

THE REAL COXEY VS THE IMAGINARY COXEY

HE DESIRES TO ORGANIZE ANOTHER
COMMONWEAL.

COXEY, Upon Men of Means Who Think as he
Does to come to Washington for the
March on the Capital, and other
things. American Anti-Slavery
Society, New York.

Coxey has realized another plan
quite as original as the one upon
which the organization of the com-
monwealth was based.

He now calls upon the self-same
parties, wages, and "with
sympathizers with his movement
to organize and march on to Wash-
ington."

The imaginary Coxey has become
a sort of individual in the eyes of
the press and his schemes and
plans often so carelessly stated that
the popular conception of the man
and his plans, especially by the
people of the East, is a confused one.

Out West, especially in the territory
west of the Missouri River, there is
a little more in Coxey's financial
theories. Coxey's various
schemes in different forms have often
been discussed in the meetings of
farmers and the different labor or-
ganizations.

The imaginary Coxey is represented
as a sort of modern Don Quixote,
at the head of an army of half-crazy
ruffians, bound on a fool's erand,
with vague dreams of an im-
possible Utopia to be established in
the American republic.

The real Coxey is a shrewd, strong
individual—American all the way
through and to the manner born. If
on May day, a year ago, a spare-built
man of medium height, dressed in a
well-fitting, tailor-made business suit
of bluish gray cloth and wearing a
brown derby hat, had passed down
Pennsylvania avenue he would not
have attracted the attention of any
body. If this man, with his oval
face and small Roman nose, sur-
mounted with gold spectacles, the
windows for a pair of weak, yet curi-
ously inquiring eyes, with his slow
and leisurely, never-in-a-hurry sort
of gait, had started up the steps of
the Capitol a year ago, no one but
the newsboys would have given him even
a passing glance.

Only a year later the same man
rides down Pennsylvania avenue at
the head of a curious army, and if a
foreigner in an airship had happened
to be passing over it would have ap-
peared to him from the skies to be
the most wonderful pageant, in which a
society was interested, and if at
some station he had received the
newsboys that afternoon he would
have learned that the whole country
was profoundly agitated by this re-
markable parade.

There is nothing remarkable in the
early history of J. S. Coxey. On
Friday Sunday, April 18th, 1853, he
was born in the village of New
Canaan, Pa. There this young man
at the country schoolhouse. At
ten years of age he worked on a
farm, and in the rolling mills during
the summer and attend d school in
the winter. He eventually became
a stationary engineer, and followed
that vocation until 1858, when he
bought a stone quarry at Massillon,
Ohio, which he still owns. Being a
lover of trotting horses, he purchased
a farm in Kentucky in 1858, and has
bred and owned some fine animals.
The trotting horse business was more
of a diversion than a business enter-
prise, however. Mr. Coxey has found
the business so unprofitable that he
would gladly rid himself of it if he
could do so without serious loss.

INTERESTED IN GREENBACKISM.
Coxey became interested in the prin-
ciples of the Greenback party and
later in the revised code of green-
backism, as formulated by the Peo-
ple's party. He doubtless had been
a close student of Bellamy and kindred
latter-day philosophers, and
his scheme as crystallized in the two bills
he has asked Congress to enact. The
originality for which Coxey is doubt-
less entitled to full credit is his con-
ception of the army of the common-
wealth. The genius which he has
shown in organizing such a great
body of men as this commonwealth
and subjecting them to such com-
plete regulations and discipline
as would do credit to a regular army
office. The loyalty of these wretched
men, their confidence in his integrity
of purpose, their willingness to
endure privation while he enjoys all
the comforts of life, are the same
traits which characterize genuine
soldiers, and they bear evidence that
J. S. Coxey has those elements as a
leader which only men of his length
possess.

The real Coxey is a quiet, cool-
headed and careful man, as different
from the blatant Carl Brown as is
possible for two men to differ from
each other. Coxey knew perfectly
well that he had no legal right to
invade the Capitol or deliver a har-
angue from its steps. Brown didn't
know any better, and he wouldn't
have cared if he did. At the trial
saturday in Judge Miller's court
Lieut. Kelly testified that Coxey was
quiet and his conduct was gentle-
manly. Coxey knew that his parade
and his mission would be a complete
failure unless he made a showing
that he was prevented by force from
speaking from the Capitol steps. He
measured well the consequences and
knew that he was not liable to per-
sonal danger himself, and he had his
men under such perfect control that
he felt reasonably assured that there
would be no serious trouble.

During the stormy scenes at the
Capitol grounds Coxey had the cool-

CAPT. KITCHIN AGAIN.

I AM AGAINST THE MACHINE AND WILL
IN THE FUTURE ACT WITH THE
PEOPLE'S PARTY.

HE HOPED LONG AGAINST HOPE.

No Relief can come from the Democratic
Party—It has Shown its Want of Patri-
otism, Lack of Honesty and Unfitness to
Govern.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.,
May 16th, 1894.

EDITOR THE CAUCASIAN:
I am 57 years old, I served through
the war, have lived all my life a
strong advocate and believer in the
Democratic party. My heart's de-
sire since the days I surrendered, was
to see the Republican party drive
from power and the Democratic
organization restored to power. And
it this had never taken place, I am
almost persuaded I should have died
in the ranks of that party with my
face to the enemy. But thousands
of my fellow-citizens as patriotic and
loyal as I was, lost hope in that party
ever since coming into power
again, and organized a new party
under a different name, mainly upon
the same principles. I still had faith
in the final success of the party, and
verily believed, if victorious, prom-
ised by the newspapers. Every
day, he says, he sees some paragraph
charging that his scheme is to have
the Government issue and negotiate
non-interest bearing bonds. Of
course, the negotiation by the Gov-
ernment of such a bond would be
impossible and absurd. Coxey
shrewdly took advantage of the agi-
tation for good roads, which the
wheelmen and others have been push-
ing for the past two years, to make
this road reform movement a part of
his scheme. He got roads bill does
not contain his bond scheme at all.
It simply provides that Congress
authorize the issue of \$500,000,000
in Treasury notes, to be expended
under the direction of the Secretary
of War, in building a system of
country roads all over the country,
the fund to be divided pro rata with
the number of miles to each State
and Territory. This bill is some-
what indefinite, but the idea is not
at all new.

Good-roads meetings have been
held all over the country urging
Congress to act in the matter. Coxey's
pro rata plan of Government
distribution of money among the
States for a specific purpose recalls
that proposed by the late James G.
Blaine, who advocated the distribu-
tion of the Treasury surplus among
the States pro rata.

The real Coxey scheme is not a
Government bond issue at all. Coxey
says it is the national bank system
reversed. In the national bank
scheme the Government issues the
bonds and pays interest upon them.
In Coxey's scheme the bonds are
issued by the people, which is a fair
investment in the first instance. They
then deposit these bonds with the
Government and the Government is-
sues them 20 per cent. of the face
of the bonds in money, and from this
Government the banks receive a large
rate of interest in addition to inter-
est on all the bonds they have depos-
ited as collateral. Coxey argues that
this double interest charge is a drain
upon the people which would not
happen if his scheme is adopted.

Coxey's primary object, he says, is
to start public improvements and
give employment to labor, and this
is what his non-interest-bearing-
bond scheme is. If States, Territo-
ries, counties, townships, or towns or
villages, desire to make public im-
provements they shall issue non-in-
terest bearing bonds in any sum suf-
ficient for the purpose, not exceeding
in amount one-half of the assessed
valuation of the State, county, or
municipal organization. On deposit-
ing these bonds, the Secretary of
the Treasury issues Treasury notes
of the Government to the full amount
of the bond, reserving 1 per cent. of
the amount to pay expenses of en-
graving and printing the money.
Every year the municipality making
the improvement is required to pay
back into the Treasury 4 per cent.
of the principal, but no interest. This
would wipe out the debt to the Gov-
ernment in twenty-five years.

TAXATION FEARFUL AND OPPRESSIVE.
Coxey says that thousands of towns
in the West have been heavily burdened
for improvements, and they pay
five to six per cent. interest charges.
The rate of taxation to meet this inter-
est is fearful and oppressive, and
the result is that these municipal
debts are perpetual and are funded
and shifted from one generation to
another. Under his scheme there
would be no taxation and no interest
at all. This scheme, Coxey declares
would put the unemployed to work
at living wages and substitute a
real and safe money system, which
would be a vast improvement upon
the present monopolistic system of
the national banks. By this system
Coxey says every town could have
a bank account at Washington, and
the money issued being less in
amount than half the assessed valua-
tion of the real estate of the mun-
cipality issuing the bonds, it would
be an absolutely sound currency, and
being a full legal tender could not
fluctuate in value.

Coxey is a man of too much in-
telligence to feel confident that he
can force the present Congress to con-
sider his bills. Nevertheless he is
determined to stay and make the ef-
fort. It would be interesting to sift
the mass of letters he is receiving
from all parts of the country. If the
man's mind could be read it would
record wholly different ideas than
those he is supposed to entertain, and
which he allows the public to infer.
The truth is that Coxey does not
care to have his army recruited with

Continued on fourth page.

SOMETHING FROM OLD ROCKINGHAM.

BY W. H. SCHOELLFELD.
Rockville, N. C., May 27, '94.

Mr. Editor—The seasons change,
and time, that never ceasing tide,
rolls on, but the Populist party
comes to stay. The Democratic party,
as it calls itself, is dead; dead, but
it refuses to be buried, and a few of
its ghostly raptures still live to dic-
tate politics to the unbelieving, and
believe their game now is to put an
"anti" before Ransom's name, or that
it will nominate what they call an
"anti-Ransom ticket." Our boys
have cut their eye teeth and will not
be fooled by a little insignificant
word like "anti." If it was a whole
sentence like "give us a chance,"
then some of our boys might be led
astray, but "anti" is too small a po-
tato for us to bite at. Any body
knows, or they had just as well to
know, that if the Democrats have
control of the next legislature that
Mr. Ransom will be re-elected to the
United States Senate. There are
about five thousand registered voters
in this county. The democrats for-
merly had twelve hundred majority,
now I will venture the assertion
without any fear of successful con-
tradiction that there are not twelve
hundred bona fide democratic voters
in the county.

The democrats evidently want to
fight out the next campaign on local
or State issues alone. Their desires
will hardly be gratified as far as this
county is concerned, as the next
legislature has two United States
Senators to elect. Every democratic
candidate in this county will have
both Cleveland and Ransom to vote
with a good share of the hard times
thrown in for good measure. The
people will justly hold every man
who affiliates with the democratic
party responsible for the hard times
and the short comings and misad-
ventures of the democratic party. The
scripture says, "Ye who yield your-
selves servants to obey his servants
are ye to whom ye obey." And again
it says, "A servant is no greater than
his master." If a man is nominated
for office by the democratic party he
is a servant of that party, and there
is no way we can shirk the responsi-
bility except to get out of the party.
I don't see how the democrats can
be so cheek and audacity to come
before the people asking for any
fringe again. They have defaulted
in almost every promise made to the
people, and have fastened upon the
country a reign of hard times far
reaching in its effects and unprece-
dented in the history of the country.

Some of the democratic journals
are out at sea catching at straws to
save the sinking old rotten ship, and
they say if the Wilson tariff bill
passes before the next election it will
conclude the people and elect the
next democratic tickets. Did any
body ever hear of such a preposterous
idea? What is the Wilson tariff
bill? Let us analyze it or such parts
of it as mostly effects to people in
this locality. Take sugar for in-
stance, what does it do for sugar?
It puts a duty of one to two cents per
pound on that article. When that
law goes into effect a poor man when
he wants a pound of sugar for a sick
baby, he will have to pay 8 instead
of 6 cents per pound as he now pays
on the reduced tariff. The value of duty
is reduced from forty to thirty
per cent. It will be a great
consolation to a poor man who lives
in a log cabin with a punch-
on floor, when he goes to town and has
to pay two cents more for a pound of sugar
for his sick wife and baby to know
that his rich neighbor can get his
carpets for twenty-five per cent. less.

The new tariff bill reduces the
duty on tin. Under the McKinley
tariff law you can buy a very
respectable tin cup for five cents. Under
the Wilson tariff bill if you pay
twenty cents worth of sugar you pay
five cents duty, enough on twenty
cents of sugar over and above what
you would have to pay under the
McKinley tariff to buy a tin cup.
Now which had you rather do, let
the McKinley law remain and go to
the store with twenty cents and buy
two pounds and a half of sugar and
a tin cup for twenty cents, or have
the good old democratic reform tariff
bill and go to the store with twenty
cents and buy two pounds and a half
of sugar along with no tin cup to
stir it up in, and have to stir it up
and drink it out of a cimblin shell.
Don't tell the democrats you are go-
ing to utilize cimblin shells, if you do
the Plutes might have a duty put on
squash seed. The sugar duty don't
go into effect until the first of Janu-
ary, ostensible to let the Louisiana
planters get the benefit of this year's
bounty, but in reality to let the sug-
ar trust import large quantities of
this year's crop, so they can get the
benefit of the duty. If we keep on
voting the demoe act ticket we will
get there after awhile—get where—
either to Coxey's army or the poor
house, one or the other.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
To Meet Next Year in Augusta, Ga., to
Celebrate its Semi-Centennial.

The Southern Baptist Convention
adjourned at Dallas, Texas, last week
to meet next year in Augusta, Geor-
gia. The Association was organized
there in 1845 and will go back to
celebrate its semi-centennial.

Gov. Northen, of Georgia, was a
candidate before the convention for
Vice-President. A fight was made
against him because he appointed a
Catholic (Senator Walsh) to office.
Dr. Hawthorne at once came to the
rescue of Gov. Northen. He said
that no religious test should be made
for office under our government.
The doctor's eloquent appeal was
successful and Gov. Northen was
elected.

YOUR SERVANTS WAST- ING YOUR MONEY.

THE HOUSE ALMOST AS BAD AS THE
SENATE.

53,18 CONGRESSMAN COSTS YOU \$50,
000.

Your Money Flows Like Water, But it is
Your Fault, You Have Never Examined
The Accounts of Your Servants.—When
a Congressman is not in his seat, they
stand for him and charge the Carriage
Bill on You.—Enough Soap Bought
and Charged to You to Wash the Elec-
tion Returns of North Carolina in 1892.

(By Ex-Congressman Tom Watson.)
Turning to the official report of
the running expenses of the lower
House of Congress for the fiscal year
ending, Dec. 7, 1891, the first items
I find relate to clerks, pages, door-
keepers, etc., etc.

The aggregate, to page
\$3,703,444
Next comes the pay of
the police - - - 18,299.90
Next come miscellane-
ous items - - - 17,818.63

Among these, I find \$123 paid to
the Pinkerton Detective Agency; \$7
for a meat block; \$74.35 for carriages
to bring absent members to the
House July 16, 1890; \$60 for parlor
on New Jersey avenue for the World's
Fair committee; \$30 for carriages
for absent members; \$60 more for
rent of parlors for World's Fair
committee; \$30 more for carriages to
bring absent members; \$60 more for
parlor for committee attending Gen.
Sherman's funeral; \$75.00 for a
steam oyster cooker; \$68 more for
parlors for the World's Fair com-
mittee; \$348 more for committee at-
tending Gen. Sherman's funeral; \$60
more for parlors for that World's
Fair committee; \$1,039 expenses for
Hon. Sam Randall's funeral; \$877
more for same; \$361 on funeral of
M. L. Foote; \$250 for expenses last
illness of same; \$635 for funeral
Hon. Jas. Laird; \$89 more for Sam
Randall's funeral; one year's salary
for a dead reporter named J. J. Mc-
Elhane, \$9,000; six months salary for
another dead reporter (a clerk) named
M. L. Foote, \$1,098; \$324 more for
Sam Randall's funeral; one oyster
box, \$15; expenses last illness etc.,
of McElhane, the reporter, \$500. Several
other funerals are also charged,
amounting to thousands of dol-
lars.

Then comes the bill for envelopes
and paste in wrapping
Speeches - - - \$ 6,286.62
Fuel and oil - - - 9,251.00
Furniture and repairs - - - 7,215.00
Packing boxes - - - 3,005.00
Postage - - - 525.00
Stationery - - - 45,260.05

Stationery to reporters
and committees - - - 3,337.81
Then come the statement for the
time embraced between July 1, 1891,
and Dec. 7, 1891.

First we pay the clerks, messengers,
door-keepers, pages, postmasters,
laborers, etc. - - - \$139,332.21
More messengers and
foremen - - - 699.02
Police - - - 16,128.29
Miscellaneous - - - 666.75
Ditto - - - 257.80
Stationery - - - 7,325.00
Printing materials - - - 5,903.00
Postage - - - 135.00
Packing boxes - - - 3,003.00
Fuel and oil - - - 3,223.89

One month's extra pay
all round, Mch. 1891 - - - 37,034.44
The total of all these various sums
is \$725,000—cost of the em-
ployee and the contingent expenses
of the lower House.

Now add in the salaries of mem-
bers and you will have (including
mileage) upwards of two millions,
seven hundred and twenty-five thou-
sand dollars!

Thus you will observe that each of
your Congressmen cost you, during
the Reed Congress, upwards of \$80,
000.

The salary of each member is \$5,
000; his mileage is 20 cents per mile
each way. It is a fact that the mile-
age of some of the members amounts
to almost as much as their salar-
ies.

In my calculation I have not in-
cluded the value of books, fish, flow-
ers, seeds and plants furnished to
members at your expense.

Besides the 333 members of the
Lower House who draw salary, mile-
age and perquisites, there are four
thousand and perquisites are the same as
those of Members.

Coming now to the Crisp Congress
of 1892 I find salaries of officers and
employees to be (up to page 39 of re-
port) - - - \$ 264,903.24
Special employees - - - 57.96
Police - - - 3,269.30
Stationery - - - 39,371.33
Fuel and oil - - - 3,439.79
Furniture and repairs - - - 8,790.99
Folding materials - - - 7,050.30
Miscellaneous - - - 19,514.10
Ditto - - - 2,793.46

Besides several smaller items.
The stationery bill is full of inter-
est.

In addition to the amounts already
mentioned, I find that nearly five
thousand dollars worth of it was
furnished to committees etc., between
the dates of July 1, 1891, and June
30, 1892. The Clerk's office con-
sumed \$1,268 in pens, ink, paper,
rubber bands, memorandum books,
etc. The Door-keeper, whose office
does not have any literary suggestion
about it, used \$563 in stationery; the
Reporters of Debates used \$325; even
the engineer was free to write letters
at your expense, and so were the chap-

FOR THE COTTON STATES.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION TO BE
HELD IN ATLANTA LAST WEEK.

The Whole Country Interested.—The Gov-
ernment Asked to Erect a Building.

(From Press Dispatches.)
Washington, May 15.—Citizens,
accompanied by a party of represen-
tative business men of the South, ap-
peared before the House Committee
on Appropriations and explained the
aims and purposes of the proposed
Cotton States International Ex-
position to be held in Atlanta, in the fall
of 1895.

Clark Howell, editor of the Atlan-
ta Constitution and Secretary of the
Legislative Committee of the Ex-
position, told the committee that the
delegation came to present a mat-
ter in which the whole country was
interested.

C. A. Collier, President of the Ex-
position, said the idea which induced
these back of the enterprise to un-
dertake it at this time, was that the
time had arrived for securing closer
commercial relations with the South
American countries. The great
bulk of this trade now went to Eu-
rope, which was by all laws of trade,
business that belonged to the United
States. With proper encouragement
this trade could be turned in our fa-
vor. The promoters of the Ex-
position wanted the Government to give
its approval. Such recognition
was necessary for success, and
especially abroad. They did not ask
a Government appropriation to aid
the exposition, but wanted the Gov-
ernment to erect a building and
make an exhibit. While Atlanta,
men had started the enterprise it was
in no way a local affair. All the
Southern and Southwestern States
had endorsed it, and promised their
support. New York, New Jersey
and some of the New England States
had already expressed a desire to
participate. The object was to make
an international and inter-State
affair, and the Government should
be glad to endorse an enterprise
which is for the good of whole coun-
try. The Exposition committee de-
sired Congress to authorize the erec-
tion of a \$200,000 building and to
appropriate \$300,000 for transporta-
tion and care of a Government ex-
hibit. So far between \$500,000 and
\$600,000 has been secured, but the
committee did not want to go beyond
the limits of their States for sub-
scriptions until the Government
has given the movement its approval.

Foreign ministers in Washington
had been consulted informally and
had given assurance that when the
Government put the stamp of approval
on the enterprise, the world
present the matter to their Govern-
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