State Library

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XI. GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1893. NO. 40.

EDITOR'S CHAIR.

THE VIEWS OF THE EDITOR ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

We often hear of some one speaking about the rights of the people. This term, "the rights of the people" is the favorite theme of the Demagogue, who do not try to argue at justice, but to blind it. The people should remember that they have no rights, until they are ready to make off those rights and defend them. Who will consider that you have rights, unless you let the world know what you consider your rights and demand them. There is no final or barrier to the encroachments of corporate greed until the people who are being robbed present themselves as that barrier, and name the limit.

We are often astonished to see with what patience the people suffer wrong and oppression. In fact this has puzzled philosophers, historians in all ages of the past It is not because the people are cowards and have not the courage to defend their rights: but it is because they have not realized that they are being imposed upon by selfish and dishonest means. The great weakness and danger of the people lies here, they think that because they are honest themselves, that their rulers are honest also.

If we are not strong enough to fight the money power now, pray tell us when we will be? Will we when the millionaires are richer and the people are poorer. Will it be when the enemy is stronger and we are less able to cope with them? There is more cause to fear for human liberty now than there was when our forefathers threw the English taxed tea in the Boston Harbor and fought on the battle field seven years for freedom.

THE SUN'S CRIME.

It is almost incredible that any Democratic paper should be led by the New York Sun's anti-Cleveland articles into the belief that that journal is a friend of the President's. The President has signified that he wishes the finance question to be the first one treated by congress. The Sun clamors for tariff legislation, and uses high-sounding phrases in advocating the policy of thus embarrassing the administration. The Sun is an able paper, edited rigidly and skilfully, but it is not a Democratic organ, and is not recognized as such by Mr. Cleveland.

Our New York contemporary is undoubtedly ingenious. But surely it will not claim to be friendly to Mr. Cleveland.—Richmond Dispatch

"The New York Sun" which has been so often, and on so many different specifications charged with being a traitor to the Democratic party, is now arraigned by The Richmond Dispatch for being a traitor on the ground that it is trying to force the Democratic party to stand by the issue of the tariff reform. The Dispatch says, that Mr. Cleveland does not consider The Sun Democratic. Now if we remember correctly, The Sun never made a hobby of tariff reform until the great Grover discovered that tariff was the "culminating atrocity" of the age, and the issue that should be first and foremost with every patriot, and especially with every Democrat. The Sun was an apt pupil, and learned the lesson quick and well; but its crime now is that it will not within a few months time change its whole creed, turn its belief into unbelief, and decree with the readiness of a patriot, that the "financial evils are the only menace to our prosperity." It would certainly take a first-class political weather vane to keep up with the changing position of the Democratic party; and no doubt the Editor of The Sun is now getting too old to successfully keep up with the chameleon's changes. The Dispatch could more properly call The Sun INGENUOUS, instead of Ingenious. The Sun was simple enough to believe that a man with a back bone as big as a telegraph pole meant a thing when he said it was plain and very often. We now understand why the Democratic papers in North Carolina have stopped denouncing tariff reform, they are too smart to get caught in the same box with The Sun.

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 election, says:

The President has held out a hand to the Republicans to be shaken in 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 party to repeal the McKinley law, after all the 'only menace' of our future is not protection or reciprocity but the paying of gold for silver under the meddlesomeness of the silver men?" tf.

PRESS OPINIONS.

WHAT THE EXTRA SESSION IS CALLED FOR.

[Richmond Dispatch Dem.]

There ought to be no dispute as to what the extra session soon to commence was called for. If the President of the United States meant what he said on this subject to the agent of the United Press on the 5th of June last he believes that the financial condition of the county is the only thing that stands between us and prosperity. The President said:

"I think it not amiss that our people should be informed authoritatively that a time is at hand when their representatives in Congress will be called upon to deal with a financial condition which is the only menace to the country's welfare."

If "the only menace to the country's welfare" is the existing financial condition, then Congress is called upon to deal with that question first of all.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

(Rocky Mountain News (Dem. Col.)

When a cause is just, the struggle of its friends should be to win, and to win it all. There is not an intelligent bimetalist in the land who dosen't know that the effort to restore free coinage at the ratio existing when the law was by artifice repealed is in the interest of justice and our common humanity. To advocate free coinage at a greater ratio is to urge confiscation of everybody's property to the extent of the change and start the new financial scheme which is to control the country for an indefinite time, with the basic value of all property permanently lowered not less than 25 per cent. It is the voluntary enrichment of the moneyed classes by adding an additional one-quarter to their present wealth, every dollar of which must be taken from the labor and property of the common people.

OLD HOWLS TO NEW TUNES.

(Washington Post).

The summers of '89, '90, '91, and '93 were enlivened by vigorous, and strident Democratic howls. Just as soon as the vernal equinox had been fairly left behind and the mercury began to range among the nineties the magnates of the apministration, animated by a perfectly rational and intelligible motive, discovered leanings for the mountains and the seashore. They had labored long and arduously, between the dull routine of their official duties and the fierce and strenuous pressure of gentlemen anxious to encounter routine dullness at Government expense, they were exhausted. The thought of keen mountain air and sylvan boskage, the thought of the hard, white beach and the lusty tumult of the breakers, the vision of saunterings in the open air, of outing costumes and invigorating idleness—every hint and sweet suggestiion of repose invited them. But when they went—Mr. Harrison to Deer Park or Cape May, Mr. Blaine to Bar Harbor or the old Augusta home, Mr. Tracy here, Miller there, and so on—then every Democratic organ in the land threw back its ears and opened wide its jaws and bayed the silver moon. The country was going to the dogs. The curse of absenteeism had descended upon the Government. Our rulers, receiving princely salaries to save the state, were junketing while the state went broke. And so, *ad infinitum*.

Now, the ball has rolled. The junketers this year are Democrats. Mr. Cleveland, on the far-off shores of Buzzard's Bay, has bared his rheumatism to the breeze. Secretary Lamont is there to give him points on scuds and bass. Secretary Herbert is girding up his loins to go forth and inspect every navy yard on the Eastern coast if it takes two months. Other Cabinet officers are going elsewhere. Hon. Hoke Smith has taken his life in his hand and beard ed the savage red man in his lair Even Hon. Josiah Quincy remains not with us in our desolation, for from the distant hills of Massachusetts he catches the clarion tones of George Fred Williams engaged in charming delegates. The centribugal forces of mid-summer are at work and our great men scatter as of yore.

Thus it is that the regular annual howl this year is set to a Republican instead of a Democratic air, and calamity is preached to us from organs which erstwhile tuned themselves to other themes. We are being ruined this time by Democrats. Last year it was by Republicans. In '92 the howl was Democratic. In '93 it is Republican. But it is the the same old howl, the same old goldbug. the the same old human nature, and it doesen't fool anybody with brains enough to furnish a canary bird

"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

"NON-PARTISAN"

A DEFINITION...THE DUTY OF ALLIANCEMEN.

THE PARTISAN SAYS, "MY PARTY RIGHT OR WRONG."

The Non-Partisan Says "Any Party for the Right."

We clip the follow editorial in full from the Virginia Sun. Let every man who is or ever has been a member of the Alliance read it:

This article contains a valuable suggestion for the State Farmers' Alliance, and it is hoped that the members of that body will give it their careful consideration. It is offered with the intention of restoring the Alliance to that condition of usefulness and self-respect which a misconception of its possibilities has largely forfeited Now, what was the Farmers' Alliance organized for? Quoting from the Declaration of Purposes, the answer is: To bring about "unity of action on the part of the laboring classes" by educating them "in the science of economic government in a strictly nonpartisan spirit." Here are two things, a nonpartisan education, and then united action. It was felt that the interests of the people had been neglected and trampled under foot simply because the people were blind and ignorant partisans, and therefore they must first be educated as to their true interests and then urged to united action, irrespective of what this or that party might do or say.

The programme was carried out. The education in the science of government proceeded apace, and it was found that the depressed condition of the wealth-producers was due to the manipulation of the circulating medium by the money power. Relief could only be had through legislation, restoring silver to the rights of free coinage which had been surreptitiously torn from it, and taking away from the national banks the monopoly of issuing currency which the Constitution declares is the sole prerogative of the Federal Government.

It followed that the fight had to be made against the money power and then it developed that both the old parties were owned and controlled by the money power. What was to be done? The Alliance was pledged to "unity of action" for the purpose of securing financial relief, and yet whichever of the old parties it returned to power, Wall street was still on top. At this juncture the People's party came to the rescue. It said, "Here is a party which is neither owned nor controlled by the money power, and which will give you all your demands." What ought the Alliance to have done? Undoubtedly the only common sense action was to accept the offer, and throw all the united strength of the organization into support of the party which was expressly organization into support of the party which was expressly organized to its bidding. But the Alliance did not do this. It said, it was a nonpartisan organization and could not support any party. It was fooled into saying this by the Democratic politicians who had failed to use the the Order for their partisan purposes because their party did not represent Alliance principles. But the objection does not hold against a party which does represent Alliance principles, and it was the duty of the Alliance to support the party which was laboring to carry them out.

The whole argument turns on the meaning of the word, partisan. What is a partisan? Every schoolboy knows when it is applied to an individual. A partisan is one who stands by his party whether right or wrongthat is the meaning of partisan, that the only meaning. A nonpartisan is one, therefore, who supports a party when he thinks it right, and and forsakes it when he knows it wrong. If, as our enemies would have it, any man who votes with a party is a partisan. then very voter in the coontry would be a partisan, and that we know is not the case. Under our system of government by party, a voter is compelled to vote with some party, but he does not therefore become a partisan. He only becomes a partisan when his motto is "My party, right or wrong. He is a non-partisan whose motto is "Any party for the right." The position is utterly untenable that a non-partisan has nothing to do with party, because under that construction every citizen who exercised the right of suffrage would be a partisan. It is perfectly clear then, that a man may be a non partisan supporter of a party, meaning thereby that he supports the party because it represents his principles, and not simply because it is "MY PARTY."

And what is true of an individual is also true of an organization. The Farmers' Alliance, as an organization, may support a political party which represents its principles, and still be non-partisan. I may support a party, and not for the party's sake, but for the purpose of securing the enactment of its demands into law. One year it may support one party, and another year another party, the essential condition being that the party supported shall represent its principles. This is the meaning of "united action in a nonpartisan spirit," and any other interpretation ignores the 'united action" which the Farmers' Alliance "imperatively demands" in the very first words of its Declaration of Purposes.

To be consistent, therefore, the State Farmer's Alliance of Virginia should declare its purpose to support that political party which represents its principles, while accords to every member of the Order perfect freedom to vote his individual convictions. It should then become permissible for any State officer, County or Sub-Alliance, to support the party designated by the State Alliance, such support including speaking for it, working for it, subscribing funds to it, and doing everything possible to insure its victory at the polls.

The Constitution of the National Alliance "imperatively demand united action," and we have clearly shown how such action can be taken "in a strictly non-partisan spirit" Let the Alliance of Virginia rise to the statue of perfect manhood, using any part it may see fit to employ to advance its purposes, and still be strictly non-partisan."

ABOUT DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

(Special Cor. to THE CAUCASIAN.)

MR. EDITOR:—Many people in the U. S., especially in the South and West, are at this time on the tenter hooks of despair for fear that congress at its extraordinary session may demonetize silver, the inevitable result of which will be to double the indebtedness of the people in the hands of the creditor class. That such action on the part of congress is devoutly prayed for by the said class. There is very little doubt but just how they (congress) are to effect their purpose without the consent of 3-4 of the States composing this Union, I confess my inability to see. Article first, Section ten of the Constitution of these U. S. reads: "No State shall * * coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

Here the people of the States are plainly told by the organic law of the land that they must and shall have both metals as a basis. There is no if's or and's about it the law is mandatory, and there is no way to get around it or out of it, except as provided by Article 5th of the Constitution which reads: "The congress, whenever 2-3 of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall prepare amendments to this Constitution * * * which * * shall be valid to all intents and purposes, * * * * * when ratified by the legislatures of 3-4 of the several States, or by convention in 3-4 thereof. In this prescribed form and manner only can this bulwark of our liberties be added to or taken from."

I am aware of the fact that there are many so-called statesmen in the Democratic and Republican parties who argue and claim that under the "general welfare clause," Section 8, Article 1st, that congress has the power to demonetize silver, and make State bank issue a legal tender too, that it was done in part Feb. 12th, 1873. But simply because the great masses of the people quietly submitted to the fraud perpetrated upon them by this act is no justification of its legality then or now, for had the people understood the intention of that measure as well then as they do now, there never would have been a "Sherman act," but the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, notwithstanding the orders of British financiers to the contrary.

I admit that congress has the right under Article 1, Section 8, to add or take a certain amount from the weight of gold and silver coin, but to do the former (that is add to their weight) would increase the value of bonds, notes, mortgages, and all other evidences of debt in the hands of creditors, equal in amount to the difference between the value of the silver now in the silver dollar and what they propose to put in it. To do the latter, i. e., take from the weight would decrease the value of all indebtedness held by creditors in the same proportion, and to put either of these dollars on the people would be as great a crime as the act of demonetization.

This congress claims to be Democratic. Every platform since 1881 has contained a plank explicitly in favor of both metals, and while many of the present congressmen, our own Ransom among them, may have changed their views and are following that "Ignis Fatus" of Democracy, the present Executive, whose two pet schemes of monometalism and civil service reform will inevitably create a property absorbing class, and a life tenure office holding class with civil rights tendencies, both of which is repugnant to our institutions, and calculated in the end to disrupt the social system of our country, yet there will be a sufficient number left who are so deeply imbued with the pristine purity of the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Calhoun to prevent the demolition of that "Palladium" of our liberties, the "Constitution." Let our people then, of the South and West, "possess their souls in peace." They need have no fears of absolute "demonetization," for each and every member of congress have sworn to support the Constitution, and if they deviate in the least they will tell a story, and Senator Vance said if they did that "the devil would get them," and if he does not an indignant constituency will. M. L. WOOD.

Lewiston, N. C., July 12th, '93.

Judge Belford made the following statement in a recent speech at Denver, which indicates quite strongly the direction of the wind:

Oliver Cromwell, with a squad of soldiers, once dispersed the house of commons because it would not pass laws to suit him. A century ago Louis XVI undertook to disperse the French parliament. It went out at one door and came in at the other and chopped off his head. To day there is a president in the White House who does not propose to take the trouble to disperse his parliament. He proposes to buy it, to bribe it, to deprave it with the patronage that the American people have placed under the control of his high office. Cromwell got rid of Charles I, the French got rid of Louis XVI—and the American people will take care of Grover Cleveland.

PRESIDENT BUTLER

ADDRESSES A LARGE CROWD AT BRANTLYE'S GROVE-HIS SPEECH A DELIGHTFUL DISAPPOINTMENT

CAMO, N. C.—The 14th of July was, and will be a memorable day in the History of the Alliance in Hertford county. The day was intensely warm and early in the morning were indications of rain. However neither the heat nor the threatening. clouds prevented the Alliance, both male and femaie, from assembling. The audience was indeed for a county one very large, numbering at least eight hundred. The meeting presented two great attractions, namely, the transaction of impertant business and the presence of our President, Mr. Marion Butler. His fame as a speaker had preceded him, and the desire on the part of our people to hear him was eager and great. The usual routine of business for the morning was suspended in order to hear the President. Comfortable seats were arranged beneath the shade of Brantley's Grove, and a rostrum erected, which was protected from the sun's rays by friendly foliage. The speaker was introduced by the county lecturer, without flourish of trumpet or clash of symbol, but in a plain manner, becoming a rustic and an unlettered farmer. The speech of Mr. Butler was indeed a most singular one. His political opponents had tracked him in his lecture tour, and painted him as the very incarnation of a political demagogue. The good people at large were warned by the sentinels on the watch towers of the public press, that he was a dangerous foe to good government and an unscrupulous partisan.

He was aware of this crusade and that the belted knights, full of saracenic hate, had sounded the bugle call to arms. It was hardly to be expected that his audience would hear words of no angry import, see no flashes of an aroused indignation, hear no growls of bottled up thunder, but great was the surprise and great the pleasure of all to listen to a strictly Alliance lecture, without a solitary allusion to partisan politics, without a solitary tirade of personal bitterness. He painted no sky lurid with surcharded lighting, he implored no Aeolus to unloose the winds of his wrath to wreck the enemies of the order. To say that his speech was an ingenious one and well-timed, calm, cool and dispassionate is but echoing the expression of his entire audience. Many whocame to scoff, went away to think. Many who desired to see the flash of sabre and the tilt of lance, saw only the olive branch, heard the gentle notes of peace, not the wild alarums of war, saw not Marius, sullen, gloomy, with the thunder cloud of wrath up his brow, the lightning of hate in his glittering eye, meditating vengeance for his defeat, but rather Timotheus in chalcis, majestic in his serenity and calm in the midst of disaster. Not even the tempting bait of silver's sheen lured him from the even tenor of his speech. His presence among us was an inspiration; his words replete with wisdom, with cheer, which fell on willing ears and found deep lodgement in loving hearts. I heard not that day, nor since that day, a single disapproval of Mr. Butler's speech. He discussed Allianceism, pure and unmixed, and left the vultures of party to fly without a shot. His exordium was indeed beautiful—oil thrown with loving hands upon a deeply agitated surface. His peroration was striking and sublime. It is said that the imprisoned eagle turns his eye full upon the undimmed splendor of the sun, and tears not with clan and beak the little wires that hinder him from scaling Andean heights or Alpine peaks.

The Alliance of Hertford county and many others who heard his lecture—his words of well-timed advice—his warning cry against hate and persecution, tender thanks to the President of the Alliance. He has left a sweet memory behind. The lecture occupied an hour and a half in its delivery. The audience was unusually attentive. The fair ladies around Brantley's grove had arranged a beautiful bouquet. By request the Lecturer of the county presented it to the speaker, who gracefully acknowledged its reception.

An abundant dinner was furnished and all and Lundy, having been invited, partook of it abundantly. The bestspirit prevailed, Democrats, Republicans and People's party men, all fraternizing and expressing themselves charmed with the speaker and the speech.

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 party will you be acting with to-day? tf.

SENATOR Z. B. VANCE

WILL STAND BY THE PEOPLE AND FREE SILVER

AND FIGHT THE GOLD BUG ADMINISTRATION TO THE LAST DITCH.

HE WRITES A STRONG AND MANLY LETTER IN REPLY TO SOME ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS.

He Says That This is a "Rich Man's Panic" Gotten up to Stampede Congress and Kill Silver.—The Administration Can Not Change Him With Patronage.—The Alliance is Right to go into Politics and Demand Honest Legislation.

It will be remembered that Senator Vance was re-elected to the U. S. Senate in 1891 by the Alliance voters in the Legislature. He accepted the election coupled with instructions to stand by the financial reforms demanded by the Alliance. The Alliances are now passing resolutions and getting up petitions to Congress, calling upon that body not to repeal the present silver law unless free and unlimited coinage or a better silver law is passed in its stead. The other demands of the Alliance are also offered as a remedy for the present evils. Senator Vance writes the following letter in answer to the Mecklenburg county resolutions;

GOMBROON,
NEAR BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C.,
July, 19, 1893.

R. W. ELLIOTT, ESQ.,

Secretary Mecklenburg Co. Alliance, Sir:—I have received a copy of the resolution of Mecklenburg Alliance adopted at a recent meeting, urging Senators and Representatives to stand by the present silver purchasing law until some satisfactory substitute shall be adopted.

I observed this action with great pleasure, for two reasons: In the first place, it is the exercise of one of the most valuable and legitimate functions by which the Alliance can be made to subserve the interest of the farmers—the concentration of their whole influence upon the issue of the day. In view of the notorious fact of combinations among all other branches of industry and in every form of capital, I years ago urged upon our agricultural classes the importance of such organization as would enable them to make their vast but widely scattered and disjointed strength felt, promptly and efficiently in legislation. Now, the preservation of silver as a part of our currency is one of the most vital of all the issues which our people have been called upon to decide for half a century. The enemies of silver money have displayed a wonderful sagacity in their tactics. Though scattered throughout the civilized world they have obeyed a single voice from headquarters in London. From New York the word comes down the line to all American capital and the response is immediate. What is known as the Sherman law is the only legislation on our statute books which binds us to the use of silver, and the cry is raised for its repeal under various pretences, all equally false. The banks, stockbrokers, bond-holders, chambers of commerce, et id omme genus, clamor for its repeal and urge the calling of an extra session of Congress to assemble and sit during the dog days for that purpose alone. Tariff repeal, which formed the chief issue of the past campaign, is thrust to the rear and the interest of capital is placed in front, to be dealt with under the demoralizing conditions of a fraudulent panic created by capital itself and called by Mr. Ingersoll "the banker's panic."

Under these alarming circumstances I have listened, and mostly in vain, for the voice of the Farmers' Alliance sounding their opinions and wishes and of those they represent, composing fully one half of the nation: giving the feeble and vacillating among politicians to understand what they had to expect if they betrayed the people's cause on this great financial question. This action of your Alliance is the first official utterance on the subject I have seen in the State. It is time your order was bringing every atom of its influence to bear. It should use every means possible to let it be known that there is yet another and entirely different world in the fields and homes of toil, whose interests demand attention as well as that combination of money dealers, stockbrokers, and gamblers and speculators who assume for themselves to constitute the "business interests" of the land. The effect of this prompt and united action cannot possibly be doubted.

In the next place I was glad to read the resolutions of your Alliance because they concurred with my own most serious convictions. Many years ago, after as thorough and impartial an examination of the question as I was capable of making, I came to the absolute conclusion that the use of silver as well as gold, on equal terms, as the basis of our currency was best for the welfare of the people of the United States. This view has governed my course in Congress. The fact that nature sometimes yielded more of one metal than the other, thus causing a discrepancy in their intrinsic values, did not disturb me; for I learned from history that for nearly three hundred years during which a ratio between the two metals was fixed by laws, the fluctuations in intrinsic value had never exceeded 3½ per cent., and that soon after that law was withdrawn great and material fluctuations immediately began, which will doubtless continue so long as we treat one metal of fixed and standard value and the other as a commodity. It is not necessary to go over all the grounds in which my conviction was founded. I simply wish to assure you that my opinions are unchanged.

Recent developments which seem to have unsettled so many silver advocates and make them give way to the repeal of the Sherman law, has rather strengthened me in the determination to yield nothing to the mono-metalists, whose schemes I regard as absolutely selfish and unpatriotic. The "panic," so industriously advertised, is known to have been created by them; and will be known hereafter as the rich man's panic: the explosion of the Indian bomb is already discounted as the grasping by the government of the profits of coining silver rupees which here had been reaped by British merchants. The coining will go on as largely as ever, only the Indian government will pocket the 40 per cent. gain and not the merchants. England does not dare to demonetize silver in India, which alone makes her demonetize it at home. There is not spare gold enough in the world to replace the $900,000,000 of silver in the country. The attempt to do so would bankrupt half of Christendom and England well knows it. The suggestion is pure bluff, and can only disturb a politician who holds a very weak hand. Nor have the allegations so distressingly shouted that the Sherman law was causing our gold to leave the country had any effect on me. From the beginning I knew them to be false. Gold went out because we owed it abroad and the balance of trade was against us. Shipments of wheat have turned the tide and it is now coming in. Some of our securities did come home and take off gold in payment, but this hurt nobody except speculators in them, who were fearful that the price would fall and they would lose money. But even those which did come from abroad came in consequence of the scare got up by our own capitalists. Of course foreigners believed the stories of the ruin and bankruptcy if the Sherman law was not repealed, which our own people told them.

Finally, I hope it is unnecessary for me to say that the hope of ingratiating myself with the administration in order to secure patronage at its hands, has in no sense affected my opinion of right in the premises. How far such a motive may operate in the repeal of the law I have no means of knowing. I believe, however, it will not go a great way. But let things go as they may, it shall be my earnest endeavor to do my duty in maintaining the cause of the people by preserving the character of their money and increasing its abundance.

Very truly yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

A Republican Offered a Big Office.

Washington Post.

Ex-Minister Grant arrived at New York on last Saturday, and in the course of an interesting interview is quoted as follows:

"Asked as to his plans for the future, Col. Grant said he had not made his mind fully. 'But I could have had four more years of Austrian court life had I so desired,' added the colonel with just the faintest suggestion of a closing of the left eye.

"'It was this way,' he continued 'I received a letter from my dear friend G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, in which he wrote that President Cleveland, referring to my coming resignation, said that I need not resign; that I could continue to represent the United States in Austria during his administration without fear or favor.

"'I was practically invited to remain. I answered Mr. Childs' letter and told him that while I appreciated the President's consideration I had no desire to hold office as a Republican under a Democratic administration. Oh! no. I am too good a Republican for that.'"

Certainly Col. Grant has not been keeping up with American politics. He could have accepted the position very consistently. The only difference now between the two parties is their name. If Col. Grant is a goldite he could have accepted office from Grover the present chief of his party, as well as Benjamin, the former chief. Col. Grant has acted very silly. The goldite party is still in power.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY THE BEST.

In a speech in the Senate in 1837, John C. Calhoun said:

"It appears to me, after bestowing the best reflection I can give no subject, that no convertible paper—that is, paper whose credit rests on a promise to pay—is suitable for currency. Bank paper is cheap to those who make it, but dear, very dear, to those who use it. On the other hand, a national currency, while it would greatly facilitate its financial operation, would cost nothing or next to nothing, and would, of course, add much to the cost of production, which would give to every branch of our industries great advantages both at home and abroad. And I now undertake to affirm without the least fear I can be answered, that a paper issued by the government, with a simple promise to receive it for all dues would form a perfect paper circulation which could not be abused by the government; that it would be as uniform in value as the metals themselves; and I shall be able to prove that it is within the constitution and powers of congress to use such a paper according to the most rigid rule of construing the constitution." (tf.)

Got More Financial Sense than President Cleveland.

[Texas Siftings.]

Mr. Fastboy: You be careful, Sam, and do not let my wife know when she gets back how late I came home while she was away. Keep a close mouth.

Sam: Yes, I nebber forgets dat silence am golden, but greenbacks am legal tender will answer just de same.

We suppose the tariff is not robbing the people much now. We never hear anything about it. tf.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

A REPETITION OF THE MOVING EPISODE CLEVELAND NOT ONLY PRESIDENT, HE IS KING AND MASTER

HE LAUGHS TO SCORN DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS AND USES THE PARTY FOR A DOOR-MAT.

CARLISLE DALLIES AND IS A DASTARD—HE DOUBTS AND IS DAMNED.

A New Sum in the Democratic Arithmetic—How to Cipher out the Difference "between an Alliance Democrat" and a Republican Negro Office-holder in Cleveland's Estimation?

"JONATHAN EDWARDS LONGS FOR COUNTRY BUTTERMILK AND BACON, SPRING WATER AND A FARMERS NAP ON THE BACK PIAZZA.

John G. Carlisle pre-eminently the ablest man in the House. Nobody disputed his great intellectual force—his profound ability—his trained, acutely perceptive mind, his comprehensive statesmanship He was the highest Democratic authority on all the great fiscal and doctrinal questions that have agitated the public mind. In the Senate his leadership was recognized and accepted. When Mr. Cleveland tendered him the treasury portfolio he promptly declined it. He was urged to accept it, and after a second or third tender he yielded. The rupture between the President and himself growing out of the agitation for the repeal of the Sherman law, is well known. The antecedent history of Mr Carlile's connection with the Cabinet is important information in the light current events. It is stated upon the highest authority that the repeal of the Sherman law was at no time, during any of the money conferences, the subject of discussion. That Mr. Cleveland never intimated or suggested the possible repeal of the law. Of course, Mr. Carlisles position as an outspoken free silver advocate was known to Mr. Cleveland His record in Congress was too well known to have escaped Mr. Cleveland's critical judgment and observation. Then Carlisle friends, claims that Cleveland deceived him, or was ignorant of the conditions which have since influenced him in calling an extra session of Congress. The question of redeeming United States Treasury notes in silver—which is expressly authorized by the Sherman law, comes up early in the young life of the administration. It was wholly a matter of departmental regulation which was to be exercised in the discretion of the Secretary. It was Carlisle's avowed policy to redeem the notes in silver. It was submitted to Cabinet consideration, with the final result that Secretary Carlisle stood alone in advocation of that policy.

A further result was the rupture between the President and his Secretary of the Treasury—a repetition of what occurred between Cleveland and Manning. Here was John G. Carlisle opportunently to show that he was a bigger man than the President of the United States, but, forgetful of the impetuous words—"that he who dallies in a dastard, he who doubts is damned"—of his colleague, Jas. Blackburn he hesitated, he warned, he fell. The one man in Cabinet who had the brains to regulate idea, or the intellect to maintain one was John G. Carlisle; that henceforth his name will find congenial associations with Hillary Herbert, who betrayed his people by voting against the free coinage of silver in the 52nd Congress, and who is now junketing over the country at the Government's expense as Secretary of the Navy! What a fall, my countrymen!

There is a possibility that Mr. Cleveland did not contemplate the action he has since taken in regard to the Sherman law, but there is a strange possibility—amounting to a certainty in the minds of a great many—that the repeal of this law was fixed in his mind long antecedent to the formation of his cabinet, and that the "tariff reform" issue was used to cloak and disguise this policy. It has very much that look. Democrats now speak of "tariff reform" with bated breath, and per chance should some Congressmen from the back districts, who has not been tagged and muzzled, speak out in the verdent honesty of his soul, the Clevelandites fall on him and cry out as with one voice, crucify him! crucify him! This is a Cleveland dynasty. As for the Democratic party—there is none. The law and the gospel is according to Cleveland. Democratic platforms, he laughs to scorn, and why?

OUR THEORY ON THE PANIC.

Beyond question the condition of Mr. Cleveland's health is giving the profoundest concern to the people who precipitated the panic. It was this apprehension that forced the conditions which demanded the extra session of Congress in August. Dead men tell no tales, nor do dead Presidents pay political debts. There are thousands and thousands of blind, ignorant partisans who believe that King Grover can do no wrong—and fools as they are, they boast exultantly of such convictions. You will find sap-heads of this class in the American congress next March. Every one of them will favor the unconditonal repeal of the Sherman law, and if they were to be landed into eternity the next second they would go down to everlasting death with "Grover said so" on their ashen, speechless lips: God pity the creature—not man—who has not the manhood to act and think for himself.

Cleveland's health alarmed Wall street The money sharks demanded that his campaign debt should be paid "as nominated in the bond." They "pressed the button" from far away India and Grover has done the balance, Whether he owns the

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.