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THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

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IF YOU WOULD LIKE

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.

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 last great contest between the people and monopoly was in Congress on Wednesday of last week. The friends of the gold-bug and its friends of the people met in a mighty contest over the silver question. The gold-bug won. The people had a majority when the battle commenced, but the enemy captured part of their men.

The Railroad Commissions have been in session at Raleigh for several days. As time rolls by the usefulness, and we might say, indispensableness of the commission becomes more and more apparent. It has secured the listing of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property that has heretofore gone scot free of all taxation whatever, and in various ways has benefited the people, the State and the traveling public. The Commission has shown itself to be a necessity and works no injustice whatever against either corporation or private individual.

The Chairmanship of the National Republican Executive Committee has gone a-begging for some time, and is still beseeching some one to take it. It begins to look as if no body wants the command of the Harrison forces. The President's treatment of Mr. Quay and Mr. Dudley and others of his former hard and unrewarded workers and wire pullers is thought to have something to do with it. Mr. Harrison is either guilty of ingratitude, or his memory is so poor that he seldom remembers those who rolled up their sleeves the highest and waded into the fight the deepest for him, when the time for expressions of suitable thanks comes around.

The New York Sun says: "There are larger and more portentous questions pressing to be disposed of. Let silver slide!" So says the bondholder, so says the gold-bug, so says the banker, so says every machine politician, but not so, says the people. Before the Chicago convention, they said in Congress wait and see what the party does in its platform. Now they say to Congress you cannot afford to do anything for that would interpret the silver plank. As it is, it is a fine straddle that you can interpret North one way and South another. Another New York paper commenting on the silver vote says "let the great business interests of the country rejoice that this mischievous and dangerous measure has been killed for good." Now if the great business interests have made by it, who has lost by it? The people will answer.

In another column will be found a call from Chairman, M. M. Killeit, for a convention of the People's Party for Sampson to nominate a county ticket, etc. We regret to see this, for in our opinion it is a mistake. As we said last week, it will divide our people and we fear put the next Legislature in the hands of the enemies of the people. We trust that the delegates to the State convention will be instructed not to put out a State ticket. There is nothing to be gained by defeating the present ticket. Thousands of reformers took part in nominating that ticket headed by Elias Carr, thousands are satisfied with it and thousands will vote for it. Then to put out another ticket would be suicidal. The editor of this paper has nothing personal at stake. He is simply interested, as every other citizen should be, in what he considers to be for the best interest of his State. THE CAUCASIAN is for the present State ticket and will advocate it and vote for it under any and all circumstances.

Mr. Whitney has declined the chairmanship of the National Democratic Executive Committee. He has this to say in connection with his declination in regard to the want of proper organization of the committee heretofore: "The national committee has never been properly organized on our side. The organization has never been broad enough for the work. One man has always undertaken too much. Senator Gorman in 1884 and Senator Brice in 1888 did each the work of a dozen men. As the day of election approaches the work becomes overwhelming, and necessarily gets neglected. This year it ought to be different. I am ready to take my share, but, unfortunately, I have to work in my own way in order to be of any service. I know my limitations and short-comings better

than anybody else, and I don't propose to have anything done with my consent that I consider to the disadvantage of this campaign." Mr. Whitney is perhaps the best qualified man in the Democratic party for the position he has refused, but whoever fills the important place will be welcome to his advice and assistance which will be of no little value. Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, is now spoken of for the position.

MR. CULBERSON, OF TEXAS,

MAKES A SPEECH ON FREE COINAGE.

Some Sharp and Logical Utterances.

During the consideration of the Free Coinage Bill in the House last week, Judge Culberson, of Texas, one of the ablest members and best lawyers in the present Congress, made the following brief but logical speech, which received deserved immense applause: "Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat oppressed by the interest which this occasion provokes. What means this excitement to-day? Why are we here crowded in such force? We have no tariff debate on hand. This vast crowd has been attracted here to witness a great battle of the common people against the hosts of monopoly. [Cheers and applause.] Do not take away my time by applause. [Laughter.] Disguise it as you may, cover it as you please with the glamour of eloquence, but at last it is a battle between the interests of the plain people and the great classes. [Great applause.] I hurl back to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Reed] the charge that the Democratic party is in favor of debasing the currency of the country. The charge is gratuitous and unfounded. From the organization of the party, now more than one hundred years ago, until the present time it has been the steady advocate and earnest defender of sound currency [applause], and I challenge contradiction of this statement. We do not intend to debate the currency, but I will inform you what we seek to accomplish. Do you remember that in 1873 '74 a Republican Congress, inspired by domestic and foreign bondholders, destroyed silver, and thus enabled the money power here and abroad to rob the taxpayers of the United States of one billion dollars? When silver was struck down the individual obligations of every man in the country, which might have been discharged in coin, were required to be paid in gold, and the immense bonded debt of the United States, held here and abroad, which might have been discharged in currency or coin, had to be paid in gold. You have not forgotten, I suppose, that when this great outrage was perpetrated upon the people of this country silver bullion was worth relatively 3 per cent more in the market than gold bullion. From 1873 to 1878 the representatives of the Democratic party in Congress passed a series of bills which struggled before in any legislative assembly to overthrow this accursed financial despotism which the Republican party had inflicted upon the people. [Loud applause.] In 1878 we accomplished the object. We passed a bill which provided for a free-coinage bill; it went to the Senate and was disagreed to. The Senate forced us to accept a compromise, and under that compromise the Government has coined over four hundred millions of silver dollars. They are for the most part in circulation to-day among the people, either in silver dollars or silver certificates. Are they debased? Have they depreciated? Are they not the equal of gold? And I may say, Mr. Speaker, that but for the Democratic party which would have been struggling along now with about \$800,000,000 in circulation, whereas there are in circulation over \$1,600,000,000. [Loud applause.] We are told that it is a bad thing to coin a silver dollar from bullion worth 67 cents in the open market. If that were true the statement would challenge consideration. Why is silver bullion worth only 67 cents in gold? Because in order to rob the plain people of this country of the just rewards of their toil, for the purpose of exalting gold, and in order to establish an arbitrary measure by which the value of labor and its products is to be determined, friendly legislation. It can not be denied that an unholy warfare was commenced and has been waged for thirteen years upon the money of the people. Can anyone doubt that if silver were restored to its full monetary capacity silver bullion at the present ratio would be equal to that of gold? Lift the oppressive hand of the law from off the money of the people and let it perform its ancient office. [Loud applause.] Mr. Speaker, we can not, of course, undo the wrongs which were inflicted upon the people by the act to strengthen the public credit. We can never restore to them the losses which they sustained by the demoralization of silver. We have no power to compensate them for the unjust exactions which succeeded the conversion of currency into gold bonds; but, speaking in the interest of the people, I solemnly declare that they intend to obtain the right to use the money of the Constitution and to abolish that financial policy which has impoverished them. [Cheers and great applause.] Gentlemen inquire why we want to coin more silver. I answer, not because free coinage would swell the volume of circulation to the point of a flood, as some of the advocates of gold pretend to believe. The capacity of the mines of the earth is not sufficient to alarm anyone who is devoted to the best financial interests of the people. The great and controlling reason for the free coinage of silver is to enable the Government to form a solid metal-money basis sufficiently broad upon which to rear a superstructure of paper currency convertible into coin on demand, and adequate to

WHERE HE STANDS.

EXTRACTS FROM EX-PRESIDENT CARR'S ANNUAL ADDRESSES TO THE STATE ALLIANCE.

How They Interpret the Generalities, Enlarge the Meaning of the Platform Adopted at the Recent State Convention.

In the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN we said that the man nominated and the views held by him meant more always than the wording of the platform he stood on, and that therefore the nomination of Hon. Elias Carr for Governor meant more for the cause of reform than the strongest platform could if the nominee were opposed to "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." We have frequently asked in what way the platform was interpreted and enlarged by the nomination of Mr. Carr. We answer these questions by quoting from his two annual addresses to the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance. From his address delivered at the fourth annual meeting, which convened at Asheville, we make the following extracts: "Perhaps the most important meeting ever held in this country has been the assembling of the farmer and labor organizations in St. Louis in December last (1889) the necessity for which was freshened by that eminent statesman and jurist, the late Judge David Davis, when he said, as long ago as 1866: 'The rapid growth of the corporate power and the malign influence which it exerts by combination on the National and State legislatures is well grounded cause of alarm. A struggle is pending in the near future between the overgrown power, with its vast ramifications all over the Union, and a hard grip on much of the political machinery on the one hand, and the people in an organized condition on the other, for the control of the government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense anxiety.' Never more prophetic words fell from the lips of man! The people, though slow to comprehend, have been convinced, and three millions of people sent their representatives there to form an alliance against this monstrous iniquity. The unanimity with which the demands set forth by that body were adopted, and the universal endorsement by all the States and Territories after mature deliberation and discussion, should, and I believe, will convince our legislators of our honesty of purpose and determination to accomplish our ends. This meeting, therefore, will be remembered as a magnificent success in obliterating the old lines of sectionalism—a matter devoutly to be wished, and of first importance in securing the necessary national legislation. "What means these labor organizations? This: That the people see by combination alone can they live. Under a pure system of government forty years ago these organizations were unknown, and there was necessity for them. But to-day, when the laborer is being crushed, and his property is being taken from him, and he is being crushed by the power of the few, and the tariff is being used to rob the people and put into the pockets of these same manufacturers no less than nine millions of dollars. Hence it is, that at our city of Washington the petitions of millions of working men. "The acts of Congress in aid of agriculture for the last twenty-five years have been few indeed, compared with those of our rich manufacturers, and the tariff is so manipulated that they (the few thousand) reap the entire benefits. We all know but too well the result of this reign of selfish greed. The small land owners are being pushed to the wall, the farmer who is no longer able to make both ends meet; farms in the North, South, East and West and especially the West, that twenty-five years ago, during the period of the greatest inflation, paid a fair percentage on a valuation of \$20 to \$40, are now being foreclosed on mortgages for half that amount, and the former owners seeking new fields of employment for a livelihood. "It is a sad commentary on humanity, but nevertheless true, that with an unequal distribution of wealth there is an unequal distribution of social power. The influence of the middle class—the man of moderate means—is no longer felt in the legislative halls of the Capitol, being swept away. Wealth is rapidly concentrating, and out of the consequent corruption two classes are forming—the lordly rich and the beggarly poor. While free to admit that the iniquitous protective tariff has brought about the present depressed state of agriculture by stripping the poor of three-fourths of their natural savings and concentrating a majority of the wealth of the country in the hands of infinitesimally small part of the people, composed of manufacturers, trusts, pools and combines, a repeal alone of this unjust measure would not relieve the present distress. It would not lift a single mortgage. The one thing needed in the present financial condition of the people, is a debt-paying system of finance, in

TO YOUNG LADIES OF SAMPSON.

The Normal and Industrial School of North Carolina, located at Greensboro, will be ready for the admission of students this fall. The prospects for usefulness of this institution for the young ladies of this State are very flattering, and we hope and believe Sampson will be well represented. The act establishing the Normal and Industrial School contains the following language: "The Board of Directors shall make such regulations about the admission of pupils as will not discriminate against any county as to the number of pupils allowed it, in case all applicants cannot be accommodated. Each county shall have representation in proportion to its white school population, if it desires it; and should any county fail to avail itself of its proportionate number, the Board of Directors may recognize applicants from counties which already have their proportionate representation."

The Catalogue of the school says: "So far as recitation-room and teaching force are concerned, the institution can accommodate three or four hundred students; but the character of the buildings is limited to about one hundred and twenty. (Board can be had in good families in Greensboro from \$10 to \$12 a month. Board is furnished in the dormitory buildings of the institution at \$1.00 per week.) "Of the one hundred and twenty scholarships, with the privilege of securing board at the reduced rates in the dormitory buildings, Sampson county is entitled to two, and we hope these places will be filled. For information address President Chas. D. McIver, Greensboro, N. C. Application should be made by August 1st.

POLITICS SEPARATES LOVERS.

There were two people at the Minneapolis convention who separated in opposite directions, the remainder of their lives unless they shall hereafter recall their determination. One was a man from Ohio and the other a woman from Colorado. They had been lovers and sweethearts in other days, but on account of one of these estrangements which intervene in the current of affection they had drifted apart. The young woman was with her father at Minneapolis when she met the old lover. He wore a blue sash and a white Blaine ribbon. She said she loved him, and he promised to cast one vote for her when the State of Ohio should be called. She was with her father in the gallery waiting for the delegation that was to vote in the delegation that was not for McKinley for Harrison, and that was cast by McKinley. On this announcement the young woman and her father left the hall and that night they took the train for home, the young woman leaving a note charging the young Ohioan with cowardice. He confided the story to a friend in Chicago on his return from the convention.—Chicago Tribune.

WHAT WE NEED.

1. Some financial legislation. 2. A reduction of the tariff on the necessities of life. 3. A defeat of that party, whose candidate for the Presidency openly and continually advocates a Force bill. These three things must be accomplished, or the future of our country will be worse than the present.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We have received conflicting reports of the proceedings of the Congressional Convention of the People's Party at Fayetteville last week. We clip the following account from the Fayetteville Observer. The editor was present. If the following is not correct, our columns are open to publish a correction: "Pursuant to adjournment the People's Party convention for the Third Congressional district re-assembled in the Court-house at Fayetteville, E. N. Robeson in the chair. In the presence of the secretary, Mr. Wilcox, Moore, was requested to act in that capacity. "After some quibbling over the committee on credentials, Mr. J. McLaughlin, of Cumberland, moved that all resolutions of the St. Louis demands, adopted at the first meeting, which bind every member of the Alliance and People's Party to vote for no man for any office—local, State or national—was adopted. There was every demand of the St. Louis platform, be stricken out, over which a prolonged discussion ensued. The vote by counties was demanded and finally proceeded with, the vote standing 12 for to 9 against the resolution. At this juncture several of the delegates present, who were absent from the first convention, gave most emphatic notice that had they been present when such resolutions as embodied Sections 2 and 3, above referred to, were adopted, they would never have voted for the ratification of any such proscriptive methods, and further, that if such 'gag' rule be forced down their throats against a strong and bitter protest, without an opportunity to participate in their enactment, they would withdraw from the convention, many of the delegates putting on their hats. Just ere confusion reigned supreme and a split was inevitable, when some of the delegates who had been zealous and enthusiastic in their support of the adoption of sections 2 and 3, moved, and it was seconded, that sections two be stricken out; and harmony was once more restored. "A motion first to adjourn to July 24th, and then to adjourn to August 2nd, 1892, for the transaction of all unfinished business of the convention. The number of delegates in attendance was very little if any larger than before, some of whom made no concealment of their doubts as to the wisdom or expediency of nominating a candidate for Congress from this district. In this campaign, arguing that the Democrats at Clinton on July 20th, might nominate such a man as they could endorse or support. "LATER. "Subsequently notice of the white delegates and two negroes bolted the action of the convention and nominated Frank Koonce, of Onslow, for Congress, and J. W. Perry, of Bladen, for Presidential electors. "Those delegates who carried the motion to adjourn to August 2nd, were open and emphatic in their repudiation of the ticket, and declared publicly that they voiced the sentiments of their counties in the convention and would not be associated with it. "An IMPORTANT BILL. [Special Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12th, 1892. "Editor CAUCASIAN: "Being for the election of U. S. Senators by the people without delegating to the Congress the power to alter or amend the Constitution, or otherwise interfere with the elections, was discussed to-day, and when the demand for the 'previous question' was made, Messrs. Reed and Burrows and their radical sympathizers moved to amend the bill. The result was that there was no vote on the bill; and it is the common opinion among members that this bill will never be permitted by the Reed gang to become a law unless it be amended so that they can register the voters, count the votes, and certify the result. "During the debate some one was advocating the passage of the bill and commending the feature which cuts off any Force bill meddling with the election of the Senators. Mr. Reed was heard to say: 'D—n them, we've let them go far enough. We have the game in our own hands.' Yours very truly, B. F. GRADY.

DEAFNESS CAN'T BE CURED

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. "We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

THE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAUCASIAN HAS BEEN REDUCED TO \$1.00.

This will be a very important campaign and every one should take an interest in it. We shall keep up with it. Now is the time to subscribe. [Continued on Second Page.]