THE CAUCASIAN.
GOLDSBORO, N. C., MAY 4, '93.

WAYNE COUNTY.

State Superintendant Scarboro has received an invitation to deliver the address at the closing of the Goldsboro Graded School May 26th inst.

Mr. W. S. Barns Secretary of the State Alliance was in the city last week. We regret the Editor (who wished to see) was absent.

Mr. Bass lost a fine horse on Monday last. He was wallowing in the mud and stuck a nail in the muscle of his thigh and inflamation set in. Killed him, quite a loss to the Major.

The first bean blossom of the season was laid on our table last Saturday Morning by Mr. Waters of Brogden; now who will send us the first mess of beans, it will take that kind of a mess. Don't all answer at once.

The Soldiers retuned on Friday morning accomplished what they went out to do. We regret to record the death of Lt. Col. Bogart at New Bern. He was thrown from his horse while on dress parade and almost instantly killed.

A number of "quill drivers" came to the city on Friday last on their way back from the Press Association at New Bern. Some of them stopped while here, among the number Mr. Griffin of the Free Lance and Mr. McDiarmid of The Robesonian.

The freight train going south Friday night killed a negro near the Rifle shoot in the southern part of the city. His name was Joe Thompson and worked with Mr. Sam Jones; they suppose he boarded the train in the Northern part of the city while it was shifting out some cars; thinking it would stop at the rifle shoot, it did not stop however he jumped off. His head struck the cross ties or something and broke his skull.

A social was around at the Baptist Church on Tesuday night, to witness the marriage of Miss Laura Peele to the accomplished daughter of our townsman, Mr. J. E. Peele, and Mr. H. C. Moore, a young Baptist Divine. It was a brilliant affair and we feel our inability to do the occasion justice. The Church looked like a beautiful flower garden. It was strictly "love among the roses", may their pathway through life be strewn with them.

The truckers are complaining at the low prices realized for garden stuff, and some are disposed to condemn the Commission Merchants. We have no doubt the truckers are sometimes fleeced by the Commission Merchant for all of them are not strictly honest, but they need not be surprised at low prices after the season thoroughly opens, for as large as the northern markets are when the whole country are shipping them the market can be glutted and is no doubt very often.

There is some complaint by the farmers, of their "over production" coming up. Well it is a little dry, dont be discouraged gentlemen, there is plenty of time, if you dont get a stand, put the ground in corn, you would be just as well off next fall. If one half of your corn was to fail to come up and you had to put corn in its place, you have never herd of a man now days starving with a crib full of corn, make corn, to raise pork and while you are making more than that.

We do not know that any of our readers (not many of them at least) will visit the World's Fair this summer or fall; they are too poor, but for the benefit of those who contemplate making the trip, we intend to make an effort to ascertain in the neighborhood of about what it will cost to make it. The railroad fare is half the round trip, we learn. We will find out the other necessary expenses, and if you have got the money to spare you have our permission to come, and if you will pay our way we will go with you. Who'll do it? Let all speak at once.

The Next Meanest Man Heard From.

We have just received a letter from Sloans P. O. in Duplin county, in which the writer incloses us a 5c N. C. shin plaster of the million days and says he has received the paper and sends us 50c to pay for it, and then goes on and uses language, which, if published, would lay the writer open to prosecution for sending some matter through the mails. He is sneck enough however to sign his name. Or we would publish him. He did not know that a shinplaster sent us would sell in New York to day for $5.00, we are much obliged to him. We will keep the shin plaster and the letter. The former as a memento of the late war, and the letter as a letter from the meanest man yet heard from. We do not wish to sell the shinplaster, or we would send it on and $5 and send the paper to the address of five men that he might name. We will bet a quart of Tom Parkers' tiger-milk he is expecting the appointment of postmaster at Sloans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Our Buckeye Binder at a great sacrifice. Address.
PRES'T BENSALEM ALLIANCE,
No. 364, Bensalem, N. C.,

TAR HEELS MAD.

A PARLOR SCENE AT THE PIEPOLITAN HOTEL THAT MADE THE TAR HEEL OFFICE SEEKERS CURSING MAD.

They Were Looking for Ransom And Couldn't Find Him.

THE WASHINGTON "STAR" ARTIST KODACKED HIM.

[Washington Star, April 29.]

It was Senator Ransom of North Carolina who found himself penned in a corner of the rotunda of the southerner's favorite hotel by four fair young women who insisted on finding out just where the Senator stood on the hoop-skirt question.

"Now, girls, don't you know you ought not to ask me such a question? What do I know about crinoline and hoopskirts, anyhow?"

"You know whether you like them or not, and you also know that many a wilder subject than these has been brought to the attention of Congress in the last few years, and if skirts keep extending at the present rate some precious congressional crank or dress reformer will introduce a measure destined to regulate the sale and wearing of the articles: and what stand would you take then?"

When Mr. Ransom had it duly impressed on his mind that "hoops" were on the way "sure nuff" he turned on the girls with, "Now what dy you want those things for?"

SENATOR RANSOM GETS MIXED.

"Why, don't you think they are becoming?" encouraged the girls, and the Senator, between his desire to be extremely gallant and his antipathy to hoops, stammered, lost his urbane dignity and blurted out: "Oh, if you girls must wear 'em, why wear 'em then. Of course I want a woman to be happy and wear just want she wants, but I can't see for the life of me why she wants to look like a bell buoy, and—well, nobody ever looked nice in those contrivances. Of course if I had to consider the question in open session I'd vote with the ladies, which ever way that was. But if it was in secret session I'd vote to imprison every manufacturer of the despicable articles. Now, are you satisfied?" and the girls looked so tickled at the Senator's lecture that Mr. Ransom began to plume himself on his own opinions.

THE POSTMASTER BUSINESS.

Did Chairman Simmons Eaves & Co. Have the Negro at Keenansville Appointed.

(Special to THE CAUCASIAN)

MAGNOLIA, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—Why don't the Democrats adopt Mr. Grady's suggestion to let the people who patronize a postoffice select the person they want for postmaster? We understand that the politicians are cussing mad about it and say it will not do. The trouble is they know that the people would not select the man they want.

What are the Democrats of Kenansville going to do about their negro postmaster? He went into office only a few months ago, and under the Cleveland rule he will have to serve out his four years. It will be funny if the rule is enforced in this case. It is now believed by more than person that it was on the recommendation of Simmons and Eaves, the Democratic and Republican co-partnership, chairmen that the lady, Miss Watson, who had held the office for twenty years, was removed and this negro appointed. Not that they cared any thing for the negro, but hoping that it would have a bad effect on the reform movement of the county and all over the State. It gave the politicians a chance to yell "negro domination." If this was a plot of Simmons, Eaves & Co. will not be funny if they are forced to let him stay in office. All the Republicans in the eastern part of the State, as far as we know, were opposed to removing Miss Watson. Then on whose recommendation was it done?

CITY ELECTION.

The municipal election on Monday passed off very quietly, in fact it was rather monotonous. There was not variety enough in it to make it interesting. The entire ticket was elected—nobody got left. It was one election in which there was no disappointed candidates. The bond question got a black eye of course, and the general verdict is that the people are level headed. Some of those who favored bonds say the majority of the people are old fogies—not up with the times, but the old fogies tell them that young folks think old folks are fools, but old folks knows young folks are fools.

All persons that have homes and buildings, should investigate the merits of the Eagle Brand Roofing. It comes ready for use, and is easily applied by anyone. Address the Excelsior Paint and Roofing Co., Dept. 12, 155 Duane St. New York. 1t

THE "NATIONAL ECONOMIST" AN OLD PARTY ADJUNCT.

We clip the following from a big Metropolitan political daily, and as long as the National Ecomomist stood by and fought squarely for the demands of the Farmers' Alliance, the big Metropolitan papers never noticed it or clip from its columns. The Economist was one of the first Alliance papers to endorse the People's party as the only party that had endorsed the demands of the Alliance, but before the campaign was over it deserted the fight and become an old party adjunct. Since then we frequently see in the big Metropolitan dailies editorial notices about the Economist like the following:

"THE FARMER IN POLITICS."

"It was recently stated by us that 'there are more than surface signs of a dissolution of relations between the Farmers' Alliance and the People's party,' and that word had been passed along the line by Dr. Macune urging the total disconnection of the Alliance with any political organization. We have also remarked that 'a grave suspicion was engendered during the last National campaign that the doctor's sympathies leaned largely in a democratic direction."

"A reply to these obligations appears in the National Economist, in which their correctness is in the main substantiated. The Economist dwells at length upon the value of educational rather than political effort for the accomplishment of reform and says:

"'Political party affiliation and the exercise of suffrage and personal duties and privileges, and are attributes which cannot be exercies and do not belong to a farmers' or laborers' fraternal organization. The work of a political party in support of its platform is only to a very limited extent educational, because it commences a campaign by the adoption of a platform which instantly becomes a dogma to which all the party workers seek to secure converts.'

"'On the other hand, the fraternal labor organization has no political platform to begin with. It merely unites all men eligible to membership, and they discuss measures till they agree on certain demands, and they announce these subject to change whenever any man can propose a change that will be a benefit. This conclusion each member strives for by all the methods at his command, and seeks to have adopted as the policy of the political party to which he belongs. The question as to whether they should band themselves together and form a new party in the event they cannot control the party to which they belong is one of both principal and policy.'

"It is admitted by our esteemed contemporary that the time may come, the emergency may arise, when this fraternal organization will be called upon to doff partisan habiments and save the country; but the idea that the country's salvation depends in any wise upon the People's party, as at present constituted, is steadily kept out of sight.

"As to Dr. Macune's sympathies during the late campaign, we are told that there was never any occasion for a suspicion that the editor of the Economist leaned toward Democracy 'because he announced frequently in the columns of the paper and from the platform that he believed in and adhered to the original principles of Democracy, but did not hesitate to condemn the abuses of that party and its corrupt politicians as it does those of the Republican and the People's party.' It was, therefore, not so much of a suspicion as a fact as to where his sympathies were.

"The Economist should understand that what The Post said was not in the nature of criticism. We believe Dr. Macune to be entirely right in his position and that his advice to the farmers to keep out of entangling political alliances will be best for themselves and best for the country.

CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS.

In this "World's Fair" year, when we are to have visitors from all portions of the globe, and if the germ of cholera is not already sown here, it may be brought among us by these arrivals; it behooves us to learn all we can of the fatal diseas that we may know how to treat it. Mrs. Louis Russell. Smith. Medical Missionary Van Turkey in Asia writes her experience:

In watching this epidemic several facts have been very evident. First—The infection is powerless among people who are careful to cook all water and food. We worked among the people without regard to infection, staying with them for hours, applying friction, etc., but we drank hot water and ate hot food. * * *

Second—The majority of cholera cases can be saved if proper means are used at the very beginning—that is, just as soon as abdominal trouble shows itself. Our treatment consisted of rest, opium, camphor, and capsicum. * * *

Third—There are some cases that nothing can touch, although attacked at the onset. There seems to be cases where such an amount of poison has entered the system that death comes almost before symptoms.

Fourth—In this epidemic the number of rapid convalescences had been small. Most of the patients passed from the disease into a typhoid staate in which some ultimately died of uræmia, while others finally recovered health. * * *

Fifth—Water taken to appease the almost intolerable thirst during the acute stage is absolutely fatal.

Finally, it takes more than than slight cold to put an end to a cholera epidemic. The disease did not appear in Erzroom until the heat of summer was over, and it did not get from Persia to Van until well on in November. We are hoping that this unusually severe cold that we are now enjoying may prevent a return in the spring. But that time must decide.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

[Continued from first page.]

Executive Committee. There can be no manner of doubt as to his fitness for the place, when one remembers what the Democratic leaders have had to say about the Internal Revenue business in the past. Then, too, the kind of work he did for the party must be paid for well.

Over and above the din of warring factions one may occassionally hear among a certain class of Republicans the faintly expressed but evidently fervid hope that in Gresham there is life. It is said that the postmaster at Wilmington hopes to hold over as a Gresham Democrat, and if such should proove to be the case well may both Democrats and Republicans wonder "where we are at." What Mr. Gresham can take into the Democratic party is, of course, an unknown quantity, but that such was the object of his appointment there is little doubt. The natural supposition is that Mr. Gresham was simply made a figure head and will be duly and appropriately shelved at a convenient time, Mr. Blount of Georgia being the real head of the great Department of State.

To say that the scramble for places is unprecedented is drawing it very mildly. There are twenty-five or thirty applicants good, bad and indifferent for places abroad. Among them ex-Mc. W. M. Robbins who first sought the Mexican Mission and has now got down to the Havannah Consulship and will likely "end up" with a division chieftainship in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. At the most, four or five Counsulships are all that the State is entitled to and when it is known that North Carolina is the only Southern State that did NOT give Mr. Cleveland an absolute majority it should not be expected that he would be lavish in his treatment of the citizens of that State, nor should they expect much.

For every Federal office there are scores of men willing and seeking the place. The bosses are asserting their power and only a day or so ago a protest went up from Wilmington's common people to Mr. Cleveland against allowing the "bosses" there to control everything in sight. It is really a mighty interesting sight to see the uses and abuses that a fight for a so-called great principle entails, and it is also a sad commentary upon the politics of our country.

These gentry are not even satisfied to leave things to nature—let a man die or resign—but they must needs "get up petitions" for the place beforehand. The curious spectacle is now being enacted by the bar of the State of North Carolina in circulating petitions for Mr. Cleveland to appoint a Judge to succeed Judge Dick of the Federal Court of this State who does not look like dying nor has he publicly given any intimation of an intention to resign. One of the petitions is in favor of Judge Avery of the State Supreme Court an astute politician and the other is in favor of Judge Armfield of the State Superior Court. Such is the condition of affairs.

The change in the Directorate of the Penitentiary Board brought to Raleigh such numbers of applicants for minor places, guards &c. at $15 per month that the Board was compelled to adjourn in order to avoid the opportunities of those men. Such is Democratic (or rather undemocratic) rule. Hurrah for machine Democracy! Principles will possibly be thought of three years from now and the song of the patriot will be wafted through the cottages of the humble again.

VARIETIES OF NEPOTISM.

For twenty-five years the Democratic organs rang with denunciations of nepotism. For twenty-five years Democratic orators and statesmen made the hills reverberate with turgid eloquence upon that fruitful subject. And when, in 1885, the Democrats succeeded to the offices and the patronage, they straightway set about demonstrating what had long been a theory in certain observant quarters, that they regarded nepotism with aversion only when it was practiced by Republicans. Then came the Harrison interlude, during which Democratic newspapers, orators and statesmen rang afresh with protest and reproach, and now, with the Democrats in again and the political complexion of the nepotism changed accordingly, the voice of the whang-doodle is hushed for the second, and nepotism ceases to be a misdemeanor.—Washington Post.

In this connection we might call the attention of people who hate hypocracy to the fact that though Mr. Cleveland professes to be very much opposed to nepotism, yet he preaches it not in the ranks of his own party, but goes out of his way to retain in office Hon. Benjamin Folsom a relative of his wife, appointed Consul to Sheffield by President Harrison.

WHAT CHEEK!

In 1892 the Populists and Republicans in North Carolina formed a partnership after which was written "Limited." Next year it will be a regular partnership between the two, and may the Lord have mercy on their souls! They will be wiped off the face of the earth.—Carolinian.

Ah, Brother, that's too thin! The partisanship was between the two g. o. p's. the Eaveites and Simmonites. We do not know whether it was "limited" or not. We are inclined to think from the "signs of the times" it was a partnership with no limitation. The partnership that the Populist will enter into from now out will be with the people—the good people, the wealth producers; and there will be no use kicking against that firm.

We have received an article from Dr. Cyrus Thompson, State Lecturer, replying to Congressman Grady, but havent room for it in this issue. It will appear next week.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

[Continued from First Page.]

once had. But I love him, and that is all I thought about when he asked me to marry him, and that will be the way with all you girls, too." Which is very true, I fear.

Yours very truly,

The Girl of the Period.

Is altogether charming, and she is nothing if not athletic. She must ride, she must drive, she must row, bowl, play tennis, etc., etc., and do all in a piquant, characteristic way if she would be in the fashion. The fads of a typical athletic girl are described in a breezy and altogether delightful manner in "The Diary of an Athletic Girl," published in Demorest's Family Magazine, the May number of which is just received. In the same number is an especially apropos paper about the British Embassy at Washington, embellished with numerous superb illustrations, including fine portraits of the English ambassador and his family. "Ladies of the Administration" is another timely paper, illustrated with portraits of the wives of the President, Vice-President, and members of the Cabinet "Round About the Columbian Exposition" gives many interesting points about the World's Fair; "Early Italian Painters" is a chatty descriptive article, illustrated with numerous examples of the pictures painted in those far-off days; and "The Queen of the May" shows many beautiful views of scenes in Central Park on May day. The fiction in this number is especially good; "Society Fads" tells about the newest ideas in the fashionable world; all the departments are full to overflowing with interesting, helpful matter. Demorest's is indeed an ideal Family Magazine, and is published for $2 a year, by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York.

A STRONG, MANLY LETTER.

The Alliance in Warren County Doubled. What the People Think of the Election Law and the Refused Amendments.

STEEDVILLE, N. C., April 14, '93.

DEAR BROTHER BUTLER: Warren county had quite a full and interesting meeting yesterday, and I have never seen, since the organization of the Alliance, such determination to rally to its support. All, old and young, educated and uneducated, realize the importance ot the Alliance and are determined to move on with the good work in Warren.

History tells us that "there were no Tories in Bute," (Warren and Franklin formed Bute) but that ALL of her sons fought manfully and bled and died for liberty. And today, sir, the Alliance in Warren is nearer a unit in thought than it has ever been. I know not of any one thing that has been more productive of good in this respect than the suicidal short-sighted action of the Legislature.

We have more than doubled the number of Sub-Alliances in the county since last January. This has "done itself," in spite of misrepresentation, unfairness and poverty, and we stand forth to-day and pledge anew our allegience to the cause of reform and to our officers, State and National.

We desire reform at the ballot-box—a free, honest expression of the will of the people, and then, and not untill then, can we hope for reform further along the line. But when a party—any party—comes into power by fraud and corruption the whole course of its legislation is marked by its effort to perpetuate itself in power, as shown by its unwillingness to enact honest, just legislation. For instance I have but to refer to the amendments to the present Election Law, which were offered in the last Legislature, and which would have been adoped if the party then in power had desired to place beyond a shadow of a doubt the right and privilege of the elector to cast his ballot.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and too truly point the mind to the fact that we are to have a restricted ballot if the people do not rise up and force a free and fair expression of their will. But I must close, sir.

Fraternally yours,
HOWARD F. JONES.

Where Are We At?.

THE departure from the "Jeffersonian simplicity" brand of Democracy to the aping of monarchial can be best seen in the White House at the present time. For the first time in American history the servants employed in the White House are clothed in livery. Red coats, White vests and green pants are worn by the male servants and the female servants are arrayed in all the colors of the rainbow. The first thing we know it will be necessary to kiss the President's hand and get down on all fours while addressing him. The whole business is disgusting to every American who believes in the principles of republican government. The dressing of the White House servants in livery indicates that somebody has a swelled head:—Ex.

Are we on the eve of a departure from the principles of a republican form of government?. It is serious to contemplate. Man has lost sight of the fact that "it is not all of life to live", and are living with an eye to getting all he can out of life here; careing nothing for the future or posterity; and with that idea in his head, if he sees, or immagines he sees more pleasure, pomp and glory for self in a different form of government, many of them would willingly see it come about; no doubt of it. H.

DR. CYRUS THOMPSON'S APPOINTMENTS FOR WAKE COUNTY.

Holly Springs,	May 12th,	10 a. m.
Green Level,	" 13th,	10 a. m.
Stoney Hill,	" 15th,	10 a. m.
Rolesville,	" 16th,	10 a. m.
Wakefield,	" 17th,	10 a. m.
Hollands,	" 18th,	10 a. m.

Goes into Johnson county on 19th.

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

O'er every land, in every age
Some curse of creed or human ban
Has controvened the rights of man,
E'en now some subtle power
Enthrones the wrong, exalts the knave,
While idlers reign and toilers slave.

Cleveland County.

SHARON, N. C., April 24th 1893.

MR. MARION BUTLER, PRESIDENT S. F. A., DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—I write you these lines to let you know that the Alliance in Cleveland county is still moving on for reform, our Alliance at home (Sharon Alliance) at its last meeting voted unanimous that if any brother should ask to withdraw his money from the Agency that we would pay it and to keep his certificate, and I think this will voice all the Alliances in the county and I hope in the State for how could we do without our Agency? There is where the Legislature thought to kill us, but long live the Alliance, with good will to you and THE CAUCASIAN.

I remain, L. L. SMITH.

Sampson County.

CLEMENT, N. C., April 24th 1893. The South River Alliance Union has been postponed to meet with the Purdam sub-Alliance on Saturday before the third Sunday in May 1893 at 9 a. m. State President Marion Butler and Bro. John E. Fowler are respectfully invited to be present and speak on the occasion. All members of the Alliance requested to attend. R. W. HOWARD, Pres.
S. B. PAGE, sect'y.

Chatham County.

Bro. T. A. Bland, Grove, N. C., writes: Bell's Alliance is improving. Some who went out on political causes are coming back and new members are joining.

Office of Secretary of Robeson County Farmers Alliance.

LUMBERTON, N. C., 1893.—ED. CAUCASIAN, DEAR SIR AND BRO.—Yesterday was the regular meeting of our county Alliance, which has always met in Lumberton, the county seat.

The brethren met promptly at 11 o'clock a. m. and we had a good meeting—pronounced by some to be the best we have ever had. The utmost harmony prevailed and there seemed to be a oneness of purpose that so attracted interest that although diversity of opinion was manifest on the various topics, yet, there was not the slightest friction and business was disposed of in a business like manner.

When the crowd began to gather there seemed to be great consternation in town that the vicious and malicious acts of the Legislature had not completely demolished the Alliance. Some even enquiring if the act did not destroy the order. * * *

There was great indignation expressed by many of the brethren at the recent acts of the Legislature and a resolution expressive of the sense of the body passed a copy of which I send you. * * *

Our reports show about thirty or forty per cent. advance in the Alliances in the county, on an average. * * * We have a program of exercises debating and singing etc., all of which I think will increase the interest of our meetings.

We have decided to try meeting away from town and will meet next time with Raft Swamp Alliance where they have a very suitable building and location and a good, congenial, clever people.

W. H. UMPHREY,
Sec'y Robeson Co. F. A.

Official Notice From The National Secretary-Treasurer.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 5, 1893.

There seems, from my correspondence, to be some misunderstanding as to the location of the Secretary-Treasurer. Therefore I desire to give notice that the office is now located at Columbia, S. C.

The Supreme Council at the Memphis meeting decided that it was not necessary to have the Secretary-Treasurer's headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Since my acceptance of the position the office has been opened in this city. The future can only decide the wisdom or otherwise, of this change. One fact is already developed—the office can be run for much less expense here than at Washington.

All communications for the Secretary-Treasurer will be addressed to me here.

I desire to urge upon all the State Secretary-Treasurers the necessity of reporting to me at as early a day as possible; the arrears due the office are retarding the regular work very much.

I am glad to report very cheering news as to the status and enthusiasm of the Order throughout the entire country.

In an organization covering so large an area there will appear to be diversified interest; hence, petty differences and jealousies will arise. Let us strive one and all to submerge these minor matters in a united effort for the material and financial advancement of our general interest. Allow me to urge the entire membership to come to a united determination to forever bury all personal grievances and work for the common good.

I have a supply of the new constitutions, the proceedings of the Memphis and other Supreme Council meetings which are furnished the members at cost of publication; also other Alliance supplies.

J. P DUNCAN,
Sec'y-Treas. N. F. A. & I. U.

Rev. J. T. B. Hoover.

SWANN'S STATION, N. C. April 27, 1893.—Brother J. T. B. Hoover met his appointment on the 19th inst. in our little town and made one of his able speeches. He showed us why it was necessary for farmers and laborers to be thoroughly organized. He showed that all other classes were organized for their protection, and all was prospering by it, but when farmers get to organizing our enemies were doing all they could to disorganize us. He dealt hard blows on combines and trusts, and after which he took up the Business Agency, showing clearly the advantage of buying through our State agent. We would be glad if Bro. Hoover would come again soon. The writer of this piece had the pleasure to hear his speech and to enjoy his good company at my home one night. He is the right man in the right place to do good, both temperal spiritually. Success to him and the cause. J. W. BURNS.

WANT A TEACHER.

The people at Boomer, Wilkes Co., want a School Teacher. Address,
JOHN S. FURGERSON,
Boomer, N. C,

THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The "States Rights" Doctrine Protects a Publicly Proclaimed Thief From Expulsion.

(Special Cor. to THE CAUCASIAN.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

When the honest, God-fearing, debt-paying, tax-cursed people in North Carolina read these lines written more in shame and sorrow than anger, they will stand aghast at the disgraceful spectacle witnessed by your humble correspondent in the United States Senate.

On the 15th of March publication appeared in the newspapers charging, in specific terms, that in the year 1879 Mr. Roach, recently elected to the United States from the new State of North Dakotah, had been a bank officer in a bank in the District of Columbia, and had embezzled $64,000 and had fled the city, that $25,000 of that sum had been paid to the bank by his bondsmen; that $16,000 had been realized from some property which had belonged to him, and that the balance had never been made up to the bank.

The charges were not even denied by Roach, and no step was taken or suggestion made by him to investigate them. He was branded by the public press as a thief and he did not raise his voice in refutation of the indictment or in vindication of his integrity. The charges were specific and the evidence to sustain them, I am informed, is overwhelming. Roach is a Democrat.

Thief as he is, Roach now says that he wanted an investigation, but the Democratic leaders in the Senate told him such a course was unheard of and unprecedented and that it would compromise the dignity of the Senate. Here is what the rascal says in cold type:

"Now to this body and entirely "unfamillar with its customs and "asages, I naturally attached weight "to the advice and opinion of those "old in the service and versed in the "practices and precedents of the "Senate. I was informed, or given "to understand, that, however much "I might desire or demand an inves-"tigation, it was not the practice of "the Senate to take notice or juris-"diction of alleged acts or conduct "prior to the election of a Senator, or "having no connection with the "legality thereof."

The situation naturally suggested a resolution of inquiry and investigation from the Republican side of the Senate. It was offered by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts: It directed:

"The Committee on Privileges and Elections to examine the allegations made in the public press charging William N. Roach, a Senator from the State of North Dakota, with certain criminal offenses committed while cashier or officer of a bank in the city of Washington, and to ascertain the facts and circumstances so far as to enable the committee to determine what are the duty and power of the Senate in regard thereto."

Speaking of this resolution Mr. Platt, of Connecticut said:

"If a convicted criminal who has finished his time in a penitentiary should be sent here by a State, will it be said that we are powerless to reject him or to expel him? I think that no precedent can be found in the United States or England, or any other civilized country, where the doctrine has been upheld that the Senate or the House is held down (in judging of the qualifications of its members) to the rigid constitutional requisites for election as Senator or Member. On the contrary, although the precedents are, in the nature of the case, few, it has been always held that jurisdiction is given to investigate under such circumstances. Will it be contended that we should be obliged to admit a physical leper if a State should elect him to the Senate?

Mr. Grady, of Deleware, asked: "What would we do about it?"

"I would expel him." Mr. Platt replied. "I would refuse to receive him in the first case, and if received without a knowledge of his disease I would expel him." He continued:

Could Aaron Burr have come here and said: "I am thirty years of age. I have been a citizen of the State of New York for nine years." And would the Senate have been powerless to have made any other inquiry into his qualifications? Would not the great notorious fact (even though he had escaped the clutches of the law) that he had been engaged in a treasonable conspiracy against the United States have been a fact which the Senate could have considered? If Aaron Burr had presented himself here with the credentials of a sovereign State I think that the Senate would have discovered that it had power to inquire into some other than the constitutional qualifications of a man seeking a seat in this body."

To an ordinary, plain, matter of fact honest man the reasoning seemed conclusive, but I was soon to hang my head in very shame when Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, a Democrat of Democrats, took the floor. He said:

"What a spectacle is presented to "the country of a great and strong "party being silent on the subject of "the alleged sins of one of its mem-"bers; while the moment that a speck "can be found on anybody on this "side of the chamber, they clamor as "did the Pharisees of old, when the "Savior said to them: "Take the "beam out of your own eye, so that "you can see to take the mote out of "your brother's eye."

"That is what I complain of. I "did not want to be provoked into an "acrimonious discussion: but I ask "the country to take notice that the "Democratic party is standing on "the rock of the Constitution, stand-"ing on its limitations, which cannot "be ignored."

"I would want to leave the Senate "with loathing and disgust rather "than serve in a body which claimed "the right to supervise the morals "of the Senators from other States, "and to enter into judgment upon "them."

In Heavens name has the United States Senate sunk so low? was my involuntary ejaculation as I hurridly left the Senate gallery. And yet there were people—Democrats I suppose—who cheered and applauded Voorhees.

The resolution was defeated. Roach will not be investigated. The Senate will contain at least one known thief. Roach is a Democrat!

THE CAUCASIAN prints this week a picture of North Carolinas' Senior Senator. It is a ravishing panorama of female loveliness. But for the hungry Tar-heels who have kept the curbstone in front of the Piepolitan Hotel hot since the 4th day of March it possessed no enchantment. What did they care about "crinoline and hoopskirts!" It may be one of the great questions of the future, but it throws no calcium light on the shadowed pathmay of the anxious office seekers. Should it become an issue in the next campaign the people who have heard Ransom make the same speech for twenty years, will have an abundant cause to be thankful. We draw the curtain and wait coming events!.

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Cotton, (middling)	7
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Hams,	11 a 12½
Sides,	11
Shoulders,	11 a 12½
Lard,	13
Fodder,	70 a 75
Corn,	60 a 65
Meal;	65 a 70
Peas	70 a 80
Peanuts,	50 a 80
Oats,	52½ a 60
Eggs,	10 a 12½
Chickens,	20 a 25
Beeswax,	20 a 22
Potatoes	1.00 to 1.25

CLINTON.

(Reported by C. P. JOHNSON.)

Corn,	60
Peas,	60 a 1 00
Bacon,	10 a 11
Chickens,	15 a 25
Eggs,	10
Beeswax,	18 a 22
Butter,	20 a 25
Lard,	12½
Fodder,	75
Flour	3 50 a 5 50
Hides,	5 a 6

WILMINGTON.

(Naval Stores.)

Spirits Turpentine, quiet	29½
Strained Rosin, firm,	1 00
Good Strained,	1 00
Tar, steady,	1 00
Turpentine, (crude) firm, hard,	1 00
Yellow Dip,	1 70
Virgin,	1 70

RALEIGH,

(Cotton.)

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Strict Middling,	7¾
Middling,	7½
Stains,	7¼ a 8¼
Tinges,	7

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