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VOL. X.

CLINTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1891.

No. 6.

THE CAUCASIAN

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

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To communicate with about ten thousand of the best country people in this section of North Carolina then do it through the columns of THE CAUCASIAN. No other paper in the Third Congressional District has as large a circulation.

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NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE. President—Marion Butler, Clinton, North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA REFORM PRESS ASSOCIATION. Officers—J. L. Ramsey, President; Marion Butler, Vice-President; W. S. Barnes, Secretary.

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NEW BARBER SHOP. When you wish an easy shave, as good as barber ever gave.

REMOVAL! J. T. GREGORY Has removed his Tailoring Establishment from his old stand to his office on Saratoga Street, next to the M. E. Church.

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.

The partizan press (and they are not so much to blame, for they are dupes of the corporation and Wall street syndicates known as the United press and associated press that warp and pervert the news through their press-dispatches which they send out daily to the papers) have been trying to make the world believe that the Alliance was dead in Kansas and other States where elections were held this year.

Before the recent election in New York Rev. Tom Dixon from his pulpit in plain language condemned some of the methods of Tammany and arraigned some of the leaders of the organization and charged them with political crimes, etc. He made a plain statement of facts and challenged contradiction. The papers did not comment on his remarks till after the election, waiting to see which way the wind would blow.

Every week we see long and tiresome articles intended to oppose the Sub-Treasury plan of financial reform. The writers of these articles are either ignorant of the evils that oppress us and the plan the farmers are urging to give relief or they are seeing the true objects of the plan and the results that would follow its inauguration, purposely avoid them.

It is very amusing to read in parallel advice given to the farmers before and after their organization of the Alliance. Before they organized enough could not be given, urging them to organize. The papers and politicians were especially urgent. But now how is it? Before they said the hope of the country was in this organizing and taking an interest in politics. Now they preach the doctrine of ruin for doing the very thing they so strongly advised. Be consistent, men. Surely you can peacefully and quietly abide by the acceptance of your counsel.

How is this? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Drugists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINNA & MARVIN, Wholesale Drugists, Toledo, O.

Nine-tenths of the men who are fighting the Sub-Treasury plan do so by attempting to ridicule some proposed detail for putting the plan into operation. Before you discuss the

POINTS OF DETAIL WITH A MAN, FIRST ASK HIM HOW HE STANDS ON THE PRINCIPLE ON WHICH THE PLAN IS BASED.

What caused the poverty? The essential principle of the Government, the system established by our national legislation. In 1866 the farmers owned 70 per cent of the property in Georgia, and the farmers of the United States owned 68 per cent of the entire property of the country.

In 1866 the farmers owned 70 per cent of the property in Georgia, and the farmers of the United States owned 68 per cent of the entire property of the country. Today only 28 per cent of the people own homes, and in Georgia only 24 per cent of the property is held by farmers.

In 1842 Charles Dickens said a tramp in this country would be as strange a sight as a flaming sword at midday in the heavens. In 1878 there were 2,000,000 of tramps in the United States.

The towns and cities of Georgia have grown at the expense of the country. In ten years the property in towns and cities has increased \$90,000,000, while in the rural districts it has decreased \$50,000,000.

Just a word about the principles embodied in the Sub-Treasury Plan. Loud mouthed time servers and pincushion henchmen keep saying that it is unconstitutional for the Government to loan money either with or without interest.

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PRESIDENT LIVINGSTON OF GEORGIA ON HARD TIMES.

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The Temple of Diana.

DR. TALMAGE DRAWS LESSONS FROM THAT STRUCTURE.

On the Way from Smyrna to Ephesus.—Bandits, Robbers and Pilgrims.—Present Appearance of the Place Where Paul Fought With Beasts.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 15.—Dr. Talmage continued this morning his series of sermons entitled, "From the Pyramids to the Acropolis." This sermon, which is the fifth of the series, is concerned with the doctor's visit to Ephesus, of which city, with its wonderful temple and other buildings, he gives a vivid description, with characteristic exegetical comments on obscure passages of Scripture. His text was Acts vi, 24, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

We have landed this morning at Smyrna, a city of Asiatic Turkey. One of the seven churches of Asia once stood here. You read in Revelation, "To the church in Smyrna write." It is a city that has often been shaken by earthquake, swept by conflagration, blasted by plagues, and butchered by war, and here Bishop Polycarp stood in a crowded amphitheater, and when he was asked to give up the advocacy of the Christian religion and save himself from martyrdom, the prosconsul saying, "Swear and I release thee: reproach Christ," replied, "Eighty and six years have I served him, and he never did me wrong; how then can I revile my King and Saviour?"

When he was brought to the fires into which he was about to be thrust, and the officials were about to fasten him to the stake, he said, "Let me remain as I am, for he who giveth me strength to sustain the fire will enable me also without your securing me with nails to remain unscathed in the fire." History says the fire refused to consume him, and under the winds the flames bent outward so that they did not touch his person, and therefore he was slain by swords and spears. One cypress bending over his grave is the only monument to Bishop Polycarp.

But we are on the way to the city of Ephesus, about fifty miles from Smyrna. We are advised to go to Ephesus by the hands in that region have had an ugly practice of cutting off the ears of travelers and sending these specimens of ears down to Smyrna, demanding a ransom. The bandits suggest to the friends of the persons from whom the ears have been abstracted that if they would like to have the rest of the body they will please send an appropriate sum of money. If the money is not sent the mutilated prisoners will be assassinated. One traveler was carried off to the robbers' den and \$7,500 was paid for his rescue. The bandits were caught and beheaded, and the pictures of these ghastly heads are on sale in the shops of Smyrna for any persons who may desire to have something to look at on their way to Ephesus.

There have been cases where ten and twenty and thirty and forty thousand dollars have been demanded by these brigands. We did not feel like putting our friends to such expense, and it was suggested that we had better omit Ephesus. But that would have been a disappointment from which we would never recover. We must see Ephesus—associated with the most wonderful apostolic scenes. We hire a special railway train, and in about an hour and a half we arrive at the city of Ephesus, which was called "The Great Metropolis of Asia," and "One of the Eyes of Asia," and "The Empress of Ionia," the capital of all learning and magnificence. Here, as I said, was one of the seven churches of Asia, and first of all we visit the ruins of that church of two thousand ministers of religion was held.

THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA. Mark the fulfillment of the prophecy of the seven churches of Asia; four were commended in the Book of Revelation and three were doomed. The cities having the four commended churches still stand; the cities having the three doomed churches are wiped out. It occurred just as the Bible said it would occur. Drive on and you come to the theater, which was 650 feet from wall to wall, capable of holding 55,700 spectators. Here and there the walls are almost unbroken, but for the most part the building is down. Just enough of it is left to help the imagination build it up as it was when those audiences shouted and clapped at some great spectacle. Their huzzas must have been enough to stun the heavens.

As I took my place at the center of this theater and looked around at the broken layers of stone, gallery upon gallery, piled up into the bleak skies of that winter day, and thought that every hand that swung a trowel on those walls, and every eye that gazed on that amphitheater, and every voice that greeted the combatants in that arena had gone out of hearing and sight for ages on ages, I felt a thrill of interest that almost prostrated me amid the ruins.

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.

In the face, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." Now we step into the Stadium. Enough of its walls and appointments are left to show what a stupendous place it must have been when used for foot races and for fights with wild beasts. It was a building 680 feet long by 200 feet wide. Paul refers to what transpired there in the way of spectacle when he says, "We have been made a spectacle." Yes, Paul says, "I have fought with beasts at Ephesus," an expression usually taken as figurative, but I suppose it was literally true, for one of the amusements in that Stadium was to put a disliked man in the arena with a hungry lion or tiger or panther, and let the fight go on until either the man or the beast or both were slain.

It must have been great fun for these haters of Christianity to hear that on the morrow in the Stadium in Ephesus the missionary Paul would, in the presence of the crowded galleries, fight a hungry lion. The people were early there to get the best seats, and a more aloof and colossally enormous nervous assembly. They took their dinner with them. And was there ever a more unequal combat proposed. Paul, according to tradition, small, crooked backed and weak eyed, but the grandest man in sixty centuries, is led to the center as the people shout: "There he comes, the preacher who has nearly ruined our religion. The man will make but a brief mouthful of him."

PAUL'S MAGNIFICENT FIGHT. It is plain that all the sympathies of that crowd are with the lion. In one of the underground rooms I hear the growl of the wild beasts. They have been kept for several days without food or water in order that they may be especially ravenous and bloodthirsty. What chance is there for Paul? But you cannot tell by a man's size or looks how stout a blow he can strike or how keen a blade he can thrust. Witness, heaven and earth and hell, this struggle of Paul with a wild beast. The coolest man in the Stadium is Paul. What has he to fear? He has defied all the powers, earthly and infernal, and if his body tumble under the foot and tooth of the wild beast, his soul will only the sooner find disenthralment. But it is his duty, as far as possible, to preserve his life.

Now I hear the bolt of the wild beast's door shove back, and the whole audience rise to their feet as the fierce brute springs for the arena and toward its small occupant. I think the first plunge that was made by the wild beast at the apostle was made on the point of a sharp blade, and the snarling monster with a howl of pain and reeking with gore turns back. But now the little missionary has his turn of making attack, and with a few well directed thrusts the monster lies dead in the dust of the arena and the apostle puts his right foot on the lion's head, shakes him, and then puts his left foot on him and shakes him—a scene which Paul afterward uses for an illustration when he wants to show how Christ will triumph over death—"he must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet"; yes, under his feet. Paul told the literal truth when he said, "I have fought with beasts at Ephesus," and as the crowd at the apostle's feet, he put all enemies under his feet; yes, under his feet. Paul told the literal truth when he said, "I have fought with beasts at Ephesus," and as the crowd at the apostle's feet, he put all enemies under his feet; yes, under his feet. Paul told the literal truth when he said, "I have fought with beasts at Ephesus," and as the crowd at the apostle's feet, he put all enemies under his feet; yes, under his feet.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT'S POLES MASTERLY ADDRESS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Review of Alliance Progress, and Strong Presentation of Its Demands. Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 17, '91. [Editorial Correspondence.] The following is a verbatim report of President's noble and telling address before the Supreme Council of the N. F. A. & I. U. in session to-day. It was received with enthusiastic applause:

To the Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. Assembled here as the accredited representatives of the farmers of almost every State and Territory in the Union, you can not be unmindful of the weighty responsibility which attaches to your position. Entrusted with the high duty of legislating for a great organization whose success or failure may depend on your action, I feel assured that you will address yourselves to the task with that deliberation and patriotic purpose demanded by the situation, and the stupendous interests that have been committed to your charge.

Upon no body of men, perhaps, in our history since the meeting of the Continental Congress has greater or graver responsibility devolved, than upon this assembly. There was the high and exalted duty of establishing a republican form of government; yours, the no less grand and patriotic duty of preserving it. Their demands for equal rights before the law were no more the just protest of a liberty loving people against the exactions and oppressions of monarchial tyranny, than are yours which were declared at St. Louis and reiterated at Ocala against these inequalities and discriminations which threaten to undermine the liberties of the people and to destroy the great agricultural interests of the country.

But you are to be congratulated that our continental fathers, while concerned with the establishment of a republican form of government, and the duty of preserving it, you have the inevitable power of right, of justice, of equity and of truth to inspire and sustain you. Moreover, you have a unanimity and solidity of conviction among the great conservative masses of the country as to the right to serve power, and which, if directed aright, must ultimately and inevitably achieve for our cause a glorious success. We have had as has been our growth and development as a people and as a nation, no phase of our progress has been so marvelous and gratifying as in the education of the masses in the true principles of political economy. The hopes and aspirations of the people and muscles have been toughened and hardened through a life of toil and labor in the production of wealth, has been forced, by unjust and oppressive legislation, to add to the burden of a life of important problem of securing a just and equitable distribution of that wealth. Diligent, honest and earnest research investigation as to the causes which have brought about this condition, and the verge of bankruptcy and ruin has forced upon him the alarming conviction that many of the most sacred and important functions of the government have been corrupted and appropriated to the benefit of the favored few, to the detriment and ruin of the neglected millions.

THE SITUATION. The gravity of the situation, the great unrest which is agitating the public mind and the magnitude of the interests involved demand that we exercise a deliberate investigation and consideration. What are the alleged grievances of the American farmer? Are they real or merely fictitious? Let the record answer. During the decade from 1850 to 1860, farm values increased 101 per cent. From 1870 to 1880, farm values increased only 9 per cent. But notwithstanding this alarming decline in the value of the country, the aggregate wealth of the country, from 1870 to 1880, increased 45 per cent and the agricultural population increased over 29 per cent. From 1850 to 1880, agriculture led manufacturing 10 per cent in increased value of products. From 1870 to 1880 manufacturing led agriculture 37 per cent in favor of manufacturing.

The ten staple crops of the country, wheat, corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, hay, oats, potatoes, cotton and tobacco, for the year 1884, brought less than 3 per cent more than the same crops in 1856. Our cereal crops of 1887 from less than half the acreage and half the amount brought the farmers \$79,711,000 more than the same crops of 1887, notwithstanding that during this period the acreage and number of manure had doubled, and agricultural machinery and implements had been vastly improved. The farmer is pleased to find that within the past decade agricultural lands generally have decreased from 29 to 45 per cent in value.

Owing less than 22 per cent of the wealth of the country, the farmers pay over 50 per cent of the taxes levied and collected. Two-thirds of the wealth of the country is not assessed one farthing for purposes of taxation, and yet the government has the power to force every taxpayer in the land to offer his life in defense of the assessed wealth. With all his facilities for transportation, which are equal to the demands of the productive power of the country, and his accessibility to markets, he is forced to sell his products at prices barely covering the cost of production.

Despite the theory that diversification of crops and home markets would conduce to his prosperity, he sees thousands of New England farmers, within easy reach of great aggregations of consumers, absolutely abandoned to the bitter and harsh. In the great agricultural State of Iowa the mortgage indebtedness on farms alone is \$164 per capita; in Kansas, \$165 per capita; in Illinois, \$109 per capita; and from Maine to the Rocky mountains, and from the lakes to the gulf, the farmers are overburdened with debt. He enjoys little comfort, and it is not fair to say that he is not the master of his own home, and keep out of politics, and all will be well." Was it just, was it generous, was it kind, was it even respectful, to thus spurn this first and earnest appeal of an oppressed and suffering people? Have these men, who are indebted to the people for whatever of prominence and official dignity and power they may enjoy, who have forgotten their duty to the people, and who have abandoned their seats—how was this appeal of the sovereign people received? Was their bill dismissed by the committees to whom it was referred? No. Was it reported to either House, either favorably or adversely? No. Was any resolution offered in the Senate, calling for a report? No. Was any amendment proposed to the bill? No. Was any substitute offered for it? No. It became of the bill and petitions of a half million farmers asking for its passage? They were quietly laid away to sleep the sleep of eternal legislative death. And what was the answer to these appeals and petitions? They were referred only to elicit denunciation, misrepresentation, ridicule, slander and abuse. Virtually, the answer to us was: "You do not know your needs. 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