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VANCE AT THE FAIR
We publish in full this week the speech of Senator Vance at the State Fair.

His speech shows that his heart is right and that he properly understands the evils that are oppressing the people, yet his effort lacks directness and point. This is because he has not yet made up his mind to break with the machine and stand with the people. He tells the people in one breath that they are oppressed and robbed by had legislation fostered by monopoly and rings, yet he in the next breath warns them not to take any bold stand for relief. The people must simply pass resolutions and wait for the "broad, liberal men" in the political parties to have sympathy for them. To paraphrase one of his own remarks, his heart is with the people but his stomach is with the machine.

He knows the people cannot get relief or justice through a party owned and controlled by the gold power and the monopolies, yet he is opposed to them trying to get relief through any other source. His position is like the Jews' religion. They don't want to go to Hell, they want to go Heaven, yet they refuse to accept the only plan of salvation whereby men can be saved.

Senator Vance tells the people to organize, but warns them not to form a political party. Now what is a political party and what are its uses?

1st. A political party is nothing more nor less than men with mutual interests organized, to influence and control legislation.

2nd. The history of the country has shown that a political party is the most effective organization for influencing legislation.

Now every man, to have any influence on legislation, must be a member of or act with some political party. But would a man not be a fool to act with a party that is controlled by men who are against his interests? If he helps such a party to win, he then puts a knife in his enemies hands to cut his own throat.

Senator Vance admits that the National Democratic party is controlled by the enemies of the people, but says that your State government has been largely in your interests. This statement we challenge, if the last legislature is to be the criterion, but let us admit it for argument sake. Then we ask Gov. Vance what the State legislature, if it was wholly with the people, could do to relieve them of the very burdens that he says are oppressing them? We answer nothing, and he is bound to answer the same. Then is not every man voting against his interests when he helps to put the National Democratic party or the National Republican party in power? To get relief, the people South, West and everywhere must combine under a banner and in a party that is not controlled by the gold combine and the monopolists. That party is the Populist party. The people must through this party elect a President and a congress before they will ever get relief. This Senator Vance knows and the many thing for him to do is leave the monopoly-ridden party which will never give the people relief and to join the Populist party and take up the people's banner and fight in the ranks of his brethren.

While Senator Vance assures that what is the matter with congress, is that they (the farmers) are not legislating there, and that in the State Legislature where they have figured there are the best laws, yet he tells the farmers in the next breath that he does not want or expect them to take an active hand in these matters. "We look to you to resist, to help to preserve rather than to mark out and create," is his language. To resist only is to be negative. The farmer has now almost exhausted himself resisting, while his enemies gradually push him to the wall. If the farmer does not at once commence an active and aggressive fight for his rights, it is only a matter of time for him to become a pauper resisting, when he can no longer resist.

Again the Senator says that he has been anxiously waiting and hoping to hear from the farmers on the great financial question, but that he has heard a word. Has Senator Vance forgotten the Legislature of 1897? Did he not then hear from the people? Did he not receive his commission and his instructions from the people then? They want now what they wanted then. When he secures the financial reforms then asked for and now needed more than ever, the people will let him hear from them again.

The Senator, while advising the people not to form a new party, urged them to support the party that represented their interests. This they will do. They have known for some time that the Republican party did not, they now see that the Democratic party does not, hence they are flocking to the standards of the People's party—the party of the people, for the people, and by the people, he too must follow his own advice and join the party that represents the interests of the people.

THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE.
SILVER DIES A COWARDLY DEATH IN THE HOUSE OF ITS PRETENDING FRIENDS.

THE SILVER DEMOCRATS, STAMPEDED BY REPUBLICAN THEATISTS, STARE IN VAIN AT THE SIGHT OF VICTORY IN SIGHT.

A North Carolina Democrat on the War Path.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22nd.—The Democrats have signed an agreement to vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. After weeks of bluster and bluff the Southern free silver senators have surrendered to Wall street. To say that it is a shameful surrender of all principle involved in the struggle to establish the free coinage of silver is too apparent to require assertion.

The terms of agreement are as follows:

1. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act to take effect Oct. 1, 1894.
2. The coinage of all the silver bullion purchased between now and the time the law expires, together with the seigniorage on that purchase and the seigniorage now in the Treasury.
3. The withdrawal from circulation of all greenbacks and Treasury notes of denominations under \$10.

It provides for the absolute cessation of silver purchases and abandonments, unconditionally, the Democratic doctrine of free coinage. These are the essential points in the controversy. The compromise takes the position that it is possible to deceive the people with a "makeshift" of this kind until they are educated to the point of abandoning a bimetallic currency entirely. By the terms of this agreement the Democratic party is irrevocably committed to the Wall street theory of finance which means the destruction of silver as a currency, and what that means to the farmers is too well understood by them to need elucidation or suggestion.

Blaine of Missouri states the situation exactly: "I won't vote for it," said Mr. Blaine. "It is worse than anything I expected, and I do not see how men who are for the free coinage of silver can support it."

But what free silver Democrats will do in the face of what the Democratic Senators have done, in signing this agreement, need not surprise anybody. "Die-in-their-tracks" Senators have humbly and penitently appended their names to the compromise agreement. With the jubilation of a ratification meeting the House passed the Wilson unconditional repeal bill, and with the same brand of fermented enthusiasm they will agree to the Administration compromise.

THE ONLY QUESTION ASKED
Will be: Does the Administration approve of it? As yet the President's attitude is a matter of speculation. Positive assertions are not lacking that the compromise has the unequivocal endorsement of the President. There is the prevalent opinion and there are good reasons to sustain its accuracy. But what a spectacle it makes of Mr. Cleveland! How directly and absolutely it gives the lie to the senseless panic clamor started by the Administration for the purpose of coercing the repeal of the Sherman law. What a commentary upon the honesty and integrity of the Chief Executive of a great nation. How can honest, truth-loving people respect a party leadership that reports to such shameless subterfuge?

AN ADMINISTRATION VICTORY.
Yet so far as the silver men are concerned it is an Administration triumph. Mr. Cleveland's acquiescence in the compromise is a gross inconsistency. It properly subjects his motives to unanswerable censure and animadversion, but to the silver men it means a cowardly surrender—cowardly, because the surrender was made in the face of assured victory.

BLUFFED AND STAMPEDED.
"Reasons" and "explanations" will soon be given out to account for the silver men's surrender. "Party harmony" will be made responsible for it, but the honest truth about it, is they were bluffed at their own game and stampeded by fear of Republican intervention. John Sherman precipitated the catastrophe when, shaking his long, boy's hand in the face of the Democrats, he thundered out the declaration: "If you cannot settle this question and will retire from the Senate chamber we will fix it on this side of the chamber and do the best we can with our silver friends who belong to us and who are blood of our blood and bone of our bone."

This speech, bold, defiant and aggressive, carried consternation to the divided Democracy, and the effect is realized in the steering committees plan of settlement. What of reproach and stultification is involved in this compromise is obvious. What theory, compatible with principle and conviction, will be offered to explain away what must seem to the people an indefensible position, can hardly be surmised. It is clearly to assume that they were frightened by Republican threats and that they have been stamped into a position which means their political doom.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.
Show your paper to your neighbor. When he reads one copy he will see that he can not do without it.

ERA OF TRANSITION
Continued from first page.

their money.
The poverty of the poor is in like manner increasing to the degree of starvation from day to day.

While a thousand men in this city estimate their wealth at over \$1,000,000, it can be safely said that there are 100,000 people in this city who are hungry for bread every day in the year. The number of people who sleep on boards, and who drift from house with nowhere to sleep, approximates 100,000. The children of this generation of paupers seem to increase with greater rapidity than the normal rate of the increase of the average population of the world.

HOPE.
While the evils of life have thus been intensified, we take hope from the fact that the better elements of life are also being intensified. The heroism of this life in its crying wants, its needs, is as brilliant in its individual examples as at any time in the history of the world. While the materialism and delinquency have increased in the city, the army of self-sacrificing men and women who are willing to give their lives for the betterment of mankind daily increases.

We have the manliest men in New York in the world perils. We also have some of the best men and women in New York in the world. The intensification of life in this century has introduced a new element just here in our development of civilization which must in the immediate future tell as it has not in the past.

WOMEN WORKERS.
The number of women who have poured their lives into the current stream of active endeavor has been, within the last 20 years, increasing as never before in the history of the human race. According to the report of the census of 1890, there were in America among women who earned their daily bread outside of domestic service the following numbers in different professions: 110 lawyers, 165 ministers, 230 artists, 378 journalists, 3,061 authors, 2,137 architects, chemists, pharmacists, 2,196 stock raisers and ranchers, 5,145 government clerks, 2,438 physicians and surgeons, 13,182 professional musicians, 50,800 farmers and planters, 21,071 clerks and bookkeepers, 14,465 heads of commercial houses, 155,000 retail saleswomen.

This was by the census of 1890, but by the report of the last census of 1896 there is received the remarkable fact that in these 10 years the army of women who earn their daily bread outside of their homes now reaches the enormous total of 2,700,000.

For the first time in the history of economic woman has entered as an active factor. Her influence in developing the history of the next generation can but be marvelous. Her influence in molding and fashioning the life of society will be brought into active contact with its working force cannot be less than it has been in other spheres where woman's influence has been felt when woman's position is recognized as it should be in the world of economics.

We stand upon the threshold of an economic revolution of a new social order. It means, sooner or later, that woman will be emancipated from the slavery in which she has labored in the past, in an unequal struggle with man, and that society in its working force will be elevated and refined and humanized by her touch, her sympathies and her life.

POLITICAL EQUALITY OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.
Third.—The rise of the common people to political equality in government with the aristocracy is a new social order accomplished within this century and is but the beginning of a revolution that is not yet accomplished. Robert Macdonald says: "Sixty years ago Europe was an aggregate of despotic powers, disposing at their own pleasure of the destinies of the world. Today the men of western Europe govern themselves." Popular suffrage, more or less closely approaching universal, chooses the governing power, and by methods more or less direct dictates its policy.

One hundred and eighty million Europeans have risen from a degraded and ever-dissatisfied vassalage to the rank of free and self-governing men. This has been an accomplishment which has simply put into the hands of the common people the weapons with which they will fight their battles in the future. The battles are yet to be fought; the revolution is yet to be accomplished. They have simply been given the ballot, and the consciousness of their power has only begun to dawn upon them.

In the early part of the twentieth century we may expect to see a similar diffusion of intelligence to bring this tremendous mass into the aggressive assertion of the fullest rights of manhood. Hitherto they have been dominated by bosses, by tricky politicians, and they have followed skillful leaders blindly.

AN EXPLOSION IMMINENT.
So intense are becoming the elements of corruption that it cannot continue longer without an explosion. The lamp has been lit, and it has been lit burning. A woman in a western home during the war sent a servant into the cellar with a lighted candle to look for some object. The servant returned without the object. The housewife asked where she had left it. She said that she had left it in a barrel of sand in the cellar. The housewife remembered that there was a barrel of powder standing open in the cellar. Without a moment's hesitation she rushed below and found that the ignorant girl had thrust the candle down into the loose powder and left it burning. She lifted it carefully and extinguished it.

The movement for universal suffrage in this century has placed the candle of knowledge, which is a candlestick in the loose powder of the common people. This light of knowledge is burning closer and closer, and the heat is becoming more and more intense with each moment. There is no power on earth, under the sun and above the candlestick, that can remove that candle from its position. By a law as sure as the law of gravitation, the flame is approaching the powder, nearer and nearer every day. When it reaches the end—that is, the point of contact between the candle and its kindred—there will be an explosion that will unsettle thrones and traditions, whether occupied by the czar of Russia or Richard Croker I. of New York.

INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION.
Fourth.—The universality of education is a factor in the closing of the nineteenth century which must make a new world in the twentieth.

We have now entered upon the democracy of letters. Hitherto in the history of mankind knowledge was confined to the few. The higher professions were open only to the sons of distinguished men. Now they are opened to the child of the state born and reared in obscurity. Heretofore the common herd has had no access to the possibilities of human endeavor, because education has been brought within the reach of all. In America we have 13,000,000 children in our public schools. This means that the next generation will be a new people. With this wide diffusion of knowledge has come the scientific spirit of inquiry. New blood has been brought into our

VANCE AT THE FAIR.
[Continued from First Page.]

concerned, and you should not fail to try it.

I know there has been a great deal of trouble in this country, fellow-citizens, and not unfrequently I am asked, because of this, what is to do something. Let unconditional repeal pass in order that this little matter be put off, and times get a little better. Fellow citizens, if I were to do so even at the entreaty of every man in North Carolina, I would be a traitor to the people. It is my conviction that it is better to endure these ills, which are for a moment, for the sake of the more far-reaching remedy. Double standard of money, I think, the remedy, and I feel that I must stand by it. It was for this reason. When it comes down to the ultimate analysis, what produced it? At first everything was attributed to the Sherman law. They say the Sherman law takes the gold out of the country, while in a short time the gold comes back, and then they say that the Sherman law is responsible for it going out and coming back both? Was it a trap like the old negro's trap for varmints, that "kotch 'em going and kotch 'em coming"? Why, when we come to inquire into that thing, we find that the Sherman law is not the cause, because, as Mr. President, went on to say, neither according to the law of supply and demand, nor according to the Sherman law. It was not due purely to speculation by bankers in New York, and in many cases that gold was shipped abroad, my countrymen, and they know it, and they know all those who know anything about exchange, that there is no money to be made shipping gold across the ocean when the exchange is 487 and upwards, and a vast quantity of this money had left this country within the last twelve months, the leaving of which was attributed to the Sherman law, was absolutely sent over to London at a loss to the men who shipped it. The Sherman law was in the way of the speculators, and they wanted to attribute the leaving of that gold to the operations of the Sherman law, and they attributed the gold that left the port of New York, and those speculators bought in all the stocks at a low price and shipped to Liverpool, a great quantity of it coming back in the unbroken packages in which it was shipped. The Sherman law purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month, and it was paid for in Treasury notes, which were put in circulation at all rates of \$48,000,000 every year; and then they complained that the scarcity of money was the cause of hard times. They attributed the other hand, the hard times to the law which increased the currency \$48,000,000 a year. Still, that would not do. Then what? Then they said it all came from the want of confidence. Well how is it with the New York bankers? What is the want of confidence, they said, we are afraid to go out into the country by the operation of the Sherman law, and gradually the government of the United States will return to a silver basis and all the obligations that are now out shall be paid in silver. Well, who says that? Do you say so, New York bankers? Well, when he was pressed, then he would say no! Well, they said the bankers in London and the French and the German bankers have not any confidence. What the devil—excuse my French if you please—what has the want of confidence of the English and German bankers to do with this country? Well, the truth is we borrow money, say the New York brokers from the English bankers, and we have to give security, and unless the Sherman law is repealed and we return to a gold standard right at once, we cannot borrow money from them. Now that is the situation. A delegation that was in Washington from Baltimore the other day called upon me and talked about this want of confidence. And when he came down to the last resort he said he had confidence, the gentleman was talking to me, that all the Americans had confidence, but the European bankers had not. I said: "So you have come here to ask me, an American Senator and the representative of a sovereign State, to legislate at the dictation of a foreign banker, to give him confidence, and he is a liar when he says it. He knows we can buy his little island out whenever we feel like it."

Now that is positively the situation. We are called upon to legislate at the dictation of foreign capitalists, and the penalty we are to suffer is they will not send us any more money unless we discard silver and come to an absolute gold standard. They have no confidence, I have confidence in the American people. I have confidence in the fact that every dollar going out of the American people will be paid not only in such money as is promised, but in better money. For there is no outstanding obligation of the United States now payable in gold; there is no outstanding obligation of any kind that has not been redeemed in gold whenever asked for. Even the silver certificates issued if any of you happen to have one in your pocket, I have not, I am sorry to say, you will get one silver dollar or ten silver dollars as the case may be, has been deposited in the Treasury payable on demand. Now every lawyer on the earth will tell you that that is redeemable in silver, and every one of these certificates when presented has been paid not only in the money that we promised, but better money than we promised, in gold; and yet these fellow say that they have no confidence, and we are to destroy the constitutional money of our country, to take to pieces every pound of cotton and of every bushel of wheat, until it comes down to the starvation and the ruin that everywhere marked the demonization of money in order to give confidence to those fellows over there. If I do it—I have quit swearing and am trying to be a better man—well, I will just say simply I will not do it. Let that be sufficient, and let some of those fellows get behind a little of those fellows get behind the house and do the cursing for me.

The appeal is often made, fellow-citizens, and justly and properly made to Senators, who are standing in the breach against this demonization of silver, that there are so many interests that are actually suffering on account of this protracted

WHAT DID YOU SAY?
DRIVE IN
THE GREENVILLE WAREHOUSE,
Where you will find FORBES & EVANS, the two Leading Warehousemen in the State. This well known Warehouse is now open for the season and OLD MAN GUSSE is still conducting the sales. The prices of Tobacco have advanced a great deal for the past two weeks and having a strong corps of buyers we can guarantee as much for the weed as you can possibly obtain on any other market. As proof we will quote you a few prices:

R. L. GRIFFIN.				ARTHUR FORBES.			
Pounds.	Price.	Amt.	Average.	Pounds.	Price.	Amt.	Average.
32	\$30.00	\$ 9.60		116	\$ 9.00	\$10.44	
250	30.50	51.25		81	23.50	19.03	
				15	40.00	6.00	
282		\$60.85	21.60	25	25.00	6.25	
				80	8.00	6.40	
HARDY & TUCKER.				WARREN TUCKER.			
Pounds.	Price.	Amt.	Average.	Pounds.	Price.	Amt.	Average.
46	\$ 6.80	\$ 3.12		17	\$21.00	\$ 3.57	
80	22.00	17.60		135	7.10	8.87	
50	7.80	3.90		31	31.50	5.51	
65	16.25	10.56		43	12.25	5.26	
137	30.00	41.10		51	15.00	7.65	
				124	15.25	18.91	
HENRY EDWARDS, Jr.				IVEY SMITH.			
Pounds.	Price.	Amt.	Average.	Pounds.	Price.	Amt.	Average.
17	\$20.00	\$ 3.40		48	\$11.00	\$ 5.28	
73	40.00	29.20		53	14.25	7.55	
85	35.00	29.75		56	33.00	18.48	
86	30.00	25.70		23	41.00	9.43	
				102	20.50	20.91	
				135	23.00	31.05	
				64	12.50	8.00	
				481		\$100.70	21.00
J. S. BARBER.				SIMON BROOKS.			
Pounds.	Price.	Amt.	Average.	Pounds.	Price.	Amt.	Average.
22	\$35.50	\$ 7.81		86	\$14.25	\$12.25	
50	30.00	15.00		15	26.00	3.90	
12	45.00	5.40		12	45.00	5.40	
45	50.00	22.50		84	35.00	29.40	
84	35.00	29.40		197	13.00	25.61	
261		\$88.15	33.77				
FORBES & EVANS,				FORBES & EVANS,			
Pounds.	Price.	Amt.	Average.	Pounds.	Price.	Amt.	Average.
52	\$22.00	\$11.44					
22	55.00	12.10					
45	29.00	13.05					
50	29.00	14.50					
43	11.25	4.83					
261		\$49.43	19.00				
86	\$14.25	\$12.25					
50	30.00	15.00					
15	26.00	3.90					
12	45.00	5.40					
45	50.00	22.50					
84	35.00	29.40					
197	13.00	25.61					
\$489		\$114.06	23.25				

THE CAUCASIAN is an eye opener every week. You can not afford to do without it.

It is war—the banks and monopolies against the people. Which side are you on?

FORBES & EVANS,
GREENVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 12-14.

Teacher Wanted.
A lady teacher wanted for a neighborhood school in a moral community. Will be expected to teach about 20 pupils. Address: GEORGE H. CANNON, Ashville, N. C.
Oct. 12-14.