introduced a bill which provides that the school fund of North Carolina, from all sources whatever or where derived, be apportioned equitably and divided on a per capita basis among the children of the State of the ages from six to twenty-one years of age.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND AMONG THE SCHOOL POPULATION OF THE STATE.

Whereas, The existing system of public schools in North Carolina is a county system, and furnishes very unequal facilities to the children of the State, the amount of tax levied varying with the accidental location of children in wealthy or poor counties; and whereas, the children of the State are of various ages, and the terms of schools varying from eight weeks in the poor counties to twenty weeks in the more fortunate and wealthy counties; and whereas, the present system is a contravention of the intent and spirit of the Constitution of North Carolina, which evidently meant by a general and uniform system of public schools to give each child in the State equal educational opportunities; and whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That all taxes levied by the General Assembly of N. C. for free school purposes shall be apportioned for the State as follows: (1) subject to free school purposes (except such school moneys as the Constitution requires to remain in the counties) and shall be equitably divided among the children of the State of the ages from six to twenty-one years upon a per capita basis.

Section 2. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, by and through the co-operation of the Sheriffs and County Boards of Education of the State, shall adopt such methods as he may deem practicable to put the above Act in execution, and all laws or statutes in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This Act shall be in force from the 1st of January, 1891.

Mr. Bryan's argument in favor of this bill is as follows: "That it conforms to the demands of the Constitution of North Carolina, chapter 9, section 2, which commands a general and uniform system of free schools for the State, wherever tuition shall be free of charge, to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and that the General Assembly of North Carolina shall provide by taxation or otherwise the funds to keep this system of free schools in operation four months in each year in each school district in the various counties of the State; and that the commissioners of the counties failing to execute the above demand of the Constitution shall be liable to indictment."

Now it is evidently true that the good men who formed our present Constitution did not intend the county commissioners of the various counties should be indicted until the Assembly provided the funds, a plain inference that the Constitution demands four months of free school in every school district in all the counties of the State. This last provision of the Constitution gives strong and plain evidence that the framers of the Constitution meant to extend to the poor children of the State the same opportunities for obtaining an education as the rich children, so far as the free school system extends, and from the general and recognized fact by civilized Christian nations that religion, virtue and intelligence are necessary to the appreciation and prosperity of the people and the stability of good government.

2nd. The inference is conclusive that the enlightened nations of the earth adopt free schools to extend the means of civilization to their poor and indigent citizens, who are deprived of the means of education without State or national aid. So strongly are nations impressed with the necessity of education to good citizenship that they adopt laws compelling attendance at free schools, viz: Prussia has these compelling laws and it was stated that in the Prussian division of the German army in the late war with France that there were only three soldiers in the 100 that could not read and write.

two millions, and now at one hundred and five million dollars, a gain of three millions in four years, as compared with nine and a half millions gained by the towns. Now I think the conclusion of every fair-minded and patriotic citizen of the State will be that the thirty-six counties which own one hundred and twenty-nine million dollars of the two hundred and twenty-six million dollars of the assessed value of the whole State, and in which is included all the large towns and villages, leaving only ninety-seven million dollars as the assessed value of the property of the fifty-nine poor agricultural counties will be, that the thirty-six rich counties ought to be willing to pay over to the thirty-six poor counties, in buying their own land, leaving only nine million dollars as the assessed value of the property of the fifty-nine poor agricultural counties will be, that the thirty-six rich counties ought to be willing to pay over to the thirty-six poor counties, in buying their own land, leaving only nine million dollars as the assessed value of the property of the fifty-nine poor agricultural counties will be, that the thirty-six rich counties ought 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