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THE CAUCASIAN.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1894.

THE CAUCASIAN Has the Largest Circulation and is the LEADING WEEKLY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NO. 22.

PIT COUNTY OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION HELD.

COL. BARRY SKINNER AND OTHERS MAKE BRIGHT SPEECHES.

Col. Skinner's speech in full. Democracy is the only way to freedom and free speech and action. It is the only way to the redemption of the South from the Democratic Party, and it is the only way to the redemption of the South from the Democratic Party, and it is the only way to the redemption of the South from the Democratic Party.

Greenville, N. C., March 31st, '94.

The opening of the Populist campaign in this County was a grand success. And the same crowd in attendance. Much enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches by Col. Harry Skinner, A. A. Forbes and James B. Lloyd of Tarboro, Permanent Organization effected preparatory to vigorous campaign.

James B. Lloyd.

The following is Col. Skinner's speech before the convention.

COL. SKINNER'S SPEECH.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:

It is my pleasure and duty to convene this assembly of Pit County men in convention for the purpose, as expressed in the call, to deliberate on the mode and the interests of the people. The program is a grand one. It is to discuss the merits of the Democratic Party and to decide whether we will support it or not. It is to discuss the merits of the Democratic Party and to decide whether we will support it or not.

In a very brief space of time in the most we will all pass from this scene of action, and it is our sacred duty that we owe our posterity to deliver this country, its government, its institutions, and its conditions out of which to work a livelihood unimpaired and improved to our children as we received it from our ancestors. If we indifferently, carelessly, I may say cowardly sacrifice it to plutocracy, we will deserve the overcast that will be surely visited upon our heads and memory. Standing as I feel and believe I am upon the adamant rock of truth and right, leaning upon this strong staff and beautiful rod, feeling in confidence under the unchangeable limbs of the strong and the heavy oak of truth around which all other virtues clung, and without which they fall, wither and die in weeds and dust, drawing courage and power from the overbearing, seemingly sympathizing Heavens, and this manifestation of the confidence of the plain, rugged masses, regardless of the course others may take, indifferent as to their present criticisms, I feel no hesitation in declaring that as for me I had rather get values for the promulgation of such methods and measures as they may decide are wise and practical. I mention this because as you know there is a class in this country that would dry the people this privilege. They have thought, acted, organized and bossed, so long for them, that they regard it as insolence on the part of the people to have whatever to do with their own interests; their conception of the people's relation to politics, is to vote for whom they may name and to approve such measures as they may conceive regardless of whether it be for the ruin or for the welfare of the people, consequently when the people attempt to think and act for themselves or when any one from outside motives has the independence of character to assist them they at once incur the displeasure of the bosses—the machine and bring upon their action and name public criticism and private ostracism.

THE PRESENT AIM OF THE PARTY TO COERCE THOUGHT AND ACTION.

I regret that it is so, but nevertheless my mind admits it to be true that there has grown up in the South an intolerant, stationary, Boarding spirit that has noddled a slavery of opinion among the controlling classes and any one who has the independence of thought and character to think of now out of this groove does so at his social hazard and the expense of his private character, and brings upon himself the fires of social and political condemnation, notwithstanding that he advocates the truth and that which is admittedly for the best interests of the country and the general welfare of the people. We once thought that this spirit was created from the prejudices and passions engendered, and consequently upon the war and its results, and would only be used against what we conceive to be our common enemy the Republican party, but time has fully demonstrated that its blame is not against the Republican party but is an instrument used by the dominant classes to prevent independence of thought and action from any source or by any class of men or any party. Now if the present Democratic organization has no higher aim or greater mission in the South than to coerce public opinion into slavery and thereby make the people the instruments of their own destruction, the authors of their own ruin then the sooner this organization is overturned the better that the people of the South may be relegated to their former freedom of thought and independence of character, so that they may choose their own manner and methods of advancing their material and political interests.

IT TAKES GRIT TO BE A FREE MAN. I know and feel by experience that it is more pleasure to remain within the Democratic organization

OPINIONS ON THE VETO.

WHO APPROVES AND WHO DISAPPROVES THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

Some Democratic, Republican, and Populist Party Views—What Plans and the Silver Men Will Do.

(Condensed from the Washington Post.)

No executive communication to Congress since the famous tariff message of President Cleveland has been framed with so much importance or is likely to play so vital a part in the destiny of the Democratic party as the veto of the Bland seigniorage bill.

The bulk of the Northern and Eastern representatives, irrespective of party, approve and applaud the veto, while the bulk of the Southern and Western members of Congress regret and condemn the action.

Mr. Bland, the author of the seigniorage bill, discussed the President's action philosophically. "The President," said he, "raises the broad question again. The message makes it very plain that a gold standard means a perpetual issue of bonds. Consequently, no currency legislation can be had without consulting the people who buy the bonds. The purpose of the bill was to utilize the silver in the Treasury to pay the public expenditures, and thus make

Mr. T. N. Hill was called upon. He was opposed to passing any resolutions. He said nothing for or against Cleveland but spoke from the standpoint of party expediency. Cleveland is head of the Democratic party of the United States and any resolutions condemning the administration would jeopardize the party's interest in North Carolina.

Mr. W. A. Dunn spoke, condemning the present administration, and said that there is no need to try to disguise the fact that the people are dissatisfied with the administration. The papers all over the land are constantly saying it and nothing can be plainer than that there is great dissatisfaction in the way the present administration is run. It is impossible, he said, to carry the administration and succeed in our next elections. Everybody was disappointed at Cleveland's message when he called Congress in extra session. He said the Wilson tariff bill, and the legislation on the silver question are not in accord with the Democratic platform. The act passed against the force bill is the only thing that has been done according to the platform. The appointment of Gresham was undemocratic. Keeping republicans out of office is undemocratic. This is not the democracy upon which we have to win. No Democrat can take the stump in North Carolina and defend the administration without being hissed. The more the people must get together. We can't insure success on democratic principles unless we do come together and we cannot come together in defending the administration. Mr. Dunn said this is no personal matter. It is for the people.

What is good for one is good for all. He was in favor of postponing the meeting until more people of the county could come together. Said he were not enough present to represent the feelings of the people of the county.

Mr. E. L. Travis agreed that the meeting ought to be postponed. He said that having started he thought it wise to give up until the matter was tested, and to find out the feelings of the people there must be a large meeting. The meeting, he said, was called in the interest of the people and the people should be represented. Let white men of all parties have a chance to be heard in the meeting, but let all personalities be kept out.

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THAT HALIFAX MEETING.

A HARMONIZER THAT DID NOT HARMONIZE.

It Adjourned Till the 1st Monday in June.—If Capt. Bill Day had been present, the meeting would not have been a failure.—Mr. Emery puts his foot in it.—The Democrats Who Once Preached "diversity," now practicing it.

[Scotland Neck Correspondent.]

Pursuant to a call of citizens about 100 white men met in Halifax last Monday, to take into consideration the political situation, and to adopt such steps as shall secure to us the right government under the Constitution.

At 12 o'clock the meeting was called, and by motion of Capt. W. H. Kitchin, Mr. W. E. Daniel was made chairman of the meeting. E. T. Hilliard and D. E. Stainback were requested to act as secretaries.

Mr. T. L. Emery asked that Capt. Kitchin explain the object of the meeting.

Capt. Kitchin arose and said that we are disgraced, the people are divided and the Democratic party is not together. We must get together, he said, or we cannot hope to carry the county and the State. This is talked all over the State. His only desire was to get the people together. He said the Democratic party made promises to the people and from his standpoint these promises have not been kept. He desired to read some resolutions.

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HITTING RIGHT AND LEFT.

EVILS OF THE TIMES AS SEEN BY WHARTON SEES THEM.

HE DISTRUSTS POLITICAL PARTIES.—The Chief Senator of Maryland Shakes His Head at the Idea of Peopling the Democratic Party with Good Black as its Pledges and the Republican Party is Better.—Held Times and the Only True Kennedy.

"The most probable cause of the hard times," said Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, in his morning sermon yesterday at Brantly Baptist Church, "is that God has been forgotten in this country. Sixty-four per cent of the people in the United States are not connected with any church. I should say that only one-fourth of the remaining people are active. God-fearing Christians, Brethren, have left God out, and he won't be left out. Some of you wouldn't be as good Christians as you are if you had let God afflict you."

"We have abused our privileges. Leave a young man in this congregation \$100,000 and how long do you think he would stand by under it? It is a hard thing to stand properly. God has blessed us as a nation and we have given Him back worldliness and wickedness. "Think of Christian people sitting down at a poker table. I have recently learned of a family where it is customary to have their cards, their jack-pots and their wine. It is a stench in the nostrils of God. "Look how the Sabbath is desecrated. In some cities the theatres and the parks are all open on that day. God is simply called a halt. "Think of the wickedness in high places. Look at the democratic party of today. I see a set of pledges who have gone back on their pledges, and the republican party is not better. "The chief Senator of Maryland shakes his fist in the face of the people and cries: 'Say what you wish, I'll vote as I please.' Thieves and rascals have us in their power. "Another cause of hard times is the wealth that has been amassed through rascality and politics. We have lived beyond our means. Our credit has been the ruin of us. Men have bought, forgetting that pay-day must come. Pay-day has come. "What is the remedy? Indeed, I don't know, but I want to make a few suggestions. If I had a voice that would sound from Maine to Texas I would cry aloud, 'Turn to God.' Mr. Moody says that this country is undergoing the greatest revival it has ever known. It is beginning to move in New York. If God can move New York He can pretty nearly move hell. Don't you believe it? I believe America is the hope of the nations. "We people who pretend to stand up for our rights ought to turn the scales of office. Brethren, we've got to vote the way we pray. You've got to stop the foolishness of saying 'I am a Christian in the church and a citizen outside.' You'll feel different when Satan gets to pling fire on you in another world. No doubt, you'll say, 'Don't do that; I'm a Christian.' But Satan will answer, 'This is a citizen I'm piling this fire on.' This is not a political speech I'm making, but the gospel of Jesus Christ. What the world needs is not more Christians, but more Christian character. "Don't spend any more money than you have to spend. My conscience has been worried this morning because you eat fat is a little too long. The fact that I was made by a member of this church helps me a little. Let us try to help one another. If you have a dollar, cut that dollar in two. Give one-half to somebody else, while you try to get along on the other half."

THE DECLINATION.—Hon. W. J. Northen, Governor, Atlanta, Ga.: "I have an ambition to represent Georgia in the Senate of the United States, and appreciate most highly the appointment you have given me, but for the present at least I must put aside my ambition. I was, as you know, unanimously nominated Speaker. In accepting this office I have incurred obligations to our party throughout the country. A very large majority of the Democratic members have united in a request that for the remainder of this Congress I continue in the position to which they have elected me. They base this request upon grounds which I cannot in modesty repeat, but which I cannot in duty ignore. As Speaker I feel to some extent responsible for the action of the House. I feel a pride in its organization, and have a settled purpose, so far as my influence extends, to have brought before it, and have voted upon bills which, if enacted into laws, will redress to the fullest extent our party pledges. This, I think, will serve the interests of the people of Georgia. "I am grateful to you for the honor you have done me. I am grateful to the numerous friends throughout the State who have seemed pleased with, and who have urged my acceptance of this appointment, and beg that you and they will believe what I, in the utmost sincerity, say—that in declining it I am sacrificing a cherished ambition to what I regard as a cause of duty. (Signed) "CHARLES F. CRISP."

"DON'T CALL ME A REPUBLICAN."—This is what Senator Stewart wrote the Washington Post last Saturday.—The Democratic and Republican have Both Joined the Goldbugs Against the People.

EDITOR POST: In your issue of March 30, in giving the views of Senators on the veto message, you class me as a Republican. I left the Republican party more than two years ago, because that party was in favor of the single gold standard in the interest of banks and bondholders. There has been no reform in that party since I left it. On the contrary, during the Fifty-Third Congress the almost unanimous vote of the Republicans in both Houses of Congress made it possible for President Cleveland to force the gold standard upon the country and produce a condition of unparalleled misery and want. To be classed as a Republican and to belong to the only party that is unequivocally opposed to the subjection of the people of the United States to the rule of banks and bondholders. Yours very truly, WM. M. STEWART.

Crush the machine and save the State.

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WANTS TO BE SENATOR.

MR. DOWNING GIVES FACTS.

And Replies to the Letter of Ex-Congressman Ewart.—He Shows us the Kind of Funds Practiced to be Obtained. (Special to THE CAUCASIAN.)

Backhorn, N. C., Mar. 25, '94. Mr. EDITOR:—Ex-Congressman Ewart's article which first appeared in the Asheville Register and copied by very near every Democratic paper in the State, leaves a wrong impression. Mr. Ewart has certainly not carefully examined the election returns by taking up the townships. Now to prove my statement I will give the figures of Cross Creek township (Fayetteville). I will take the presidential first—1892.

Cleveland received 895  
Harrison " 281  
Weaver " 2

Total, 1178

We will now look at the Congressional vote for 1892.  
Grady (Dem.) received 826  
Clark (Rep.) " 417  
Koonce (P. P.) " 9  
McNeill, (Pro.) " 8

Total, 1260

What makes the difference of 82 votes between the Presidential and Congressional tickets. Now, in Cross Creek township Weaver only received 2 votes, and there can be found in that township 50 men who will swear that they voted for Weaver. Now what gives Clark, Reps, 136 majority over Harrison, Rep?

Now we will take the two candidates for Sheriff. Smith (Dem.) received 1247, Geddle (P. P.), who makes a total vote of 1328, and 120 majority over the presidential vote. It is an open fact that Geddle, the Populist candidate for sheriff, received in Cross Creek township (Fayetteville) between four and five hundred votes, but was not counted.

The population of Cross Creek township is about 5,000 inhabitants, and I think the ratio is in cities 7 to 1 and that would give Cross Creek about a large vote, but for the sake of argument we will make the ratio 5 to 1, and then the township would only be entitled to 1,000 votes, while the sheriff's vote is 1328.

Mr. Ewart shoots, and never allows for the crawl, however the general vote is very near the same, but if he will notice the apportionment of the vote and compare them he will see the difference. The wholesale robbery of the ballot box in Cumberland county is not denied by the party in power, and it even boasts of it as smartness. It is a certainty that facts, figures and witness all don't lie. DEWEE DOWNING.

HON. J. C. PRITCHARD. Sizes up one of the schemes of the State Government.—He does not want the Democratic Party to take an attack of "Neophobia."

In a recent open letter on the political situation he says: The policy of our Democratic editors just now is to express great solicitude for the welfare of those of us whose old party Republicans. I, for one, greatly appreciate their feelings in this matter, especially so when I realize the fact that it is prompted by sincere motives. One would imagine that if we would only nominate a "straightout Republican State and Congressional ticket that they would fall in line and help elect them. The truth is, they see the "hand-writing on the wall," and their only hope now is to induce us to put out a regular Republican ticket, and then to go after them a pretext for calling on the dissatisfied element of their own party to return and save them. If we take their advice and make a straight fight, their solicitude will at once disappear and each and every one of them will take a fit of negro phobia within twenty-four hours after our ticket is nominated.

Let all our Republican friends make up their minds to lay aside all differences and come together shoulder to shoulder in the common conflict and march in a solid phalanx with the fifty thousand farmers who have decided to no longer bear the yoke of oppression and we will carry the State by twenty-five thousand majority.

IT IS A VETO.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND PUTS HIS FOOT ON THE BLIND SILVER BILL.

HEY HE CALLS FOR GOLD INTEREST-BEARING BONDS.

He is opposed to any more Silver now and says that the Bland Bill is the worst of all. He says that the Treasury needs is not more money but a bigger gold-bearing interest in gold.—The Full Text of the Message.

To the House of Representatives: I return without my approval House bill numbered 4956, entitled "An act directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the Treasury and for other purposes."

My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both Houses of Congress who have supported this bill, would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would not be thereby endangered, and that such action on my part would be a sincere purpose, and not a mere official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise or opportune, my convictions of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbid the indulgence of my personal desire, and inexorably confine me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment, and pointed out by a sincere purpose, and not a mere official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise or opportune, my convictions of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbid the indulgence of my personal desire, and inexorably confine me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment, and pointed out by a sincere purpose, and not a mere official duty.

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the past year was unparalleled in its severity and disastrous consequences. There seemed to be a most entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to assign causes for our distress it was very generally conceded that the repeal of the provision of law then in force, which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion and issue its notes in payment thereof, was entirely, or to a large extent, the cause of our condition. This led to the repeal of that provision of law then in force, which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion and issue its notes in payment thereof, was entirely, or to a large extent, the cause of our condition. This led to the repeal of that provision of law then in force, which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion and issue its notes in payment thereof, was entirely, or to a large extent, the cause of our condition.

Between the 14th day of August, 1890, when the law became operative, and the 1st day of November, 1893, when the clause in question directing the purchase of silver was repealed, there were purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury more than 165,000,000 ounces of silver bullion. In payment for this bullion the government issued its Treasury notes of various denominations, amounting to nearly 156,000,000 of dollars, which notes were immediately added to the currency in circulation among our people. Such notes were by the law made legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated, and were made receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received they were to be issued as if they were as much as gold. They were also permitted to be held by banking associations as a part of their lawful reserves. On the demand of the holders these Treasury notes were to be redeemed in gold or silver coin in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury; but it was declared as a part of this redemption provision that it was "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or rate, so far as may be provided by law." The money coined from such bullion was to be standard silver dollars, and after directing the immediate coinage of a little less than 28,000,000 ounces, the law provided that as much of the remaining bullion should be re-issued as might be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued on its purchase and that "any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury." This gain or seigniorage evidently indicates so much of the bullion owned by the government as should remain after using a sufficient amount to coin as many standard silver dollars as could be coined from the Treasury notes issued in payment of the entire quantity of bullion. These Treasury notes now outstanding and in circulation are as follows:

CHEAP Advertising, like cheap shoes, cheap lawyers, or cheap doctors, is generally cheap at any price.

WHERE Will advertising pay? In a paper that is in touch with the people and reaches the homes and firesides.

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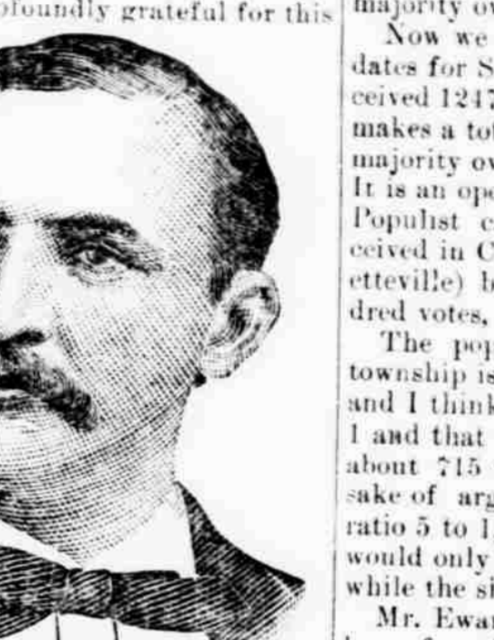
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RICHARD P. BLAND.



C. F. CRISP.

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