Young Folks' Post Office.

Clinton N. C., May 10, '94.

Mr. Editor:—I will write a short letter to the children. There have been many questions asked from the Bible and it has caused many to study it. I will answer some:

Sarah, Abraham's wife, was 127 years of age.

Australia is the largest island in the world.

I will ask one question: What two books in the Bible have not the name of God in them?

I will close for this time wishing you success,

Your unknown friend,
Henry.

Statesville, N. C., May 8, '94.

Dear Little Cousins:—I have been reading the nice little letters and would like to join the happy circle. This being my first attempt I fear I shall not succeed. My father takes a good many papers but is always more anxious for THE CAUCASIAN than all the others. I am 13 years old and my mama has taught me to work; I can make nice biscuits and pies and I made a cake for my oldest sister to-day, this being her 26th birthday and she has been married seven years. My next oldest sister will be home the 1st of June from school. We are all anxious to see her. I have a lot of things I would like to write about but fear I've said too muah already. Do any of the little cousins as old as mysetf have dolls and playhouses?

Your new friend,
Daisy Leha Kimball.

ANSWERS

Sarah, Abraham's wife. died at Hebron, and was 127 years old.
Anna Owens.

Eli Whitney was the invedtor of the cotton gin.

Queen Victoria was born May 24, 1819, and has nine children. She is estimated to be worth $1,200,000.

A city of Babel was being built when God confounded the language of the people so they could not understand each other.

Gov. Drummond staid in North Carolina three years.

Noah was 950 years old when he died. Mertie McBride.

QUESTIONS.

Who invented the printing press, and what were the first three things printed?

How many Presidents of United States served two terms?

How long did William Henry Harrison serve as President?

How many wars were there against the French and what were they?

What was the cause of the Revolutionary war? When did it commence and how long did it last?

What was the law called the Stamp Act?

What are the longest mountain ranges in the world?

What is the longest river in the world?

What is the leading agricultural product of Brezil?

What is the largest city in the world?
Effie E. Britt.

If it takes paris green to destroy potato bug what will it require to destroy gold bugs? L.

Who came to Pilate and begged the body of Jesus?

How dces Switzerland resembles the United States?

Why is Melanisia so called?

How is Arabia governed?
Aline Owens?

Who was appointed the first Governor? What kind of a man was he.

Who was the father of Moses? Who was his mother? What kind of child was Moses?

How old was Mirian?
J. H.

We received a letter from Mary B. Whitaker with one question, but she did not write it all out so could not publish it. Let us hear from you again Mary. EDITOR.

Pulling Together Now.

[Continued from first page.]

vestigation it always stops before the discovery. The sugar scandal has not proved, therefor, an exception to the rule. The central fact in the investigation is the specific charge, made by a reputable newspaper correspondent, that the sugar schedule in the pending tariff bill was prepared in the interest of the sugar trust and urgently advocated its adoption by the democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee. It was urged upon the ground that sugar trust contributed a large sum of money to the democratic campaign fund in 1892. He is quoted by Edwards, the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, as saying:

"Gentlemen, there is one thing that I am bound to say to you as earnestly and impressively as I can do it, and I speak to you as a Democrat to Democrats. No party or the representatives of no party can afford to ignore honorable obligations. I want to say to you that there seems to be danger that this is going to be done. Gentlemen associated with the sugar refining interests (I may tell you what, perhaps, you do not know) subscribed to the campaign fund of the Democratic party in 1892 a very large sum of money. They contributed several hundred thousand dollars and at a time when money was urgently needed. I tell you that it would be wrong, it would be infamous, after having accepted that important contribution, given at a time when it was imperatively needed, for the Democratic party now to turn around and strike down the men who gave it. It must not be done. I trust that you will prepare an amendment to the bill which will be reasonable and in some measure satisfactory to these interests."

The ostensible purpose of the investigation is to ascertain what truth there is in the statement. Edwards appeared before the committee, told all he knew about it, all he heard about it, but declined to disclose the source of his information. It was given to him in confidence, and, if false, its refutation could easily be established. What better witness than Carlisle himself? What better testimony than Carlisle's to refute the disgraceful charge? The committee submits a report recommending the criminal prosecution of Edwards upon the ground that he refuses to answer an impertinent and wholly useless question. The object is revenge. What the Democrats want is to know where the leak is. Who unmasked the conspirators? The object, they know, was to defeat the tariff bill, but who is the Democratic Iscariot. They think they know. They suspect Hill, and since his opposition to the tariff bill they hate and damn him. If the informant is Hill the democratic leaders would willingly accept the defeat of the tariff, if by doing so, the fact could be established. That is now the dominating idea of the investigation. All the material witnesses—Whitney, Howmeyer, and Brice's New York brokers—have fled the country. Carlisle is the only witness available, and he doesn't seem to be in a swearing humor. Possibly, in time, Edwards may be sent to jail for his contumacy, but it will not satisfy the indignation of the people. Every pound of eight cents sugar the farmer buys under the sugar trust tariff bill will remind him of his obligations to the Democratic party. They will painfully realize that forty-seven million dollars is a big price to pay for democratic protective tariff legislation. They will be fighting mad when they realize that the sugar trust has made fifty million dollars on its half million investment in Cleveland's election. The remedy is at the ballot box. Smash the machine and fight for an honest ballot.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

P. P. P.
PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM
Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga

WARING'S PERIL.

By Capt. Charles R. King.

Author of "Dunraven Ranch," "An Army Portia," "A Soldier's Secret," Etc.

Copyright, 1890, by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and published by special arrangement.

VII.

Forty-eight hours had passed, and not a trace had been found of Lieut. Waring. The civil officers of the law had held grave converse with the seniors on duty at the barracks, and Cram's face was lined with anxiety and trouble. The formal inquest was held as the flood subsided, and the evidence of the post surgeon was most important. About the throat of the murdered man were indubitable marks of violence. The skin was torn as by finger-nails, the flesh bruised and discolored as by fiercely-grasping fingers. But death, said the doctor, was caused by the single stab. Driven downward with savage force, a sharp-pointed, two-edged, straight-bladed knife had pierced the heart, and all was over in an instant. One other wound there was, a slashing cut across the stomach, which had let a large amount of blood, but might possibly not have been mortal. What part the deceased had taken in the struggle could only be conjectured. A little five-chambered revolver which he habitually carried was found on the floor close at hand. Two charges had been recently fired, for the barrel was black with powder; but no one had heard a shot.

The barkeeper at the Pelican could throw but little light on the matter. The storm had broken, he said, with sudden fury. The rain dashed in torrents against his western front, and threatened to beat in the windows. He called to two men who happened to be seated at a table to assist him, and was busy trying to get up the shutters, when Lieut. Doyle joined them and rendered timely aid. He had frequently seen Doyle during the previous month. Mrs. Doyle lived in the old Lemaitre house in the block below, and he often supplied them with whisky. They drank nothing but whisky. As they ran in the side door they were surprised to see the lights of a carriage standing at the edge of the banquette, and the driver begged for shelter for his team, saying some gentlemen had gone inside. The barkeeper opened a gate, and the driver put his horses under a shed in a paved court in the rear, then came in for a drink. Meantime, said the barkeeper, whose name was Bonelli, three gentlemen who were laughing over their escape from the storm had ordered wine and gone into a private room, Doyle with them. The only one he knew was M. Lascelles, though he had seen one of the others frequently as he rode by, and knew him to be an officer before Mr. Doyle slapped him on the back and hailed him as "Sammy, old buck!" or something like that. Mr. Doyle had been drinking, and the gentleman whispered to him not to intrude just then, and evidently wanted to get rid of him, but M. Lascelles, who had ordered the wine, demanded to be introduced, and would take no denial, and invited Mr. Doyle to join them, and ordered more wine. And then Bonelli saw that Lascelles himself was excited by drink—the first time he had ever noticed it in the year he had known him. The third gentleman he had never seen before, and could only say he was dark and sallow and did not talk, except to urge the driver to make haste,—they must go on; but he spoke in a low tone with Mr. Lascelles as they went to the room, and presently the rain seemed to let up a little, though it blew hard, and the driver went out and looked around and then returned to the private room where the gentlemen were having their wine, and there was some angry talk, and he came out in a few minutes, very mad; said he wouldn't be hired to drive that party any farther, or any other party, for that matter; that no carriage could go down the levee; and then he got out his team and drove back to town; and then Bonelli could hear sounds of altercation in the room, and Mr. Doyle's voice, very angry, and the strange gentleman came out, and one of the men who'd been waiting said he had a cab, if that would answer, and he'd fetch it right off, and by the time he got back it was raining hard again, and he took his cab in under the shed where the carriage had been, and a couple of soldiers from the barracks then came in, wet and cold, and begged for a drink, and Bonelli knew one of them, called Dawson, and trusted him, as he often had done before. When Dawson heard Lieut. Doyle's drunken voice he said there'd be trouble getting him home, and he'd better fetch Mrs. Doyle, and while he was gone Lascelles came out, excited, and threw down a twenty-dollar bill and ordered more Krug and some brandy, and there was still loud talk, and when Bonelli carried in the bottles Doyle was sitting back in a chair, held down by the other officer, who was laughing at him, but, nevertheless, had a knife in hand—a long, sharp, two-edged knife—and Doyle was calling him names, and was very drunk, and soon after they all went out into the rear court, and Doyle made more noise, and the cab drove away around the corner, going down the levee through the pouring rain, one man on the box with the driver. That was the last he saw. Then Mrs. Doyle came in mad, and demanded her husband, and they found him reeling about the dark court, swearing and muttering, and Dawson and she took him off between them. This must have been before eleven o'clock; and that was absolutely all he knew.

Then Mr. Allerton had told his story again, without throwing the faintest light on the proceedings, and the hack-driver was found, and frankly and fully told his: that Lascelles and another gentleman hired him about eight o'clock to drive them down to the former's place, which they said was several squares above the barracks. He said that he would have to charge them eight dollars such a night anywhere below the old cotton-press, where the pavement ended. But then they had delayed starting nearly an hour, and took another gentleman with them, and that when driven by the storm to shelter at the Pelican saloon, three squares below where the pavement ended, and he asked for his money, saying he dare go no farther in the darkness and the flood, the Frenchman wouldn't pay, because he hadn't taken them all the way. He pointed out that he had to bring another gentleman and had to wait a long time, and demanded his eight dollars. The other gentleman, whom he found to be one of the officers at the barracks, slipped a bill into his hand and said it was all he had left, and if it wasn't enough he'd pay him the next time he came to town. But the others were very angry, and called him an Irish thief, and then the big soldier in uniform said he wouldn't have a man abused because he was Irish, and Lieut. Waring, as he understood the name of this other officer to be, told him, the witness, to slip out and say no more, that he'd fix it all right, and that was the last he saw of the party, but he heard loud words and the sound of a scuffle as he drove away.

And Mme d'Hervilly had given her testimony, which, translated, was to this effect. She had known the deceased these twenty years. He had been in the employ of her lamented husband, who died of the fever in '55, and monsieur had succeeded to the business, and made money, and owned property in town, besides the old family residence on the levee below. He was wedded to Emilie only a little while before the war, and lived at home all through, but business languished then, they had to contribute much, and his younger brother, M. Philippe, had cost him a great deal. Philippe was an officer in the zouaves raised in 1861 among the French Creoles, and marched with them to Columbus, and was wounded and came home to be nursed, and Emilie took care of him for weeks and months, and then he went back to the war and fought bravely, and was shot again and brought home, and this time M. Lacelles did not want to have him down at the house; he said it cost too much to get the doctors down there; so he came under Madame's roof, and she was very fond of the boy, and Emilie would come sometimes and play and sing for him. When the war was over M. Lascelles gave him money to go to Mexico with Maximilian, and when the French were recalled many deserted and came over to New Orleans, and M. Lascelles was making very little money now, and had sold his town property, and he borrowed money of her to help, as he said, Philippe again, who came to visit him, and he was often worried by Philippe's letters begging for money. Seven thousand dollars now he owed her, and only last week had asked for more. Philippe was in Key West to buy an interest in some cigar business. M. Lascelles said if he could raise three thousand to reach Philippe this week they would all make money, but Emilie begged her not to, she was afraid it would all go, and on the very day before he was found dead he came to see her in the afternoon on Rampart street, and Emilie had told her of Mr. Waring's kindness to her and to Nin Nin, and how she never could have got up after being dragged into the mud by that drunken cabman, "and she begged me to explain the matter to her husband, who was a little vexed with her because of Mr. Waring." But he spoke only about the money, and did not reply about Mr. Waring, except that he would see him and make proper acknowledgment of his civility. He seemed to think only of the money, and said Philippe had written again and must have help, and he was angry at Emilie because she would not urge with him, and Emilie wept, and he went away in anger, saying he had business to detain him in town until morning, when he would expect her to be ready to return with him.

TO BE CONTINUED.

"BE READY TO TELL THE STORY I GIVE YE."

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
SPECIALISTS
(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone command for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess, or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete Cure Guaranteed.

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds cured where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have cured cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful attention. FREE consultation at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

Address or call on
DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.
22½ So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN J. KELLY,
General Commission Merchant
And Shipper of Peanuts.
Farmers Products A Specialty.
113 SOUTH FRONT ST.,
WILMINGTON, - - - - N. C.
March 15—3mos.

More Waste of Your Money.

[Continued from First Page.]

Vice-President.

On page 132 of the report I find that you spent $1,157.10 for clocks for this Maltby House!

Forty clocks fort our Senators at one clip! And you paid eleven hundred and fifty-two dollars for them. I am afraid to guess how much it will cost you to get these clocks wound up each year, hereafter.

For I actually find in this last report, which Hon. John Davis of Kansas was kind enough to send me a few days ago, that ever since July, 1892, Henry Burmeister has been getting $40 per month for winding the two clocks in the Senate chamber.

You will remember that up to that time he had only been charging $25 per month. So it occurs to me that if they keep on raising the wages of the clock-winders, and keep on buying more clocks, it is nearly a question of time when the government will have to bust.

The only way to save the country, so far as I can see, is to offer Burmeister half the clocks to wind the other half.

To keep this Maltby House in running order you pay to messengers, conductor of elevator, fireman, engineer, laborers, etc., $714 per month. But the Maltby House is not ready to turn you loose yet.

On pages 75 and 76 of the report I find that you pay upwards of $9,000 for new furniture for these Senatorial offices in July 1893.

This furniture embraces couches at $35 each, mirrors at $25 each, rugs at $23 each, carpets of fine imported velvet, etc.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Except when you have to bury them, your Senators and Representatives cost you more when serving on travelling committees than at any other time.

As a specimen, I will take an itemized bill from the last report.

On page 102 and 103 will be found an expense account of $1,758.04 for a Senatorial committee which imagined it was "investigating" the immigration question but which was, in fact, having a "junket" to Cuba at your expense.

This committee was made up of Senators Voorhees, Call Gray, Proctor, and Dubois. Here are the items:

1892.

Aug. 8. Advanced to Senator Call for expenses -	$ 135.00
Aug. 12. Advanced to Senator Voorhees for expenses	127 00
Aug. 12. Advanced to Senator Gray for expenses -	25.50
Dec. 24. Carriage hire at Washington - - - -	8.50
Dec 27. Meals, lunches and buffet car "services" to Port Tampa Florida -	169.25
[Buffet car services, outside of meals and lunches, means "drinks and smokes.]	
Tickets to Havana from Tampa - - - -	80.00
Supper - - - -	13.50
Dec. 28. Meals, lunches and "services" on steamer - - - - - -	63.75
Dec 31. Landing, hauling baggage, etc., at Havana	48.50
Hotel bill in Havana - -	398.05
Carriage hire and services interpreter - - -	123 50
Railroad fares in Cuba -	43.00
1893.	
Jan. 1. Meals, lunches and services back to Tampa	52.85
Supper and carriages in Tampa - - - -	32.25
Jan. 2. Breakfast and carriage, Jacksonville -	36.00
Dinners and carriages at St. Augustine -	51.50
Jan. 3. Breakfast and carriages, Atlanta, Ga. -	29.00
Jan. 4. Meals, lunches and services to Washington -	152.20
Telegrams - - -	27.95
Expenses Senators Proctor and Dubois, meals, lunches, etc., - - - -	76.35
Same for Senator Proctor and Representative Covert	34.25

Then comes this delicious morsel to quit on:

"Postage, newspapers, porterage and other necessary expenses not included in the above items, $30.-00."

These Senators left Washington Dec. 24. 1892 and got back on Jan. 4th, 1893. They had a pleasant winter trip, of ten days, to Florida and Cuba.

They rode on free passes till they left our shores, and after that we paid their way.

And you will observe that this ten day pleasure trips cost you seventeen hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

You will also observe that this committee was partly Democratic and partly Republican. You will also observe that these Senators did not arrive at Havana till Dec. 28.h. They left on Jan. 1. Thus they were at the hotel three days. During that time they were spent $398.05 of your money!

If that hotel bill were itemized you would learn that it included the finest wines that money could buy. The fact that each of of these Senators cost you nearly eighty dollars for a three day's stay at a hotel is proof positive of the recklessness and shamefulness with which pulic money is spent.

And to think of a Senator drawing $5,000 per year for six month's work (during which time he never makes an average of four hours per day) and then charging you with the cigars he smokes, the liquor he drinks and the newspapers he reads!

The money thus spent in violation of law is your money. You dug it out of the ground. You slaved for it behind the counter. You toiled for it in the mill.

How kind it is of you to deny to yourself and to your wife and to your children the comforts of life in order that Senator Voorhees and Senator Call may cut a big dash in St Augustine, in Tampa, in Havana and in Atlanta, riding around in carriages at your expense and spending nearly thirty dollars per day in wines and cigars and dainty food.

If you did not love your dear old party so well you would feel unhappy over such prodigality as this.

But as your old party did it, you know it is all right.

The sums of your money spent by these junketing statesman is almost incredible.

In the report of 1891 I find on page 128 that that you paid $5,000 for expenses of the Senatorial committee on Indian Affairs.

On page 132 I find the committee on Immigration cost you $5,-000.

These committees of the Senate in 1891 cost you a total of $28,-000.

In 1892, they cost you upwards of $47,000.

In 1893 nearly $50,000?

In the House, those outlays are not so large, but they are twice as large as need be.

Some of the special committee work and expense is legitimate and legal, but at least three fourths of it is a wicked consumption of public money to gratify the pleasures of your individual Senators.

This travelling committee business is almost as much of a joke at Washington as the Maltby House is Nobody looks for Congress to adjourn, either winter or summer, without mapping out these pleasure trips for weary statesmen who, having grown tired of Washington barrooms, lunches, theatres an Pollards, desires to recreate amid fresher scenes.

At your expense.

But the "form" of public labor is kept up. Always. Therefore they invariably carry along a Secretary or Clerk (at your expense) and this Secretary or Clerk writes out a formal report of the "investigations" made by our Senators. This report is presented in the Senate by some owl-like statesman, and it is straightway ordered to be printed.

It is printed at your expense, stuck away in the vaults beneath the capitol—and that is the last of it.

In some cases, as I have said these committees do good work, and their reports are valuable; but I state only the actual facts when I say that, as a rule, there is no fraud more glaring and indefensible than that of these special committees who take vacation trips over land and sea at your expense—while you are neither able to have the vacation nor the trip.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MR. PEELE'S IDEA.

[Continued from First Page.]

ize and at the proper time, assemble and canvass and pass upon the candidates and platforms of other parties, and commend such as are good and condemn such as are bad, itself nominating candidates and making platforms where none good are found and only to supply fatal defects. Such an organization under God's providence will, I believe, be absolutely resistless for good. The plan has worked with such success against the people that I wish to see it worked for them. It is a wet blanket to some of those who are seeking office in the reform and a cold bath to some of those seeking office by opposition to it, but will be a God-send to the people and free us from one of the meanest and bitterest campaigns ever waged in the State. Shall we "take the children's bread and cast it unto dogs!" exclaims one of the faithful who says he has borne the heat and burden of the day. I answer that it is better to save the reform with some "eleventh hour servants" filling all the offices than to lose the reform but save a few offices for the most faithful. The real mother of the child before King Solomon preferred that the false mother should have it rather than that the child should be destroyed. This act of real effection saved the child. Similar acts of effection and self-sacrifice on the part of those who really deserve the offices will, I believe, save the reform and suggest to all the world a cure for partisanry which is a far greater evil than any which either party even sought to remedy. The money power could not rule America if it were not for the blind wicked partyism of her people.

Shame upon us as a people that our divisions and party strife and our hunger for spoils and offices have enabled a few corrupt millionairs to tie us hand and foot and rule us with a rod of iron!

W. J. PEELE.

Try It.---Sure Cure for Slander Mongers.

It is told of Hannah More that she had a good way of managing tale-bearers. It is said that whenever she was told anything derogatory to another her invariable reply was: "Come, we will go and ask if this be true." The effect was sometime ludicrously painful, says Harper's Bazar. The tale-bearer was taken aback, stammered out a qualification, or begged that no notice might be taken of the statement. But the good lady was inexorable; off she took the scandal-monger to the scandalized to make inquiry and compare accounts. It is not likely that anybody ever a second time ventured to repeat a gossipy story to Hanna More. One would think her method of treatment would be a sure cure for scandal.

Are These Funny?

"Did Brown leave the country for good?" "I reckon so; it's been doin' purty well ever since."—Atlanta Constitution.

Hunker—Miss Kilduff is a girl of the period. She always asking questions. Spatts—In that case I should call her a girl of the interrogation point.—Judge.

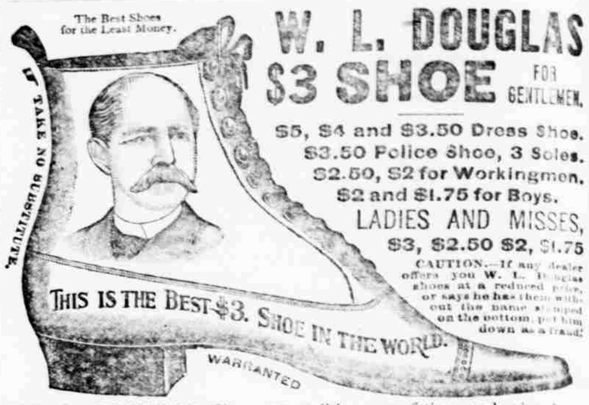
"Is your business good?" asked the burglars of the counterfeiter. "Good?" repeated the counterfeiter, "well, I should say it was. I have been just coining money."—Somerville Journal.

JUDGE WALTER CLARK
USES AND ENDORSES THE
Electropoise
TRADE MARK.
"Cures when all else fails."

North Carolina Supreme Court.
WALTER CLARK, Associate Justice.
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26, 1894.
We have found the Electropoise very valuable especially for myself. I got one last May, and I am sure I have saved the price of it ever since in doctors' and drug store bills. From my experience with it, and observation, I can safely recommend it.
Yours truly, WALTER CLARK.

Investigation Invited.
BOOK FREE.
Electrolibration Co.,
845 FOURTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money.

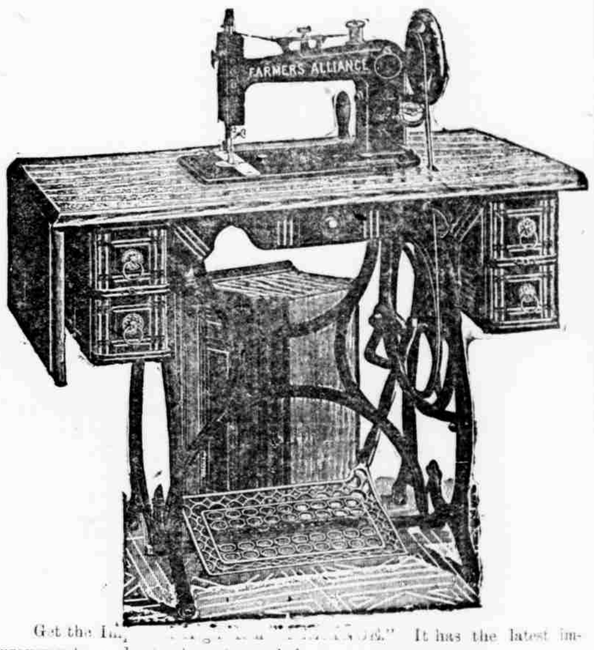


W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
$5, $4 and $3.50 Dress Shoe.
$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.
$2.50, $2 for Workingmen.
$2 and $1.75 for Boys.
LADIES AND MISSES,
$3, $2.50 $2, $1.75
CAUTION.—If any dealer offers you W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without the name stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas' name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below. Catalogue free upon application. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by
HOOD & BRITT, Goldsboro, H. T. HAM, Mt. Olive.
R. B. KINSEY, LaGrange, M. HANSTEIN, Clinton.
THOMAS PERRETT, Faison, N. C.

FOR $19.50 YOU CAN
Get a $45.00 Sewing Machine.



Get the Farmers Alliance." It has the latest improvements and attachments, and is WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS—Freight Paid. Sold by W. H. WORTH, S. B. A., Raleigh, N. C.

SPECIAL OFFER:—You can get this Machine and THE CAUCASIAN 1 year for only $20.00. You can send your order with $20.00 to W. H. Worth, Raleigh, N. C., or THE CAUCASIAN, Goldsboro, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1871.
L. W. SHERMAN & CO.,
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
J. S. CHAMBERLINE, Manager,
Formerly of J. S. Chamberline & Co.,
74 & 76 Commercial Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

REFERENCES:—E. Dun & Co., Mercantile Agency, New York; Fourth National Bank, Boston; First National Bank, Sanford, Fla.; W. B. Sparks, Macon, Ga.; G. W. Austin, Dixie, Ga.; W. H. Worth, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. E. L. Jelks, Quitman, Ga.; W. W. Thompson, Smithville, Ga.; Montgomery & Wilson, Norfolk, Va.; Boston Chamber of Commerce; Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange. [April 12—3mos.

Advertising is the coupling-pin that unites persistence and success.

1768. 1894.
OLD NICK
The Nick Williams Double Rectifier
WHISKEY
IS
BOOMING
AND HAS BEEN MADE
FOR 126 YEARS
ON SAME PLANTATION.
RYE OR CORN.
Goods Over Four Years Old on Hand.
Write for price-list, as we ship any quantity. Address
OLD NICK WHISKEY CO.,
Or Lock Box 26,
Yadkin Co. WILLIAMS, N. C.

CANCER Permanently Cured !!!!! Home treatment. $50 to $55. Send stamp for book. JNO. B. HARRIS, Port Payne, Ala.

A Pointer To Advertisers.

THE CAUCASIAN not only has the largest paid up subscription list in North Carolina, but it goes to more homes in Wayne and adjoining counties than all the other papers in Wayne county combined.

The Mary Jane Dish Washer

Will wash and dry the dishes in one-fourth the time. Will wash them nicer and brighter than by hand. Will not wet the hands or soil the clothing. Will save time, labor, broken dishes, slop and muss. Will save as much labor to most families as a sewing machine. Will be sent on receipt of $3.00 by
J. K. PURINTON & CO.,
Mar. 8-2m. Des Moines, Iowa.

For $3.50 we will send the above Dish Washer and THE CAUCASIAN one year. Address,
THE CAUCASIAN,
Goldsboro, N. C.

An advertisement may be compared to the electric current. The newspaper is the switchboard. When the advertiser would electrify the public he manipulates the switchboard, and the powerful current which he so thoroughly controls enlivens the community and often shocks or even kills a competitor.

EVERY POPULIST
Should have a copy of the
Campaign Book
Now being issued under the direction of the
People's Party National Com.

This work is being compiled by N. A. DUNNING and will be the best work of its kind published, it will contain about 150 pages and will be sold for 25 cents a copy—6 copies for $1.00 and in lots of 100 or more special prices will be made. Any one desiring to become an agent can place an order and make a deposit of $5.00 and at any time they wish to discontinue agency all unsold copies will be taken back and money refunded. A special discount will be allowed to all who avail themselves of this offer.
Address
NATIONAL WATCHMAN CO.,
Washington, D. C.

THE CAUCASIAN'S

SPECIAL OFFER:—For a Club of ten subscribers at 50 cents each (till after the election) we will send this book free. Address THE CAUCASIAN, Goldsboro, N. C.

Ridott POULTRY Yards.
35 varieties High-Class, Thoroughbred, Fancy Poultry; 15 Varieties Fancy Pigeons; Guinea Pigs; Ferrets; Pet Rabbits and Recorded Poland China Swine. Send 10c. for my Fine, Large, Illustrated, Descriptive Catalogue containing many hints on Poultry raising, treatment of their diseases, etc., worth dollars to any one interested in Poultry.
ALBERT ASKEY, Ridott, Ill.