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THE CAUCASIAN.

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EDITOR'S CHAIR.

OPINION OF THE EDITOR ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

ring the last few months we ee at least a hundred banks broken. To say nothing of the and disturbance to the regular e of business, let us think of housands of widows and orphans e money was deposited in these and lost. Men die and after time of toil and saving try to a few thousand dollars for the rt of their widow and the edu- of their children. A bank s and they are penniless. There mething wrong. Is it not the of law makers to provide st such disasters—to protect eak against the strong, and ally the rascally strong? We postal savings banks, or some of banks that the government uarantee deposits in.

ubscriber wrote us a few days saying that he thought we d not have been so heavy on Carr in reply to his article on ons in the South. Now if we a word that was not true in re- Gov. Carr then we are willing rect it. We did not attack Carr. He wrote an article and published in the northern pa- hat misrepresented the facts. isrepresented the State. We to the defense of the State. s we corrected him and gave ts, though they were unpleas- ts. We quoted from the re- n the Governor's own county.

the yoke of Christ is not easy, e wearing it with a stiff neck." angels are God's servants, but ed men are His sons." These mples of excellent short ser- which are being published by nique and original religious y known as The Ram's Horn. paper has new rooms in the n's Temple, Chicago. If 10 in stamps are sent to this ad- a trial of the paper may be r three weeks. See their ad- ment in another column.

We understand that at some places the Postmasters are telling per- to whom a sample or compli- tary copy of THE CAUCASIAN is not to take it from the office. nder the law we can force o pay for it, &c.

take this means of assuring blic that every copy of THE SIAN sent to any address has aid for. If you have not paid some one else has for you. So esitate to take the paper from ce on that account.

BOARDS OF TRADE MUST BE REGULATED.

the alarm be given, let the r signal be sounded! Hark ye ton, listen! The "non-par- "Boards of Trade" of the ci- e going, going—done gone into s! They are whereasing, bling, resolving and resoluting the silver law. They are ac- DEMANDING that the Sherman e repealed. Yes it is one of EMANDS. If these Boards of don't stop instanter this fool- and return to the pristine of their "original purposes," HE CAUCASIAN will consider it its high and self imposed duty upon conductor Ex-Thos. J. (ALIAS the disinterested visit- tesman) to at once see Gov. d Carr and have the General bly of North Carolina, living ties, to convene in extraordi- ssion. And if they should get n-hearted and begin to simply the charter of these offending of Trade then we will send ly Macbeth Caldwell to "screw ourage" up to the sticking

ELECT GOOD MEN.

ere was ever a time in the his- the Alliance when you needed d energetic officers in every it is now.

good men to preside over dges for another year, for heir efforts more than any- else will depend the future and prosperity of the people. of the most important offices lliance is a good secretary of . He wants to keep the mem- with their dues and in proper In this way if the secretary his duty the meetings are al- nter-ting.

you want a good president, whose heart is in the work and is willing to lose some time to neighbor lodges.

good active, earnest men in all positions and then let every er put their shoulder to the and push.

here is a man in your commu- ho does not belong to the or- d out why, and then use every able means to get him in.

y farmer in North Carolina to be in this brotherhood and s no reason why we can't have here, if we will only go to n a systematic way.

good officers and then let us e work with a rush.

"ANOTHER VOTER" DOES NOT SEE IT.

MR. EDITOR:—I read the letter in last week's paper by "a voter." I also read your editorials that he wrote about. But I am one who don't "see it" yet. Now I am an allianceman who believes in getting our reforms through the Democratic party, and I haven't got any more confidence in the politicians and bosses in the party than you have, and while I believe that the Bible was right when it said not to put "new wine in old bottles," yet I don't think you represent the meaning of that point of the Bible right. We can get good true men, new men in the Democratic party and put our principles in their hands, and then we put new wine in new bottles. Now tell me why can't a man elected that way do us as much good as a man elected in a new party? It is true, it looks bad to see a man like Grady go back on us and do as bad as the old politicians, yet we can next time nominate another man. This is the way I see it.

June 27th. ANOTHER VOTER.

We publish the above because it represents the views of a number of good honest men. But we want to say to "Another Voter" that when he talks about putting OUR principles (for he and THE CAUCASIAN have the same principles, we only differ in method) in the "hands of a man" and then call that putting new wine in new bottles he is all wrong. You can't put your principles in the hands of a man, unless that man is against you. If he has to take your principles in his HANDS then he has different principles in his heart. And if he has, he is an old bottle and you are putting new wine in it. If a man has any principles in his heart, they are his convictions, they are a part of him. He and his convictions are one and the same. In fact he is the new wine himself. You can't think of a principle without thinking of same man who represents that principle, who is the personification and embodiment of it. Then if you put such a man in the old party traces, surrounded by all the views of boss rule and the corrupting influences of monopoly, you are putting new wine into old bottles, and you spoil your wine, you violate common sense and the law of the Bible. You turn poor plain B. F. Grady into high flying B. F. GREEDY! But you say that you will now turn down this new edition of plain B. F. Grady and nominate some other and put him in the old party traces. But if you do you will be as bad as Ephraim joined to his idols. You will simply spoil another good man. We think Mr. Grady is above the average man. We think his intentions and purposes were good when he went to congress. But you put him in an old bottle, you put him where he was surrounded by bad influences. You put him where his ideas of honesty and economy were laughed at, in one of the old party caucuses, a place where the slick politicians, the hired tool of monopoly and the influence of the lobbyist predominated. He soon saw that honesty was at a discount. That to try to do right in that gang was like "darting straws against a north wind," so at the end of two years he got lonely and could not stand their ridicule any longer, so he jumped in the boat, floated with the tide and darted straws WITH the north wind. This made him a royal good fellow with the old party bosses and besides paid him better. If Mr. Grady had been elected to congress as a Populist he would not have been subjected to those temptations, but would have gone to congress and stood up by noble Tom Watson, and today he would have been the hero of the people of the 3rd congressional district. The politicians, it is true, would be cursing and abusing him, but the people would be standing by him. Do you see it?

Rich men meet in the bank, the club house or parlors; workingmen when they combine, gather in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and navy, the legislative, judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for an "exchange of ideas" When the poor combine it is "conspiracy." If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a "mob." If they defend themselves it is "treason." In this country the political power is equally divided among men. Why should the rich control? There are certainly more poor than there are rich. Why should not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, legislative and judicial departments? The reason the laborer don't is because he don't know enough and refuses to be taught.—Col. Ingersol.

This is severe criticism. But read it again, think over it well and then ask yourself the question: Are not the laboring classes responsible, to a great extent, for this condition of affairs? They have the power to make themselves felt at the ballot box, and when they fail to unite for self-protection, they deserve to be criticised, and if they don't deserve to suffer they certainly will suffer, and it is their own fault.

DON'T

let a day pass without trying to get a new subscriber for THE CAUCASIAN.

THE DEMOCRATIC SALARY GRAB.

A RESOLUTION INVOLVING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF THE PEOPLES MONEY PASSED WITHOUT DEBATE

AT THE DEAD HOUR OF MIDNIGHT, BY A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS SOLEMNLY PLEDGED TO ECONOMY AND FRUGALITY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CONGRESSMEN, THEIR DEPENDENTS AND FAMILIES.

GRADY, BUNN AND WILLIAMS ARE RECORDED AS VOTING FOR THE STEAL.

A Record That Should Bring the Blush of Shame to Every Honest Man's Face.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.—It has just taken history just 20 years, almost to an hour, to repeat itself. The "Back Salary Grab" that made the 42nd Congress infamous was enacted on the night of March 3rd 1873. The Democratic "salary grab" that will consign its authors and beneficiencies to obscurity was enacted at MIDNIGHT March 3rd 1893. The 42nd Congress was overwhelmingly Republican. The 52nd Codgress which died only a few months was overwhelmingly Democratic. Then it was a Republican raid on the treasury, now it is a Democratic raid. The Republican raid was made in the broad daylight—the Democratic raid at the dead hour of midnight. The country had notice of the one, but the other was "a virtual steal." The one was debated and considered in conference for days and days, the other was passed under the whip and spur of a gag rule—without debate, without consideration. The one was an attempt to increase the salaries of all government officials—the other operates to the exclusive benefit of members of Congress. Then, as now, when the voice of protest was raised in behalf of the people it was laughed to scorn.

Senator Edmunds said the enactment of such legislation would make the Republican party infamous. Senator Farnsworth said that it put to shame the monstrous Credit Mobelier scheme. It passed the Senate March 3rd 1873 by 36 yeas to 27 nays. Both Senators from North Carolina—Ransom and Pool voted aye. It passed the House by 102 yeas, 96 nays, 42 not voting. Cobb, Thomas, Waddell, Leach and Harper from North Carolina voted aye; Shober is recorded as not voting. Waddell, I believe, afterwards declined to receive the increased salary. Leach and the others named did receive it and went into ignominious oblivion. Will history repeat itself again? That there may be no dispute over the fact, I have copied the resolution adopted by an oyerwhelming Democratic vote in the last Congress. It reads as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, each Member and Delegate of the House of Representatives of the United States may, on the first day of every month during sessions of Congress certify to the Clerk of the House of Representatives the amount which he has paid or agreed to pay for clerk hire necessarilly employed by him in the discharge of his official and representative duties during the previous month, and the amount so certified shall be paid by the Clerk out of the contingent fund of the House on the fourth day of each month to the person or persons named in each of said certificates so filed: Provided, That the amount so certified and paid for clerical services rendered to each Member and Delegate shall not exceed one hundred dollars for any month during the session: And provided further, That the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to members who are chairmen of committees entitled under the rules to a clerk

Approved, March 3, 1893."

I now quote from the protest made by the minority of the committee that reported the resolution:

A PROTEST.

"The minority, after careful consideration, feel constrained to dissent from the report recommending the adoption of the resolution.

The immediate effect of the resolution is to add more than three hundred officials to the present enormous roll, and to fix upon the Treasury a charge exceeding $600,000 during each Congress, which must continue indefinitely. The secondary result, though none the less inevitable, will be to entail upon the people and expenditure to provide and furnish more than three hundred offices in which these clerks can transact the private business of the Representatives. There is no space in the Capitol that can be set apart for this purpose, and the cost of erecting or renting will amount to several millions.

"The incoming administration and a large majority of the Fifty-third Congress are pledged to the most rigid economy in public expenditure, and in view of the depleted Treasury and the declaration of a large body which is the sole beneficiary of this appropriation, the minority is of the opinion that such action cannot be justified or excused at this time. The necessity for such clerical assistance as this resolution contemplates is not a new condition. It has existed for a long time. Representatives in many preceeding Congresses whose correspondence was voluminous and whose constituents exacted as much of their time in attending to their individual matters as the members of the Fifty-third Congress will be required to do, have not regarded an appropriation for such a purpose as desirable or proper legislation, and have refused to enact laws of similar import when the Treasury vaults were filled with an idle surplus."

To show that every Democrat who voted for the resolutions grossly stultified himself and shamelessly repudiated his own record in doing so, I quote the Holeman "economy resolution" "which passed the House after a two days exciting partizan debate January 15th 1872 [1st session 52 Congress.]

RESOLVED: In view of the present condition of the Treasury and because efficient and honest government can only be assured by the frugal expenditures of the public money, while unnecessary and lavish expenditure, under any and all conditions, leads inevitably to venal and corrupt methods in public affairs, no money ought to be appropriated by Congress from the public treasury except such as is manifestly necessary to carry on the several Departments frugally, efficiently and honestly administered."

The vote on the "salary grab" resolution was taken after midnight amidst tumult and noise. The house was nothing less than a mob. It passed with a hurrah by 132 yeas, 57 nays—140 not voting. It was vehemently opposed by the faithful old watch-dog Holeman, of Indiana. He voted against the Republican steal in 1873. Holeman is the father of the "economy resolution" quoted. In the last Congress he was chairman of the appropriations committee. His voice is always for economy and honesty and in the interest of the people. The gag was put on him, but he put his protest on record. I quote from the record, pages, 2475-6-7-8-9 to complete the history of the resolution.

Mr. Holeman said: "I hope this House will not in the midst of this noise and tumult do an act which we will blush for, when we meet our constituents. I trust we will not make an increase of our salaries at this hour of midnight and in this manner. Most of us are compelled to use a part or portion of our salaries for the employment of clerks. I live on my salary, but I employ a clerk. The clerks of my committee do not do my work."

Mr. Dingly—(Maine.) "I suggest to the gentleman from Indiana that he have read now his "economy and reform resolution, that was adopted so unanimously at the beginning of this Congress." [Laughter.]

Mr. Holeman—"Yes, gentlemen, that pledge that we so deliberately made—shall it be violated? [Laughter on the Republican side.] Yes, you Republicans can laugh; but gentlemen on this side of the house, who are pledged to economy in the public expenditures, cannot afford to laugh, and they cannot stand up without blushing in the face of their constituents after voting for such a proposition as this. Gentlemen, I stood on this floor in the midst of just such a scene as this in the closing hours of the 42 Congress, when I saw a bill passed through this House to increase the compensation of Representatives and Senators. It was done under just such circumstances as these. Men told us; "The country will condone this act or will approve it;" yet those who supported that proposition melted away almost *en masse* before the indignation of their constituents. This Congress has not made a too good a record for economy. It has not made a record that we can afford at the last hour to create at the last hour an army of employes to be paid by the government for hour benefit. I warn you not to do it!"

Tillman (S. C.)—"The Republican party salary grab," was a bold, direct proposition, while this will be a cowardly, indirect virtual steal. Enact this measure, and each member will continue to do most of his work as now, while he will certify the pay to a dependent or a member of his family and thus practically add $100 a month more to his own salary while Congress is in session. Pass this resolution, gentlemen, to give yourselves clerks, and to thereby add indirectly to your salaries; vote yourselves these clerks, and as sure as there is a God in Heaven, many of you wont need them long."

The members from North Carolina who are recorded as voting for the resolution are, Benjamin Franklin Grady! Benjamin Harrison Bunn! A. H. A. Williams! Branch and Henderson are recorded as voting against it; Alexander, Crawford and Cheatham are recorded as not voting.

The Virginia Cogressmen who are recorded as voting aye are Eppes, Meredith and Edmunds. O. Ferral, a prospective Democratic candidate for Governor was smart enough to vote against it. Tucker, Buchanan, Lester, Lawson and Wise are recorded as not voting.

I have turned the light on this nefarious legislation that the people may read for themselves. It is for them to say what their verdict shall be.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

IS HE A TRAITOR?

An Offer to Shake Hands over the Robbing and Oppression of the People.

Mr. Murat Halstead, commenting on the change of Mr. Cleveland since the election, says:

"The President has held out a hand to the Republicans to be shaken on the understanding that if help can be found in the Republican party to carry the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law there will be no hurry to repeal the McKinley law, for after all the 'only menace' of our welfare is not protection or reciprocity, but the paying of gold for silver and the meddlesomeness of the silver cranks?" tf.

THE CAUCASIAN is so cheap at $1 a year that we must get 20,000 at $1.00 to be able to make a living out of it. When we offer for the next two weeks to send 5 copies 3 months it is not because we can afford to do it but because we are so anxious to get the truth before those who will not subscribe.

If you want to keep up with the procession you must read THE CAUCASIAN each week.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE QUEEN'S MUSEUM.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.

Bitterly the stranger now regretted his unfortunate position. He strode up and down one side of the cave, vowing inwardly that never again would he allow himself to be led by a hermit's pupil. That individual however, was in a state of high delight He ran about from box to bale, looking at the rare treasures which some of the robbers showed.

The two captives were fed and lodged very well; and the next day the captain called them and the band together, and addressed them.

"We are now twenty-seven full members, and two on probation. To-night we are about to undertake a very important expedtion, in which we shall all join. We shall fasten up the door of the cave, and at the proper time I shall tell you to what place we are going."

An hour or two before midnight the band set out, accompanied by the stranger and the hermit's pupil; and when they had gone some miles the captain halted them to inform inform them of the object of the expedition. "We are going," he said, "to rob the queen's museum. It is the most important business we have ever taken."

At these words the stranger stepped forward made a protest. "I left the city yesterday," he said, "commissioned by the Queen to obtain one more objects of interest for her museum; and to return now to rob an institution which I have promised to enrich will be simply impossible."

"You are right," said the captain, after a moment's reflection, "such an action would be highly dishonorable on your part. If you will give me your word of honor that you will remain by this stone until our return, the expedition will proceed without you."

The stranger gave his word, and having been left sit ing upon the stone, soon dropped asleep, and so remained until he was awakened by the return of the band, a little before daylight. They came slowly toiling along, each man carrying an enormous bundle upon his back. Near the end of the line was the hermit's pupil, carrying a load as heavy as any of the others. The stranger offered to relieve him for a time of his burden, but the pupil would now allow it.

"I don't wish these men to think I can't do as much as they can," he said. "You ought to have been along. We had a fine time. We swept that museum clean, I tell you. We didn't leave a thing on a shelf or in a case."

"What sort of things were they," asked the stranger.

"I don't know," replied the pupil, "we didn't have any light for fear people would see it, but the moon shone in bright enough for us to see all the shelves and the cases; and our orders were not to try and examine any thing, but to take all was there. The cases had great cloth covers on them, and we spread these on the floor and made bundlis of the the curiosties. "We are going to examine them carefully as soon as we get to the den."

It was broad daylight when the robbers reached their cave. The bundles were laid in a great circle on the floor, and, at a given signal, each one of them was opened. For a moment each robber gazed blankly at the contents of his bundle, and then they all began to fumble and search among the piles of articles upon the cloths; but after a few minutes, they all arose, looking blanker and more disappointed than before.

"So far as I can see," said the captain, "shere is nothing in the whole collection that I care for. I do not like a thing here!"

"Nor I!" "Nor I!" "Nor I!" cried each one of his band.

"I suppose," said the captain, after musing for a moment, "that as these things are of no use to us, we are bound in honor to take them back."

"Hold!" said the stranger, step forward; "do not be in too big a hurrp to do that." He then told the captain of the state affairs in the city, and explained in full the nature of the expedition he had undertaken for the Queen. "I think it would be better," he said, "if these things were not taken back for the present. If you have a safe place where you can put them, I will in due time tell the Queen where they are, and if she chooses she can send for them."

"Good!" said the captain, "it is but right that she should bear part of the labor of transportation. There is a disused cave, a mile or so away, and we will tie up thess bundles and carry them there; and then we shall leave the matter to you. We take no further interest in it. And if you have given your parole to the Queen to return in a week," the captain further continued, "of course you'll have to keep it. Did you give your parole also?" he asked, turning to the pupil.

"Oh, no!" cried that youth; "there was no time fixed for my return. And I am sure that I like a robber's life much better than that of a hermit. There is never so much more spice and dash in it."

The stranger was then told that if he would promise not betray the robbers he might depart. He gave the promise; but added sadly that he had lost so much time that he was afraid he would not now be able to attain the object of his search and return within the week.

"If that is the case," said the captain, "we will gladly assist you. Comrades!" he cried, addressing his band, "after stowing this useless booty in the disused cave, and taking some rest and refreshment, we will set out again, and the object of our expedition shall be to obtain something for the Queen's museum which will interest every one."

Shortly after midnight the robbers set out, accompanied by the stranger and the pupil. When they had walked about an hour, the captain, as was his custom, brought them to a halt that he might tell them where they were going. "I have concluded," said he, "that no place is so likely to contain what we are looking for as the castle of the great magician, Alfrarmedj. We will, therefore, proceed thither, and sack the castle."

"Will there not be a great danger in attacking the castle of a magician?" asked the stranger in somewhat anxious tones of the captain.

"Of course there will be," said the captain, "but we are not such cowards as to hesitate on account of danger. Forward my men!" And on they all marched.

When they reached the magician's castle, the order was given to scale the outer walls. This the robbers did with great agility, and the hermit's pupil was among the first to surmount it. But the stranger was not used to climbing, and he had to be assisted over the wall. Inside the great court-yard they perceived numbers of Intangibles—strange shadowy creatures who gathered silently around them; but not in the least appalled, the robbers formed into a body, and marched into the castle, the door of which stood open. They now entered a great hall, having at one end a doorway before which hung a curtain. Following their captain, the robbers approached this curtain, and pushing it aside, entered the room beyond. There, behind a large table, sat the great magician, Alfrarmedj, busy over his mystic studies, which he generally pursued in the dead hours of the night. Drawing their swords, the robbers rushed upon him.

"Surrender!" cried the captain, "and deliver to us the treasures of your castle."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"YOUNG MAN, YOU WILL DO."

A young man was recently graduated from a scientific school. His home had been religious one. He had been a member of a Christian Church; had pious parents, brothers and sister; his family was one in Christ.

On graduating he determined upon a Western life among the mines. Full of courage and hope, he started out on his long journey to strike out for himself in a new world.

The home prayers followed him. As he went he fell into company with older men. They liked him for his frank manners and his manly independence. As they journeyed together they stopped for a Sabbath in a border town. On the morning of the Sabbath one of his fellow travelers said to him:

"Come let us Be off for a drive and see the sights."

"No," said the young man, "I am going to Church. I have been brought up to keep the Sabbath, and I have promised my mother to keep on in that way."

His road acquintance looked at him for a moment, and then, slapping him on the shoulder, said:

"Right, my boy. I began in that way. I wish I had kept on. Young man, you will do. Stick to your bringing up and your mother's words, and you will win."

The boy went to Church, all honor to him, in that far away place and among such men. His companions had their drive, but the boy gained their confidence and won their respect by his manly avoval of sacred obligation. Already success is smiling upon the young man. There is no lack of places for him.—Mid-Continent.

JEFFERSON AND JACKSON

Were Opposed to Banks of Issue Both State and National.

Andrew Jackson it was who said, "if congress has the right under the constitution to issue paper money, it was given them to be used by themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or banking corporations."

Thos. Jefferson it was who said: "Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation to whom it belongs. It is the only fund on which we can rely for loans, it is our only resource which can never fail us, and it is an abundant one for every necessary purpose."

If you believe in the doctrine of Jefferson and Jackson and have the manhood to back up your belief with your votes, what will you be acting with to-day? tf.

Many of the failures of the so-called "western banks" are of inflated private concerns with small capital, and not national banking institutions. They receive a great deal more attention than they deserve.—Philadelphia Manufacturer.

No doubt; but what is the remedy? Surely not more private concerns."—Richmond Dispatch.

It is charged that Republican postmaster at Dallas, N. C., dosen't wear socks. Offensive socklessness is a serious accusation.—Washington Post.

This Postmaster should remember that Jery Simpson, is not President yet.

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CAPT. LLOYD ASKS A QUESTION.

Mr. Peele Answers, Defending his Position.

TARBORO, N. C., June 23rd, 1893.—EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—A few days since I wrote Mr. W. J. Peele, and asked him if a reduction of the number of grains of gold in a dollar, as he advocated in his article, would not have the effect of increasing the wealth of the gold-owners. I took the position that the owner of 100,000 gold dollars, would, if the number of grains was decreased 25 per cent. take them to the mint, have them recoined, thereby increasing his wealth 25 per cent. I send herewith Mr. Peele's reply.

Yours truly,
JAMES B. LLOYD.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 22nd, 1893.—MR. JAS. B. LLOYD, Tarboro, N. C.—MY DEAR SIR: You ask if the decrease of the quantity of gold in the dollar would not increase the wealth of the "gold bugs" by making them to have their gold coined into more dollars. I am glad you asked the question. I answer no. They will have more dollars, but the MONOPOLISTIC purchasing power of those dollars will have been broken. By having a single gold standard and then HOARDING that standard, its purchasing power may be DOUBLED in a short time. The use of silver would break the "corner" on the money market, because it is infinitely harder to make a corner on the two metals than on gold alone. The excuse which Mr. Cleveland gives for using gold only as redemption money is that he must preserve the PARITY of the two metals—of the two dollars, (i. e.) he construes or proposes to construe the law to be that he should pay out only gold if the U. S. creditors prefer it. Of course they prefer it, for this very preference totally demonetizes silver if it is allowed, and this is what the gold bugs are after. They have then reduced the coin circulation (i. e.) the redemption money of the United States, by one half. They then get hold of, hoard, or control the other half—the gold, and their rascally work of "cornering the money market"—of making money scarce, is complete. They have doubled the purchasing power of gold for many purposes, and sometimes more than doubled it. They have greatly increased it for all purposes. So you see the little increase of their wealth in dollars by recoining the gold dollars so as to make them of equal INTRINSIC value with silver is a small matter compared with what they steal by the "corner" they make on the money market. I call your attention to the fact that they, the gold bugs, know their interests fully as well as we do, and they have never demanded such an increase (?) of wealth as such recoinage would give them. They will suppress a proposition of this sort as long as they can and when they see it must come to light they will put their organs to howling that "the workingman is to be paid in a cheap dollar." And this howl will catch the ear of uninformed workingmen just as the "protection of American LABOR" by a protection tariff has already caught it.

Our fight is to make gold and silver both and equally at a proper ratio money of ultimate redemption, and the coinage of both alike free and unlimited. If this does not furnish a sufficient basis for one circulating medium, it is easy to make other practical suggestions and many have already been made.

Very respectfully,
W. J. PEELE.

P. S. In my judgment the free and unlimited coinage of silver would perhaps very shortly and certainly ultimately put the two metals on a parity or very nearly so. The suggestion I have made about reducing the quantity of gold in the dollar is in reply to that class of demagogues who are constantly urging the present actual or supposed want of parity between the two metals as the great obstacle to the free coinage of silver. Taking a very little gold out of the dollar together with the free coinage of silver (which would increase its value) would so decrease the monopolistic purchasing power of gold that the parity of the two metals would be immediately effected.

W. J. PEELE.

The Only Father.

"My father is very rich," said little Earl, as he walked by the side of his nurse. "All this land is his, and this house, and stable and the lake."

"My father is also rich," said the girl, as she looked up toward the sky and away over the fields and woods. "The green fields and meadows are all his, the blue sky and the golden sun, 'the cattle on a thousand hills,' —all these are His."

"And who is your father?" asked Earl.

"He is God, the Father Almighty maker of heaven and earth," was the good and gentle answer—Sel.

Mother:—"Is your letter to your husband ready to post?"

Married Daughter:—"It's all done excepting the postscript telling him to send me some more money. I'm looking for another sheet of paper."

Mother:—"Write it across the lines."

Married Daughter (promptly):—"No, indeed! He'll pretend he couldn't read it."

Mamma (reviewing Ethel's "composition"):—"Why, child! This is no way to spell 'rhinoceros.'"

Ethel:—"But if it does not spell it, how did you know what it was?"

GOVERNMENT BANKS A NECESSITY.

(FOR THE CAUCASIAN.)

TARBORO, N. C., June 23, 1893.

The numerous bank failures throughout the country for the past forty days make it imperatively necessary that there should be an absolute and radical change in the banking system. People are losing confidence in these institutions as they are now conducted. The great curse of the age—the National banking system should be abolished, and government banks established in their stead.

The property of this country will be at the mercy of the money power as long as these institutions are permitted to exist. It is well known that the National banks will not accept land as a basis of security, and the unfair and unjust discrimination against that which furnishes the basis of all wealth should not longer be endured. The people have seen the blighting effect of the operation of these pernicious institutions, and they should be wiped out of existence. As long as they continue in operation, and discriminate in their loans against real estate, (these banks control our government to-day) just so long will the laborers and wealth producers of this country be kept with their faces to the grindstone This iniquitous, vicious, pernicious and discriminative system must be eradicated root and branch before there will be any material prosperity and real happiness among the masses of this country.

We may boast of our vast resources, and the progress made in developing them, but the tide of progress and prosperity will turn backward unless our monetary system is remodeled and readjusted to meet the exigencies of the times.

What constitutes the wealth of a nation? Land and men. It is not the substance on which the government places its stamp. That is but the instrument made by law to measure the value, just as 36 inches is by law made a yard. Money serves as a medium of exchange just as a cart serves to convey products to market.

Money is the legal representative of wealth. The real wealth is the capacity to produce something, hence the wealth of a nation is land and man.

Now, I maintain, that as land is the basis of all our wealth, progress and prosperity, whenever it is discriminated against by the money leaders then progress and development will be retarded. Therefore we will change our present banking system, and make land the real basis of our wealth and not U. S. bonds, which they derive their security from land.

Let the government establish these banks in all parts of the country, and loan money to land owners at half the value of their land, at 2 per cent. interest per annum. If these banks were established there would be an immediate enhancement of the value of real estate, and the sun of prosperity would shine in all parts of this great country.

The recent failures of our National banks have demonstrated the utter inefficiency of the system. Government banks, with money issued to the people on land and its nonperishable products, is what we need.

People are afraid to receive checks drawn on many of our banks, for the reason that they may fail before the check can reach its destination and be cashed. Are the people afraid, or unwilling to receive a postoffice order issued by Uncle Sam? No! Then this forcibly proves the ability of the government to issue its own money. The people have faith in the government, but they are fast losing it in our present banking system.

No money should be issued by any corporation whatever, whether it be private individuals or by states. The government only should issue money.

What we need to-day is to return to the system as advocated by Jefferson and Jackson—the latter of whom said:

"If Congress has the right under the Constitution to issue paper money, it was given them to be used by themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or corporations"

Hear what Jefferson said:

"I believe banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a money aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the banks, and restored to the government and the people, to whom it belongs. Let the banks exist, but let them bank on coin or treasury notes."

The tendency in this country is to concentrate the wealth in the hands of the few, and unless this is changed, our liberities will not long endure.

JAMES B. LLOYD.

"THE ONLY MENACE."

The Poor Old Campaign Tariff not in it Any More.

A financial condition which is the ONLY MENACE to the country's welfare and prosperity.—Grover Cleveland, June 5th, 1893. tf.