THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

MARION BUTLER, Editor & Propr.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ONE YEAR, - - - - - - - - - $1.00
SIX MONTHS, - - - - - - - - - 50

[Entered at the Post Office at Goldsboro', N. C., as second-class mail matter.]

There are people among us who contend that the South is not interested in free silver because we have no silver mines; and that it is class legislation to allow free coinage of the metal because it will enhance its price. They do not take into consideration the fact that gold is admitted to free coinage and the owners of the yellow metal are enjoying class legislation according to their own argument. There is no force or sense in the argument that it would be class legislation to restore to silver to its ancient position as a money metal. If all of the silver and gold were owned by one man, the fact that our constitution says that these metals SHALL BE money makes it incumbent on the government to use them. And the restoration of silver will mean higher prices for farm products and enhancement of the value of farm lands. The silver miners are interested to the extent of about 20 million dollars while the Southern and Western farmers are interested to the extent of about 150 million dollars, because the price of their products is regulated by the price of silver. England with a gold dollar buys $1.27 worth of our silver which she coins into Indian rupees and then purchases products from the Indian farmer, making 37 cents by the transaction. She uses India as a competitor against the United States, and our farmers are compelled to accept prices regulated by the Indian products, whereas if we restored silver by free and unlimited coinage its value would be enhanced and England could not make any such profit by sending over here for it. The bullion value of our silver would then be about 90 or 95 cents and England could not make any profit by buying silver then from us.

A gentleman said to us a few days ago "does it not seem that the capitalist of this country already have enough wealth to satisfy them? They have more money than they can use. Does it not seem that they would be happier to stop money getting, and enjoy what they have?" It is not the greed for more money so much, as the thirsting for more power. Money means power. The 31,000 men who now own over half of the wealth of this great rich nation, with 66,000,000 of people, and 66,000 millions of dollars of property, have as much wealth as they want for their enjoyment and profit. But their desire now is, to get the masses of the people so poor that they can be easily controlled. They want to get the majority of the people in debt to them, so that they can make them slaves. They want to make the people suffer enough poverty to rob them of their manhood. Then they can force the people to vote their way, or else they will have the votes counted the way they desire, without any fear it will be resented. They want to get the inconvenient multitude under servile control; then they will have a perpetual lease of power. Freemen awake to the danger! Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!

Everybody, and every paper we see is now talking hard times. People are suffering, thousands are out of employment. What does it mean? Has there been a famine? Has providence denied us sunshine and showers so that the earth could not bring forth its increase? No. Have the people grown indolent and stopped work, refusing to utilize the agencies that has been put before us out of which to increase wealth? No. The people have been economical, they have been industrious, they have been blessed with the help of nature, the earth has yielded with abundance, and the country is teeming with wealth, yet we have hard times. How is it? It is not God's fault, it is not the fault of the people who create wealth by the sweat of their brow. Then whose fault is it? If the representatives now in congress have not enough sense to see the trouble, and enough honesty and manhood to apply the true remedy, then the people will seek other representatives, when they get another chance at the ballot box.

"John Sherman a patriot."
—New York World

Money is scarce very scarce but the people cannot afford to be without a newspaper no matter how scarce money is. THE CAUCASIAN is laboring to show the cause of this trouble and to fasten the responsibility where it belongs. Those now in power can and should relieve the situation. THE CAUCASIAN is giving the people the facts and stands ready to condemn or approve according to their merits or demerits. The people will sustain THE CAUCASIAN and they see the importance of doing it now in spite of the scarcity of money.

AN EVIL THAT MAY PROVE A BLESSING.

A gentleman (who is a Democrat) whom we had not seen for sometime asked us a few days since, what we now thought of the financial situation and the remedy for it.

We answered him, that we thought now what we thought a year ago. We pointed out the evils then, and offered to the country the Alliance demands as a remedy. The same evils exist now simply intensified, and the Alliance is still doing business at the same old stand, and offering the same remedy.

But he answered that at that time there had been no panic, and that the situation was different now. We answered him that he was mistaken, there has been no panic at all. There was an attempt to get up a panic, but it has miserably failed. Flurries like the one we had recently are liable to occur at any time, as long as the present financial policy is continued, but let this be remembered, that these flurries are never the direct work of the worst financial system, but are incidental to such a system.

In the past when efforts have been made to create a panic, the success of the speculators and goldbugs have been very pronounced. They would suddenly draw in the currency and wreck a number of banks and business houses, and manufacture a lot of clap trap dispatches to be published in their hired partisan papers. By the time this was done the business men in towns and cities were stampeded, and when they lost their heads, then the whole country (who had been in the habit of looking up to them for financial guidance and wisdom,) also lost their heads.

While this effort to create a panic has been an unusually big one, and has entailed terrible losses on thousands upon thousands of business men, yet it has signally failed to stampede the remainder of the country. There is a reason for this, and the goldbugs no doubt to-day (in their disappointment and chagrin) are searching for that reason. If it will be any comfort to them we don't hesitate to give them the secret. For the last few years the rank and file of the people have been studying financial questions from first principles down to the present condition, as no people have ever done before since creation's dawn. The masses were so well informed as to what is a true financial system, and as to the serious defects in the present one that they were prepared to expect just such a thing as has happened. They could be pardoned for saying "we told you so." So when the stampede commenced this time, it didn't spread to the masses of the people. Most of them had done "their busting" several years ago, and sat quietly looking on the situation as a direful prophecy being fulfilled. This fact has attracted the attention of business men and thousands of others who were inclined to pay but little attention, or give but little heed to the principles, warnings, demands, and teachings of the Alliance.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." And while the great masses of the business men of the country, and the rank and file of the people have suffered from this ill wind, yet we are inclined to believe, in fact feel assured, that it is a blessing in disguise. It will arouse the business men of the country, and cause them to do some thinking and investigating. Some of the finest talents among us have been using their influence to uphold this evil financial system, not because they were dishonest or unpatriotic, but simply because, that as long as their business fared well, they were wholly absorbed with its details and never stopped to give any investigation to the matter. It was absolutely necessary for this class of men to learn just what the farmers have been learning for the last few years, and to corporate with them for legislative reforms sooner or later. And since conditions under the present financial system are bound to grow worse, it is better that this crash has come this soon. From the present outlook, with the Democratic party hopelessly divided, it seems almost impossible for the remedy to be applied by them, as the party is now organized. Therefore there will and must soon come a realignment of parties, with the speculators and monopolies on one side, with the great majority of business men and wealth producers on the other. May a God of justice and mercy hasten the day!

SUPPRESSING THE TRUTH.

There appeared in the columns of the Chronicle of June the 27th a piece headed "a word to the wise" concerning the constitution that was false. I replied to the piece and sent to that paper to publish, with returned postage enclosed, and asked for its return in case its columns being filled without it. The piece did not appear in print. I wrote and asked for its return; no answer came. I wrote and asked for its return the second time, and I have never heard from him. He kept my 4 cents and manuscript too, thereby cheating me out of 4 cents and the public out of information that would of uncovered and showed the falsity of his assertions, aud of showed the fork in that tongue hid behind those poisonous fangs.

T. C. HASKINS.

THE EDICT GOES FORTH

[Continued from first page.]

and Tracy, Rayner and Harter Democrats.

The amendment providing for free silver coinage at a ratio of 17 to 1 was rejected by a vote of 100 to 240; that for free coinage at ratio of 18 to 1 was lost by a vote of 102 to 239, and that for free coinage at a ratio of 19 to 1 was defeated by a vote of 105 yeas to 237 nays. The vote on the and last ratio proposed, 20 to 1, 119 yeas to 223 nays, 105 of the latter being cast by republicans and 117 by Democaats and Populists. With a majority of 103 against them on the highest ratio offered, the free coinage men were in a state of despair, but they rallied bravely for the last onset, the attempt to resurrect the Bland law of 1878. A majority of the Democrats and Populists supported this amendment, which, however, was rejected by a vote of 136 yeas to 213 nays, a majority of 77. The affirmative votes were cast by 15 Republicans and 121 Democrats and Populists, and the negative votes by 110 Republicans and 103 Democrats.

The vote on the passage of the bill to repeal the purchasing provision of the existing silver law resulted in a majority of 130 for repeal, the yeas being 240 and the nays 110. Of the former 101 were cast by Republicans and 139 by Democrats, and of the latter twenty-four were cast by Republicans and 86 by Democrats and Populists.

No less than 33 Democrats who had voted for free coinage at one or more of the proposed ratios or for the re-enactment of the Bland law voted in the affirmative, and 17 Republicans who had voted for free coinage at one or more of the ratios or for the ressurrection of the Bland law voted in the negative.

ECHOES FROM THE SILVER DEBATE.

Who was hit? when the administration champion, Tracy, scornfully said, looking southward:

"The Norfolk and Western has many millions of bonds, nearly all payable in gold; the Richmond and Danville, the Savannah and Western the Alabama roads, the Columbia and Greenville, the East Tennessee and Ohio, have millions of gold bonds.

The Chesapeake and Ohio has a very large number of gold bonds outstanding. The Pensylvania many millions, and also the Jacksonville and Tampa, and many others. A silver basis will bring sure ruin to many of them, but that may be no reason for influencing the members who, I suppose, do not like corporations."

Somebody was hard hit, and they winced under the lashing. Unwittingly it let out the secret of the railroad lobby in Washington.

Wonder how Ransom relished this unsavory suggestion?

The only negro in Congress—Murray of South Carolina uttered a sentiment that puts to the blush the dodgers, hypocrits, and straddlebugs. He said—and it will do for a scrap-book:

"I shall vote for the free and unlimited coinag of silver, because I am for the betterment of the miserable condition of my countrymen, and for America first and all the world afterwards."

Hatch, a farmer and an earnest advocate of free coinage sent up the wail, but it was in vain. Evidently the Lord has very limited jurisdiction over this congress.

"What we want is more sand. O Lord, give it to the Democratic members of the House of Representatives. [Applause and laughter.] Give us sand enough, O Lord, to hold us on to the Democratic platform and to our pledges to the people in 1892. [Applause.]

The answer shows that there is no sand in the Democratic gizzard. It is a gizzard for revenue only.

And this is not "a bank panic eh?" Vance didn't tell the truth when he said so, eh? Hold your breath in readikg this item from the New York Sun, quoted in the debate last week:

President Cleveland's advisers have told him that the only way to induce the Western and Southwestern Senators and Congressmen to consent to the repeal of the Sherman law, is to demonstrate to their constituents that they are losing money every day that this law is in operation. The missionary work in that direction has been started by a number of the banks in the solid communities of the East. They are daily refusing credits to the South, Southwest and West, fearing the effects of the Sherman law.

Now read the following in the same connection, in the light of what has occurred in the way of bank resumptions since the Wilson repeal bill passed the House:

"The bank p esidents, replying to Secretary Carlisle, cordially informed him that they would be ready at all times to co-operate with him in the successful administration of the financial policy of the government. Everybody shook hands, and there was harmony all round."

And the "bank presidents" have kept the faith. They have co-operated with Carlisle. And they have established the damnable conspiracy to rob the people.

North Carolina cut the same figure both in the debate and in the voting on the Sherman bill in the House.

Settle, Republican, was consistent. He voted against free coinage and all the fool ratios and for unconditional repeal. He advocated that policy on the stump. Everybody knew where he stood.

Speeches were made by Grady, Branch, Alexander and Crawford.

Grady's speech was replete with scriptural quotations, Roman history, Mythology and mule stories. It was funny and provoked much merriment. At the last, he said, "the repeal of the Sherman law, to him, was monstrous.?

Alexanders speech was a masterpiece of the kind. A quotation from it would be disastrous to symetry. It must be read as a whole. Branch flatly contradicted the Secretary of the Treasury in saying that what the people wanted was "more money

What Crawford said—and talked like a man—was only the truth. He said:

"The people had need for more money. Mortgages are piled upon mortgages all over the country, with no hope of relief, nothing in sight, and the Democratic party and the Republican party are juggling together to strike down half themoney there."

Settle applied vinegar to the raw places on the Democratic carcass. He said—and no man from North Carolina denied it:

"Something has been said on this floor in the course of this debate about financial "evolution."

I believe there is no State in this Union whose citizens have felt the effects of that "evolution" more than have the people of North Carolina. In the recent contest the Democratic party formed its line of battle on this subject with two distinct utterances in its State platform, the first of which was that—

We especially favor the free coinage of silver and an increase of the currency.

Not content with the enuncipation of their position there made, further on in the platform we find the statement that—

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Every Democratic organ in the state of North Carolina and advocated that financial policy throughout the campaign. Every distinguished speaker of that party who enlightened his audiences on the subject of finance, committed himself and party, State and national, in unequivocal terms to the advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

In less than four months after the inaugration, the Democratic press of North Carolina, almost without exception, certainly without important exception, had reversed their machinery, repudiated the doctrine of the free coinage of silver, said that it was unsound finance, and that they were opposed to it. Nearly every speaker that had participated in that campaign, in conversation and in public utterance said that it was unwise and that he was opposed to it."

Henderson, the father of the delegation, said not a word, but voted in the affirmative on all the ratios. He voted against the unconditional repeal" because his conscience was stronger than his ambition for the cheap glory of being known as a straddlebug. That distinction was left to Benjamin Bunn. Bunn is a straddlebug for Revenue. Now, watch the postoffice appointments in the Raleigh district.

But Cleveland doesn't take much stock in death-bed convictions.

South Carolina had two fearless and eloquent champions in the debate. The speeches of Talbert and McLaurin does honor and credit to the brave people of that plucky State. McLaurin hit straight from the shoulder, and every lick was a death-blow to traitors, flunkies and hypocrits. He said—and the galleries shook with applause:

"Let us be brave; let us be honest. The message of the President is a bitter disappointment—a complete surrender to Wall street. The issue is plainly and sharply drawn. It is well that it is so. Necessity will force the West and South to unite, and then the domination of the East in national affairs is gone forever. The people can not be again deceived with catch-words and glittering generalities.

For thirty years we have tacked our car to Eastern Democracy; but this straw will break the camel's back, and you will force us to the great West, whose soul is fashioned in the likeness of her boundless prairies and mighty mountains—not confined within the narrow rim of a gold dollar."

THE SUPPOSED COMPROMISE.

Indications point to the ten per cent. tax on State banks as the Democratic compromise for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. It can be effected only by making it a party measure and thus forcing it through congress under the whips of the administration. The Eastern and Western Democrats in the main are opposed to the revival of State bank notes, and it is only necessary to throw the chairman of the committeeon banking and currency in the House into convulsions to intimate such a castrophe. There seems to be a strong Democratic opposition to the measure, notwithstanding the explicit declaration of the national Democratic platform on the subject. But the opposition nesd not signify anything. Cleveland owns congress. If he wants the ten per cent. tax removed or suspended it will be done. Such a proposition from the White House will be eagerly accepted, and the Democrats who voted against "unconditional repeal" will be only two happy to "flop" again with the administration goldbug wing of the party. Then all will be lovely and the "goose will hang" way out of sight.

Under those auspicious conditions Ransom would no doubt be inclined to give Vance "another lift" in the way of a few "minor appointments"

We are optomistic enough to believe that Democratic desperation and inbecility will not go so far as re-establish wild-cat banks in the States. In the interest of the people and sound currency we sincerely hope not. Actuated solely by a desire to see the Democratic party complete to its own destruction we might be resigned to the calamity that would follow such reckless legislation.

But existing as it does on false principles, winning its victories upon false pretense "subservient tool of the money power" as it is, an early and ignominious death, from natural causes, is certain. We would spare it "the deep damnation of its taking off" by suicide.

JONOTHAN EDWARDS

THE REMEDY—THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

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

DONNELLY'S FORECAST.

He Estimates the Conditions of Life In 1993.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORMS.

They Are Necessary to Perfect the Race and Increase the Sum of Human Happiness—Senator Cullom on Interstate Commerce—The Future of Music and the Drama.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

Who can speak with any positiveness of anything in the time to come? Who can
Look into the seeds of time
And say which grain will grow and which will not?

There are seeds to which divinity seems to give especial and prodigious fructification, and others which, even as they sprout green and abundant, wither and disappear from the affairs of men. Who could have foreseen 300 years ago that the little seed of liberty would expand into such a vast harvest and fill the world, or that the immense bonfires of religious intolerance which then blazed in all lands, with the blood trickling out from among the ashes, would subside into a few embers, spitting spiteful sparks while kicked aside by the foot of intelligence? And there may be obscure seeds among us today whose growth 100 years from now shall embower the nations.

The greatest event which has happened in the historical period to man on earth was the discovery of America. We have no means of estimating its farreaching consequences, which will spread down the ages for ten thousand years, constantly expanding, intermingling with each other and creating a million unexpected combinations. It means the transference of the highest civilization and the greatest races of men to a continental arena better fitted than any other on the globe for their unlimited development.

First we had a strip of settlements along the coast nearest to the parent source; then an outbreak growing out of abundant food, high spirits and a semiwild hunter condition, then the creation of a nation, a copy, to a large extent, of the institutions of the country which gave us our language and laws, then all the fountains were opened together, and every land in Europe poured confluent streams of population into the vast stomach of the woods and prairies, and we are digesting it all and creating a race and a people unlike anything that has existed before in the history of the world. Our civil war was but a temporary incident growing out of local and temporary causes, which stirred up the mental activity of the population to a high pitch and made manifest, on both sides, the warlike and heroic characteristics of a mighty race.

Everything that is past is, however, insignificant compared with that which is to come. When we have 500,000,000 inhabitants, our civil war will be little more than Jack Cade's rebellion is to the Englishmen of today.

Of one thing we may be sure—that ours will be a vast world, whether existing under one government or many. Edmund Burke said that men "breed by the mouth," signifying that the population of a country will be in proportion to its food supply. And as we have the greatest agricultural area in the world, it follows that we will have a tremendous population unless everything is swept away by social convulsions.

It is one of the astonishing puzzles of the past that the Indian race, flanked on the south and southwest by a comparatively high civilization, setting up their tents amid the ruins of the race that built the mounds and forts of the Ohio valley, and dwelling on the most productive soil on earth, nevertheless were arrested in numbers and development, so that after thousands of years of occupancy the land was almost uninhabited. It would certainly seem as if some extra mundane power had held the red man in check and reserved the continent for the use of the white man.

The government will grow more complex. All development is away from simplicity toward complexity. Man has more organs than the oyster. Nature began with a single cell and expanded into human civilization.

The first government was probably the simple and gentle patriarchal system. When the grandfather ruled, by the ties of love and duty, the group of his posterity assembled around his central tent. The ancient kingly government gave nothing in exchange for the plunder it took from the people save protection from foreign hostility. Every step in the march of development made government more complex. The rights of the multitude had to be protected against the rights of the tyrant; hence customs, parliaments, laws, courts, police, etc. Men object to "paternalism" in government, and yet they themselves share in the fatherly intervention of the state in a hundred particulars.

Government is simply the aggregated individuals protecting the individual. It not only enforces taxes from him as in the old time, it lights his streets, carries his letters, protects his person, watches over his property, securely keeps the title deeds to his real estate, furnishes him with water and light in his house, erects his schools, educates his children, builds his highways, assists him to move by rapid means of locomotion, protects him on the ocean, looks after him in foreign countries, excludes contagious diseases from his shores or stamps them out if they secure a footing, inoculates him against pestilences, establishes parks for his entertainment in the great cities, creates botanical and zoological gardens, hires musicians to delight his ears with pleasant sounds, secures him in the possession of liberty, counts his votes, punishes those who wrong or injure him, helps him to collect the money due him, and, in short, watches over him as no father in the world ever watched over his sons.

And there is not one of these particular aids that the citizen would vote to relinquish. He would as soon think of stripping off his clothes on a winter day as give up these advantages and comforts. Hence when men talk against "paternalism in government" or echo that threadbare sophism, "That country is governed best which is governed least," they prate against civilization and would turn the shadow back on the dial of time. In other words, that progress to increased enjoyments for the many which has been the marked feature of these later ages has built up a multitude of new rights of which our barbarous ancestors knew nothing, and every one of these rights has to be protected by law against the brutality and rapacity of our fellow men, and hence with every increase of human happiness there has got to be a further reaching out of human government.

Many of the evils of which we complain today are simply due to the fact that man's ingenuity has invented new forms of injustice, for which as yet no remedy has been devised by government. You can reconstruct the history of the race out of the statute book. Read the laws against murder, and they bring before you that ancient day when manslaughter was honorable and the highest accomplishment of the leading citizens of the community consisted in expeditiously dispatching their fellow creatures. Read the law against larceny, and you recall the time when all property was in common. Read the law against adultery, and it carries you back to the era before the establishment of the institution of marriage. Read the bill of rights, and when it speaks of the separation of church and state the whole history of Europe for a thousand years passes before you like a terrible panorama of cruelty and bloodshed.

Strip the people of all these enactments, and you have nothing left but barbarism.

And in the future this process of state intervention will continue until the aggregate man, called government, reaches into the affairs of all the citizens and protects every right and secures every blessing which our material limitations will permit us to enjoy during this strange, earthly career, in which, like the swallow in the old Saxon story, we dart out of the darkness, flash through the light and disappear into the darkness beyond after one momentary speck and fragment of life.

"Is it likely that the railroads and telegraphs will be owned or managed by the state?"

The world 50 years from now will laugh at the picture which the historian will give of this era—when a free people permitted excrescences to grow out of themselves to suck their substance.

A railway is simply a highway. It is a public road. If it was not so, the property of private parties could not be condemned to build it. The state can take private property for public use. It cannot take private property for private use. A railroad is a highway with a tramway to decrease friction, and steam substituted for horsepower. It is a testimony to the shortsightedness of the race that these public roads were ever permitted to pass into the hands of individuals or corporations. Who would advocate today placing our wagon roads under the control of a company or association, thus preventing all other parties from using them?

It is very evident that the time is not far distant when the people will repossess themselves of the iron highways. They will be compelled to do so in self defense. As it is today, the railroad corporations, to protect their "watered stock" and their pooling combinations, formed to prevent competition, are forced to interfere in politics, dictate the selection of governors, congressmen and United States senators, corrupt legislatures and pick out the judges of our courts. These practices are fundamentally destructive of representative government, and lead inevitably to universal rottenness, out of which must come armed revolution as a last desperate remedy.

Communication by electricity is simply an improvement upon communication by mounted couriers, stagecoaches and steam cars. The Morse alphabet is only a substitute for the common alphabet. If the state is justified in taking charge of the mails, it is equally justified in taking charge of this aerial communication, carried on the wings of the lightning.

Concerning our monetary system, I would simply make a suggestion or two.

We boast that we have passed beyond the barbarous system of barter in which the Eskimos and other rude races still remain. This is a mistake. The whole monetary system of the civilized world is still based on the barter of two metals—gold and silver—which have come down to us as precious metals from prehistoric times, in which they were sacred metals, dedicated to the worship of the sun and moon. When England ships gold to the United States, or vice versa, the nation simply repeats the "swapping" of that metal for commodities which the Phonicians carried on along the Mediterranean coasts 5,000 years ago, or which Columbus practiced 400 years ago with the Indians of Central America.

The use of gold and silver as the basis of the world's commerce is not, therefore, the result of the wise selection of a congress of highly civilized nations, but simply the perpetuation into the cultured present of a barbarous custom drawn from the remote past. And the money classes of the world are now trying to discontinue the use of one of these prehistoric mediums of exchange and rest the whole business of a rapidly expanding civilization upon a metal of which there is in the world about enough to form a cube 24 feet square, and which is being absorbed in the arts in Europe alone at the rate of $24,000,000 per annum.

Can lines
Finite one way be infinite the other?

Can mankind advance chained to this clog? Can the population, wealth and business of the world expand indefinitely in every direction while that which regulates prices is steadily decreasing in quantity and dragging down values, preventing prosperity, crippling enterprise and creating innumerable paupers? Can the fate of all mankind depend upon a 24-foot cube of an accidental metal? Is not such a condition unworthy of the high civilization into which we are advancing?

What is the remedy? An international paper money which all the wealth of the world would back up and sustain legal tender among all nations, and that would be increased in precise ratio to the increase in population or wealth of the world. Are not the financial troubles of today due largely to the conflict between the necessities of a vast development and the limitations of an ancient superstition? And is not this conflict likely to make the close of this century as revolutionary and bloody as the close of the last century?

IGNATIUS DONNELLY

Representative Bryan's Prediction.

The government will grow more complex perhaps in its details as increased numbers, greater area and larger interests require more machinery, but it will grow more simple in purpose. Instead of seeking to perform the work of the individual it will content itself with "restraining men from injuring one another" and will "leave them otherwise free to carry on their own pursuits of industry and improvement," so far as they do not interfere with the equal rights of others. Changed conditions will compel the government to more carefully guard the weak from the aggressions of the strong.

Free competition is not what it used to be. Trusts and combinations left uncontrolled have both the small dealer and the consumer at their mercy. The government must furnish a sure protection to the interests of all of the people from the cupidity of some of the people. Much of the increasing inequality in wealth is due to laws absolutely unjust and to the absence of necessary restraining laws. We may not be able to destroy the natural disparity between men, but we must avoid exaggerating it by legislation. Political equality cannot exist long in the midst of great social and pecuniary inequality. There is an evident and growing desire to bring the government nearer to the people.

General education among the masses and improved facilities for spreading information have prepared the people for more complete participation in the work of self government. We have outgrown the present method of electing senators by legislatures, and the selection of those who are to represent us in our highest legislative body will soon be taken out of the hands of state representatives and placed in the hands of the people, where it belongs. The election of president by an electoral college, which often turns the contest on a few pivotal states and sometimes thwarts the will of the people, is destined to be replaced by a more direct method of ascertaining the popular will.

W. J. BRYAN.

Senator Cullom on Railways and Telegraphs.

[From Our Washington Correspondent.]

Senator Cullom, the author and special champion of the interstate commerce law, was asked to give his opinion in the matter of proposed government ownership of railways and telegraphs. He replied: "In my judgment, government ownership of railways and telegraphs would be the most serious blunder that this country could make. It would bring about a condition of things which would menace the peace and the very life of the republic. Government should regulate but not own railways and telegraphs and other concerns with which the commerce and prosperity of the people are so intimately connected.

"Take the railways of the country alone, and you will find that they employ more than a million men. This means not a million citizens merely, but a million voters, for these railway employees are no women or children, but men of voting age, men stalwart, alert, capable, skillful. You might say that they are a compact body of a million picked men from all walks of life in this country, representing the flower and prime of our manhood. It would, in my judgment, be monstrous to turn these men over to the control of the government and the manipulation of the politicians who might chance to be in power in the government. If these men were made vassals of the dominant party, there need never be a change of administration. The political party that could not maintain itself in power with this mighty engine at its command would be weaker than any political party we have ever yet had in control of the nation.

"In addition to the men there are the contracts for supplies, for construction, for all the requirements of the vast railway lines, the money value thereof running into figures beside which the expenditures of the government are as a mere bagatelle. Still more effective would be contracts for transportation, secret rebates, favor in cars and facilities. These things are serious evils as they now are, and the people will never be satisfied, in my opinion, till they have suppressed such practices, but with railways in the hands of the government favoritism in shipments and rates would be inevitable and would surely be used for political purposes. Maintenance of the dominant party in power by such means would bring other evils in its train, and the final result could be nothing less than open revolt, rebellion, revolution. It is my solemn conviction that no man who loves his country should for one moment think of placing railways and telegraph lines in the ownership and control of the government."

Music and the Drama In 1993.

By the time that the scroll bearing the legend "A. D. 1893" shall have been unfurled the popular taste will demand in the drama much of the same material which served to delight our grandparents half a century ago. In other words, Shakespeare will be on top, and the nondescript fever and ague concoctions of the present day, called for want of a better name "sensational melodrama," will have passed away, together with the incongruous mixture of vaudeville, farce and negro minstrelsy now known as farce comedy.

It is not to be supposed, however, that one class of entertainment will suffice for our great-grandchildren. While most of them will incline to the strictly legitimate, there will still be many who will want a different sort of amusement. The tastes of these people will be supplied by American dramas, with the comedy and tragic elements both strong. These plays will in a great measure deal with the peculiarities of life in different sections of the country and will be faithful pictures, for they will be written by residents of the various localities. The lighter form of theatrical entertainment will be farce, with songs which are germane to the story.

Music in America will have advanced marvelously. In 1993 there will be hundreds of persons with as fine voices and as excellent methods as Adelina Patti now possesses, but they will not be considered marvels and will be glad to receive as much per month as that favored lady is paid per night. Music of about the quality of "Il Trovatore," with dialogue instead of recitative, will be the vogue. Concert will be obsolete, as will also what we call "comic opera."

In music and the drama the salaries of the ordinary performers will be smaller than now, owing to the increased purchasing power of money, but the few, possibly less than a dozen in the whole world, who may succeed in eclipsing all competitors will receive incomes which would dazzle Sarah Bernhardt and cause Adelina Patti to have convulsions. The money which is now expended for elaborate scenery and gaudy costumes will be devoted to increasing the membership and efficiency of the company. America will during the next century produce worthy rivals of Beethoven, Mozart and Verdi, while in the drama Sheridan and Goldsmith will be surpassed. Shakespeare's equal simply as a writer of dramatic language will never live.

Theaters for the better class of performances will be few in number for the reason that each reasonably well to do man—and there will be lots of them in 1993—will have a telephote in his residence, by means of which the entertainment at any place of amusement in that city may be seen as well as heard. All theaters will have revolving stages, so that there will not be more that 10 seconds' wait between acts. This will of course do away with the vile orchestras which now torture us. The chairs will not be arranged in rows, but will be divided off into little stalls, with an aisle on each side. Attached to each chair will be a call bell, an opera glass which may be used without the formality of dropping a dime in the slot, a faucet from which ice water may be drawn, and a tumbler from which to drink the cooling beverage.

Theaters will be illuminated from the outside, mirrors bringing the light in softened and even form into the building. The footlights will be small calciums of different colors. Performances will begin at 10 o'clock and end at midnight. Chicago will be the eastern headquarters of the theatrical world, and San Francisco the western. Actors and singers of ordinary repute will be received into the very best society, while those of particularly great reputation will be eagerly sought after by fashion's leaders. Stock companies will have disappeared altogether, and no posters on the dead walls will there be in 1993.

OCTAVUS COHEN.

Senator Voorhees Thinks We Have Reached the Golden Mean.

[From Our Washington Correspondent.]

"In my judgment," said Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, "the next 100 years will show but slight changes in the form of our government. A century hence I should expect to see, were I upon earth, the American republic governed very much as it is at the present day. Some minor changes are altogether probable. Among these I should think quite likely a limit of the presidential term to six years and no re-election and a change in the manner of choosing the president and vice president. But these are subsidiary merely and will not affect the structure of our government.

"I take it that the American people decided at the recent election against any further centralization of power in this country. For instance, I believe they have decided there shall be no federal control of elections within the states. This decision, if I am right in assuming the election means that, has greater significance than most people attach to it.

"The significance is that the limits of our federal powers are now pretty well defined; that the people do not wish them to be either circumscribed or greatly enlarged. For this reason I believe the government will go through another century substantially as it is at the present day. We apparently have reached that golden mean between two possible extremes, and to me the lesson of the election is that the people will jealously watch every effort made to shift the balance in one direction or the other.

"A hundred years hence this country will probably have a system of customs taxation that will approximate as closely to free trade as anything which the world now knows. I believe we shall always have custom houses and that there will always be tariffs for them to collect. But a century hence I should be very much surprised to return to earth and find such a system of taxation as we now have. We shall approach our ultimate approximation to free trade very slowly and cautiously and in such manner as to cause no violent injustice to any interest.

"Within the life of the man now grown the changes may be considerable, but they will not be revolutionary. Within the present generation I look to see a considerable part of the money needed for our government raised by means of an income tax. I believe the day is fast approaching in which our people will insist upon taxing the property and the prosperity of the country—not its necessities."

CLIMBING UP! CLIMBING UP!!

The circulation of THE CAUCASIAN is climbing up daily. But we want it to climb faster and higher still. Now is the time to work. Let every reformer consider it his duty to help get the paper into the hands of the people. Get up clubs. Every one can help.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

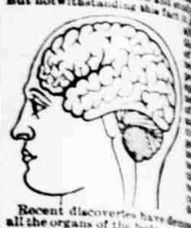
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System and Life and Mind. Wonderful Discoveries.

No mystery has ever confounded human life. It has been the study of professional research and science. But notwithstanding this fact it is



Recent discoveries have demonstrated all the organs of the body are under control of the nerve centers, and that the base of the brain, and that when deranged the organs which they control, nerve fluid are also deranged. It is remembered that a serious injury to the cord will cause paralysis of the parts the injured point, because the nerve is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion. It will be seen that the derangement of the nerve centers cause the derangement of the organs which they supply with nerve fluid.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are the imperfect action of the brain, the base of the brain, but the derangement primarily originating in itself. The great mistake of all in treating these diseases is that they treat organ rather than the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble.

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied this for over 20 years, and has made many discoveries in connection with it, most of them being the facts contained in this statement, and that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong. All nervousness, dullness, confusion, forgetfulness, mania, melancholy, insanity, fits, St. Vitus dance, etc., are nervous diseases, no matter how caused. The writer of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has the fact that it is based on the foregoing facts.

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

Sold by All Druggists.

Richlands High School

43RD SESSION OPENS SEPT. 3.

Richlands is a healthy village of 200 inhabitants, society good. Sale of intoxicating liquors forbidden. Four churches in the village. Board $6.00 to $8.00. Tuition $2.00 to $3.00, according to grade. Music will be taught. For further particulars address

T. T. JAMES, A. B., Richlands.
aug. 24-1m-2p.

For Sale, 915 Acres

I wish to sell my Buckhorn farm, 1 1-2 miles from Goldsboro, on the South side of Neuse River. It contains 500 acres cleared, well suited for every kind of small grain, corn and cotton, fruit and truck. It contains also 415 acres of woodland with every kind of timber except pine, with first-class mill. Any kind of stock raising. The cleared land requires no fertilizer and only fence enough to inclose the wood land from the cattle. I will sell the whole, or in small tracts to suit purchasers. I will sell at low prices and on easy terms, partly on reasonable time. Apply to

W. T. FAIRLEY, Goldsboro.
July 24, '93. [july27-

FREE AS AIR

sure, speedy and permanent cure for Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Nervous Debility and Constipation. Write to-day. It will be sent postpaid. Address, EGYPTIAN TEA CO., Box T 29 Park Row, N. Y.

Mention THE CAUCASIAN.
june1-3mos-eow

Alliance Farmers' Encampment

The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the largest organization of Farmers in the World, will hold a Summer Encampment at Mechanicsburg, Lancaster and Lebanon Counties, Pa., Saturday, August 19th to 26th.

Lowest railroad rates. All roads by railroad free. Mass meeting daily; the most prominent speakers in America on agricultural topics. Four large assembly halls; one with seating capacity, over 12,000. Numerous bands and other music. Excellent entertainments day and evening. Hundreds of cottages on grounds, boarding at lowest rates. OLD-FASHIONED FARMER'S DINNER OR SUPPER, 25c. Finest display of agricultural implements (100,000 square feet of floor forms), also agricultural products. Two hundred dollars for best balance exhibit, $100 second best, $50 third best. Liberal premiums for best butter, home-made bread, pies, canned fruits and jellies. Competition free to all farmers and their sons or daughters. Send for premium list. Immense business displays of the household and for live stock; liberal premiums.

While the park of 5,000 acres is superb, with ample shade, water, beautiful lake, comfortable seating capacity, and attractions numerous there will be frequent excursions to other points of interest, as the Cornwall ore hills, the Susquehannah river, Capitol Hill, Pennsylvania, and the battle-field of Gettysburg, the round trip to this place to be less than $2.

Rev. T. D. Witt Talmage, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., assisted by well trained choristers, is expected to conduct the religious services at 2 p. m., Sunday August 20th.

Officers: President, Hon. S. L. Dore, Fresno, Cal.; vice-president, Col. James Young, Middleton, Del.; Hon. M. D. Davie, Beverly, N. J.; C. B. Matthews, Buffalo, N. Y., and others. Advisory Board, prominent farmers from nearly every State and Territory. Encampment committee, National Farmers' Alliance: Maj. Mann Page, Brandy Station, Va.; Hon. I. E. Dean, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., and Henry C. Demmingman Harrisburg, Pa., who will be pleased to give any further information desired.

Kinsey Female Seminary

LAGRANGE, N. C.

A Boarding School for Young Ladies.

FULL CORPS OF TEACHERS.

Literary, Art and Music Departments. Stenography, Typewriting and Bookkeeping taught in Business Department.

LOCATION