

THE CAUCASIAN.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1893.

NO. 7.

Stall Librony

VOL. XII.

CAPTAIN BILL OLDHAM

WASHINGTON TO SEE BOSS RAMSON

ABOUT THE WILMINGTON POST OFFICE.

THE BULLET-SHARRED OLD YET EXPECTS TO WIN THE FIGHT BUT THE ODDS ARE AGAINST HIM.

PROBABLE AT A WHITE HEAT OVER THE NORTHAMPTON MEETING.

IN THIS CASE ANY VINDICATION IN IT.

Postmaster at Charlotte (Associated With A Grand Bouce.

Special Correspondent in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1st.—Senator Ransom was here a few days ago and appeared as mysteriously as his reputation was unexpected. His valet left the Northampton meeting at

Washington was a great victory for the Democrats. The adoption of the resolution endorsing Vance on the silver question by such a small majority, which accepts a complete vindication, somebody sent a report of the meeting to Mr. Cleveland and he immediately ordered all the North Carolina postoffice appointments made "special." "I will teach the ignoramuses in North Carolina what it means to repudiate Ransom," means the condemnation of the administration," said the great old Grover. It was news of this sort which in some way reached Wilmington and brought

CAPT. BILL OLDHAM

Ransom promised to recommend his appointment as postmaster at Wilmington and he is here to find out whether he is one of the ignoramuses Grover talks about, or whether Ransom's promise has a ring attached to it. That Captain Oldham thought to have the office is near the unanimous opinion of everybody in Wilmington, if the monster petition filed in the Department is any thing about the way North Carolina patronage is disposed of, and who know a little about the 4-1 Republican leanings—

Georgia congressman puts it— "misgivings about Capt. Oldham's appointment. His leading opponent is a Wilmington and Wilmington railroad attorney, and such fellows are hard to down. Anyway, add Confed shows the grit that has him conspicuous on every battlefield in Virginia as a target for

bullet grape-shot and bullets, and here, he says, "to stay until the day is over."

Senator Vance endorses his candidacy, but it is known here that "Old Bill" did not eat his Thanksgiving turkey at the White House, but went to Baltimore and dined on a champion bird with Dr. T. J. Boykin.

Postmaster French's term expires at the end of the current month. Senator Ransom is as secretive and mysterious about this appointment as he was about his position on the silver question, and if he has endorsed Morton, the secret is well guarded in the postoffice department.

In some mysterious way—certainly not by letter—Capt. Oldham has heard that Ransom wanted to see him, and he is here to extend him the hospitalities of the city upon his long-awaited arrival. In the meanwhile the Wilmington indignation meeting can hold up. The captain has found a comfortable seat in the Metropolitan hotel lobby that fits him exactly, and he looks as content as he is honest and true. He catches the head that turned a snake grape shot at Hatch's Run and calculates with the precision of an expert statistician "the day of reckoning" that is ahead for certain people here.

INVESTIGATING A DEMOCRATIC POSTMASTER.

It is next to impossible to get a Democrat in office, but they hardly wait for the first month's salary before government detectives are on their trail. The Democratic postmaster at Charlotte has been reported for violating the civil service rules, in disowning Republicans and appointing Democrats "for the good of the service." One of the civil service commission sleuth-hounds has put on the case, and the indications are that Postmaster Robinson will be given the option of a generous check of crow or a grand bouce. He came on here a few days ago expecting something comforting and assuring from commissioner Johnson, but to his inexplicable consternation he found Johnson's head in the White House waste basket. Whether he will follow his deposed leader when the pinch comes remains to be seen. It is well enough for Democratic

ONE DEMOCRATIC PAPER CONDEMNS IT.

The Roanoke News, commenting upon the conduct of the pepper and rotten egg Democracy of Monroe, says:

"We condemn anything of that kind. While we do not agree with Butler in his political faith, yet we like to see every one treated fairly. It does no good and much harm to the Democratic party, or whatever party is responsible for the outrage."

"We trust that Mr. Butler may be allowed free speech and fair dealing whenever he visits Halifax county. We can be honestly and thoroughly opposed to Mr. Butler politically, but at the same time we can accord him that courtesy which is due one gentleman from another."

MUST DO IT SOONER OR LATER

A party is an organization for the purpose of carrying out certain great principles. Are you in the party that suits your principles? If not, had you not better get into the party that does?

The Democratic party as evidenced by the vote of the House on the silver question is under the control of the money power. Get out of the party.—Missouri World.

NO COMPROMISE IN THAT.

The Rocky Mountain News is printing the following editorially for its readers:

"I do solemnly vow that I will never, directly or indirectly, aid or support in any way the two political parties that have already robbed me of half my worldly possessions and yet have their hands in my pocket stealing what is left; so help me God."

There's no compromise in that!

THE W & W. R. R.

The Expenses Incurred and the Profits Made Last Year.

The 58th annual meeting of the stockholders of the W. & W. Railroad was held in Wilmington on Nov. 23rd. Practically the same officers were re-elected. The meeting shows that the road is largely in the hands of men of the North who naturally care nothing about the State or the road except so far as they can get money out of it. The report of the General Manager giving expenses and receipts is as follows:

GROSS EARNINGS	
From through passengers	\$266,831 36
" local passengers	169,324 22
" through freight	460,665 63
" local freight	496,931 63
" express	39,343 24
" United States mail	111,153 52
" excess baggage	4,311 84
" telegraph	3,351 22
" miscellaneous	17,383 33
Total	\$1,569,295 89

EXPENSES	
For maintenance of way and structures	\$243,538 23
For maintenance of equipment	160,657 77
For conducting transportation	374,012 30
For general expenses	118,418 24
Total	\$896,656 54
Net receipts	\$672,639 35

This shows a net profit of much more than a half a million dollars for the last year, and during this time the expenses have been much larger than usual.

Percentage of operating expenses to gross receipts, 57.1 per cent.

There was an increase of \$13,375.15 in maintenance of way and structures over that of 1892, principally due to the maintenance of the increased mileage occasioned by the opening of the Washington branch, twenty-five miles, on May 19th, 1872, and to the opening of the Wilson Short Line from Fayetteville to Rowland, 42.4 miles, on March 28th, 1892; \$5,352.00, the cost of the new passenger station building at Wilson, was also charged to this account.

An increase of \$26,569.84 in maintenance of equipment is principally due to the expenditure of \$9,354.34 for the new passenger equipment, \$14,167 for new freight equipment, and to the operation of the 1872 pair shops at South Rocky Mount, which were opened in April, 1893, \$16,850 the cost of two "18x24" compound passenger and freight locomotives also charged to this account.

An increase of \$32,720.67 in conducting transportation is due to increased mileage operated and to increased business, which is shown by an increase of 19.1 per cent. in tons one mile.

In addition to these increased expenses, the item of "general expenses" is \$21,097.85 larger than last year. We suppose this amount was used to convince the last legislature that it was not in the interest of the people to tax the road like other people are taxed, and therefore that the back taxes, which were due and could have been collected, should not be collected. Or some of it may have been used to help out the Democratic machine in campaign work.

There is talk in some quarters, and a growing demand for government ownership of railroads; for these corporations, whether in the hands of receivers or of the owners themselves, have found such ready and willing tools among the Federal judges, who are ever ready to stand between them and the people in their efforts to restrain them within reasonable bounds, that no other mode of relief appears possible.

"This is not a desirable solution of the problem and I do not advocate it. The Federal judiciary, without any statutes on the subject, or comparatively few, limiting or defining their powers, control one-fifth of the railroads in the United States without any responsibility to anybody, without any one to overlook them or their agents, the receivers; without any accounting to be had for the millions and hundreds of millions of dollars of these 'wards in chancery'; issuing receivers' certificates, which are preferred liens on the property; imprisoning the State's officers when they attempt to collect taxes; arresting our constables for the slightest interference even with freight they haul; bargaining with the receivers for the employment of kinspeople or favorites, and congress sits idly by watching this more than Russian absolutism with seeming indifference. The unholy marriage between the 'dignity' of the Federal court, and these harlot corporations must be annulled, and the owners of the bonds made to understand that there is a point beyond which the patience of the State will not permit them to go."

Regarding the dispensary law, he said:

"The dispensary has been more than self-sustaining, and the net profits to the State for the first four months have been \$33,198.16. But, notwithstanding this revenue is not to be despised, the law does not rest on a revenue basis, was not enacted for that purpose, and cannot be defended on that ground. It rests wholly on its claim to being the best method of controlling the evils which are inherent and inseparable from the intemperate use of liquors, and must stand or fall on its merits as compared with other methods of controlling the evils.

"As to the question of beer, I am inclined to believe that it will be in the interest of temperance to exempt it from the dispensary law altogether

GOV. TILLMAN'S

MESSAGE TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE NOW IN SESSION.

HE ARRAYS THE U. S. SUPREME COURT FOR VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO SEIZE RAILROADS.

He Also Discusses the Dispensary Law.

The Legislature of South Carolina is now in session. The message of Gov. Benjamin R. Tillman is vigorous and interesting. He discusses with vigorous language and at great length the decisions of the United States Supreme Court and the Circuit Court on the conflict of jurisdiction in regard to a seizure made by a State constable upon a railroad which was in the hands of a United States receiver by the court. In the course of his remarks he said:



GOV. TILLMAN.

"There is no law for this unwarranted interference on the part of the United States court; there is nothing in the United States Constitution to warrant it. The authors of that instrument never dared to set up any such claim, and the court only obtains it by 'violent assumption of power,' which is the essence of tyranny. That it has required a century for judicial insolence to go so far is sufficient proof that it has no basis in law or justice, and could only spring from that perpetual grasping after more power which has characterized the judges of the United States Circuit and District Courts. It is high time for congress express limitations retain the licensed and iniquitous powers exercised by the courts in this matter of receiverships.

"There is talk in some quarters, and a growing demand for government ownership of railroads; for these corporations, whether in the hands of receivers or of the owners themselves, have found such ready and willing tools among the Federal judges, who are ever ready to stand between them and the people in their efforts to restrain them within reasonable bounds, that no other mode of relief appears possible.

"This is not a desirable solution of the problem and I do not advocate it. The Federal judiciary, without any statutes on the subject, or comparatively few, limiting or defining their powers, control one-fifth of the railroads in the United States without any responsibility to anybody, without any one to overlook them or their agents, the receivers; without any accounting to be had for the millions and hundreds of millions of dollars of these 'wards in chancery'; issuing receivers' certificates, which are preferred liens on the property; imprisoning the State's officers when they attempt to collect taxes; arresting our constables for the slightest interference even with freight they haul; bargaining with the receivers for the employment of kinspeople or favorites, and congress sits idly by watching this more than Russian absolutism with seeming indifference. The unholy marriage between the 'dignity' of the Federal court, and these harlot corporations must be annulled, and the owners of the bonds made to understand that there is a point beyond which the patience of the State will not permit them to go."

Regarding the dispensary law, he said:

"The dispensary has been more than self-sustaining, and the net profits to the State for the first four months have been \$33,198.16. But, notwithstanding this revenue is not to be despised, the law does not rest on a revenue basis, was not enacted for that purpose, and cannot be defended on that ground. It rests wholly on its claim to being the best method of controlling the evils which are inherent and inseparable from the intemperate use of liquors, and must stand or fall on its merits as compared with other methods of controlling the evils.

"As to the question of beer, I am inclined to believe that it will be in the interest of temperance to exempt it from the dispensary law altogether

under such stringent regulations as to licenses will insure only men of probity and good character obtaining them. The point I wish to make is, that so far as we may judge, it is good policy and in the interest of temperance to encourage the consumption of beer as against the consumption of whisky."

He paid a tribute to Miss Clara Barton's relief work among the Sea Island sufferers, and recommended a remission of all State taxes for the present to aid the sufferers.

STATE CONTROL OF MONOPOLIES.

Justice Henry B. Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, president of the American Bar Association, created something of a sensation at the recent annual meeting by advocating the public ownership of various forms of monopolies, which he did in the following words:

"There is another field upon which it seems to me legislation may enter, experimentally at least, and perhaps with great ultimate benefit to the public—that is, in the direction of the State ownership of monopolies. Much has been said upon this subject of late, but I am by no means satisfied that the old maxim that the country which is governed least is governed best may not, in these days of monopolies and combinations, be subject to revision. I have never been able to perceive why, if the government may be safely trusted to carry our letters and papers, it may not with equally propriety carry our telegrams and parcels as it has done in England and other foreign countries for several years, or why, if our municipalities may supply us with water, they may not supply us with gas, electricity, telephones, and street cars. They are all based upon the same principle of a public ownership of the streets and highways and a power to grant franchises to a third person, which the municipality, if it chooses, may reserve to itself. Whether the State should go further and take to itself the proprietorship of railroads and canals may be left to be determined by the success of minor undertakings in the same direction. I see no reason to doubt why, under government control, these works should not be carried on with as 'little friction, as the little danger of strikes and as satisfactorily to the public as the postoffice establishment is at present."

The News and Observer commenting on the above opinion of Judge Brown, says: "It is high time for congress express limitations retain the licensed and iniquitous powers exercised by the courts in this matter of receiverships."

"There is talk in some quarters, and a growing demand for government ownership of railroads; for these corporations, whether in the hands of receivers or of the owners themselves, have found such ready and willing tools among the Federal judges, who are ever ready to stand between them and the people in their efforts to restrain them within reasonable bounds, that no other mode of relief appears possible.

"This is not a desirable solution of the problem and I do not advocate it. The Federal judiciary, without any statutes on the subject, or comparatively few, limiting or defining their powers, control one-fifth of the railroads in the United States without any responsibility to anybody, without any one to overlook them or their agents, the receivers; without any accounting to be had for the millions and hundreds of millions of dollars of these 'wards in chancery'; issuing receivers' certificates, which are preferred liens on the property; imprisoning the State's officers when they attempt to collect taxes; arresting our constables for the slightest interference even with freight they haul; bargaining with the receivers for the employment of kinspeople or favorites, and congress sits idly by watching this more than Russian absolutism with seeming indifference. The unholy marriage between the 'dignity' of the Federal court, and these harlot corporations must be annulled, and the owners of the bonds made to understand that there is a point beyond which the patience of the State will not permit them to go."

Regarding the dispensary law, he said:

"The dispensary has been more than self-sustaining, and the net profits to the State for the first four months have been \$33,198.16. But, notwithstanding this revenue is not to be despised, the law does not rest on a revenue basis, was not enacted for that purpose, and cannot be defended on that ground. It rests wholly on its claim to being the best method of controlling the evils which are inherent and inseparable from the intemperate use of liquors, and must stand or fall on its merits as compared with other methods of controlling the evils.

"As to the question of beer, I am inclined to believe that it will be in the interest of temperance to exempt it from the dispensary law altogether

WILSON'S TARIFF BILL

NOT IN HARMONY WITH THE DOCTRINES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL BILL FOR PROTECTION.

The above extract from the message of the President, with the following cases get even larger results—The Difference between a Democratic "Baker Tariff" and a Republican "Baker Tariff."

For a quarter of a century the Democratic party has denounced the tariff laws as unjust and oppressive to the people. The Democratic party has claimed:

1st. That the tariff was much too high.

2nd. That the government was run extravagantly, and if they could get control that they would run it economically so the tariff could be greatly reduced.

3rd. That the Republican tariff gave all the advantage to the manufacturers and none to the people.

4th. That a much lower tariff would raise enough revenue and that therefore with an economical government the tariff under their management could be greatly reduced.

5th. That the incidental protection should be extended equally at least to labor.

But now the Democratic party is in full power. It now has a chance to do what it has promised. Their Democratic tariff bill has just been with a view to protection than for revenue. The tariff, it is true, is put lower on many articles, but instead of raising more revenue, it raises less in proportion to the reduction.

Therefore the McKinley bill is as much a tariff bill for revenue as the Wilson bill. The only difference is the Wilson bill does not raise enough revenue and the McKinley bill did. Mr. Wilson says that what is lost in revenue by lowering the tariff must be raised by increasing the internal revenue or some other means. Then this is an admission that the government is not to be run economically.

We make the following extracts from the bill which are a fair sample of the whole:

Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except saw plates herein provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or un-sheared, and skelped iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, 30 per cent. ad valorem; present law, five-tenths of one cent per pound.

Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, except as otherwise provided for in this act, 30 per cent. ad valorem; present law, one cent per pound.

Sheet-iron or sheet-steel, polished, planished or glazed, by whatever name designated, 35 per cent. ad valorem; present law, two and one-half cents per pound.

Railway fish plates or splice bars made of iron or steel, 25 per cent. ad valorem; present law, one cent per pound.

The Democratic party has howled about the high tax on tin in the McKinley bill. The Democratic tax is 40 per cent. This is certainly high protection for tin manufacturers.

SPORTING ARMS.

Sporting, breech-loading shotguns and pistols and parts thereof, 30 per cent. ad valorem; present law, \$1 to \$6, and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bullions and metal thread of gold, silver or other metals, not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent. ad valorem; present law, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Gold leaf, 35 per cent. ad valorem; present law, \$2 per package of 500 leaves.

Silver leaf, 35 per cent. ad valorem; present law, 75 cents per package of 500 leaves.

WATCHES.

Chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof, 10 per cent. ad valorem; no change.

RALEIGH LETTER.

THE RED LEGGED GRASSHOPPER BRIGADE AND A REGIMENT OF REV. ENCE DOODLERS TOO.

MARION BUTLER ACCEPTS AN CHAIRMAN OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY EX. COMMITTEE.

[Raleigh Correspondence.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 1. The State Ex. Com. of the People's party met here on last Tuesday. Chairman Wilson tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Marion Butler was elected Chairman and has accepted.

The number of hungry Democrats who are here and have been here begging for some little office in the revenue service under Simmons is astonishing.

In the first place it is astonishing that any decent Democrat could be gotten to take a place in the "infernal revenue service." The Democratic politicians from Senator Vance down have ridiculed and denounced the revenue business as disreputable. Vance took a red-legged grasshopper in a bottle of alcohol all over the State with him in the campaign of '76 and exhibited it as a revenue officer. But even now big lawyers are ready to give up their professions and take little places paying only a few dollars a day.

The boss red-legged grasshopper, Simmons, has appointed the following internal revenue red-legged grasshoppers and doodlers:

Deputy Collector and Stamp Agent at Greensboro, P. D. Watt; at Durham, W. T. Redmond.

General storekeepers—Dr. G. W. Blackhall, of Raleigh; J. Bryan Grimes, of Pitt; Ex-Sheriff Charles Powell, of Johnston.

Division Deputies—W. T. Taylor, Hertford; John C. Parker of Jones; with Mr. D. H. Wallace, of Duplin, as assistant; W. T. Calo, of Pamlico; W. C. Troy, of Cumberland; Harry Stubbs, of Martin; Samuel Woods, of Caswell; J. Wiley Jones, of Wake; J. F. Pickard, of Orange; John Daniels, of Halifax; Henry P. Dorton, of Wayne; George W. Suggs, of Greene; W. A. Thomas, of Franklin.

CHAMPAGNE & C.

Ray rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, \$1 per gallon; present law, \$1.50.

Champagne and other sparkling wines in bottles, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, 87 per dozen, present law \$8; containing not more than one-half pint, \$3.50 per dozen, present law \$4; containing one-half pint each or less, \$1.75 per dozen, present law \$2; in bottles and other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to \$7 per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of one quart at the rate of \$2.25 per gallon, present law \$2.50.

Ale, exported and beer, in bottles, 40 cents; but to separate or additional duties shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 15 cents per gallon; present law, 20 cents.

CARPETS & C.

Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 30 per cent. ad valorem; present law, 44 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. Yellow and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, &c., 25 per cent.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.

Tariff reduced on French plate glass from 20, per square foot to 14 cents.

FREE LIST.

The reader will notice that many luxuries and articles used only by the rich which, according to Democratic doctrine, ought to have the highest tariff on them, pay less taxes under the Wilson bill than under the McKinley bill. Now the things put on the free list are as striking. We give the following as a sample:

Bacon and hams, beef, mutton and pork, cabbage, tallow, cotton seed, peas, &c. These are things raised by the farmers. Why not raise some revenue by putting a low tariff on these articles and giving the farmer as well as the manufacturer the benefit of the "incidental protection?" On the free list are also such luxuries as fine oil paintings, Meerschaum pipes, silk worms, musk, &c., which ought certainly to pay a part of the tariff tax. On the free list we also see bladders, cat gut, old rags, junk, Jalap, moss, seaweeds, sauerkraut, &c. Who will rejoice over this is more than we know.

The free list also includes nearly all the raw materials used by the manufacturers, such as wool, iron ore, lumber, hides, coal, &c. They are, no doubt, delighted at this, for with the 35 and 40 per cent. protection which they get under the Wilson bill they can now make big profits. The man who produces the raw materials pays the bulk of the tariff tax and gets no incidental protection.

The government used to own the first mortgage on the Union Pacific—it now holds the second, or, perhaps, to be more explicit, holds the bag.

The Republican party "can point with pride" to this condition of things.

Cleveland should now "night session" his slaves until they pass a bill deciding to the wreckers the government interest in the road in order to put a fitting cap sheaf on the records of the two old parties on the Union Pacific question.—Denver Road.

A TAR HEEL SON

WHO HAS PLENTY OF SAND IN HIS GIZZARD.

CLEVELAND REMOVED HIM FROM OFFICE BECAUSE HE IS NEITHER A BLUE NOR A WINGMAN.

He Goes Down, but With Colors Flying.

From Our Special Correspondent in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1st, 1893.—What civil service commissioner Johnson's thanksgiving prayer was yesterday, may be left to inference. If there was any spirit of gratitude in his soul, he thanked God, not in the sense of the wicked Psalmist, that he was a better man than Grover Cleveland. Gen. Johnson is of good Tar Heel extraction, and is a descendant of the people on the Wax, Orange county, who fought at Gettysburg more than one hundred years ago. He was born in Orange county, went to Alabama in early childhood, and commanded an Alabama brigade in Lee's army. He fought a military school in South Carolina after the war and subsequently removed to Louisiana. He was appointed on the civil service commission from that State by Mr. Harrison, as a Democrat. In making this appointment Mr. Harrison only followed the practice of minority representation on the board. Johnson was the only Democrat on the board under a Republican administration and his successor is the only Democrat on the board under a Democratic administration.

WHY THIS IS SO.

The policy of the administration is to displace Republicans with Democrats only where irresistible pressure is brought to bear, or where the bestowal of patronage will effect desired legislation. Republican officials, both high and low, are seldom disturbed, if they are sustained by influential Republicans. In the departments here it is a notorious fact that Republican officials outnumber the Democrats six to one. And the country has had nearly one year of Grover Cleveland and democracy. Somebody may ask why is this so? Take the vote on the bill to repeal

TOO MUCH DEMOCRATIC SAND.

Gen. Johnson was removed because he had too much "sand" in his gizzard. The whole civil service business, he says, what everybody knows, is mugwump humbuggery. The understanding is that a man who accepts an appointment on the commission is "hard up." It involves a loss of manhood and self-respect in public estimation. Gen. Johnson succeeded ex-Gov. Thompson, of South Carolina, who was the flunky of flunkies as assistant secretary of treasury under Cleveland during his first term. Thompson, as Governor of South Carolina, was an accident, but his appointment as civil service commissioner was the result of a very desperate effort. When the Cleveland administration went out Thompson was "dead broke" and all that saved him from being on the town was the civil service appointment. Once on the commission he was a better Republican than the mugwump Roosevelt or the tattooed Lyman. Cleveland named Gen. Johnson as Thompson's successor. He at once saw that he was a man of courage and convictions, and he has laid awake many nights thinking how he could dispose of Johnson without offending the Southern Democracy. Roosevelt—a dude—a mouse-colored ass, but kin to the gold bug millionaire Astors in New York—is the boss of the commission. Socially he ignores Cleveland, but occasionally—not often—he does condescend to recognize him officially. He couldn't tolerate Johnson. The association with a "rebel brigadier" was "awfully disagreeable" to him. After standing it nearly one year he told Mr. Cleveland that he really couldn't stand it any longer. If Johnson remained on the board, he said, he would resign. "This man," he said disdainfully, "is in the way of my policy."

WHAT KIND OF CIVILIZATION IS THIS?

[Virginia Sun.]

From what can learn the Populists had a clear majority in Charlotte county yesterday when the polls were closed of over 300 votes. But to elect Williams to the Senate the Democrats had to overcome a majority of 1,000 against him in Mecklenburg. They did not hesitate to do it. Take my precinct (Priddy's Store), as an example. The whole vote polled was 196. Of these I have the names of 115 voters written down, who voted People's party tickets. I furnished all the tickets, and saw them handed to the judge and put into the ballot box. I had two white men and two colored men to aid me, and they are witnesses of the fact. There were only 81 Democratic votes, but the judges locked themselves up for half an hour to count the ballots and see that they tallied with the register, and when the door was opened and the tickets taken out and counted the Democrats had a majority of 50. Sam Wood, a negro who has been a judge at this precinct for ten years, though the electoral board has been frequently applied to to remove him, can neither read nor write. His place was filled by a man who acknowledged twice during the day that he had stuffed the ballot box at the last election and is recognized as an expert in the business.

RICHARD V. GAINES.

[We have the same kind of civilization in the State of North Carolina.—Ed.]

The Wilson tariff bill reduces the duty on vermilion red. This will be welcome news to the boys who occasionally "paint the town red."

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.