Sta Library

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XI. GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893. NO. 27.

EDITOR'S CHAIR.

OPINION OF THE EDITOR ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Republicans say that trusts are purely private affairs." New York Wilminton Star and says the tariff is "largely a local affair." What does it mean? Is preparing ready to apologize for Cleveland? Or he should do nothing, even on the tariff. In a recent editorial it also said "politics has little or nothing to do with the tariff." What a change there! If the Democrats don't tinker they will be without an issue, unless they borrow one from the Alliance.

The anti-option bill had passed the House such papers as the News and Observer and the Messenger have been telling you that was because that cotton had gone up. But since they have not got a chance to use this plea, they now fall back on their old cry of "overproduction." We suppose the speculators have made a big crop of cotton since Christmas. The politicians and partisan newspapers know better. But it seems that they are willing to lie their souls into perdition to hide the truth from the people and to save their party.

WHICH FROM T OTHER.

The Charlotte Observer and other democratic sheets have been telling their readers for several weeks that "Marion Butler" and the other third party leaders had kicked Otho Wilson outside with the utmost contempt since the famous mock trial at Raleigh. All this was just as they had predicted all along. Last Thursday they said that the "third party" leaders were trying to make a martyr of Otho Wilson and are appealing for help. This too was just as they had predicted. Of course both these tales must be true; matters not how conflicting they may appear.

The only safe course for people who know but little themselves and are ready to charge that little to suit their objects, is to predict on both sides as the Observer has done.

QUESTION AND THE CAROLINIAN'S ANSWER.

The North Carolinian referring to the late Legislature said that it was "progressive conservative." We asked upon that paper to explain what it meant. We were afraid that it was unintentionally reflecting on that partisan and unwise body. And here is that paper's answer and explanation:

"Every wise man is "progressively conservative"—that is he desires to go forward without doing more injury than he does good."

Now let us see what THIS means. In the first place the Carolinian intended to say that the Legislature was wise," but feeling the untruthfulness of that, explains by saying that they did no more "injury" than good." That is the good and the evil just balanced. If that is so then it was a "progressively conservative" momentity.

And it would have been better for the state if this were the case. Pity this is not true, for they did much that was unwise, unfair and bad; they did little or nothing that was good. We want to be fair and have opened our columns and invited any member of the Legislature or any citizen in the State for that matter to tell our readers the good that they did. We are simply looking for the truth and all sides should have a hearing through our columns.

WHAT ABOUT TARIFF REFORM?

In a recent interview at New Orleans Col. William R. Morrison talks with much explicitness that tariff reform under existing circumstances will not permit of tariff reduction. The horizontal plan that he proposed some years ago, he says is impracticable and would be unwise at this time, whatever it may have been then; nor can there be any material reduction on any lines so long as the Government has to depend on its customs revenues for support. Col. Morrison also predicts that a tax of some sort will be restored on sugar. In other words, the burdens under which the people have been groaning so long and from which the Democratic party has repeatedly given solemn pledges to relieve them, will not only have to be borne for an indefinite period yet, in all likelihood will have to be increased.—Washington Post April

Here we have a perfectly honest statement of the tariff position of the Democratic party. Mr. Morrison is the father of the "Horizontal Tariff Bill" and the Post as an independent paper has no interest in misrepresenting his position and his position will be the position of the Democratic party in the next congress.

Nothing will be done to relieve the people from the burden of taxation that is crushing them to the earth in destruction.

"Tariff reform" was put in the National Democratic platform for campaign purposes. It was put there to deceive the people. The cry went out about the "robber tariff law" to divest the thoughts of the people from the real danger that menanced their political and industrial freedom. It was a blind. It has had its day. It has been put aside for future use. Who that knew anything of the situation doubts that Mr. Morrison is telling the whole truth about it?

"THE PRESENT TARIFF WILL NOT ONLY HAVE TO BE BORNE FOR AN INDEFINITE TIME, BUT IN ALL LIKELIHOOD WILL HAVE TO BE INCREASED."

In these crushing, damaging words does President Cleaveland's nearest friend give the lie to Democratic promises and pledges. It was upon these pledges that thousands of honest people in this state voted for Mr. Cleveland in the last elect on. THEY HAVE BEEN DECEIVED.

REDEEM THE PLEDGES.

The Democrats Must be True to the People or Suffer the Consequences.

[Danville Register Dem.]

The Democratic party in national convention assembled made a platform and in the campaign made pledges to meet every demand of the tax burdened people, and Grover Cleveland, and every speaker who canvassed for his election, said to the dissatisfied people:

THE DEMOCRATIC PLEDGES.

"All the ills from which you suffer are the results of the corrupt legislation of the Republican party. Give us entire control of the government, give us the Senate, the House and the executive department and we will undo the corrupt legislation of the Republicans and all your demands shall be met on the terms laid down in the Chicago platform."

The people by their votes said: "Very well, what you promise is all right, we will give you a chance," and Grover Cleveland went into office and the House and the Senate became safely Democratic.

But the Demagogue who would ride into power on the diiscontent of the people is not dead. He is alive, waiting anxiously for his opportunity and now if the Democratic party fails to redeem the pledges made to the people, it will be an easy matter for apparently earnest men, having oily tongues, to go among the people in many States, especially Virginia, and rally a tremendous following, by simply raising the old cry that neither of the old parties are for the people, and that the trend of federal legislation under Democratic rule, as it was under Republican rule, is toward the reduction of the farmers and workingmen to a state of peonage and so on.

The populist demagogue is smart enough to take advantage of an opportunity if presented to him, and the only way to down him is to redeem the pledges made to the people."

The Register would have done itself credit if it had stopped without writing the last two paragraphs above. It is true that the Democrats promised to right every evil of which the people complain, and the people for once more took them at their word and decided to give them a chance. But is it true that the Democrats were not in earnest and did not intend to give the people relief, but are now forced to do it, simply because the "demagogue" and People's party is not dead? That is the plain inference to be drawn on the concluding paragraphs of the above clipping. The Register says that if the "Democrats don't keep their pledges and give the people relief, that it will be an easy matter for the demagogue to stir up the people by simply raising the old cry" &c.

Now we would like to know if the man is a demagogue who tells the people the truth and calls their attention to pledges and promises that have not been kept. Is he not a patriot and the friend of the people and of good government? And again if a "demagogue" can stir up the people and get a "tremendous following" by simply "raising an old cry" then certainly there must be a world of truth in that "old cry." In the last paragraph the Register says that the only way to down the "Populist demagogue" is to redeem the pledges and give the people relief. Then are we to understand that if the Democratic party gives the people relief, that they do not do it out of love for the people or because it is right, but beeause they are FORCED to do it to down the "demagogue" If this is true then the people should thank the "demagogu'e' more than they do the party even if they should get relief. Further on in the same article the Register says:

"The speedy action of the new administration in redeeming these pledges will leave the Third party people without a grievance."

That is true because the "Third party is fighting for the cause of the people, and when the people have no grievance then the "Third party" will have no grievance.

MACHINE NEWSPAPERS.

A BIT OF HISTORY—AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEEDED.

How the People are Deceived by the Ring Organs.

(Correspondence to The Caucasian.)

RALEIGH, April 15.

The attempted consolidation of the News & Observer and the State Chronicle suggests a brief history of newspaper consolidation and Ring combinations at the State Capitol. Not to go further, the consolidation of the News and Observer was the result of a shameful political combination. Vance was Governor and was a candidate for the United States Senate against Senator Merrimon. The Raleigh News was State Printer and was Vance's organ. He dictated its policy and wrote many of its editorials ridiculing Merrimon as a Senator and denouncing him as a tool of Swepson. Hale & Sanders, two experienced newspaper men and politicians, started the Observer as a Merrimon man paper. They were poor and had no means. Vance wrote and said that Swepson furnished the money, but people in Fayetteville and Wilmington know that he did not furnish the entire capital. A leading feature of the paper was its extensive correspondency from every nook and corner of the State showing formidable opposition to Vance's candidacy. At this he became alarmed, and however clear it was to everybody else that these letters from "the dear people" were manufactured in the law offices of Merrimon, Fuller and Ashe, Vance would not believe it. So a deal was made. Vance repudiated his organ and the Observer got the public printing. This was done too in the face of a proposition from the News to do the work 25 per cent cheaper than the old contract price. The Observer got the job at the old contract price, swallowed the News at one gulp, and thus the consolidation was effected. It was just worth a bonus of $5,000 to Hale & Saunders and cost the people several times that amount.

The Chronicle was started by Daniels to work the Alliance. He deceived Polk by his smooth talk and got what he went into to get—the State printing. He was scored and hated by Democrats all over the State, who believed that he had formed co-partnership with Polk to destroy the Democratic party. He hobnobed with Polk on all occasions and went with him to Atlanta when he captured Hoke Smith, who was playing the same game with the Alliance in Georgia. Not very long ago did all this happen, so that when Smith was made Secretary of the Interior—as soon as the telegraph flashed the news to Raleigh—Daniels was on his way to Atlanta. Smith was willing but wanted some Democratic endorsement. To secure that was one of the hard things of his precarious career. Vance positively refused to endorse him, but importunity and promises finally caused him to yield, and Daniels is now the appointment clerk of the Interior Department.

Well, Daniels got his bonus out of the State printing. The News-Observer offered to take the printing at a greatly reduced price, but it would not work. Believing that the next legislature would cut the price, Daniels sold the Chronicle to Tom Holt & Co. who formerly owned the News before its consolidation with the Observer. Holt wanted to be Governor and wanted an organ with exactly the start that Daniels had given the Chronicle. He paid a good round price for it—$8,000. About $1,500 of this amount remains unpaid, and is not due for a year hence. The paper sunk money steadily up to the State convention, when the failure to nominate Holt meant its certain collapse. With Holt defeated its mission was ended. It was then that its editor Mr. Jernigan, put some of his own means in the concern and kept it afloat until its recent suspension. It has not consolidated with the Observer for the reason that consolidation is inhibited under the contract with Daniels. It must be sold and unless purchased by the Observer's stockholders it will be suspended indefinitely or will be printed independently of the News-Observer. The News-Observer is supposed to represent the Bourbon element in the State and belongs to Jule Carr, Rufus Tucker and two or three other monied men. It will be apt to show its hand in the coming Senatorial contest in this State between Jarvis, Carr, Pruden and Ransom. It is the common talk here that this combination will defeat Ransom, as the caucus nominee of the Democratic party.

When the facts are known to the people they will know how little reliance to place upon the Raleigh organs. They make or destroy as suits the selfishness, bigotry, personal aggrandisement and political aspirations of their owners and manipulators. If somebody with brains and courage would start an independent newspaper here which would tell the truth and not suppress it, it would sweep the decks, and supply a long-felt want. Will tell you about my talk that I am going to have with Clevland in my next letter.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

"HONEST MEN" READ.

Honest men who have good purposes should sever all connection with the Third party and its deluded leaders.—News & Observer.

Well, well, it takes a lot of cheek for a paper that is the mouthpiece, apologist and defender of monopoly to presume to tell "honest men with good purposes" what to do. What, a paper that upholds and approves of the frauds, and stealing of the late count sometimes called an election, daring to tell plain, honest men to go follow its crowd. Isn't it cheeky? And then the poor "deluded LEADERS"—deluded by whom? Where is the News & Observer at anyway?

MR. WATSON'S VIEWS.

(Continued from last issue.)

TRANSPORTATION.

"On the question of transportation we radically differ from the Democratic party. The Domocratic party being largely dominated by the presidents of these great transportation companies, naturally evades and avoids the question until the last moment. We say that the only possible solution is that the government should recognize that a railroad is a great public channel of intercourse, like a river or a dirt road, and should not allow it to be held under the control of private individuals. When we sprung this issue the country was not prepared for it. We have had to endeavor to educate the people up to it, but the capitalist are doing more to propagate that idea than we could possibly do. The United States Government to-day is running a majority of the railroads in Georgia, as well as some of the great corporations of the Northwest. And the capitalists, in getting Judge Ricks to decide that the government would put out its strong arm and compel the engineer to stand with his hand on the throttle whether he wanted to or not, have made a step in our direction that may not be clearly realized now, but will be seen hereafter. If the government has any power on earth to say that the striker, the laborer, shall not vex or harass the railroad comprny or the community when he wants to enforce what he deems his rights, the logic of that decision is plain. It is that if the government is to regulate the labor it will have to also regulate the employer.

"Taking hold of the man who runs the car, you are compelled to take hold of the car itself. As far back as the address I made in Atlanta in August, 1891, I took the position that government ownership would absolutely do away with all motives for strikes with their consequent evils, and that was, therefore, the best reason for such ownership."

TRANSPORTATION VS. TARIFF.

"Why do you consider this question inseperable from your other principles of reform?"

"To realize the importance of the transportation question we have only to remember that the watered stocks of these transportation companies annually pull from the pockets of the people a greater sum of money than the entire tariff schedules of that monstrosity of class legislation, called the McKinley bill. In other words, Democratic statesmen take the hustings and very justly denounce the system which, in order to raise $200,000,000 to pay government expenses operates as a favor to the manufacturer and a discrimination against the man who buys from him; but they say nothing whatever against a system which takes fully as much money from the same unprotected people and puts it into the pockets of syndicates, trusts, combines and speculators as a dividend from property which does not exist, as an income from a value which was never earned by labor, or in any other way recognized by business principles."

WHERE HE WILL STAND.

"How do you propose to act with reference to your future relation to these issues?"

"It is plain, from what I have said, that there are three vital differences between our Populist platform and that of the Democratic party—differences as to finance, taxation and transportation. So far as I am concerned, I propose to stand by the party, no matter how long it may be in the minority. which honestly declares its purpose to settle any one of these three questions in the manner which we all agree is right. The ture of the country depends upon the proper settlement of each one of these questions. There can be no healthy business system without sound finances. There can be no system of just taxation, so long as we tax the back, the stomach and necessary working tools of the poorer classes of people and leave the great fortunes of the country paying no taxes or tribute to the government which produced and protects them. Nor can there be any safety to our future, as long as corporations are allowed to control this government for their priinterest. As General Toombs said in his last days, when he had no motive except to speak his disappointed sentiments, 'The railroads will either own this government, or the government must own the railroads.' Therefore, I am bound to say, that if every plank in the Democratic platform were enacted into law, I would still think it necessary to the safety of our government and the perpetuation of civil liberty that these three principles should be continually agitated and pressed through to a righteous settlement."

"Then you still adhere to the People's party as an organized necessity?"

"My fortunes are cast with the party and I am just as firmly attached to its principles as I was when I left the Democratic party because I had become firmly convinced that the Democratic party would never again recognize the principles on which Jefferson and Jackson founded it."

PURE DEMOCRACY.

"And what were those essential principles, as you viewed them?"

"As The Constitution has pointed out, Mr. Jefferson himself favored an income tax, the free coinage of silver, bitterly opposed the farming out by the government of the power to make money and control its volume, and strongly opposed the special fostering of special interests. Jackson was as famous for his fight against National Banks as for his fight against Wellington's veterans at New Orleans. He gained as great a victory over the one as he did over the other. Yet, strange to say, the Democratic party goes out and jubilates over those men, while tramping under foot the principles which carried them to the highest gifts that the people could bestow!"

"You hold, then, that your line is that of true Democracy?"

"As I said on the stump and in the House of Representatives, a better Democrat than I does not breathe, but I am for Democracy as the fathers taught it—as Jefferson and Jackson taught it—which is that every man should have his share of the country's prosperity and protection and that no man or set of men should be allowed to monopolize either the money or the privileges of the people."

LOOKING FOR A BREAK.

"Do you expect any serious division between the Democratic leaders on the currency issue?"

"I think Mr. Cleveland is going to precipitate a conflict between his views and those of the Southern and Western Democrats on that subject. He is in favor of a bonded debt, National banks, gold standard and all that Wall street schedule of finances, but the Southern and Western Senators and Representatives have come directly from and are, in the main, in touch with their people. They dare not go back on their pledges, when it will be a question with them of obeying Cleveland or the people. The presumption is that they will exercise their judgments rather than subordinate their views by catering to those of Mr. Cleveland. Such men as Bland and those of his class, will be compelled to fight Mr. Cleveland as strongly as we have fought him."

IF FREE COINAGE SHOULD COME.

"Suppose the Democrats should enact free coinage of silver, what then?"

"If free coinage is adopted we ought not have any jealousy as to who does it. The right thing ought to be done by whoever has the power. If free coinage should come and the National banks have their monopolistic privileges taken away, and the volume of the currency is made to meet the demands of the country, that question would be taken out of the range of party politics to a very large extent, if not entirely."

A SATISFACTORY TARIFF REFORM.

"What is the extent of tariff reform that would be acceptible to you and to your friends, should the Democratic party endeavor to meet their demands in good reason?"

"While I am a free trader and expect to adhere to that view, yet I think if we had an income tax which really taxes, and put a reasonably large assessment on large incomes and grew with the income, and the tariff should be so adjusted that the duties fell largely on articles of luxury and left the necessaries of life on the free list, the great bulk of the people would be satisfied with such a system. Yet I do not believe the whole people will ever be satisfied until articles of necessity are untaxed—for, until this is done, the taxes will touch a large number of people, and they will protest against them, and ought to protest."

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Mr. Watson dwelt with earnestness upon the tremendous powers held by the railroad corporations, and illustrated their exactions and oppressions with many aptly put instances.

"I think," he said, "that, to a very great extent, the Southern and Western members of Congress are in favor of stringent control of the railroads. The difficulty is in getting a law that will control. Every time a law is proposed that promises it—even in the Georgia Legislature—it is defeated. The Georgia Legislature, I repeat, has been unable to enact such a law, though it has made repeated attempts to do so. As to Congress, I have no idea that either of the old parties will deal with that question from the standpoint of what is best for the whole people, because the councils of the parties are largely dominated by men who are controlled by those corporations. Suppose a satisfactory bill should pass the House, how is it to get through the Senate? Each party in the Senate is controlled by men who as closely watch the interests of these corporations as an attorney ever watched the interests of his client. The election of Senators by the people would be only initial step toward any practical legislation along that line. Reorganize the Senate and make it a popular body, rather than a club of millionaires, or Senators on the picket line to watch the interests of some enormous corporation, and the reform of this railroad evil is but a question of time. I think the rank and file of the Democratic party, at least South and West, are in favor of such reform."

CLEAVAGE AND CO-OPERATION.

"If the cleavage in the Democratic party that you anticipate should occur, what are the probabilities of a co-operation between the anti-Cleveland element and the Populists?"

"If a cleavage should come on those questions as indicated between the Southern and Western Democrats on the one hand and the Eastern Democrats led by Cleveland on the other hand, I think the probability of harmony between the People's party men and the Southern and Western Democrats would be very great. My intercouse in Congress with men like Dockery and Bland, of Missouri, Bryan, of Nebraska, Bailey, of Texas, McLaurin. of South Carolina, Lewis, Miss'ssippi, and various others who are loyal followers of the Democratic party, assure me that those men really agree with us in everything except the sub-treasury and government ownship of the railroads. I have heard a great many Southern and Western Democrats say they were astonished to see how little difference there was between a Northern and Eastern Democart and an orthordox Republican. I think it will be only a question of time when the great majority of Southern and Western Democrats will see that the Populists are substantially right, and as against these Northern and Eastern gold-bugs they will find a way in which we and they can act together. It is most unfortunate that as yet we have not been able to get together, for the only combination that will enable the South to act as she should on these great questions is a union of the great masses of the South and West upon common purposes and solid action. On most questions the views of the Western man are identical with ours. They think as we do, talk as we do, feel as we do and their pocketbook interests are the same as our own.

"Northern and Eastern Democrats do not talk as we do, and their interests are diametrically opposed to our interests. It is utterly impossible for the two wings of the Democratic party to unite on these lines of legislation of which I have spoken. When Southern and Western Democrats will fight for these reforms, the Northern and Eastern Democrats will fight against them. Every Southern Democrat will tell you so. The great question, then, is will the Southern and Western Democrats allow themselves to be dominated by the minority element in their party, who have no sympathy with their opinions and no regard for their interests? I do not think they will, and, when Mr. Cleveland forces the issue, he will get the worst of it. I think he will draw off into his party all those men up there in the North and East, while the liberal and truly Democratic elements in the South and West will gravitate together with the Populists."

THERE MUST BE A PARTY OF THE PEOPLE.

"What is your view of the future of the parties in this country?"

"I consider the Republican party is done for, and its elements must seek new affiliations. By the appointment of Gresham to the Cabinet, Mr. Cleveland has opened the door to the least radical of them to come to his view of politics. But there must be a party between where the Democratic party now stands and the mass of the people. The Democratic party has come so near to the vested interests of the country as to win their support, and by so far as they have done this they have ousted the Republican party from standing ground and vacated its own ancient vantage place as the people's party. So it is that the old line Republicans must either act with the Democratic party or close up their shop. Yet, there must always be two great parties in a country like this, one representing in the main the vested interests, corporations, etc., and the other representing the great body of the people. The poor, the miserable, the debtor class, the unprotected people will always be large enough to demand one. The Democrats, as now controlled, represent the vested interests, and a new party is necessary to represent the people—the debtor class, the dissatisfied, the reformers. That is the ground the Populist occupy, and they are just as sure to receive accessions as we exist; and this great popular wing of the Democratic party, represented in the South and West by such men as those I have mentioned, will gravitate toward us, or come to some ground on which we can mutually act. just as sure as they remain true to their present conviction of co-operation and harmony in the people's interest."

WATSON'S PERSONAL PROGRAMME.

"How do you feel personally with regard to your past experience and present position?"

"I would like to say, personally, that I came home with no bitterness toward anybody. I have nothing ahead of me but an earnest desire to advocate the views I think to be correct with moderation and in that spirit which concedes to my antagonist, a conviction just as honest as that which I hold for myself. I deplore the mixturing of personal bitterness or private rancor in the discussion of these very important questions. So far as I am concerned there shall be none. While I regret the tone that the press and some of the Democratic leaders have adopted toward me, I have no disposition to retaliate, and I trust the time will come when we can debate these issues without the intrusion of any such disagreeable elements. I need rest and time to give attention to my own personal affairs, which for two years have been neglected.

NO SPEECHES UNTIL SUMMER.

"I will make no speeches at all until summer. I will give attention to my paper, which now has eleven thousand subscribers, and is growing in circulation daily, and when July comes I will go out to canvass every section of the State, asking simply a fair hearing on the merits of the questions at stake and that courteous treatment to which I think I am entitled and which I have always given to my opponents. But as to leaving the People's party, no such thought ever entered my mind. These principles are the same as when I embraced them and the people are the same. And the rank and file of the People's party have been so splendidly faithful to me and stood by me with such loyalty in every crisis that I would be lost to all sense of shame or honor if I deserted them or their cause. I would rather have, just as I now have, the confidence and esteem of the plain, common people of Georgia, those who first gave me position, who first bestowed honors upon me, than without this esteem and confidence, have the highest office which any party on earth could give me. I am willing patiently to abide the time when our principles will do that which I am confident is in store for them—win the support of the overwhelming majority of the people of this country.

ALLIANCE SPEAKING.

Bro. J. T. B. Hoover will address the brethren at the following places on the days named in behalf of the Business Agency of the State Alliance:

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Harper's X Roads,	April	28
Egypt,	"	29
Pittsboro,	May	1
Moncure,	"	2
Bells,	"	3
Bellevoir,	"	4
Cheek's Shop,	"	5
Siler City,	"	6

Speaking at 10 o'clock a. m.

No appointment for Harnett has been received from the County Secretary.

Sample of Shoes, clothes, etc. will be shown, and the benefits to be derived by the purchase of supplies, especially guanos, through the agency, will be fully explained. Only four appointments in each county. Let those near the places of speaking attend. Speaking at 10 o'clock a. m. Other appointments will follow.

Fraternally

W. H. WORTH, S. B. A.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

"Many talk about woman's sphere
As though it had a limit.
There's not a place in earth or heaven,
There's not a task to mankind given,
There's not a blessing or a woe,
There's not a whisper yes or no,
There's not a life, a death, or birth,
That has a feather's weight of worth,
Without a woman in it."

ECONOMICAL HINTS.

Some Useful Points in Renovating—A Pretty Wrapper.

Don't hang up, or wrap up, or tuck away "things." Give the gown you think of discarding, a good inspection. If it is really worn out you are really ready to give it up entirely, and if is of material and kind to be of service to some one else, have it put in order and give it away. It is hard enough for poor folks to keep tidy, without stopping to sew up rents, and put buttons on gowns given to them, and it is a poor reflection on your own tidiness to give a gown that is out of seams, etc. If the dress is in good condition so far as style and material goes, consider the advisability of having it cleansed or dyed just as it is. If out of style, but of good material, rip it and hove it cleaned When it comes back wrap the stuff

HOUSE WRAPPER.

up and label clearly, the number of yards, the color, the material, the condition. Then never buy or plan a new dress without consulting the trunk or closet where dyed and cleansed things are. Soft, all silk goods cleanses till it falls to pieces. So, if you will consider the wear you get out of the material, you will be more economical to buy fine silk than common quality. Light colors clean better than dark. All wool goods may be renovated to the last thread. Good silk will dye almost like new. Silk crepe both cleanses and dyes—not the mourning goods, but chiffon crepes, crepe de chine, etc. Accordion pleating leaves creases in silk, but not in crepe. Lace will cleanse, but it is always a little stiff for a while after. Silk ribbon may be cleansed and dyed. The really wise woman seldom buys black, for that is what all her goods come to in the long run. Thus a woman should always have a black costume that is the prettiest in the world.

How would you like a wrapper of pale blue flannel, trimmed with yellow lace and pale blue ribbons, and made up as indicated by the illustration? In this model wrapper the back has but one seam in the centre. It is very bias below the waist as the skirt has but few pleats. The fronts are very full and fasten with a full ruching of flannel, sewed to the skirt on both sides. The arrangement of lace is alike—back and front, and there is a bow of ribbon behind similar to that in front, but with shorter ends and loops. The sleeves are quite full and have ruching like that on the skirt, around the elbow. The outer seam is left open about one and half inches.

ESTELLE.

Reginald de Koven's new waltz, which one hears played on so many pianos nowadays, has proved so popular with young women that a second edition of the April Ladies' Home Journal, containing the music, has been found necessary, the first edition of the magazine consisting of 700,000 copies.

Following Mr. Howells' lead apparently, both Frank R Stockton and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett have gone over to The Ladies' Home Journal, and the most important works by these authors by which they are now engaged, will shortly see publication in this magazine.

Ignorance as a Fad.

One curious point about our young people of the upper circle nowadays is their intense pride of ignorance. To know anything or to have read anything is, with them, to be a fool. The boys who fail to get into the army are not laughed at as asses, but are condoled with as victims to a hideous system. The idea of sitting through a serious play is scoutted with ignominy, and even to know the current news of the day, to have read Mr. Gladstone's speech, or to have an opinion on the Uganda question, ("Where on earth is Uganda?" would be the chorus) is to render yourself suspect. A wretched youth at a country house full of young people incautiously gave an opinion on bimetalism. Dire was his punishment. For the rest of his visit he was treated as one afflicted with leprosy. But, after all, the affectation of ignorance may cure itself. It is the general employment of indelicacy and the casting aside of maiden modesty in the pursuit of young men which makes one almost despair of our girls.—London Times.

WANT A TEACHER.

The people at Boomer, Wilkes Co., want a School Teacher. Address,

JOHN S. FURGERSON,
Boomer, N. C.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

BY THE VARIOUS ALLIANCES WITH REFERENCE TO THE ALLIANCE CHARTER.

And Other Matters Done by the Legislature.

Rutherford County.

LOGAN'S STORE, N. C., April 14th, 1893.—MR. MARION BUTLER, DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—Please find inclosed resolutions adopted by Pea Ridge Alliance which you will please publish.

At a regular meeting of Pea Ridge Alliance No. 912 held on April the 8th, 1893, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That we condemn in the most decided manner the action of the Legislature of North Carolina in putting its unholy hands on our Business Ageney Fund.

2nd, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Progressive Farmer and CAUCASIAN for publication.

G. R. FREEMAN, Pres'.
W. G. BAKER, Sec'y.

Hertford County.

Resolutions adopted by Hertford County Alliance in county meeting April 13th, 1893:

WHEREAS, an attempt was made by the last Legislature of N. C., to disorganize the organization known as the Farmers' Alliance by repealing the charter in the House and finally by amendments of both houses to break up the Business Agency through which comes our relief financially. Therefore

RESOLVED, That Hartford county Alliance condemns such legislation as undemocratic, unrepublican, vicious and cowardly.

2nd, That we will hold the members so voting responsible and will not forget them in the future.

3rd, That if any of the fund of said Business Ageney by any member of our county be withdrawn we pledge ourselves to replace the same.

E. T. SNIPES,
JULIAN BROWN,
JAS. T. GRIFFITH, } Com. on Res.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED BY WAYNE COUNTY ALLIANCE.

WHEREAS, Wayne county Alliance has seen with regret the action of the last Legislature in its attempt to single out from among the coporations and organizations of the state the Farmers Alliance to seek to destroy its usefulness. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we condemn in no uncertain terms the action of said body in thus seeking to destroy our beloved order.

2nd. That we regard the action of that body in refusing to pass the amendments to the charter offered bp the officers of the order to cover any complaint or excuse for complaint that might be raised against the order. and in passing the amendments that were passed as showing even a deeper scheme of seeking to destroy the usefulness of our beloved order.

RESOLNED 3rd, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Wayne county Alliance and that a copy of the same be sent for publication in the county papers and Progressive Farmer, with the request that all papers in the State friendly to our order copy.

E. T. CRAWFORD,
J. H. CALDWELL,
T. B. PARKER. } Com.

A true copy verbatum.

J. A. STEVENS, Co., Sec'y.

RESOLUTIONS OF WHITE OAK ALLIANCE NO. 333.

SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.—MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Seeing several articles in THE CAUCASIAN and Progressive Farmer explaining to us the action of the last Legislature in attempting to repeal the charter of the State Alliance and distroy the Agency fund, and believing that it was uncalled for; comtemptible, cowardly and inexcusable, therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That we do solemnly enter our protest against such Legislation and brand the members of the house that voted to repeal the charter as unfair and unjust.

2nd That we pronounce the Senate as more unjust than the House for amending the charter as they did, believing as we do that they had the same power and right to amend in the same way all Railroad charters and failed to do so.

3rd We further charge them with unfairness in that they claimed to be very much interested as to the safety of the Ageney fund, and at the same time wosting the peoples money of the State in appropriating large ammounts to several uncharitable purposes.

4th We have an ever abiding confidence in all true Alliancemen, we do not believe that any but our enemies will draw from the agency fund their contributions, but if a member in good standing of White Oak Alliance does draw out his mite, we brand him as untrue and ask permission to replace the same.

5th That we will stand by the principles of our noble order and further its usefulness in benefiting the laborer when in our power to do so for we see now very clearly that the money power and our law makers are combined against us, and that failure on the part of the committee appointed to investigate an report on the number of employees and salaries of officers to the last legislature is an eye opener.

Adopted by the White Oak Union Alliance composed of the following sub-Alliances: White Oak, Salem, Ryes Bridge, Anders Chapel, Honeycutt, Eureka, Oak Ridge.

F. M. White, F. L. Owen, R. C. Fann, H. J. Cooper, J. H. Fisher, W. R. Owen. Jordan Sessoms, S. A. Howard, committee.

A. T. HERRING Pres.
E. L. CRUMPLER, Sec'y of Union.

6th That THE CAUCASIAN and Progressive Farmer are hereby requested to publish the same.

E. L. CRUMPLER,
E. D. UNDERWOOD,
T. L. OWEN. } Com.

This April 8th 1893.