

# THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XI.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1893.

NO. 23.

## EDITOR'S CHAIR.

### A DEMOCRATIC IDIOT EDITOR.

THE OPINION OF THE EDITOR ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

My countrymen, stop and think! Does the efficacy of a man's religion depend on a political party? Shall the Christianity of Jesus Christ be degraded by putting a partisan collar on it? The devil has charge of every church that is guilty of such a low and sacrilegious crime.

In writing to a Populist friend last fall, Judge Gresham is reported as making use of the following language, which is very significant:

"I would say that the control of elections and legislation by the corrupt use of money more than anything else menaces popular government and the public peace. If these abuses are not speedily checked the consequences are likely to be disastrous. If the people are convinced that they cannot rely on the ballot as a means of expressing their choice of men and measures, there will be a revolt, the like of which the country has not yet witnessed. The most insidious of all forms of tyranny is that of plutocracy. Thoughtful men admit that our country is becoming less and less democratic and more and more plutocratic. The ambition and self-love of some people are so great that they are incapable of loving their country."

The feeling among the colored people in respect to the Democratic party is vastly different now from what it was when Mr. Cleveland first became President. They know now that all of their rights and privileges are as freely accorded them by the Democrats as by the Republicans. In fact, many of the more intelligent of them are beginning to see that the Republican party has been aiming only to control their votes, while the Democratic party in the South is sincerely anxious to assist them in bettering their moral and material condition. Savannah News, Dem.

If the feeling among the colored population is changing, it is a true sign that their intelligence is sufficient for them to see that things are growing from bad to worse, and that it becomes their duty as citizens to study the situation and cast their votes for men and measures that will be to the advancement of the country's interest. Race prejudice voting is a hindrance to intelligent voting, and the sooner it ends the better it will be for all parties.

What is good for a white laborer in the South and West is equally as good for the colored laborer, and why should they not vote the same way. Capital is organized, and why should not labor be organized? As long as the toiling masses remain divided because of appeals to race prejudice and party love, so long will they be at the mercy of organized capital. When so much prejudice ceases to exist and principle towers above party we may look for a government run in the interest of the people and not before.—Burgaw Sun.

## EASTER AND LENT.

Historical and Religious Facts Not Generally Known.

Easter, which is now preceded by Lent, in early days was introduced by fasting on one day only, the Friday in Passion week, now known as Good Friday. By and by the time was extended to forty hours, in token that Christ had lain that long in the tomb. Some centuries later this was extended to forty days, in commemoration of the season of the temptation and fast in the wilderness.

The name Easter is probably derived from the Teutonic goddess of Spring, Ostera, or Oestre, whose festival occurs about the same time as the observance of Easter. Lent is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *lenten*, which means "spring," and has no connection at all with fasting, as some people imagine.

It was not until the fourth century that there was any regularity about the fixing of the date of Easter Sunday. Those of the early Christians who believed the Christian Passover to be a commemoration of Christ's death adhered to the custom of holding the Easter festival on the day prescribed for the Jewish Passover, the fourteenth day of the first month; that is, the lunar month, of which the fourteenth day either falls on or next after the day of the vernal equinox.

The most of the Christian churches, attaching greater importance to the day of Christ's resurrection, held to Easter being celebrated on the Sunday which followed the fourteenth day of the moon of March, the day on which Christ suffered.

This difference was finally settled by the Council of Nice, in the year 325. The rule then adopted is still in force. Easter is always the Sunday after the full moon which happens on or next after March 21—the vernal equinox. By this arrangement, Easter may come as early as March 22 or as late as April 23.

We copy the following paragraph from the News & Observer: "Marion Butler, the Gideonite, who publishes the most contemptible sheet ever printed in North Carolina, is suggesting to his demoralized readers, ready to strike venomously at anything that comes along. It is not material what the great Repudiated thinks on that or any other subject, but we do not doubt that the tariff will be dealt with when Congress meets and that a bill will be prepared by the Treasury Department for the consideration of Democratic members, which will be acceptable to the party and will pass with little trouble. We do not expect, however, that the Gideonites will approve it; on the contrary we expect them to denounce it, for they have no consistency, but are like blind adders, ready to strike venomously at anything that comes along. There are a great many sorts of people in the world, and the Gideonites belong to a class who have determined never to be satisfied."

We reproduce the above paragraph, in full, so that the readers of THE CAUCASIAN may know what is said of them, by those who aspire to the leadership of the Democratic party of North Carolina. In the opinion of the editor of the News & Observer, the fifty thousand readers of this journal are "demented," and THE CAUCASIAN is a "contemptible sheet." Speaking of the tariff, however, who does not know that when Cleveland was elected, immediately a clamor was raised all over the United States, and especially by Democratic editors and politicians in the South, for an extra session of Congress, the principle duty of which should be to revise the tariff, on the lines laid down in the Chicago platform? These gentlemen were so eager that they could scarcely wait until the sun should rise on the 4th of March, 1893. But they have King Grover safely installed in his high office. They hate him, but they have him. He does not care a snap of his finger whether he pleases them or not. It almost chokes them, but they have to swallow their wrath. And he has not called Congress together in special session, to please them, for the revision of the tariff, or for any other purpose.

What do they do? They bow their necks to the tyrant. They gnash their teeth with impotent rage and pretend to be very fond of King Grover. They are afraid to offend his Majesty, because they hanker for pie and fear they will get none. They take their revenge by the personal abuse of better men than they are themselves.

This explains the attack of the News & Observer upon the editor of The Caucasian, which is quoted at the beginning of this article. It is written by a supercilious idiot, with whose skull there is but a thimble full of brains, and most of these are behind his ears.

### "THIRD PARTISM RUN MAD."

"We have just heard of a case of Third party politics run to seed. At the July court Rev. C. H. Bernheim heard Mason and Robbins speak. After the speaking one of the members of St. Timothy congregation asked him what he thought of the speaking. He made some complimentary remark about it, which made the man, who was a Weaverite, very angry. A short time after that a congregational meeting was held in the church to discuss the unpardonable sin of their pastor of endorsing Democratic speeches. Several other meetings were held to try the pastor, to which he was not invited, but finally he was invited to the church to stand a trial. Several of the members stated that they had nothing personally against him, but finally one stated that all they had against him was "politics." Whereupon Mr. Bernheim very properly broke up the meeting by saying he would have nothing to do with discussing politics in the house of the Lord and mixing politics and church matters. At another meeting at which he was not present they passed a resolution asking the pastor's resignation, and it has been tendered. This action is on par with the practice last fall of holding political speaking in churches, and deserves the condemnation of all Christian people. But if the St. Timothy congregation is looking for a Third party pastor, they will have to leave the Lutheran church or go a long way off to find one. We doubt if ever Kansas could furnish a Third party Lutheran preacher."—Carthage Blade.

The above clipping from the Carthage Blade has been going the rounds of the partisan machine papers. We clip it from the News & Observer. We, of course, do not know whether the above clipping is a fair statement of the case or not. If it is, we regret that any reformer should so far forget his duty to his God and his fellowman as to stoop to following the examples already set by blind partisan Democrats in so many places. Yes Democrats set the example of setting up political churches, but that does not excuse a reformer for doing the same thing. In fact he should be doubly condemned for following such a bad example. Everywhere in the State where this paper is read, the people know of and can recite examples of Democratic indolence in the churches.

## SENATOR SCHOOLFIELD.

WRITES THE CAUCASIAN GIVING THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF SOME LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Alliance Charter and the Tobacco Trust.

[Special to The Caucasian.]

The North Carolinian said a short time ago that the three People's party Senators were the chief supporters of the amendments offered by the Senate Committee to the Farmers' Alliance charter. That is true as far as it goes. We favored the amendments as the best we could do under the circumstances, and not because we thought them just and fair. It was that or repeal the charter and we preferred the amendments, unjust as they were, to turning over all the Alliance machinery into the hands of a receiver. That is what would have been done if the Senate amendments had not been substituted for the House bill repealing the charter. The Alliance at this season of the year could ill afford to have its purchasing machinery taken from it, thus leaving it at the mercy of the commercial world.

I heard it said, immediately after the bill repealing the charter passed the House, that one guano factory at once advanced the price of its guano five dollars per ton. If that is true, what would the factories have done if the bill had become a law. The Alliance will if the courts do not annul the charter as the Legislature proposed for them to do, save thousands of dollars to the farmers of this State by holding together the Business Agency department. Nor is the benefits derived from the Business Agency department confined to those who trade with that department alone. It acts as an agency to keep down prices, and, without it, manufacturers and dealers know that we are certainly at their mercy and that we have no appeal but are bound to submit to their terms. I would like to see the Business Agency department patronized more extensively than it is, as there has been an unjust attempt to break it up.

### TOBACCO TRUST BILL.

A bill was introduced in the House along towards the close of the session by Mr. Watson of Forsyth known as the tobacco or trust bill. As that bill created no little stir all over the State it is true the people understood its true import. The bill was introduced for political effect and it was not the intention of its authors that it should become a law. It was done to place the Democratic party on record as being opposed to trusts.

I have heard it intimated that one of its objects was to place the People's party Representatives on record as being in favor of trusts as the bill was drawn in such a way that the People's party Representatives would oppose its passage. You may look out in the next campaign, I know whereof I speak. If the Democrats wanted to pass an anti-trust bill, why didn't they pass the one introduced by myself. If it did not cover all the ground it could have easily been amended. Why did they wait until a few days after I introduced a bill before they introduced one? Mine was introduced on one Saturday, theirs the next. And would they swear that some of the ideas contained in their bill were not drawn from mine. I notice that some of the State papers charge the Senate with timidity and cowardice in not passing Watson's bill. That is all stout and nonsense, it was not a part of the program for the Senate to pass the bill.

Here it might be well enough to say that there were a few men in the House who could pass any bill, fair, foul or otherwise. But the Senate was more conservative, and a majority of its members had some ideas of their own.

Fraternally,  
W. H. SCHOOLFIELD.

### Don't Fool with a Cold.

We must repeat our warning against pneumonia, the most dangerous disease which prevails in the city, and which is extraordinarily prevalent at this time. The records show that there were as many as 249 fatal cases of it here last week, a greater number than there has been in any other week of the year. In a majority of cases the inciting cause of the disease is "catching cold" and neglecting it. Half the deaths from it might be prevented by treatment or by the adoption of means to cure the cold as soon as it is caught. Colds are even more dangerous at this season than in the winter or the summer season. Be on the guard all the time against taking a cold. Look out for it if you take it. Gladstone goes to bed and send for a doctor whenever he has a cold, and consequently he always gets well in a very short time.—New York Sun.

## READ AND PONDER.

Should the Farmers be Organized.

(Burgaw Sun.)

The Columbia State Democrat speaks as follows: "If merchants and manufacturers conducted their business upon the same principles as the farmers, with similar want of foresight and reasoning, they would speedily become bankrupt."

This may be true, but we predict that if the merchants and manufacturers had received as little substantial encouragement as the farmers they would already have been bankrupted. We are not simple enough to believe that farmers never make mistakes, but we are so blind that we can't see the consistency in a class of papers that are so ready to admit that the farmers need to have their condition bettered, but as soon as the farmers begin to organize for improvement and mutual protection these same papers raise a tremendous howl and begin their dastardly work of breaking down the organization by abuse, misrepresentation and everything else that is mean and contemptible. As to the need of perfect and permanent organization read the following from the Chicago Western Rural:

The question of organization among farmers is no longer a subject for intelligent controversy. If the farmer is to maintain an honorable position among the various conditions of men that constitute the body politic, he must organize. There is combination and unification of all kindred interests, his fellow toilers in every productive and manufacturing calling have long recognized the necessity for the protection which organization alone secures against those who scheme to appropriate the results of productive energy wherever exercised. The advantages of organization are so obvious that it must be admitted that the commercial elements of the country, the farmer has contributed most and received least. It is the product of the farm which has brought the wealth of the world into the coffers of American citizens, and enabled a few appropriators of wealth to accumulate fabulous fortunes. The farmer has builded the great cities of the world, feels in her veins the vitality contributed by the vast plains of the West where the toil of man has resulted to cover the overflowing production swelled the streams of commerce until there was enough to feed the producer and enrich the parasite who sits in the parts of trade and swells big with self-complacency as he contemplates how the robber schemes have worked and plans anew or still further acquisition of the farmers' hard earned reward. He laughs at the granger while robbing him and scorns him even when fighting him.

He looks upon the farmer as a "goose to be plucked," as deficient in business acumen, and as a "fool farmer." If you threaten the aristocratic Board of Trade with a possible combination of farmers that shall bring confusion to the evil devices of the gamblers, they laugh at you, and tell you that the farmers are too ignorant to successfully possess the perfectly organized machine possessed by themselves. The whole tendency of commercial organization is to strengthen the hands of those who prey upon legitimate industry and maintain the ascendancy in social, business and political life of successful knavery rather than of honest work.

The drift of population is toward the cities while in their vortex of greed and crime every principle which does honor to the human race is torn to tatters. The struggle of the century is being waged during the present decade, and for America it will be decided whether she shall be saved by the pure elements which blow from mountain, hill and plain or forever doomed by the miasma of the town and great overcrowded districts. Organized capital is robbing the farmer and enjoys immunities purchased with a pittance from its stolen hoards. Defeating the enactment of just laws or defying them when, as rarely happens, they are enacted.

Every load of grain carried to the local market is subject to the exactions of transportation companies, of elevator combines, or wheat rings or board of trade thieves, of grain gamblers and a multitude who watch it from the time mother earth covers the seed in her bosom until it reaches the pauperized millions across the sea, and for America the same system that maintains its extortionate methods along the highways which lead from the farm, combines to tax all that flows back along those highways to meet the farmer's necessities. What he produces is depreciated, what he consumes is enhanced in value; and that the victim receives for his submission, is the contempt of his despoilers. All these occur because the farmers fail to exercise their God given rights of self-protection by the use of the means at their command, which are those of mutually standing together in the name of justice."

### Truck Farmers Want Low Rates.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21. Truck Farmers' Association met here to-day and took steps for applying to the Interstate Railroad Commission for a reduction of rates on fruits and vegetables to Northern points. They have called on the Northern dealers to assist them in making their application.

## FORUM OF PUBLIC OPINION.

We will publish short discussions by our readers on the questions of the day in this column.

How Shall It Be Done?—They Are Getting Their Eyes Open.

TARBORO, N. C., March 16, '93. DEAR BROTHER BUTLER: I enclose a very strong argument for the "Income Tax" from the N. Y. World. You might reproduce it in THE CAUCASIAN. The World now sees that a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis will result in an insufficient fund to meet current governmental expenses. The Income tax is what is needed, together with a radical reform in finance.

JAS. B. LLOYD. AN INCOME TAX. It is not too soon for Democratic statesmen to consider the sources from which a Democratic administration must derive sufficient revenue to meet the largely increased expenditures of the Government.

It is proposed to reduce the tariff to a revenue basis, which will perhaps increase the receipts from certain imports on which this reduction is made by increasing the importations of the articles thus affected. But it is also proposed to place a number of articles on the free list which now pay duty, and the increased revenue which the Treasury will derive from the former source may be more than offset by its failure to derive any revenue whatever from the enlarged free list.

It may be argued that Mr. Cleveland's administration will cut down expenditures. But it proposes also to cut down taxation and thereby reduce receipts, and the fact that Mr. Harrison's administration spent a cash balance left by Mr. Cleveland of \$187,000,000 in addition to the current revenues shows that a very drastic reduction must be made in order to bring our expenses within our present receipts. It is very well to promise economy and practice it and to rail against extravagance, but it should not be forgotten that this is a costly Government at best, and the cost of maintaining it, even upon the most economical basis, is increasing every year.

In reducing taxes in one direction, therefore, we must increase them in another, or, what is the same thing, impose them on something not hitherto subjected to taxation at all. This is the problem which the first Congress that assembles under Mr. Cleveland's administration must solve. There is no way to avoid it, and we should familiarize ourselves with the issue before it is precipitated and finds us unprepared to meet it.

The best solution that we can see is the establishment of a graded income tax. We dare not, should we be so unjust as to desire it, increase the burden already weighing heavily on the agricultural classes. We dare not impose more on labor. We must, therefore, place it where it really should properly fall, on the class that can best bear it—on the wealthy.

It is this class that has reaped the greatest gains from the exactions so long and patiently borne by agricultural and by mechanical labor. It has been singularly exempt from everything like oppression, while other interests have groaned under their burdens. It has grown more and more powerful as its accumulations have increased, and the time has certainly come to demand of it a proportionate contribution to support a government that has protected it and fostered it as a favorite. There is no valid argument against the proposition; there are many arguments in favor of it.

### PRESIDENTIAL POSTOFFICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Times says the following is a list of the Presidential post-offices in the State of North Carolina; and that under instructions from the President the Postmaster-General will not give out for publication the date of the expiration of the commissions of the postmasters at the places, and it will be remembered that President Cleveland has repeatedly said that he will not appoint successors until the commissions have expired.

Office	Class.	Sty.
Asheville	2	\$2,600
Burlington	3	1,300
Chapel Hill	3	1,100
Charlotte	2	2,600
Concord	3	1,500
Durham	2	2,300
Edenton	3	1,200
Elizabeth City	3	1,500
Fayetteville	3	1,800
Goldsboro	3	1,800
Greensboro	2	2,300
Greenville	3	1,000
Hickory	3	1,600
Henderson	3	1,500
High Point	3	1,500
Kinston	3	1,300
Lexington	3	1,100
Monroe	3	1,100
Morganton	3	1,100
Mount Airy	3	1,200
New Bern	2	2,000
Oxford	3	1,600
Raleigh	2	2,700
Reidsville	3	1,600
Rockingham	3	1,000
Rocky Mount	3	1,300
Salisbury	3	1,500
Shelby	3	1,800
Statesville	3	1,200
Tarboro	3	1,700
Tarboro	3	1,600
Washington	3	1,500
Wilmington	2	2,800
Wilson	3	1,600
Winston	2	2,500

## A FIRST EASTER.

THE DEMON, SUSPICION, THAT DESTROYS THE HAPPINESS OF MANY A HOME.

By Ople Read.

### CHAPTER I.

Allie Harper was the belle of a neighborhood in northern Missouri, and Alf Garrett married her. There had been so much rivalry in this affair that the courtship was referred to as a "hard fight." Alf was an impressive fellow, and it was said that he had a "mighty knack" for making a living, and yet Mallie's surrender to him was the cause of great surprise; for the consensus of opinion was, "why, she should have married anybody." It was undoubtedly a fact that she could have married Sol Bidney, and people wondered why she didn't, for Sol had considerable money and was a much handsomer man than Alf Garrett.

Where there has been much rivalry during courtship, there is likely to be discord after marriage. It is a pitiful promoter of discord—this brings back rose-hued chances and pits them against a dull-colored possession. In Alf's nature there was but little of the poetic, and yet the most delicate nature could not have found him objectionably practical; but his wife found a flaw.

"I thought you were going to plant flowers here," she said. It was a bright morning and Alf was making a garden.

"No, onions," he replied.

"Ah, and your apparent love for flowers was a mere pretense after all."

"No, I like flowers well enough, but I want a few onions as I go along. And besides," he added, smiling at her, "I've got the brightest flower there is."

She pouted. "If you thought very much of me you'd show it."

"Why don't I show it?"

"No—not much."

"Well then, I show a little of what I've got a heap of."

This was the very first suggestion of a disagreement. The next was more pronounced. It was summer and they were sitting on the veranda.

"Mallie, I tell you that I don't want that fellow Bidney to come round here."

"But did I tell him to come?" she quickly spoke up.

"I don't know," he answered.

"You don't know?"

"That's what I said."

"But is that what you mean?"

"I say it is what I said."

"I know what you say; but do you mean to infer that I want him to come?"

"That's alright, but it's plain that you don't want him to stay away."

"Alf, that is a mean insinuation. I have known Sol ever since we were both children. And I could have married him," she added.

"Yes, it's more than that," she replied. "It's a pity I hadn't."

"Do you mean that?" he demanded.

"Do you want me to mean it?"

"Do I want you to? That's woman, I must say. I don't care whether you mean it or not."

"If you don't care I mean it."

"All right, Madam," he added, getting up, "it isn't too late. There's a courthouse not far away. Good-by."

### CHAPTER II.

Nearly two years passed. One cold night Alf got off the train at the dreary railway station not far from his farm, and, without making himself known to any one, went over to his home. The doors were locked; a desolate cow stood in the yard, lowing. He turned away with a shudder and went back to the railway station. He would go away without having asked a question. He sat on a bench with his overcoat pulled up over his face. The train would soon be due. Two men came in.

"About the coldest weather I ever saw at this time of year," one of them remarked.

"Yes, and if it keeps up the new preacher won't have much of a show for his Easter sermon to-morrow."

"That's so. What sort of a preacher is he, anyway?"

"Pretty fair, they say. Nobody doubts his sincerity and that's a good deal in his favor. I thought he was too frivolous ever to do anything in earnest. I suppose you have heard a good deal about him."

"Can't say I have."

"Well, he was mightily in love with Mallie Harper."

"Yes, I know that."

"Well, her husband was foolishly jealous for Mallie didn't encourage the young fellow's visits. But after Garrett went away how he begged her to marry him. She went to her father's house and has never permitted Sol to come on the place."

"Wonder what she thinks of his preaching?"

"She hasn't heard him yet, but her father told me that she was going to hear him to-morrow."

"They've never heard anything of Garrett, have they?"

"Not a word; and it is a great pity, too, for his wife is grieving herself to death."

"Yes, but she ought to have been more considerate in the first place. As soon as she found out that Sol's visits were objected to she ought to have told him to keep away."

"And she would have done so, but Garrett never said anything until the time he flew off. She happened to be out of humor, as everybody is at times. Well, here's our train."

The next day a fierce snowstorm was blowing, a storm so cold and unseasonable that but few people assembled to hear Sol Bidney's first Easter sermon. Alf was in the house, sitting muffled up in a corner before anyone else arrived, and when the congregation assembled no one recognized him. He saw his wife come in with her father; he saw how pale she was.

The new preacher at first showed embarrassment, but confidence came to him as he proceeded. With impressive simplicity he told the story of the resurrection, and he succeeded where a learned man might have failed. Among his ill-constructed sentences an emotion entwined itself, and old men wept.

The benediction was pronounced. Alf arose, threw off his overcoat and hastened to his wife. She saw him coming, and clung to her father for support.

"Mallie!"

"Alf!" she whispered, looking down.

"Mallie, I told you that my love was dead."

"Yes."

"And I thought it was, but it has arisen from the dead. Will you take me back?"

She was clinging to him.

"Yes; I have prayed for your coming."

He fondly kissed her. The preacher came up. "Mr. Bidney," said Alf, "you are going home with us."

### PRAYER TOPICS FOR APRIL.

To The American Ministry And Churches. The first week of April has been for fourteen years observed by the World's Sabbath Observance Prayer Union for united prayer for the sanction of the Sabbath in all lands; and their request published in many languages and sent to all lands, inviting Christians everywhere to join them, has for years been seconded in this country by all our leading Sabbath organizations.

The past has been an eventful year for the Sabbath cause in America, the present promises to be immeasurably more so, and it may be its crucial year in our beloved land, we therefore invite all pastors and all Christians to observe the week April 2-9, 1893, for special prayer, public and private, for the imperiled Sabbath in this and all lands, and for special effort in its behalf, and collections for the spread of literature.

In devout gratitude let us unitedly praise God for the aroused interest in the preservation of the Lord's Day, for the forty millions represented on the petitions for Sunday closing of the World's Fair, for the decisive vote of Congress closing the gates, and the failure of efforts for repeal of that action. It is a triumph the influence of which will be perpetual.

While we are greatly joyful over the way the Lord has led us, yet in view of the great peril that still gathers around our Christian institutions and especially our Sabbath, we feel constrained, for the sake of home, religion, the cause of labor and the world's conversion, to ask all pastors, that during the first week of April next they use the services of the sanctuary by sermons and prayer meetings, to deepen the intelligent conviction of the people on the broad and practical lines of Christian law and living with reference to the Sabbath, and also to present the subject of Sabbath observance as the topic of private and family prayer through the week.

The following topics for prayer are suggested:

First, that the influence of the World's Fair may be on the side of Sabbath observance, morality and righteousness.

Second, that the tide of Sabbath desecration may be stayed.

Third, that the value and beneficence of the Christian Sabbath may be better understood and appreciated and pastors and people be faithful in maintaining it.

Fourth, that the right of the great armies of employes in railroad and postal service to a Sabbath of rest may be protected.

T. A. Fernelly, D. D., Cor. Sec. Philadelphia Sabbath Assn.

Rev. H. H. George, Gen. Field Sec. American Sabbath Union.

Rev. W. F. Crafts, Honorary Sec. W. Penn. Sabbath Association.

Mrs. J. C. Bateham, Nat. Supt. Sabbath Observance Dep. W. C. T. U.

Mr. Hobson's Selection.

It is difficult for the office-seekers to know exactly what to do, because if they don't apply for office they will be forgotten, and if they do Mr. Cleveland says they won't get it. The intermediate course is perhaps the best, if anybody knows what that is. The result will perhaps be the retention in office of most of the Republican officials, and on the whole that may be civil-service reform.

This is a government of the lawyers, by the lawyers. There are seven of them in Cleveland's cabinet, Dan Lamon being the sole exception.

Respectfully yours,  
A. N. WILKS, Past Lecturer, of Gaston Co. Farmers' Alliance

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Extract from a letter from