THE CAUCASIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

L. 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 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.

Don't forget to attend your Alliance lodge. It is the great educator that should be kept alive. The order must be kept strong. The advises from over the State indicates a revival in the order. Lodges that have been behind are coming up and defunct lodges are being revived.

All over this whole country mortgages are being taken with a gold clause in them. This is a mammoth conspiracy by the gold bugs to get the debtors of this county by the throat. When this is done they will threaten to close down on every man who says he is in favor of the free coinage of silver. Let the people beware. Their liberties are at stake.

How will the democratic party reduce the tariff in the face of an empty treasury and a heavy increase of appropriations. Tariff is the only means they provide for raising any revenue to support the government and it is a problem that no democrat has ever solved yet, how to reduce it under the present existing circumstances. The reformers offer the only solution to the vexed tariff question, an income tax.—Southern Farmer.

Do you owe any money. Is not the debt harder to pay now than it would have been ten years ago? Do you not have to do more work, strike more licks of labor to get a dollar to put on that debt now than then? Then is the present dollar an honest one. Is it not robbing you? Then let us vote for a change, let us vote for an honest dollar. Let us vote against the national banking system. Let us vote for the free coinage of silver, let us vote for a larger and a flexible volume of currency. Let us vote for the Sub-Treasury and Land loan plan.

Senator Carlisle made a tariff speech in Congress last Friday. The following is the report given by the Press dispatches:

The drift of Mr. Carlisle's speech was that the McKinley tariff act had not (within the twenty-seven months covered by the investigation of the sub-committee), reduced the prices of commodities or increased the wages of labor, but had, on the contrary, interferred with and obstructed the operation of natural laws governing the subject. He instanced fifteen general occupations in unprotected industries, where the average rate of wages had gone up, and fifteen other trades in highly protected industries where wages had gone down.

The present congress is about to adjourn. It was elected, pledged to remonetize silver and to repeal the McKinley bill. It has done neither, and here is a Senator up wasting time making another stump speech on the tariff. We have had enough speaking. It takes voting to pass or repeal legislature. The present Congress must be as infamous as the McKinley bill for it has failed to improve it.

Will any man vote for his own poverty? No. Politics is not a matter of sentiment, it is business. This is why the laborers and wealth producers will not vote for the financial system favored by the Chicago and Minneapolis platforms. It is against their interest. For the same reason the monopolies and the money power favor and will vote for the financial system of these two platforms. The righteous indignation of the people will soon drive the plutocrats and monopolists of both the Democratic and Republican parties together. Dr. Kingsbury has already suggested this to them. The quicker they do this the better, for then good honest men would not be deceived. As it is now, there is a large class of men who are thoroughly honest, who are suffering from present conditions, yet who will this year, by their votes, endorse the thieving financial system of the money power. Yes, they will vote not only against the interest of the great mass of our people but against their own interest. Let us describe some of these men, you will recognize them:

1. The business man, whose prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the mechanics, tillers of the soil and all laborers. The man whose business to-day is at a stand-still, if not going down hill or already "busted," because the people got low prices for their products and money is scarce. Will this man vote for the present financial system? Yes. Why? For one of the following reasons:—

(a) This man owes some money. The bank or some big northern firm is running him. He is afraid to vote against money.

(b) Or he has some rich friends or relatives in some large city. He wants to keep on good terms with them. He wants to be "hail fellow well met" with them. He votes the way they vote.

(c) Or he has been reading only one side of the great economic question. In short it is either ignorance or prejudice or fear.

2. The professional man. This man is what is known as the educated man, the college bred man. But his training has not broadened him, it has narrowed him in as much as it has taken the individuality out of him. It has put him into a stereotype mould. His training turns his attention from the rights of the masses to the privileges of the classes. His desire is to be one of the classes. That is his ideal. Not one out of a hundred escapes this fate. We do not oppose education but we oppose the system. As a rule the colleges are not with the people. Thus the professional man is the victim of a wrong system of education at school, and of associations and reading in after life. The railroads and other monopolies and class interests are always ready to do the professional man a favor, and to put him under obligations to them.

3. The newspaper man. He is surely always poor, as a rule. He must be the tool, the mouth-piece of the money interest of the railroads and the classes generally or close up business. He is in debt, somebody else owns the paper. He is allowed to edit it as long as he will talk right. There is not one newspaper man in ten who dares to utter a word not endorsed by those who own or have money in the paper. And if he should own his paper, those who advertise can combine against him and cripple him or drive him to the wall. It is not to the interest of either the town or the county for them to fight each other, but if the fight comes it will be because the town forces it on the county. THE CAUCASIAN depends entirely upon the people for support. The majority of our advertisers have withdrawn their patronage, but the mouth of this paper can't be shut. It will stand or fall fighting for the cause of the people. It will stand or fall advocating what it believes to be right.

4. In addition to the above there is here and there a farmer who will vote this year against our interests—against his own interest. He is your neighbor you know why. There are still others we might mention, such as the politician, the place-hunter, &c. But he never votes for principle. He votes for a selfish interest. But all these men will be with the people before long. The latter class when they find that the people are in earnest, the others when they see the real solution and their duty to themselves and their country.

CLEVELAND, THE DODGER.

"Cleveland, the bold," is what the Cleveland papers and politicians say. What does his record say? The first three years of his administration passed and he had not learned that there was anything the matter with the tariff. In the meantime he was urging Congress to carry on the Republican policy of contracting the currency by burning the remainder of the greenbacks. This made the money power, the bondholders and all other gold bugs solid for him. So during the last years of his term he wanted to do something to make him popular with the people to insure his re-election. He made a bold dash for tariff reform. He soon feared he had made a mistake, thinking that the manufactturers could do more for him in the election than the plain people. So he tried to take it back, but his friends would not let him. Twice since he has tried to dodge the tariff issue. At the convention in 1888 and at Chicago in 1892. It is true he failed both times, and then proceeded to talk a lot of stuff about tariff reform, but he is determined that the manufacturers shall know that he is not against them. He selected Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, for chairman of the National committee, who is opposed to a tariff for revenue only, who voted and worked at the Chicago convention for that tariff straddle plank. He would not let Congress come to a square test vote on silver, because he wanted to dodge the question in the campaign. He is trying to make the Force bill the overshowing issue, so he can dodge all questions of economic reform. Answer these questions:

Is Mr. Cleveland for an income tax, so that tariff for revenue only will mean a good reduction in the tariff? No. Is he for more money? No. Then is he for the people? No. Should the people be for him? No. The people will not vote for Cleveland, the dodger.

STATEMENT FROM CHAIRMAN SIMMONS

In Regard to What He Stated to Mr. Marion Butler.

The editor of the News and Observer last night received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.

Referring to the article in THE CAUCASIAN of the 28th you can state that I said to Mr. Butler in effect that while there was no disposition to apply tests to those who claimed to be Democrats, those who went into our primaries and conventions should do so with the understanding that the convention would only nominate men who intended to support the entire ticket, State and National, and it was hoped and believed no one who could not agree on this would insist upon participating in these party meetings. There was no suggestions of a bolt because it was assured that there would be no attempt to violate this clear principle of political ethics.

F. M. SIMMONS.

We clip the above from the News and Observer. We can't see how it differs from what we reported Mr. Simmons as saying.—Editor Caucasian.

LIST OF DELEGATES

To the Annual Meeting of the State Alliance.

The State Alliance will be in session in Greensboro next week. The session will open on Tuesday, August the 9th. The following are the names of delegates by counties received up to date:

Ashe—W. T. Colvard, Delegate.
Bertie—James Bond.
Beaufort—H. E. Hodges.
Bladen—W. J. Sutton.
Brunswick—W. W. Drew.
Burke—C. Murchiuson.
Columbus—J. H. Williamson,
Caswell—N. T. Rainey,
Cumberland—John C. Bain.
Chowan—M. H. Hughes.
Caldwell—S. J. Sherrill.
Cherokee—J. A. Kinsey.
Davie—E. C. Smith.
Davidson—R. S. Green, Jr.
Duplin—O. W. Sutton.
Forsythe—J. W. Spears.
Franklin—F. Ashton.
Gates—Riddick Hofier.
Granville—A. S. Peace.
Guilford—J. B. Smith.
Hertford—Alva W. Cordon.
Iredell—M. W. White.
Jones—A. P. Barrow.
Johnston—I. W. Hocutt.
Lenoir—E. F. Houser.
McDowell—M. G. Pendergrass.
Martin—T. E. McCaskey.
Mecklenburg—T. L. Vail.
Montgomery—R. T. Rush.
Moore—S. B. Worthy.
Northampton—W. J. Rogers.
Orange—Eugene Wilson.
Pamlico—Dudley Paul.
Pasquotank—H. M. Pritchard.
Pitt—E. A. Moye.
Richmond—M. H. McBryde.
Robeson—L. R. Hamer.
Rockingham—J. A. Walker.
Rutherford—W. O. Baber.
Stanley—W. A. Moody.
Sampson—R. M. Crumpler
Tyrrell—T. W. Swain.
Vance—J. H. Gilbreath.
Wake—A. C. Green.
Warren—L. C. Perkinson.
Washington—A. C. Wentz.
Wilkes—J. M. Wellborn.
Wilson—J. T. B. Hoover.
Yadkin—S. T. Hinshaw.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Family Re-Union—Crop Prospects Not Good—A Fight, &c.

[Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

Mr. Editor—It was the good fortune of this writer to be present at a family re-union at the residence of Mr. Gibson S. Carr, of Island Creek township on the 22nd day of July, given in honor of Mrs. Carr's 71st birth day. His children, grand children and great-grand children, numbering forty souls, were all present—eleven children, twenty-six grand children and three great-grand children, and a few invited guests. It was truly a day of enjoyment. After doing ample justice to a dinner good enough for a king, the evening was spent in social converse, intespersed with music, after which all returned to their homes, satisfied that they had spent one among the most pleasant days of their lives.

A noteworthy incident of the occasion was the presence of Mr. J. J. Ward, of Rockfish, born on the same day, i. e. the 22nd day of July, 1821, and Mr. J. Wells Taylor, of Magnolia township, born in the same year but a few months earlier.

Crop prospects not flattering. Corn promises about an average crop. Not so with cotton. The cotton crop is poor. The prospect not more than a half a crop. If Duplin may be taken as a fair sample the cry of over-production will not hold this year.

Two negro boys—Alderman and Williams—got into a difficulty in Mr. D. H. Wallace's field last week. Alderman struck Williams on the head with a weeding hoe, inflicting a dangerous, if not a fatal wound. Alderman fled and has not been arrested.

Miss Dollie King, of Clinton, and Miss Maggie Wells, of Magnolia, are visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Typhoid fever is raging in this community. No deaths so far, but several obstinate cases. W.

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A SPEECH FOR REFORM

DELIVERED BY MR. S. J. DURHAM IN THE INTER-COLLEGIATE CONTEST, DURING THE TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY AT MOREHEAD CITY.

THE WINNING SPEECH.

The following speech which we print in this issue was the prize speech in the Inter-Collegiate Contest at Morehead City this summer, during the Teachers' Assembly. Mr. Durham spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Coming to an occasion that doubtless prefers the ornate, speaking in a day that demands direct truth and argument, we stand this morning in perplexion and bewilderment. The broad, busy day, instinct with vital issue in every hour, and the present occasion, full of pleasure and of leisure, make their demands in conflict, and to reconcile them this morning we are brought to the task. We shall endeavor to follow out of the difficulty, however, behind our own Joseph E. Johnson—God's blessing be in the inspiration of that name!—who reconciled his fame as a fighter with what appeared to many his clean running before Sherman by saying that under the circumstances to retreat was war; and it was. We shall trust that in his day—hurrying, busy, convulsive—plain fact and argument will be esteemed ornate.

For three decades, we have lived amid the benignities of peace; and under its contentment and its blessing, the genius of the American has wrought a marvellous and a prosperous industry. It has capped each hill top with the emblematic spire. It has filled each home with a learning and an impulse to higher life. It has stocked our barns with their garnered fruits. It has set our lagging industry to the quickening music of the loom, and the spindle hums along a larger liberty in industrial life and a greater prosperity and promise. It has probed the still heart of the earth, and has touched to living organism, its iron muscle and its liquid essence and its electric nerve, and has set them to man's bidding—the slave. It has set the seas with our myriad sails, and increases our wonder while it cleaves the air; and has gorded the earth with our commerce and our civilization. Withal, it has touched both land and sea all over with a beauty and a thrift that has given increased worth and broader significance to life.

FAILURE AMID SURROUNDING SUCCESS.

But this activity and success is not as broad as our people. There is a class—anp that class is our stay and our hope—that has not shared in such blessing. It has failed amid surrounding success. It has fainted among amid encircling strength. The light that has lit the day, that has made proverbial American thrift and in the esteem of the world, made blessed and benign the privileges of American citizenship, has but illumed a near abysm, to which, pray God! may they never come, and made hopeless a toiling life in the certainty of impending failure at its close, when its supreme efforts have been expended and its vital energies have been exhausted. I tell you that in this broad nation to-day and in this state that we love, there are multiplied thousands of living, breathing freemen, your peer and mine in intellect and in essential nature, upon whom the light of success has never dawned, and whose very meridian is to dig; and this lot, unavoidable and adverse, is not theirs by their choicer responsibility, but by force of social organization. The yeomanry of our land are suffering as a class an adversity aud a poverty that the uninitiative can never know. Want is their companion in the cottage, and gaunt Poverty stalks behind the lagging plough.

EDUCATION DOES NOT MEET THE DEMAND.

As I can attest it here to-day by an observation extending through one hundred miles by private travel through Piedmont North Carolina, in thirty per cent. of the families, the mother and the daughter were in the field with the father and the hireling, and before God the home was repulsive, with no joy to enliven it and no hope to illume it, and from the exhaustion of a bitter and fruitless toil, they have asked you for help, and you have said "educate them." They have brought their children, starving and tattered, and have begged you for aid, and you have answered "educate them." Let the despairing wail of ten millions of living, but fainting, free men declare to day that that policy has failed. Let it declare that education, in all the fullness of its beneficence has not met the demand, and let the hoarse throats of hungering thousands obtrude upon the concord of our peace the dissonance of a depression that is without parallel in the annals of our people, the charge of failure upon our policy and the portent of our probable doom!

"GIVE US RELIEF, FOR WE ARE SINKING."

We have tried education and we have succeeded, and yet the cry rises hoarser and louder, and in enlightenment to-day they are suffering a despondency that was not known in ignorance. Not as a result of education, but of conditions of co-temporary and parallel development; and from all over our broad land, that seems overflowing with sunshine and plenty this beautiful day, comes one universal cry—too deep to have sprung from the mind of demagogue, too earnest to have come from his heart—but bearing the pathos and power of the citizen, resolute in his conscious right, just, reasonable, and intensely, vitally in earnest, "Give us relief, for we are sinking"—a cry and a tone that could originate nowhere beneath the shining sun but in the fainting heart. It is fraught with a bitter pleading. It speaks an earnest prayer. It is paramount in its importance and in its comprehension. It is confined to no section, owns no state. But wherever farmer or mechanic, in all our union, ekes out a daily bread, there the complaint follows the running plough or is beaten from the ringing drill. Broad as our nation, deep as human suffering can give it tone, it is stamped all over with an earnestness that feigned and formal petition could not bear, and shall find no equal in its pathos and its suasion, until, in similar phrase, again shall human destiny hang upon human speech.

THERE IS GROUND FOR THE CRY.

We know whether there is ground for the cry. We have seen the home in its desolation. We have seen the rising sun, divinely appointed to bring only its blessing and its cheer to men, rise high in the heavens but to look down upon declining fortune and desolation growing with the passing day. We have seen it as, in meridian splendor, it has illumined the stupendous error and the vital shame that the hardest, most earnest, consuming toil that man ever expended upon the earth has yet refused to yield even the bread for the workman or the essential comfort for the home; and we have seen it as it has set over homes, cheerless, desolate, hopeless, without having added the blessing of the day or brought the contentment and comfort of the evening; and we have listened with growing appal, as day by day the stock report has rung over the country the knell of a people's hope.

THIS IS THE COUNTRY OF THE COMMONER.

We know this depression. We have felt it vitally; and we know more. We know that this people is the purest element in our citizenship to-day. That untaught in social custom or association, they shrine in their simple hearthstone their uttermost joy; and that in the home, dearer than all the earth besides, is centered all that please or ennoble humankind. We know that there is centered the essential element that tottered chivalry in England and made it the country of the commoner and the pride of the earth,—that wrought our own revolution, and gave to our institutions their surety and their strength, that bore the sufferings of Valley Forge, was chastened in Brandywine and Trenton, and in the victory of Yorktown wrought the transcendent climax of revolution in the establishment of rational liberty and the birth of national life; and when all else shall fail and the republic shall cry aloud for aid, it shall find its help alone in the arm that gave it life, in the integrity and stability of its yeomanry and in proportion as it has proved a blessing in their homes. The success of this people and the continued prosperity of this republic are bound in an abiding mutuality. They cannot be dissociated in dependence, and no human force can alienate or divorce them. Not as the individual, but as the class and avocation they represent, they are eminently the foundation and the strength of a nation. To preserve our society, we must conserve their strength. Our self-preservation demands it.

And not only so. But this enlightened day and this civilization, vocal with the chime of the church and resplendent in the light of the cross, forbid such condition to thus unrelieved. Our humanity and our charity forbid it. Our justice and our judgment do not require it. Not our principle nor our policy approve it. But they all lay upon us the unmistakable obligation to exhaust all human and honorable effort at redemption; and amid the dissapason of the resulting industry, the stale cry of class preferment would be drowned beneath shouts of applause, and the Christian world would echo "Well done, well done."

DO NOT OPPOSE MERELY BECAUSE THE FARMER ORIGINATES.

What then? What remedy do we offer? Society, conscient and intelligent, pledged to their relief in its self-preservation, pledged to their relief in its responsibility for their condition, pledged in moral obligation,—what recompense should it bring to this people?

First, it should evince at least a fraternal care for their condition and a careful sympathy and activity in their relief. It should cease to oppose all measures of reform merely because they originate with the farmer, ipso facto. It should remember that such is the history of reform. It should remember that the light that illumined this civilization and that adds its lustre and its beauty to our principle and to our republic to-day, was first kindled to human esteem in the home of the English commoner, and through long centuries of oppression burned feebly but purely upon its humble altar, until finally bursting forth it has illumined the world in glory. It has given it its liberty and its light; and in our own nation, thrilling to-day with its spirit, and enjoying its unspeakable blessing, sooner or later the commoner must be relieved.

HE ASKS SIMPLY FOR AN EQUALITY.

He asks no charity; on only demands his right. He wishes no exaltation; he simply seeks an equality. Equality in the privilege and power of industry. Equality in the comforts and necessaries of life and in the value of his toil, and equality at the bar of opportunity; and the tread of the ages, the simple spirit of the cross, and the spontaneous acclaim of sympathizing millions, point steadily to the dawning day of his restitution and to the folly of its opposition.

AND WE SHOULD AID HIM AS A STATE.

By its character abroad, our State can borrow money to-day at four per cent. The farmer can only borrow it at eight, and then with tremendous, consuming mortgage as security. Let us give to this class what their integrity has won. Let them enjoy the benefit of the institution that their energies have helped so materially to construct; and let the hollow echo mock the mouth that would give voice to the cry of "class, class, class." Let our State loan its money it needs be, at the actual cost of borrowing it, to our active farmers who are needy, on security of their land at its taxable rate. Let it place its convicts upon their roads. Let it make penal all pernicious and fictitious dealing in their products. Let it foster the cultivation of a diversity of crops, and thus regulate the impoverishing production of our staples. Let it equalize its burdens by a proportionate tax upon all rights that it protects, whether property or in come, and discriminately to both. Let it extend wide its protection and its preferment, and straight from its great catholic heart, let it give the helping hand-grasp to the fainting and the falling however humble or low, and mounting with the spirit of the age, and kindling to the expanding brotherhood of millions, let it come proudly into the last supreme stage of human organization, when a guileless fraternity shall wrap the republic in its gathering strength.

THE CITIZEN SUBJECT IS THE KING, AND HUMANITY IS AN ESSENTIAL BROTHERHOOD.

This improvement internally will add to our character abroad. We shall gain from the world more sympathy and esteem, more credit and confidence in our endeavor to elevate and fraternize our society than if every hill glittered with gems and every field waved golden with abundant harvest; for in the character and principle of a people is its ultimate worth. We shall meet the demands that have fallen unequivocal upon a brave and generous people. We shall give a meaning and a prestige to the name and nativity of a Carolinian. We shall cement the fraternity of our society by evincing an interest—comprehensive, humane—in the welfare of its unit; and thus shall we further the grand, gradual advancement of the individual, the supreme work of the American heritage, and the crowning glory of American principle. As we have broken allegiance to kingscraft, we shall refuse blind loyalty to policy and precedent, and we shall place the citizen above the principle and proclaim that his welfare and his comfort are paramount the sole source and criterian of whatever of virtue is in our policy. We shall give to all classes of our citizens the assurance and the comfort that in their fainting day, the strong arm of their brothers—their brothers in the essential turmoil of life and in all that the future holds—shall be about them to bear them up, and that they shall fail only when our sympathizing hearts shall be stilled together. America has wrought the climax in this exaltation of the individual and this enfraternizing of society, and as we live to-day in the second centenary of her independence, thrilling with the inspiration that the citizen subject is the king and that humanity is an essential brotherhood, broad, catholic, comprehensive, let us resolve that all our classes and our people, all united in a common progress and fraternal interest, shall

"In mutual, well-beseeming ranks,
march all one way,"

into the dawning day of our industry, and to its high noon resplendent.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

A Fire-Sickness-Crop Prospects.

(Special Correspondent.)

Mr. Henry Bullard happened to bad luck the night of the 27th. At 9 o'clock P. M. two unknown men set fire to his stables, burning up a fine mule and a great deal of corn, fodder, shucks and forty head of chickens. After the stables were fired one of the unknown party ran off a little way and fired off a gun. On last night Mr. Weathington and a negro was out on guard and a man came, they thought to fire the dwelling house, and M. Weathington shot the man, but he escaped. This makes five burnings in Cumberland for the past nine months.

Crops are suffering for the lack of rain in this section.

Whooping cough and croup combined is playing havoc with the children about here.

Mr. G. T. Simpson's little girl is very sick with malarial fever. V.

A $10,000 picture of John Sherman hangs in the bank of England. Probably as a remembrance of the Sherman financial legislation. John's victims (the Western farmers) will remember it without any pictures of that Hessian.—Union Banner.

Congressman McKeigan scored a point in Congress the other day when he said, just after the defeat of the free coinage bill in the House: "Mr. Chairman, if Wall street has no further use for this Congress I move we now adjourn."

We now have 50 per cent. more business, more people and more credit than eighteen years ago and only half as much money. This is prosperity for the usurer.—Texas Sentinel.

Walter Bridges, Athens, Tennessee, writes: "For six years I had been afflicted with running sores, and an enlargement of the bone in my leg. I tried everything I heard without any permanent benefit until Botanic Blood Balm was recommended to me. After using six bottles the sores healed, and I am now in better health than I have ever been. I send this testimonial unsolicited, because I want others to be benefited."

IS CLEVELAND

At Heart even for Tariff Reform?

Those who think that Mr. Cleveland is the "greatest living democrat," or "the only representative of tariff reform," would do well in the interest of truth to Henry Watterson's statement, which has never been denied, because it can not be. He had said in The Courier-Journal some time ago that in 1888 Mr. Gorman went to the St. Louis convention as the personal representative of Mr. Cleveland; that Mr. Gorman had taken with him out of Mr. Cleveland's hands "a cut-and-dried platform, ignoring the president's message of December, 1887, ignoring the Mills bill, and reiterating and reaffirming the tariff straddle we had made at Chicago in 1884."

For making this statement, Mr. Watterson has been severely criticised by those who know nothing of democracy except in so far as it is embodied in the personality of Mr. Cleveland. Referring to these criticisms, Mr. Watterson says that of course "the mere hero-worshippers, who have made an ideal of Mr. Cleveland and fallen flat on their faces before this image of their own fancy" began to abuse him, but he declares that he could have supplemented what he said with the statement that Mr. Cleveland was "so distrustful of the issue which he had precipitated so sharply that within ten days after he sent his great message to congress he caused an interview to be prepared taking the backbone out of it, and that this was withheld at the earnest advice of friends, who saw that it put him in a ridiculous and childish attitude before the public. At the late Chicago convention, Mr. Cleveland had Mr. Whitney, of the Standard Oil Trust, to manage his fight and to look after the platform. The tariff plank that met Mr. Cleveland's approval was a cowardly straddle, and was a strong bid for the manufactures notes and influence (money) in the campaign. And if it had not been for Watterson this straddle would have been adopted. Watterson denounced the plank in the convention, and wanted to know if he was in a Democratic or Republican convention. Mr. Cleveland has tried to plaster over the matter by having a great deal to say about the tariff since the convention. With Cleveland holding such views at heart, and with another Congress as traitors to the people as the test, what relief can we expect even from the tariff? The people must vote for men who will vote for their interests, and they will do it.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. For sale by DR. R. H. HOLLIDAY, Druggist, Clinton, and Dr. J. R. SMITH, Mount Olive, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY in us vested under a decree of the Superior Court of Sampson county, in the case of Stewart & Hines against the heirs at law of J. R. Beaman, deceased, we will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, 13th day of August, 1892, at the Court House door in Clinton, the property in said town, known as the Ashford & Beaman Mill and Gin property.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, balance on credit of six and twelve months, with bond and approved security.

W. K. PIGFORD,
W. B. STEWART,
Com'rs.

Clinton, N. C., July 21, 1892.—4t.

ST. JAMES HOTEL

is now on American and European plan. Meals served at all hours. You are respectfully invited to stop with us while in or passing through the city. We have a first class cook, and are furnishing the best meals ever offered to the traveling public at this point. You have only to give us a trial to be convinced that the above statement is true.

P. S.—Large Sample Rooms free to patrons of the house.

Isaac, the porter, will meet you at the train. Respectfully,

EDWARDS & GRIFFIN,
Late of the Alhambra Restaurant,
jy21—tf Goldsboro, N. C.

Notice.

In addition to my Regular Stock of

WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

And my Repairing Business and and agency for sewing Machines, I have accepted the agency for the Great Southern Music House of Ludin & Bates, of Savannah, Ga., for the sale of

PIANOS AND ORGANS

I sell the following well-known and reliable makes: Mathushek, Sterling, Mason & Hamlin Organs.

A sample Sterling Piano and Sterling Organ can be seen at distribution at my place of business in Clinton. Call in and get prices.

Yours truly,
jy9-tf H. B. GRADY

REMOVAL!

J. T GREGORY

Has removed his Tailoring Establishment from his old stand to his office on Sampson Street, next to the M. E. Church.

The great and orignal leader in low prices for men's clothes. Economy in cloth and money will force you to give him a call.

Latest Fashion plates always on hand. June 7th. 1yr.