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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By MARION BUTLER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

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THE CAUCASIAN, Clinton; Progressive Farmer, Raleigh; Rural Home, Wilson; Farmer's Advocate, Yanceyville; Salisbury Watchman, Salisbury; Alliance Sentinel, Goldsboro; Hickory Mercury, Hickory; The Rattler, Whitaker's; 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 interest.

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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.

Should Dr. Parkhurst again undertake to witness the cancan decollete it might be advisable for him to select, as his companions, gentlemen who were not fond of beer and who could withstand the allurements of that dance and the seductive game of leap-frog.

The Farmers Advocate of Tarboro, has completed its second volume.

Fearlessly, earnestly and faithfully it has devoted its ability in advancing those principles which will give relief to the masses. This cause it has espoused with diligence and ability, and we predict a still more brilliant and servisable career to brothers Lloyd and Jones.

A New York correspondent, who furnishes many large papers with letters each week, says:

"Taking the vote on the Silver question as a whole, therefore, it is to be regarded as the most important gain towards confidence that has befallen Wall Street for a long period."

The above needs no comment, for it seems that the above agent of plutocracy accidently told the truth. But further on the same correspondent says:

"In truth, the masses are prosperous, being well paid and having cheap living. This being so, business must be accepted as sound in spite of the complaints of small profits by them. It is quite certain that no legitimate cause for a serious decline in railroad stocks can be found, particularly while earnings continue so satisfactory."

The first statement is so absurd that it can come only from one who is grossly ignorant, or maliciously lies. But this statement does not surprise us, for President Harrison has been guilty of saying the same thing officially. The latter state is evidently true, or rather only half the truth. Yes, under present conditions, profits to corporations generally are very satisfactory.

WHICH PARTY?

The following is the money plank of a platform adopted last week in a certain State:

"We believe in and we declare for honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and for a currency convertible into such coinage without loss."

You can't fail to know that it was a Northern or New England State, but we offer a premium of a year's subscription to the man who can tell which party gave forth the meaningless utterance.

TARIFF PLANKS AND TARIFF DEMANDS.

The following is a tariff plank adopted by the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention:

"We reaffirm the doctrine that no more money shall be collected than is necessary for an economical administration of the Government; that the Government shall receive all the taxes the people pay; that taxes should bear as evenly as possible upon all the people."

The following is the demand for tariff reform made by the Alliance and other farmer and labor organizations at St. Louis:

"We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all National and State revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered."

And yet there are some who claim that the Alliance has abandoned tariff reform. How blind is prejudice!

THE LITTLENESS OF A BIG CORPORATION.

We learn that correspondence was going on for making rates for the delegates from North Carolina to St. Louis. The Central Traffic Association offered a one fare rate and the Southern Traffic Association one and a third fare rate. The latter Association includes North Crrolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and the rates were made by their Commissioner, Mr, Carpenter. After the rates were published and the delegates had decided on their route and all arrangements made, in fact, just a day or two before the delegates were to start, the management of the R. & D. railroad system in this State withdrew the rates and charged full fare. The rates were not withdrawn in any other State. What the motive was cannot be stated with absolute certainty, but the public can easily draw its own inference. At any rate it was littleness that a big corporation cannot afford.

WHO IS A DEMOCRAT?

Great Disagreement About the Proper Definition.

Mr. Ashe, whose paper has been endorsed as the organ of the party, tries his hand on the simple but yet troublesome question, as follows:

"Whoever is the nominee chosen in regular course has the right to expect the honorable support of every man who attends the primaries. We say 'in regular course,' for if the convention, State or National, were to depart widely from custom, precedent and the methods which have been so regularly observed as to have become engrafted into the constitution of the party one is not bound. If, for instance, a wide departure is made in the principles, and unconstitutional measures are laid down as a part of the platform, even though one attended the primaries, he would be excused from accepting and endorsing the platform. No man can be constrained to violate the Constitution of his country. But generally any one who goes into the primaries of his party is bound by its action."

Mr. Daniels, whose paper (while he owned it) was also endorsed as the organ of the party, replying to the above, in a two column article in the Wilson Advance, says:

"I was greatly surprised a few days ago to read the above in the editorial column of the News and Observer. I have no disposition to criticise the position of that or any other Democratic paper, but I feel it a duty to give the reasons why I believe sound Democrats cannot accept this construction of the duty of a Democrat."

Mr. Daniels goes on to define Democracy as he understands it. His article is very well written, and we regret not being able to reproduce it. He very pertinently asks Mr. Ashe who is to be the judge of what is regular course and what is not.

LETS REASON TOGETHER AND NOT BE FOOLISH.

Come let us reason together. More than a million of free-born American citizens have requested Congress to consider certain propositions in their behalf. They speak for five millions more. Our big statesmen don't stoop to consider them at all. Sixteen agents of the associated banks came to Washington to put the exception clause on the greenback. It was considered. It was done. Five men applied to Congress in behalf of the Pacific railroad grab of 150 millions of dollars. It was considered. It was granted. One man, Ernest Seyd, came from London with $500,000 to get silver demoneytized. It was considered. It was granted. A few men had concocted to have the national banking system established. It was considered. It was done. Four or five men want to borrow one hundred million for the Nicaragua Canal. Harrison recommends Congress to consider it.

Look upon that scene; now cast a lingering gaze upon this and tell me what you think. The interest of seven millions of common people ask Congress to consider several distinct propositions and this Congress turns a deaf year. Both parties turn a deaf year. What do you think of that, in the face of their ready willingness to help on these various robberies? When one of these human beings comes home and asks you to return him, ask him if he has joined in this conspiracy against the Republic and the people, and think twice and don't be foolish, Mr. Bowser.—W. R. Lindsay in Progressive Farmer.

AVERGE RESPECTABIDITY.

Ward McAllister's estimate of the annual living expenses of the family of average respectability, consisting of husband, wife and three children, amounts to $183,935.

He itemizes as follows: Rent of city house (7 per cent upon its value), $49,000; rent of country house $14,000; yearly expense of country house $6,000; indoor servant's wages, $8,016; household expenses, exclusive of servants' wages, $18,964; his wife's dressing, $10,000; his own wardrobe, $2,000; children's clothing and pocket money, $4,500; three children's schooling, $4,600; entertaining by giving a ball and dances 7,000; entertaining at dinner, $9,00; opera box, $4,500; theater and supper parties after theater, $1,200; papers and magazines, $100; jeweler's running account, $1,000; stationery, $300; wedding presents and holiday gifts, $1,500; pew in church, $300: club dues, $425: physician's bill, $800; dentist's bill, $300; transprtation of household to country and return, $250; traveling in Europe three months during the spring $9,000; cost of stables, $17,100.

Comments are useless.

HIGH TARIFF IS A FICTION.

The Republican campaign managers in Washington are credited with circulating a "tariff novel" as part of a campaign of education. The people, however, have finished their education in that branch of instruction. They know the tariff better than a book. It was appropriate, though, that a work of fiction should have been the chosen means of propagandism.—Exchange.

Scrofula is an impurity of the blood which ,reduces unsightly lumps or swelling, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, causes painful running sores on the arms, legs or feet, which develops ulcers in the eyes, or nose, often causing blindness and deafness. Take P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Patassium) It has proved itself thetmost remarkable of all blood purifiers.

News from Washington.

NOTES AND ITEMS FROM CONGRESS AND WHAT IT IS DOING.

Some Bills Introduced--Personal Mention.

The prediction is made that several more presidential booms will rise and fall before the assembling of the Democratic National Convention. Among conservative democratic leaders there seems to be a growing feeling in favor of uninstructed delegations.

* * *

It is understood that the House committee's investigation of the World's Fair expenditures has disclosed some discrepancies in the accounts, though not very serious ones.

* * *

Senato. Hill has made his appearance in the Senate chamber. Mr. Stewart offered resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information connected with the purchase and coinage of silver. Mr. Hoar, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to establish a Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The House was occupied with the District of Columbia bill.

* * *

The resolution of the Senate declaring the office of Executive Clerk held by Mr. James R. Young vacant caused a great deal of sharp criticism on the action of the Senate. Mr. Young demanded an investigation. This was the culmination of the long discussion in the Senate on the mysteries of the executive session and the methods by which newspaper reports were obtained.

* * *

On Wednesday Senator Chandler spoke in the Senate against the election of Senators by the people.

* * *

The deficiency for the year 1890-91 in the expenses of the postal service is reported to Congress as $10,000.

* * *

It looks as if Chicago had gone back on itself and its pledges when the government is asked for appropriations after it was stated that its own enterprise would conduct the World's Fair.

* * *

Henry George's book, "Protection or Free Trade," was put in the Record in five sections as embodied in the speeches of five Congressmen.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

In Operation in France--Official Letter Written by our Consul in France.

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, Oct. 13, '91

Mr. H. L. LOUCKS:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of enquiry, will say the Bank of France has almost since its establishment, early in the present century, loaned money on nonperishable products, such as wheat, corn, wine, spirits, metals, etc., provided such securities were deposited in reliable warehouses, or warehouses designated by the directors of the Bank of France. Receipts were of course taken for the same, and these become negotiable just as are warehouse receipts in America. The amounts loaned upon products of this description was usually equal to about two-thirds of its appraised value and the rate of interest charged for the loan was 2 per cent. The same rate is applicable at the present time.

HORACE G. KNOWLES, Consul.

CAMPAIGN OFFER!

The Campaign will be unusually interesting this year. Every one must and will read about it. THE CAUCASIAN will tell you all about it from now till the election for FIFTY CENTS. Can we take down your name for a Campaign Subscriber?

REFORM DOTS.

The political parasites who have been getting a living by trying to prove that black is white and white is black, are beginning to learn that the people are not all color blind.

* * *

If you are anxious to save a man's soul you had better first see that his body is well cared for.

* * *

A system that allows capital and cunning to combine and wreck honest men's chances to earn a comfortable living for themselves and families must go. Cast your votes for homes and happiness for all the people.—Chicago Herald.

What Ails You?

If you have sudden darting pains in the joints or muscles, and it recurs every time you get cold, and appears in new places without leaving any of the old ones, the best thing to do is to send five dollars to the Drummond Medicine Co., 48,50 Maiden Lane, New York, for a bottle of Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism. It will cure you. Be wise in time, and do not be fooled with anything else. If you have got the above symptoms you have got the Rheumatism, and if the druggist tells you the truth he will say Dr. Drummond's Remedy is the only known cure.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

Miss Howard's Work Among the Indians.

Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Joseph Howard, Jr., of New York, is in Washington in the interests of her Indian Children's home, near Chamberlain, S. D. Miss Howard went out to Dakota five years ago, and with money earned by herself, together with that donated by her family and friends, built the school she now occupies, having become interested in the work through her connection with the Hampton (Va.) school. Miss Howard said:

"Schools are the one thing necessary for the Indians. In my school I have twenty-two children, for whom the government allows an appropriation of $2,000 a year. The children are of the Sioux tribe. They are very apt, advance rapidly in the work and are quite capable. When my school opened this year I had to turn away a large number for lack of room. I am working for a regular training school that will accommodate all who come. There are sixty at Crow Creek reservation and 100 at Brule who ought to be provided with school facilities.

"The Indians work like white people when you give them an object. At my school I have one teacher, a matron, two servants and Indian helpers, both about the house and on the farm. Do I run a farm? Most assuredly, and a good one, too, on which we raised enough last year to keep us until spring."—Washington Letter.

The Mother's Responsibility.

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' National Alliance the question of education was discussed by a number of prominent ladies, and there was a singular unanimity in their expressions in regard to the early training of children. If it be true, as has been so emphatically reiterated, that the character of a child can be unalterably fixed for life by the education and influences of the first seven years of his life, then the startling fact that mothers are largely responsible for the sin and crime and wrong that blacken the history of the world should be made unmistakably clear and plain.

It indicates also that it would be easier to purify the stream at the fountain than to tax the energies of the just and virtuous to provide protection against the ocean of evil that threatens destruction. Wisdom would say strike at the root, not at the leaves. Spend money and time and influence and sympathy to make mothers instead of providing the costly machinery of courts and prisons and asylums, to mitigate the evil while the source is untouched. Let the responsibility be placed where it justly belongs.—Chicago Woman's News.

Didn't Understand the Business.

The railway official called the young man into his office and asked sharply:

"Did you draw this map?"

"Yes, sir," replied the young man.

"And you call yourself an expert in your line!" said the official, with ineffable disgust.

"Why, sir, I have devoted years to the study of it, and I was particularly careful with that map. Everything was measured off, even to hundredths of an inch. I wouldn't have thought that a geographical society could have found a flaw in it."

"You wouldn't!" exclaimed the official. "Why, you don't know the first principles of the business. Look here!" He laid the map down on the desk. "Here is Podunk and here is Jonesboro. They are the terminal points." He took a rule and a pencil and drew a straight line from one point to the other.

"Now put the other cities on that line," he said.

"But, sir, the inaccuracies"——

"No 'buts' about it. This is our railroad map. Let the other roads do the zigzag, rail fence act. That's the science of this business."—Chicago Tribune.

Crowded.

Algy—Do you think, my love, that your father will consent to our marriage?

Angely—Of course papa will be very sorry to lose me, darling.

Algy—But I will say to him that, instead of losing a daughter, he will gain a son.

Angely—I wouldn't do that, love, if you really want me. Papa has three such sons living at home now, and he's a little bit touchy on that point.—Tit-Bits.

One Advantage of the Weather.

He had his coat buttoned up around his neck and was shivering as he stopped a friend on the street to remark:

"Awful weather!"

"It isn't of the best," returned the friend.

"Either cold or wet every day," went on the shivering mortal. "By George! I wish summer would come again."

"Well, I don't know that I quite wish that," said the friend doubtfully.

"Oh, I can stand heat better than cold."

"So can I."

"And I'd rather take chances with sun stroke than grip."

"For that matter, so would I."

The shivering mortal shivered some more and then asked:

"Well, what makes you stand up for this weather, then?"

"Why, in summer I have to keep the windows open."

"Of course."

"And every one else does the same."

"Naturally. What of it?"

"There are seven babies in the neighborhood that cry at intervals all night. The weather is bad, but it keeps the windows down and I'm not kicking so hard as I might."—Chicago Tribune.

Used to It.

In the city of H—— lived a family who had one of those domestics of the familiar heavy hand. A few years ago the town experienced a slight shock of earthquake. Pictures were thrown down, crockery and furniture rattled about. In the midst of the tumult the mistress went to the head of the basement stairs and called out in a would be patient tone, "Mary Ann, what are you doing now?"—Harper's Bazar.

POLICE CORRUPTION.

REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR. ARRGAINS THE MINIONS OF THE LAW.

The Findings of the New York Grand Jury Furnishes a Pun-Text for a Discourse on Municipal Corruption. What is the Bible?

NEW YORK, April 17.—Before the regular sermon in Association hall this morning, Mr. Dixon reviewed the subject of the corruption of the police forces of our great cities. He said:

The recent terrific indictment of the whole police force of the city of New York by the grand jury is an event in the history of modern municipal government. It is to be hoped that it will mark the beginning of a new era in civic life of America.

Mr. Henry M. Tabor, foreman of this remarkable grand jury, said in an interview after its sessions that from evidence presented the jury was thoroughly convinced that "there is at least $7,000,000 collected annually from the keepers of gambling dens, saloons, concert halls and houses of ill repute, and distributed among the members of the police department. I say at least $7,000,000, for calculation shows that the amount is probably nearer $10,000,000."

He declares that this accusation involves the integrity of the entire police force, from the superintendent down to the patrolman.

This is a grave charge. It cannot be laughed down by the men accused. It cannot be answered by the assertion that the March grand jury was an aggregation of lunatics. In fact, while exclamation points may be inevitable, they are not satisfactory just now to the inquiring public.

There is in this official document much of startling suggestion to every great city in America.

Is the police power of the state in our centers of life thus honeycombed with rottenness? If so, the future life of your civilization is threatened. And no man who loves his neighbor and his country can afford to be indifferent to such a situation.

THE TEMPTED POLICEMAN.

How to keep a pure police force is certainly a serious problem.

And the Christian public is somewhat to blame for this fact. The temptations in the way of a policeman to do wrong are well nigh resistless to the ordinary man.

In the first place they are cut off from the association and sympathy of the good. They get few sympathetic hand grasps from their neighbors. They cannot go to church often. As a class of men they are utterly neglected by those who seek to help and save their fellowmen. There are no friendly inns built for their comfort, though they live a life of danger and exposure. We try to save the wretch in the ditch, but have no sympathy or help for the heart of the bluecoat who tramps his beat and sees sin and crime and misery until his eyes and ears and very heart at last become saturated with it. Familiarity with vice makes it well nigh inevitable that the officer himself will at last succumb to some form of it. The saloon is is always open: and here the policeman finds his friends and finds fellowship. The way downward is made easy for him. The way of virtue and honesty and Christian manhood is well nigh impossible.

In my soul of souls I sympathize with these men. I thank God I am not called to tramp a policeman's beat and touch crime and vice and sin and temptation at every corner. We need not be surprised if now and then a policeman is guilty of brutality and of assault upon innocence. Such things are inevitable in the very nature of such a situation. But when the whole force and the whole system is honeycombed with a scheme of wholesale blackmail and bribery the time has come for action by the whole community.

WITNESSES AFRAID.

The foreman of the grand jury further declares that witnesses are afraid to tell the truth. They fear for their lives if they testify against the police and these chronic criminals. He said that witnesses who could give satisfactory evidence against the keepers of disorderly resorts were deterred from doing so by fear of calling down the vengeance of the parties exposed—a vengeance in the execution of which the police would afford every opportunity and secure absolute protection. How utterly helpless is the public when guarded by such a force!

It was discovered the other day that an ex-police captain—now retired on half pay—was a "sheet writer" in a gambling hell. Retiring from active police duty, he seems naturally to have gravitated to this den of gamblers where business is daily to violate and defy law. What is the remedy for such a condition?

REMEDIES.

First—It seems to me that the Christian community should get closer personally to the police force. We should know them better. Reading rooms and libraries should be established for their benefit while off duty, where they could find decent friendship and companionship. These men need more Christian sympathy and help than any class in the community and they get less. The consequence is that many of them become infidels and skeptics.

Second—The dirty politicians back of the system must be robbed of their power. The policeman preys on the criminal, and the political cutthroat preys on both the policeman and the criminal, and drives them tandem to his triumphal cart.

Third—In the present corrupt condition of things it is necessary, as a revolution is sometimes necessary, to organize law and order societies of such invincible strength that a complete police system can, at least for awhile, be maintained. Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Prevention of Crime and all such organizations should be so strengthened by men and money that the regular force cannot protect when they desire, and cannot therefore carry out their part of any bribery contract. Let us pour our manhood and our money into these societies until a normal condition of order can be attained in a purified police force. Then put a district attorney in office who has clean hands and who hasn't sold out before the election.

WHAT IS THE BIBLE?

Thy word is a lamp unto my feet.—Psalms cxix, 105.

Around the Bible for eighteen hundred years have raged the storms of criticism and of doubt. It has been assaulted with all the power of human genius, with all the subtlety of learning and science, by its enemies who have thought to destroy it. It has been misinterpreted, misapplied and misunderstood by its friends, and yet it lives and sways the world. It has withstood all assaults of the enemy; and more than this, it has been able to survive the interpretations of its friends—for the deadliest foes that have ever handled the Bible have been those who have handled it with loudest protestations of undying loyalty. In discussing the question of the old book, I do not propose to enter into the details of the questions that cluster around modern criticism. I wish rather just at this time to point out the power of the book, that we may know its real worth to man.

What is the Bible? The best definition I ever read of the Bible, written since the developments of science and the achievements of the critics, is this, "The Bible is the literary record of the manifestation of God in human history in a supernatural manner, to the end that man might be saved." This is but a paraphrase of the great thought contained in the text. The Bible was written as a guide to life. "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet." Such has been the revelation of God to man through all the ages. Now if the Word of God is such a light, there are some things it is not.

NOT AN ARSENAL.

First—It is certainly not a systematized scheme of philosophy, either sacred or profane. It is not a systematic theology, over which intellectual gymnasts and hairsplitting dogmatists are to exercise their powers of reasoning and disputing. It is a record of life, the way of life.

Second—If it is such a lamp simply to guide the feet of men, it is not a magazine of weapons with which men are to fight one another. It is not a holy arsenal; it is not a collection of bludgeons, an assortment of chains or a collection of sacred torches with which martyr fires are to be kindled. There are those who have felt that the Bible was God's testimony against mankind, and that we are to preach the Bible in order that God Almighty may have grounds on which to damn the rest of the world.

BIBLE OR PACK OF CARDS?

Third—If it is such a lamp for the feet of man, it is not a charm with which to conjure. The paper and the leather are not sacred. We laugh at our Catholic friends as superstitious when they wear their beads and scapulars, medals and holy trinkets. They believe that there is power in these sacred things to ward off evil spirits and calamities. It is well for the Protestant world to ask if sometimes we have not regarded the Bible as such a charm. I read a description of a Catholic mutual assurance society for the relief and deliverance of poor souls in purgatory. It was organized recently in St. Joseph's Catholic church, West De Pere, Wisconsin. The announcement declared there would be no reserve fund. All contributions would be immediately employed in celebration of masses for the deliverance of souls in purgatory. The circular of announcement of the society has a frontispiece containing a highly realistic picture, representing liberated souls in the act of issuing from purgatorial flames.

We smile at such a faith as superstition, and yet the Protestant world has sometimes regarded the Bible, the very possession of it, as some sort of an insurance coupon for safe conduct through the world beyond. It is a lamp unto the feet of man here. Let us not believe that it is a charm in itself. Its only charm is the truth it teaches.

I heard a preacher once tell in graphic manner how that a young man's life was saved in a battle because he had a Bible in his coat pocket. The bullet struck the Bible and it saved his life. I also heard a gambler say that he had a pack of cards in his pocket and that in battle the bullet struck the cards and his life was saved. I have no doubt that the cards really were a better protection against a bullet than the soft leaves of a Bible. "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet."

GRASSHOPPER SCIENTISTS.

Fourth—It is not a book of science. The books were written by men not one of whom professed omniscience as relating to the facts of physical nature. There are, consequently, grievous disappointments in the Bible to those of speculative curiosity. Upon questions of physical science the Bible is practically silent. It is a guidebook to life—immortal life—here, hereafter. There was a great clatter of so called scientists a few years ago about the failure of the old Book. Much of this noise was made by grasshopper scientists—men who simply owned a dollar microscope, which they bought at the bargain counter of a shoddy store, and with this imperfect lens had examined the four legs of a grasshopper or the hind legs of a fly, and were thrilled with the wonders of science; and because they failed to find in the Bible a description, minute and accurate, of the legs of a grasshopper they were disappointed.

WAS THERE A GETTYSBURG?

We do not reject history because the language of appearance is used in description. Neither can we reject the great moral history of the race because the language of appearance is used when matters scientific are touched. I was on the battlefield of Gettysburg the other day. I bought a book descriptive of the battle. It was written by a man who was present and engaged in it, so he said. I do not know it as a fact, personally, because the battle was fought before I was born. But this man professed to have been there and wrote a description of the event. In the very beginning of his description he declared that the sun rose. I stopped. I say that is a mistake. That is a scientific blunder.

(Continued on Third Page.)

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

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

State.

Beans and potatoes were killed by the heavy frost of Sunday night in many sections near Norfolk.

Bill Murphy, a Cherokee county outlaw, killed five people on Tuesday. Among the killed is a brother of the desperado.

Mrs. Corinna Glenn and her nine year-old son were downed in a fish pond near Durham Monday, while looking after nets.

John Boyd, negro, charged with wrecking the Western N. C. train at Bostian bridge and who escaped form jail was recaptured at Union, S. C.

T. A. Love, mayor of Bakersville, was arrested Monday and cried before an alderman for using profane language on the streets. He was fined $1 and costs.

Mormod elders, who for two weeks were preaching their doctrine in Stanly county, were waited on by a party of mased men Monday night and ordered to leave.

The Governor yesterday offered a reward for Henay Preston Hodges, a murderer from Surry and paid a reward for the arrest of Lray, one of the Rowan cotton thieves.

Three Graville county farmers recently went to New York in response to a "green goods" circular and were fleeced out of three hundred dollars. They returned home with three brick-bats.

There is a sensation in Hyde county over the elopement of a widow named Mason with a worthless married man named Paul. The widow who left five children behind, furnished the horse and buggy for the elopement.

A destructive cyclone, accompanied by hail, swept over parts of Bladen and Columbus counties last Thursday, April 14th. Several dwellings were unroofed and some totally destroyed. The damage is said to be considerable.

At the second district Republican convention held at Littleton, Thursday, H. P. Cheatham, colored, was renominated for Congress by acclamation. The sixth district convention held at Rockingham that day broke up in a row, and put two tickets in the field.

Mr. Walter S. Little, a prominent citizen of Ansonville, N. C., committed suicide last Thursday by shooting himself through the head. The unfortunate gentleman had been suffering from prostration, occasioned by la grippe, and this, it is supposed, was the cause of his dementia.

At the cemetery at Weldon the horrible discovery was made that several graves had been torn to pieces and the slabs scattered about. One or two headstones had been broken, and the grave desecrators left every evidence behind that they were possessed of many demons. The authorities are making efforts to capture them.

National.

Minister Albert G. Porter this morning received a telegram from Secretary of State Blaine instructing him to proceed to Rome.

The Falcon Economist mentions that Hon. C. B. Pendleton, a native of Elizabeth City, and whose father, Mr. A. L. Pendleton, still resides resides there, is named by some of the Florida papers as a candidate for governor of Florida. We rejoice in the success which North Carolina boys win in new homes.

The floods raging in Mississippi are extremely disasterous. The Tombigbie River has overflowed its banks, and all the surrounding country for miles, in the vicinity of Columbus, is submerged. Thousands are without homes and the number of the lost is considerable. A petition for $50,000, to aid the sufferers, has been introduced in Congress. The Government has sent a great many tents for their shelter.

The New York Assembly has passed, by a vote of 70 to 34, the bill giving women the right of suffrage in all State elections, but it is not likely to become a law. For several years past the bill has gone through one branch of the Legislature, only to die in the other. Last year it passed the Senate, but the prospects of it doing so this session are rather slim. Evidently the time has not come for women to go to the polls.—N. Y. Herald.

Foreign.

The youthful Kedive of Egypt, after a slight delay, caused by England's opposition, for diplomatic reasons, to the Turkish firman, was inducted into office last week with great display.

Italy is to resume diplomatic relations with this country, an informal agreement having been reached that the United States will pay $21,000 to the families of the three Italian subjects killed at New Orleans.

Affairs in the East are assuming rather a belligerent aspect. Russia is massing all her troops on the German frontier and has compelled the surrender of the private railroads and steamships to assist in the transportation. Germany, on the other hand, has been carefully watching the Russian manouvous and has inspected the fortifications and defences from balloons.