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THE CAUCASIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By MARION BUTLER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

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PAPERS.

THE CAUCASIAN, Clinton; Progressive Farmer, Raleigh; Rural Home, Wilson; Farmer's Advocate, Tarboro; Salisbury Watchman, Salisbury; Alliance Sentinel, Goldsboro; Hickory Mercury, Hickory; The Rattler, Whitakers; Country Life, Trinity College; Mountain Home Journal, Asheville; Agricultural Bee Goldsboro; Columbus News, Whiteville, N. C.; The Business Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Capt. A. S. Peace, editor of Alliance Department, Oxford, N. C.

Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their imerest.

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January 21st, 1892.—4t

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.

HOW CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

Rich in everything except money, and poor with everything for the want of money. This is the condition of the South to-day. It is the condition of the farmer. Money is not wealth. It simply represents wealth. It is a convenient medium for exchanging wealth. Our people have the wealth and would be prosperous if they had this convenient medium for exchanging the wealth. Then is it not a crime in the government not to furnish it? Is it not a crime to turn over the managing of this essential instrument of commerce to a few individuals and allow them to manage it for their own private gain to the detriment of every wealth producer in the land? Is it not a crime to allow high rates of interest to be charged so that the profits of honest and hard-working toilers are eaten up by the money lenders? Yes, it is a crime, and a crime that must soon stop or complete degradation and poverty will dry up the springs of prosperity at its very source, and then revolution would come. Which shall it be? These are momentous questions for the voter and the statesman.

THE KEY TO PURE DEMOCRACY.

The Atlanta Constitution in discussing the political outlook and the probable nominees for the Presidency says:

"The candidate must of necessity be satisfactory to New York - therefore, the candidate that New York selects or settles on will be selected by the Democratic convention."

We hope the Constitution does not speak for the people of Georgia. A candidate that is satisfactory to New York will not be satisfactory to North Carolina, nor do we believe to the whole South and West. The convention may nominate the man New York selects, but his chances of being elected would be very doubtful. For a quarter of a century, we have had a kind of harmony between the New England Democracy(?) and and Southern Democracy, by the South in every case submitting to the dictation of New England. In this way we have ourselves been parties to fostering a system that has worked great discrimination and detriment to our section. Shall we do it longer? For one we will not. The candidate that is satisfactory to New York is unsatisfactory to us. We want a candidate who by education, experience and training is in sympathy with the interests of the South and West, the two sections whose interests are identical and who must fight together for equal justice. The Democracy of the future must champion the cause of the South and West.

HISTORY OF FINANCIAL LEGISLATION FOR THIRTY YEARS.

The article that appeared in THE CAUCASIAN a few weeks ago in reference to the infamous bond swindle, by which the public debt was greatly increased, by which more taxes were levied upon the people without value received, and by which the bond-holders and bankers have pocketed millions of dollars, has attracted much attention. We have been asked and received letters calling for more information on this line. It is difficult to explain or to understand the infamous and corrupt legislation that has been perpetrated upon the people, unless the various measures are taken up and consecutively considered in connection. Therefore as soon as we can find the time, we will begin a series of articles on the Financial Legislation of the Government for the last thirty years. If our readers will follow these articles closely they will get a considerable insight to the corruption at Washington and the causes that have in a large measure brought about the present depressed condition of affairs.

While we advocate diversity of crops we also believe that the people should diversify some in politics. They should put men in public offices who will represent them and not the moneyed interests of the country. Too much indifference and negligence in the past, have brought the country to its present condition.—Teachers' Advocate.

In the death of Ex-Gov. A. M. Scales, the State looses one of its most honored and beloved citizens. A man of kind feeling and generous nature. He served his people well in war, in legislation halls and in the Governor's chair. The people of the whole State will mourn their loss.

STRAIGHT TALK FROM A REPRESENTATIVE MAN.

Read the following extract from the Statesville Landmark and then think a minute and you will see to what straights the enemies of the Alliance are put and the little game they are trying to play:

"The Landmark had an entertaining conversation, Tuesday, with J. D. Click, Esq., of Chambersburg township, ex-member of the legislature and now chairman of his township executive committee, in the course of which he said that the Alliance, as it originally existed, commended itself to him in all respects, but that it has been entirely perverted from its original objects and so has left him. So long as it was a farmers' association, designed to advance the interests of the farmers, he was with it heart and soul, but now that it has become a personal machine which is being worked to promote the political interests of certain individuals, he has no sympathy with its aims and is prepared to say that it is doing the country, and particularly the farmers, injury. 'Squire Click is for the free coinage of silver, and says that Cleveland's attitude to this question is the only objection the Alliance has to him, and that after all he is not certain that Cleveland does not know better than he does what is best for the country. He has no stock whatever in the sub treasury scheme, and says that the Democratic party and old-fashioned Democratic principles are good enough for him."

Now Squire Click may be a good man, as good a man as there is in Iredell county, but we are sure of one thing, that he does not know much about the Alliance, except what he has learned from reading the Landmark and papers of that kind. In fact we are sure that he does not know what the fight is about. He says (if the Landmark quotes him correctly) that the organization is simply a "personal machine." Now we call upon him and the Landmark to say whose personal machine it is. This statement is a slander upon thousands of earnest, intelligent, honest and hard-working citizens; and these same farmers will pity his ignorance and littleness when he says that the organization is an injury to the farmers themselves. He is reported to say that he is for the free coinage of silver, but his next statement shows that he has not the courage of his convictions, for he is willing to give up what convictions he may have if Mr. Cleveland says so. He says that Cleveland's position on the silver question is the only objection the Alliance has to him. We don't believe that a man who expresses himself as Squire Click has (or is reported) can speak for the Alliance of Iredell county. But when he says that he is opposed to the Sub-Treasury, the Landmark is happy. It is that part of his statement that makes his opinion valuable to that paper. Well the number who are opposed to that great fundamental plank which is the remedy we offer to correct the great evil of evils, is so small that the Landmark can afford to give each one of them considerable space. They are so scarce that it is a great price of NEWS to find one and the fact must be published. The last statement that Squire Click is reported to have made was "that old fashioned Democratic principles are good enough for him," is ridiculously amusing or rather it is sad. For it sounds like Squire Click has a good heart and an honest purpose, but shows that he has been woefully mislead. It shows conclusively, as we said in the begining, that he has never known what the the fight for reform was about. If the old fashioned Jeffersonian principles of Democracy had not been perverted, the Alliance would never have come into existance. The Alliance as it stands to-day is a protest against the perversion of Democracy. We challenge Squire Click, the Landmark and all other opponents of reform to show a single principle of Democracy as promulgated and advocated by Jeffersonian that the Alliance (the so-called "personal machine") does not endorse and advocate. we pause for an answer to the challenge.

THE R. R. COMMISSION.

Maj James W. Wilson, chairman of the North Carolina railroad commission says that while the railroad commission of North Carolina has only been established about ten months, they have increased the assets in tax valuation of railroad property in the State about $6,000,000, and, by regulating the telegraph tariffs and reducing passenger fares and freight charges, have saved to the people between four and five hundred thousand dollars.

A NEW CONVERT.

Postmaster General Wanamaker is another calamity howler. He wants the government to own telephone and telegraph lines, and to establish postal savings banks.

Our circulating medium has been contracted from two billions at the close of the war to one and a half billion dollars at present, while the population has increased from thirty-five to sixty-four millions.

News from Washington.

NOTES AND ITEMS FROM CONGRESS AND WHAT IT IS DOING.

Some Bills Introduced--Personal Mention.

It is about settled that the first bill reported from the House Ways and Means Committee will be that placing binding-twine, an agricultural necessity, on the free list.

The House committee on Territories has practically decided to report bills for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as States.

Capt. S. B. Alexander, of North Carolina, who is at the Metropolitan said last night to a Post reporter: "These cities that are full of money don't seem to realize the scarcity of money in the rural districts. It is the present mode of distribution of the money that causes the demand for the increased circulation. The collateral that the farmers have is not negotiable out of the sections in which they reside; this causes a stringency of money at the time of making the crops and forces the farmers to pay ruinous time prices for their supplies."

The People's party in the House of Representatives has joined with the free coinage people in demanding the ptompt consideration of the Bland bill.

The free silver men in the House of Representatives are making strenuous efforts to have action taken on the Bland bill.

An effort will be made to induce this Congress to suppress the cirgarettee trade by imposing a tax of $10.00 per thousand on all imported and domestic cigarettes.

The Senate Agricultural committee will report on Monday a resolution favoring the appointment of a committee to investigate the agricultural condition of the country.

Hon. M. Bunn of N. C., proposes to apply the patent system, which has resulted in the stimulation of invention, to the domain of agriculture, with the hope of bringing about equally beneficent effects. A bill introduced by him Friday provides that any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful plant, fruit, or flower may patent the invention or discovery upon appliance with the present patent law requirements, with the exception that the appliant shall be made to the Secretary of Agriculture instead of to the Commissioners of Patents.

Senator Turpie has made a strong argument in favor of such a change in the Constitution of the United States as would permit of a vote of the people for United States Senators. In making this change one step further should be taken and the President and Vice-President be made elective by direct vote.

Our electoral system sometimes gives us a President whom a majority of the people do not approve. Such a President now occupies the White House, Mr. Harrison having been defeated on the popular vote by over 100,000.

The employes of this Government number 247,291. Truly an army of office-holders.

The exports of breadstuffs for January amounted to $3,146,281 against $9,718,586 in January 1891. Cotton exposts of January 1892, amounted ta $28,732,225 as compared with $85,038,339 for January last year.

Mr. Blaine says there is no truth in the report that he would retire from the Cabinet.

The House Committee on banking and Currency has favorably reported a bill intended to prevent repetitions of the National bank scandals which have become so common. It prohibits national banks making loans to officers or employes except by authority of a majority vote of the board of directors and directs that all such loans shall be reported to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. Stout, of Michigan, to day introduced a resolution calling upon the committee on inter-State commerce to investigate the recent consolidation of four great trunk line railways in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania and to report by bill or otherwise, The resolution states that the Reading, Lehigh Valley, the Jersey Central, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroads operating lines in different States and representing a nominal capital of $600,000,000, the plant of which conld be duplicated at one half the sum.

The Democratic members of the House Committee on Ways and Means held another conference and have practically agreed upon a bill to be presented to the full Committee, reducing the duties levied by the McKinley bill upon waol and manufacturers of wool. The proposed measure reduces to 35 per cent. an valorem the duty on all woolen and wotsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, morsted, the hair of the camel, goat or other animal.

The Senate committee on Commerce yesterday agreed to make a favorable report on Senator Gibson's bill looking to the improvement of the Mississippi river.

PERSONALS.

The North Carolina delegation in Congress are all in their seats, and vigorously at work. Branch of the First and Williams of the Fifth district have both been indisposed, but are quite well again and show no sign of their recent illness. Hon. John S. Henderson, chairman of the committee on Postoffice and Post-Roads, is regarded as probably the strongest member of the delegation. Cowles and Bunn, of the Fourth district, chairman of the committee on Claims, are pronounced vigilant and indefatigable workers.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Times says: "Virginia and North Carolina members are busily employed in distributing seeds from the Agricultural Department among their constituents. It is understood that the gallant Mr. Grany, the "ladies' man" of the North Carolina delegation, addressed his entire quota of seed to the ladies of his district."

WHY ARE THESE THINGS?

If You Can't Answer the Question, Why Not?

The person who can't think is an idiot.

The person who won't think is a fool.

The person who fears to think is a coward.

The person who dares to talk about evils and suggests remedies is a patriot.

* * *

In the United States seventy persons are worth $700,000,000—and less than fifty of these can control the currency and commerce of the country on a day's notice. One hundred are worth $300,000,000 and 24,000 own over one-half of the total wealth. The census shows that the railroads of the country own 128,000,000 acres of land, and foreign and domestic syndicates 84,000,000 making a total of 212,000,000.

* * *

In New York city 10,000 of the 2,000,000 inhabitants own nearly the whole city, and only 13,000 own any real estate.

In Chicago—population 1,200,000 less than three and one-half per cent own all the real estate.

* * *

There are 12,000,000 workmen in this country adding to its wealth at the rate of $7 per day, but they get less than $1 each. Who gets the other $6?—Porcupine.

* * *

The farmer is a pretty little thing when he stays at home and votes as he is directed, but he becomes a monstrosity when he accepts an office himself.—Nelson (Neb.) Herald.

* * * * * *

A producer produces wealth. A financier gathers wealth—Rensaler (Ind) Pilot.

LET THE PEOPLE COME TOGETHER.

They Can Win Without New York and New England.

The assertion is often made that the country is so near equally divided between the two political parties upon sectional prejudice that New York holds the key to the situation and wields a balance of power in the interest of plutocracy. In order to show how much foundation in fact there is for this statement the following table is presented. The vote of the State of Michigan is divided because under the new law in that State it will probable be so cast. The practically certain presidential vote in the States is:

Republican,		Democratic.	
California,	9	Alabama,	11
Colorado,	4	Arkansas,	8
Illinois,	24	Connecticut,	6
Kansas,	10	Delaware,	3
Maine,	6	Florida,	4
Michigan,	13	Georgia,	13
Minnesota,	9	Kentucky,	13
Nebraska,	8	Louisiana,	8
Nevada,	3	Michigan,	6
Ohio,	23	Maryland,	8
Oregon,	4	Mississippi,	9
Pennsylvnia,	23	Missouri,	17
Rhode Island,	4	New Jersey,	10
Vermont,	4	North Carolina,	11
Wisconsin,	12	South Carolina,	9
Idaho,	3	Tennessee,	12
Montana,	3	Texas,	15
North Dakota,	3	Virginia,	12
South Dakota,	4	West Virginia,	6
Washington,	4		
Wyoming,	3	Total,	181
Total,	181		

The doubtful States are: New York, 36; Massachusetts, 15; New Hampshire, 4; Indiana, 15, and Iowa, 13, making 83 doubtful votes to decide the tie. It will be seen by this that all the bosses have to do in order to place the key in the hands of Tammany is to make a trade on Indiana and Iowa, so that one shall go Republican and the other Democratic, just exactly as they did last fall between New York and Ohio, when the Democrats in Ohio threw off on Campbell and the Republicans in New York threw off on Fassett. With Indiana and Iowa in opposite lines, New York is Supreme. In fact unless the three States of Massachusetts, Indiana and Iowa all go solid for one party, New York rules the nation. The remedy is that the West and South, as a purely agricultural district should stand together. Two hundred and twenty three votes is a majority, and it may and should naturally be had in the following States:

Alabama,	11	Nebraska,	8
Arkansas,	8	Nevada,	3
California,	9	North Carolina,	11
Colorado,	4	Ohio,	23
Florida,	4	Oregon,	4
Georgia,	13	South Carolina,	9
Illinois,	24	Tennessee,	12
Kansas,	10	Texas,	15
Kentucky,	13	Virginia,	12
Louisiana,	8	West Virginia,	6
Michigan,	14	Wisconsin,	12
Mississippi,	9	Idaho,	3
Missouri,	17	Montana,	3
Minnesota,	9	North Dakota,	3
Washington,	4	South Dakota,	4
Wyoming,	3	Maryland,	8
Indiana,	15		
Iowa,	13	Total,	324

These States would give a majority of 103, and if they could be induced to act together could control the election, even if they lost California, Colorado, Washington, Wyoming, Indiana, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and still have a majority of 22.—National Economist.

FOR THE BLOOD,
Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Biliousness, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

THE LESSON OF PAIN.

REV. THOMAS DIXON ON THE FALLACIES OF INGERSOLLISM.

A Prelude on the English Critics of America's Course with Chili—The Russian Famine—Character the Result of Struggle; Joy Is Evolved from Sorrow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Many have been turned away from Association hall of late unable to obtain seats at the Sunday services. The interest continues to grow in the series on "The Mistakes of Colonel Ingersoll." Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., preceded the sermon this morning by the following remarks on some of our recent English critics:

We have recently been treated to some extraordinary examples of English prejudice in the treatment of America and American institutions by a certain class of alleged thinkers in England.

The chief characteristics of these criticisms have been falsehood, malignity and stupidity. We have asked in amazement how England could produce such a prolific crop of fools in one season. How on earth some men who have eyes and ears and have passed the period of mental infancy could so delude themselves has been to us a profound mystery. There is only one explanation possible. It is that the dominant classes of England, who are largely in the public eye at this time, are beginning to feel a resistless reflex influence of democratic ideas from America that threatens to destroy some traditional absurdities of the English system. Men of this stripe are so blinded by their fears and hatred of American ideas that they fall into hysterical lying about everything in America. The destiny of the English speaking race is a common one. The day is swiftly coming when this race will be one in spirit and in institutions, in spite of the international liars on both sides of the Atlantic. They had as well take due notice of this fact now.

AN ENGLISH FREAK.

One of these recent critics signs the name of Edward Wakefield to a mass of stupidity in The Contemporary Review, which bears the lurid title, "The Brand of Cain in the Great Republic." He declares that the American takes to blood as a duck to water; that any man holds himself in readiness to shoot another from whom he thinks himself in danger of a blow, or with whom he has even had high words. He gravely illustrates his statements by relating that while traveling in the south he left the car at a station to get lunch and asked two passengers to keep his seat for him. Hear him:

"When I returned to the car I found a tall, gaunt man, in a broad slouch hat, apparently about to take my seat, but yet not actually taking it. A glance at my acquaintances opposite showed me why he hesitated. Each of them was holding a cup of coffee to his mouth with his left hand, while his right grasped a revolver covering the intruder. Time being short, they were drinking their coffee while they 'kept the British'er's seat.' The tall stranger politely retired on my appearing. The others put their revolvers in their hip pockets without any remark, and we resumed our journey."

A better title to this article would have been, "A Brand New Idiot from the British Museum."

In The Fortnightly Review for January, one William Roberts, gravely informs the world that mob law in America dominates even without a mild remonstrance. The animus of this fellow's stupid malignity is easily seen in the following sentence: "To my English readers I would say, pause a little, and make sure that these American institutions you now so ardently admire are really worthy of your admiration. Believe me, it is not a bad thing to live in a country where the law is administered without fear or favor, where judges are men of honor and without reproach, and their decisions upright. Whereas in America it is popularly said and largely believed, that every judge has his price."

Could stupidity and malignity reach absurder heights? Whatever may be said of the police magistracy before whom passes the slum population of the cities, I have yet to see the citizen of this republic who does not believe in the honor and integrity of the men who administer the real judicial functions of the state.

INTERNATIONAL LYING.

In the recent controversy with Chili a certain class of people in England have filled the press with the most brutal and contemptible comments upon American nationality. No epithet has seemed too vile for them to hurl; no falsehood too absurd for utterance. Their whole treatment of the subject has been from the beginning to the end a succession of bold lies and vile insinuations. There is no longer any doubt that the ruling classes, whose authority rests on traditions and abuses, have sniffed the breezes from the coming battlefield of the age, when classes will go down before the triumphant charge of the manhood of the masses! Well, let them look to it. In the meantime we might calmly ask the English mossback what is the use to lie about it?

ENGLISH DUDES.

It is a good season to remember that American manhood means something. It is a good time to remind society of this fact again. The effort of society swells to ape the decaying so called aristocracy of Europe should be met with the emphatic contempt of every man who claims an ounce of American manhood. The so called leaders of American society, who roll in the dirt before a title stuck to some attenuated specimen of the missing link masquerading as a man, merit the contempt they receive from the object of their worship, and the scorn of a free manhood and womanhood.

The American girl who marries a foreign snob is a fool of such unfathomable stupidity as to deserve little pity when she is kicked and abused by the brute she calls "My lord." The mother who sells her own virgin daughter to the licentious embraces of a titled debauchee is meaner than the procuress who sells for money the virtue of another woman's child. A spade is a spade. A diseased debauchee is still a diseased debauchee, though he does wear a checked suit, an idiotic expression, a single barreled eyeglass and a pauper title.

It is good time just now for our society to recall these facts.

It is a good time just now for the American citizen to gird up his loins and recall the meaning of his mission on the earth. Let him remember that he is the pioneer and the leader of the vanguard of the triumphant world democracy that is sweeping on to an age triumph! The destiny of the manhood of nations and of races is bound up in yours. You are a king of the royal blood of humanity. Live your life!

COLONEL INGERSOLL'S TROUBLE.

God made man in his own image. And God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good.—Genesis i, 27, 31.

In Colonel Ingersoll's recent address before the Unitarian club, he gave utterance to at least one serious thought. It is not original. For that reason it is all the more worthy of serious consideration. For a moment the colonel leaves the realms of rhetoric and nonsense and here talks sense. We have hitherto been considering mere rhetoric and fancy. We were forced to do this, because the most of what the colonel says consists of this staple. When he utters a serious thought it is worthy of serious attention. In this address he says: "But here is my trouble. I find this world made on a very cruel plan. Life feeds on life. Justice does not always triumph. Innocence is not a perfect shield. I do not understand it—a God that has life feed on life; every joy in the world born of some agony! I do not understand why in this world, over the Niagara of cruelty, should run this flood of blood. If there be a God, he understood this. He knew when he withheld his rains from Russia that the famine would come. He saw the dead mothers, he saw the empty breasts of love and he saw the helpless babes. There is my trouble."

THE OLD, OLD QUESTION.

It is the same old trouble that has presented itself to every human heart since man began to think. Round about this awful problem of pain and suffering man has walked with eager, agonizing questioning through all the years of the past. I do not profess to have solved all the mysteries connected with this great problem. It is a problem as old as the race is old, as profound as is the mystery of man. I confess that when I look upon the havoc wrought by suffering and pain in the world, there are many things that puzzle the heart. When I see the husband stricken on whose shoulders rested the sole responsibility of the home, and starvation stalk through the open door, I confess there are elements of tragedy the depth of whose meaning I cannot fathom.

When I see young manhood stricken in the pride and glory and strength of life's fullest hour, I cannot fully understand. As he stood beside such a grave, Jesus wept. As he looked down the ages he saw this ever present shadow. He saw that sorrow is sorrow, that tears must flow. While I acknowledge the mystery which surrounds much of pain, I do say emphatically without fear of contradiction that the only light that has ever broken in upon this dark problem has been the light that has streamed through the rift in the clouds that hung over Calvary. The only salvation yet given to the human soul in these extreme hours of darkness has been the light, and the hope, and the knowledge in Christ. If all I knew of human life and human hope were limited to the barren philosophy on which the colonel builds his objections and doubts and fears, I would confess that the good of life were a question of doubting. I would feel that the world was in the last analysis a failure.

I have no disposition to avoid this issue. It is one that any honest mind must confront. Let us fairly meet it. The question is, Could God have made a better world?

In spite of many dark mysteries, it seems to me that this world is the highest possible product of Infinite Wisdom and Infinite Love.

First—Because the climax of the creative process is man—man the wonderful. If God be infinitely good, he is necessarily under obligations to make the highest possible creation. Anything short of the highest possible effort of Infinite Wisdom and Love would be to contradict his nature. What is the highest possible creation at the hands of such a Being? We say at once that if he be infinitely wise and infinitely good, the highest possible creation is for him to reproduce himself. This is precisely what he did.

God made man in his own image. The ages through which the creative process stretched all pointed forward toward this supreme end of the process. Man was the magnificent product of these countless ages. Man with his capacities and powers that reach up into the infinite and the eternal. Man with the power to survey the whole process by which he was created. As we look upon man and regard his magnificent attainments, his capacities and powers we say that such a creature is a worthy product of the groaning and travail of the creative centuries. Now God has revealed himself to man through man. All we know of God we have learned through his image. The more we know of man the more we see the divine.

A SELF MADE WORLD.

Second—Having made the highest possible creature as king and ruler of the material universe, Infinite Wisdom and Love should of necessity make the highest possible world in which this creature shall move and grow into the perfect likeness of his Creator. What is the highest possible world in which such a being can move? We say at once, a free moral world. Any other world would be a world of mechanics. We will readily agree that the world of morals is higher than the world of mechanics. A free moral world is precisely the world God made as the arena in which this creature, his image, should grow. The material universe itself is a free world. It is a self made world. It was created by the free play of divine law upon matter. All law is divine law. Law is itself an attribute of God.

The supreme decree under which the material universe has been evolved and made what it is was the law of the survival of the fittest. Under the full operation of this law we have produced a self made world. The highest creation is that which is thus made to create itself. It partakes then of character. The only man that is a real man is the self made man. The only man who has character is such a man. This is the highest development of manhood. So the highest development of the material universe would be a self made world. Such is the world in which we live.

DEATH A GAIN.

If we say that such a world could have

[Continued on Second Page.]

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

SINCE LAST THURSDAY, CAREFULLY ASSORTED AND CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

State.

Durham is to have an ice factory.

During January there were only 14 deaths in Raleigh.

The discovery of gold is reported from Nash county.

Evangelist Fife will, on March 1, begin a meeting at Wilson.

Ex-Governor A. M. Scales died at his residence in Greensboro Tuesday night, after a long illness.

J. R. Noland, general manager of the Seacoast railroad, has tendered his resignation, to take effect March 1st.

The Neuse Lumber Mills of Goldsboro were totally destroyed by fire last Friday. Mr. I. S. D. Sauls, the proprietor, has since made an assignment.

Governor Holt has appointed Geo. A. Shuford, Esq., Superior Court Judge for the Twelfth Judicial District, to succeed Judge James H. Mearimon, resigned.

A Lumberton special reports that a young man tore out a mule's tongue. The animal had become contrary and while the man was exasperated he grabbed the mule's tongue, which protruded, and tore it out.

A curious story is told by the Kinston Free Press of a man in Lenoir county who can write but can't spell. His wife can spell but can't read nor write. Together they can write a letter, which is legible, but which neither can read—he writing down the words as she spells them.

One Peter Cobb was taken to the penitentiary to serve a sentence of 16 years, having been convicted of committing several burglaries along the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. In his possession was found a lot of jewelry taken from the store of Geo. L. Parker, at Rocky Mount and a lot of dry goods stolen from Ed Grady's store at Mount Olive.

The Republican State Executive Committee met at Raleigh. There was much discussion as to whether the convention could nominate candidates for the State officers, or elect delegates to the National Convention, It was, by a large majority, decided that it should only elect delegates, and that the nominating convention should be held later. April 14th is the date and Raleigh the place.

National.

Two negroes were lynched in Alabama a few days ago for robbing and burning a store.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives passed a bill prohibiting the use of free passes by legislators.

The committee of fifty appointed by the anti-premature convention meeting at Cooper Union has opened headquarters and many men from other sections of the State are co-operating with them in their opposition to the convention of the 22nd inst.

Foreign.

The reported revolt of troops at Montevidio is contradicted.

Ferdinand, Count Blucher, a great-grandson of the famous General, died in New York in destitute circumstances

A cablegram from Berlin says the Empress Augusta Victoria is still quite ill and several court festivities have been abandoned.

FOR DISTILLERS.

The National House Amends the Internal Revenue Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A bill that will interest the people throughout the distilling section of the South was reported favorably to the House to-day by Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, from the Judiciary Committee. It is substantially the bill introduced by Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, to amend the internal revenue laws.

Section 1 abolishes what are known as minimum punishment as is intended to discourage frivolous prosecutions.

Section 2 provides that no warrants in internal revenue cases can be issued upon an affidavit making charges "upon information and belief," unless made by certain officials, and also makes more stronger the law relating to fees of court officers with the view of removing some of the temptations to make cases for fees to be derived therefrom.

Section 3 requires warrants to be made returnable to the nearest Federal Commissioners or other officials.

Section 4 gives to the Attorney General a veto upon the appointment of United States Commissioners and the power of summary removal of Commissioners.

Section 5 empowers the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to discontinue or compromise civil and criminal cases.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."
Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leave the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S Ointment.