A POINTER.
We printed over 450,000 copies [illegible] We expect to print and [illegible] during the present year
A MILLION COPIES

State Library

THE CAUCASIAN.

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

VOL. XII. GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894. NO. 33.

WORSE THAN McKINLEYISM.

THE SUGAR TRUST—DEMOCRATIC PROTECTION TARIFF BILL SO FAR AS IT EFFECTS THE FARMER.

IT STRIKES A DEADLY BLOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS IN THE NAME OF TARIFF REFORM.—IT MEANS ROBBERY TO THE WOOL, WHEAT AND CORN GROWER AND DOES NOT HELP THE COTTON POWER.

It Is a Part of the Democratic Scheme to Obscure the Financial Question and Another Audacious Attempt to Fool the Farmer.—It Reduces the Tax on Silks, Champaigns, Jewelry and Ostrich Feathers and Imposes a Tax of Forty five Million on Sugar.—It Takes the Tax from the Backs and Stomachs of the Rich and Puts it on the Poor Man's Breakfast Table.

(From Senator Pettigrew's (South Dakota) Speech, Congressional Record May 26th.)

HOW IT REDUCES TAXATION.

I would like to have the gentleman from Indiana tell the farmers of Indiana, for he never speaks of them except in pathetic and tremulous tones, why he takes this tax off from the backs of the millionaires and puts it on the sugar which the farmer uses?

Let us recapitulate the table of reductions:

Tobacco, Havana, used by the rich	$5,300,000
Agricultural products	3,300,000
Wool	8,100,000
Wines, brandy, cants	1,900,000
Silk manufactures	3,500,000
Sundries, such as kid gloves, seal skins, ostrich feathers, jewelry, painting, statuary	1,270,000
Tin plate	7,100,000
Woolen goods, such as broadcloths, fancy dress goods, worn only by the very rich	18,000,000
Total	$47,218,000

The total reduction of duties, then, by this act is $76,670,000, of which $46,218,000 is taken off from silks, fancy dress goods (for the backs of the rich), wines, tobaccos and jewelry, ostrich feathers, and from the products of the farm; and $30,462,000 off from the things used by the masses. How does the bill make up for this loss of revenue? These friends of the people do it by one stroke of the pen. They levy a duty of 1 1-4 cents on sugar, which is now free, and as we import 3,600,000,000 pounds per year, a duty of 1 1-4 cents amounts to just $45,000,000. And yet the framers of this bill pretend they are the champions of the rights of the producing masses, and the chairman of the committee refers to these reductions in the following language:

"To this must be added the further imposition that the bill provides for a full and ample revenue, largely in excess of present requirements, with which to meet all the requirements of the public credit. Such a consummation as this, so full of relief to the people, so strength, safety, and honor to the Government, may well atone for the imperfections and shortcomings alleged against the pending measure, and will constitute the base on which the temple of tariff reform will be built, and against which, in the generations to come, the gates of avarice, oppression, and fraud shall not prevail.

The Senator in describing his bill should have been more ingenuous and said: "We have taken the tax off from the backs and stomachs of the rich to the amount of $38,078,000, and propose to collect $30,000,000 of it back from them by an income tax."

Truly the bill favors the idlers and the owners of the money, bonds, and mortgages, as out of this transaction they are $8,078,000 the gainers. But the people must pay an additional burden of $45,000,000 imposed upon sugar. I wish to call my Populist friends' attention to these facts and figures. I want them to see how much they are getting out of this Wilson swindle, for I have been told they have agreed to vote for it if the income tax is retained.

HOW IT ROBS THE FARMER.

In 1890 there were 336,000 sheep in South Dakota; to-day there are 540,000. Stimulated and encouraged by the tariff act of 1890, our people increased their flocks and were prosperous, but the blighting curse of a Democratic victory in 1892 destroyed two-thirds of their property; and the sheep industry without protection must be abandoned in South Dakota. You tell our farmers to do something else if you can not raise wool in competition with the wandering Tekkes of the Mirve oasis, who live in a hut on half a dime a day and have no schools nor churches.

Kill your flocks if you can not produce wool at 7 cents per pound. The wandering millions of Central Asia can do it. They hold a lower place in the scale of civilization than they did two thousand years ago. Live as they do, or quit raising wool. This is what the Democratic party says to the farmer of Dakota. Shall we raise wheat? Our competitor in this industry is the miserable ryot who tills the fertile soil of the Punyab for 10 cents a day—soil upon which he and his ancestors have lived since the days of the creation, but soil which he does not own, and for the use of which he pays tribute to some idler.

The freight on a bushel of wheat from Dakota to New York is 25 cents per bushel; from India or the Argentine to New York it is 12 cents per bushel. Without a tariff on wheat it will not be many years until Indian and South American wheat will be sold in New York, and we will not export a bushel. But the industry of wheat-raising is already ruined. The bounty resulting to silver-using countries by the decline in silver has stimulated their exports and production and reduced the gold price of wheat to the lowest point in the history of the world; so legislation has already ruined the wheat-raiser, and you say by this bill you

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

FALSE REPORT.

The Alliance Not in Politics—It Will Neither Endorse Men Nor Parties—A Fight for Principles.

(From Progressive Farmer.)

Raleigh, N. C.,
May 25, 1894.

Dear Brethren:—Reports are being circulated in certain sections of the State that your Alliance officials are giving endorsements to certain parties for political preferment. I wish to state to you that this is untrue; that the Alliance is fighting for principles, and your officers are standing by those principles and ask each one of you to do the same. We are not endorsing any political party or any particular person for office. Neither as Alliance officials will we advise you to vote for any political party or any particular person. As individuals, each one of us will act with any political party he may choose, or vote for any person he may choose. The same right is accorded to every one of our members.

I see that the same line of action of our enemies is going to be pursued against our organization that they have taken in the past. Misrepresentation, abuse and villification of your officers have been the arguments used heretofore against the Alliance, and will be used again. They know that our organization is growing all over this country, and thus they try to stop it. Remember the abuse heaped upon your noble, dead leader, L. L. Polk. Remember, too, that it was not him the shafts were aimed at, but that they were aimed at our Order; and it has been our pleasure to hurl back in the teeth of these villifiers their abuse of him and others of our officers, because I knew it was meant *for me, for you, for all of us and for the destruction of our Order.* Give no heed to reports put in circulation about your officers. You have means to find out if they are doing wrong, and do not, I entreat you, help the enemy in his attacks against your own household. Keep your meetings closer than ever. Let your work, and what you are doing, be kept among yourselves. I have learned that there are a few men yet holding positions in some of the Subs, that are advising the members not to pay in their dues, and are suggesting the change of name of the Alliance to some other. This has been done in a few places west of the Blue Ridge, and also in one county near us. Whenever a member makes such a suggestion, it shows the "cloven foot," and he should be expelled at once. Traitors should no longer be harbored in our ranks. Duty to each other and to the Order demand of you such action. Discuss your Alliance matters only with members, or in your lodge rooms. If any complaint is made against a brother, keep it inside your Order and do not talk these matters to outside parties.

If your State officers are not doing their duty, it is *your right and duty* to put some one in their places at your annual meeting.

Fraternally,
W. S. BARNES, Sec'y Treas.

CAN THE PEOPLE AFFORD TO DO IT?

(Progressive Age.)

There is now 919 commissioned Internal Revenue officers in North Carolina, besides a large number of deputy marshals and those who are known as "Form 10," and "Award" men, who are paid by the government, nearly double as many as was ever in the government service under the Republicans. And this reform Congress has appropriated $25,000 more for their payment than was ever appropriated before. This in the face of the reform pledges of the Democrats, that as soon as they were in power, they would abolish the entire system, and the vice of the "red legged grasshopper" should be heard no more in the land. Now they are in power: the Internal Revenue law is not repealed, but double the number of "red-legged grasshoppers" are appointed and double the amount of money is appropriated for their payment. Can the people afford to trust them again?

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The following is an important decision of the Supreme Court, in which many of our citizens are interested:

"D. C. Moore, vs. Commissioners of Pitt County. From Pitt. Affirmed".

"1. The justices of the peace of a county can lawfully meet, organize and act only at the time of their annual meeting [first Monday in June] and on such days as the Board of Commissioners may appoint for special meetings, not oftener than once in three months; therefore.

"2. A meeting of the justices of the peace of a county held on a day other than the first Monday in June, and called, not by the Commissioners but by the chairman of the Board of Justices, was not a lawful meeting, and its proceedings were unauthorized and without force."

SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.

The University will offer instruction to teachers during the summer at three different schools.

1. The University Summer School at Chapel Hill in the University building, offers full courses in twenty different subjects, taught by sixteen professors. Session, July 2 to July 28 Tuition, $5.

2. The School of Geology at King's Mountain, beginning June 14. Tuition, $10.

3. The School of Biology at Beaufort, beginning June 14. Tuition, $10.

For information, address President Winston, Chapel Hill.

A WEEK'S NEWS

GATHERED FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE WORLD

And Briefly Told For the Readers of The Caucasian.

Lou Paris, of Henderson county, a white girl aged 16 years, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of 15 years on a verdict of murder in the second degree. Her victim was Will Johnson, who had paid the girl attention and then went off and used slanderous language about her. She provided herself with a knife and the first time she met him she stabbed him to the heart.

There was a joint celebration of Memorial day at Chattanooga, Tenn., and at Lexington, Ky., on May 30th The graves of Federal and Confederate dead were decorated alike and speeches made by prominent ex-soldiers of both sides. This innovation will be continued in the future.

Capt. W. A. Graham, of Lincoln county, has met with the serious loss of his residence, household furniture, clothing &c. by fire. The kitchen was saved and the family are living in there for the present. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

A set of scoundrels bent on mischief wrecked a train on the Mobile & Ohio railroad in Missouri on the 5th. The fireman was killed and the engineer seriously wounded. All the passengers escaped uninjured.

Vernon Shry was shot and instantly killed by Chas. Henly on the 5th. The trouble was the outgrowth of attentions paid Shry's sister by Henly. The scene of action was near Leesburg, Va.

George Ladd and Newton Ladd, uncle and nephew, fought to the bitter end with pistols in Maury county, Tenn., on the 5th. A family secret was the trouble. George may recover.

The Watson-Black contested election case from the Tenth District of Georgia, has been disposed of in favor of Mr. Black. It is possible that a minority report may yet be filed.

There is trouble in the Cumberland coal mining regions of Maryland, caused by strikers. The situation is so alarming that the Maryland troops were ordered out.

At the Greenleaf-Johnson Company's mill, at Howard, Bertie Co., two men were killed and several injured on Tuesday of last week by the explosion of a boiler.

Hattie Robey, a young lady of 16 years was caught on the track by a backward moving train in Washington City and her body crushed and mangled beyond recognition.

Cumberland county was visited by a severe hail storm Sunday of last week. It is said to have been the most destructive ever had there.

Gen. W. P. Roberts, of Gates Co., has been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate to be Consul at Victoria, B. C.

There were cloud bursts at Portland, Oregon, and at Pueblo, Colo., on the 5th. Water was six feet deep in the streets.

The report this week states that the cold snap several weeks ago killed one-half of the Georgia cotton crop.

Floyd Jones, a brakeman on the D. & N. railroad, dropped dead at Tar River on the 4th.

A telephone line between Raleigh and Durham is in course of construction.

JUDGE HINES' NOMINATION.

The Atlanta Constitution has to say of Judge Hines, Populist nominee for Governor of Georgia, the following:

"In the nomination of Judge Hines for governor by the Populist convention of Georgia the expected has happened. He has no opposition, although a strenuous effort was made to induce Mr. Watson to become the candidate, but, with the shrewdness which seems to characterize all politicians who hail from the section once controlled by Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Toombs, Mr. Watson refused to permit his name to be used. The nomination, therefore, went to Judge Hines, who is a man of charater and standing."

Dr. Staley President of Elon College.

[Durham Sun.]

Dr. W. W. Staley, who has been pastor of the Christian Church in Suffolk, Va., for several years, has been elected President of Elon College, Dr. Long having resigned some months ago. Mr. W. P. Lawrence, of Randolph county, who graduated this year and was valedictorian of his class was elected assistand teacher of English, without even having applied for the position. He is an exceptionally bright young man.

TWO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS.

1892—Give us a chance.
1894—Give us another chance.

THERE IS NO REASON IN THEM.

"Editor of the Observer:

"If any one thing has strengthened the Populist movement in North Carolina more than another, its been the continual begging of the deserters of Democracy to come back to the Democratic party, and trying to convince them that they are wrong. I acknowledge that occasionally you find a man who claims membership in the clans who will listen to what you say and talk sense back to you, but the rank and file of them are as destitute of reason as a blind calf. They know it all, and everybody who is not equally as big a fool is going hellwards according to their idea. Talk about their being poor, deceived, deluded men will not do—they have gone into the rattle-trap through choice, after knowing, if capable of knowing, just what such doctrine as they preach tends to, viz: socialism and anarchy.

* * *

"I said in the beginning that trying to reason the case gave them strength, and I cite Rockingham county as proof. Webster's Weekly spent weeks and months trying to reason the case, only to find on election day that they had carried the county. Bro. Webster was no doubt honest in it, but it proved a failure, and will prove so again whenever tried.

* * *

C. W. HUNT.

Burlington, N. C., May 18, '94."

The spirit in which the above is written is bad and needs no comment, but Mr. Hunt makes one good point for the People's party. Where principles of the party are discussed by the opposition there the People's party has gained ground. The same is true everywhere and this explains why the Democratic machine has resorted to so much abuse and ridicule. When they attempt to reason or answer our arguments they lose and we gain the hearts of the people.

THE SITUATION IN CUMBERLAND.

Buckhorn, N. C., May 30, '94.

MR. EDITOR:—The manoverings of the Democratic party in Cumberland Co. is quite different from other counties. If the fight between the East and West gets to raging Jarvis will be dropped by Cumberland and everything will work heart and hand for Ransom.

Cumberland wants Jarvis and Ransom both, but rather have Ransom. Ransom doubtless has the Democracy of Cumberland by the throat, and there is no one to stir up strife since Lord Simmons' confirmation which caused Maj. Hale to "drop the conquering ring."

Maj. Hale was mad with Simmons about the London appointment and was trying to get revenge by making a howl against him. It is strange, but yet it is true, Maj. Hale has not mentioned Simmons in several weeks, not even told the people that Simmons was confirmed.

It is an evident fact that Maj. Hale is ready to do whatever the machine says. The Democrats in their county convention will instruct for no one, but the machine will have their eyes open and will nominate Ransom men for the Legislature.

The Democratic party is struggling for breath in this county, and they well know that the Populists have the majority and their only hope is to make another steal, provided they can control the County Commissioners, but the controlling of the Commissioners is doubtful, and they are making arrangements to elect a new Board to prepare for the great battle of ballots in the election of 1896. The present Board of Commissioners, it seems, have thrown the political thieves of the Democratic party out of their wits, yet the Commissioners are Democrats to the core, but are honest and honorable men and are determined not to be led by a gang of ballot box thieves like sheep to the slaughter.

Cross Creek, Fayetteville, will furnish, from the present outlook, all the county officers and the Legislative ticket. John G. Shaw wants Grady's shoes; Henry L. Cook wants to take Frank McNiel's place as Solicitor, and Judge McRae wants and expects to be re-elected.

The Democratic orators will denounce Cleveland and hold to the "Southern end" of the Chicago platform.

The fallacies of the Democratic "chance" is adding daily to the People's party. Democratic mistakes exposed by the reform press throws consternation in their ranks.

The Democrats are not a unit among themselves. There are no two that can agree, and "a house divided against itself cannot stand." But they will appeal to the "dear people" for another "chance," in fact "Give us another chance" will be their platform.

DUNK DOWNING.

A Wholly Novel and Original Love Story.

[Chicago Record.]

Chapter I.

Sophronia loved Charles madly. Also Charles loved Sophronia.

Chapter II.

He proposed and was instantly accepted.

Chapter III.

Sophronia's parents approved the match and so did the parents of Charles.

Chapter IV.

No relative or enemy interfered, and no one felt displeased with anything.

Chapter V.

After a pleasant engagement they were happily married and never divorced.

HOW MORE OF YOUR MONEY GOES.

EX CONGRESSMAN TOM WATSON GIVES THE FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—WHAT IT COSTS AND WHAT IT DOES.

More Money that is Both Legally and Illegally Wasted.

Occasionally one citizen out of a hundred gets a package of seed from his congressman. To this extent said citizens knows there is such a thing as the Agricultural Department.

Another citizen out of a thousand gets a copy of the government's valuable work on the Diseases of the Horse, and to that extent feels kindly to the whole establishment.

But it is a safe assertion that so far as the average tax-payer is concerned the Agricultural Department is a myth, except as to its ravenous appetite for money.

I find that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, they spent one hundred thousand dollars for seeds, vines, trees and bulbs to be distributed among the people, while for the same period the office-holders of the department drew two hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars salaries!

A more costly lot of seed this world never saw.

To give you some idea of the way offices are multipled and salaries piled up I will state that the Secretary of Agriculture draws $8,000 per year; his assistant $4,500; a chief clerk, $2,500; private secretary, $2,000; stenographer, $1,400 private secretary to the assistant secretary, $1,600; librarian, $1,800; assistant librarian $1,400; stationery clerk, $1,600; two clerks of class four, $3,600; four clerks of class two, $5,500, three clerks of class three, $4,800; seven clerks of class one $8,400; eight clerks (class not given,) $8,000; six clerks, $5,000. Engineer, $1,600; fireman, $900; assistant fireman, $720; another at $600; two night watchmen, $1,440; carpenters, laborers, messengers, painters and charmen, $1,500.

This batch of salaries in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture amounts to $80,500. per year.

Then comes the Division of accounts and Disbursements.

The salaries in this branch of the Department of Agriculture amounts to $19,100.

Then comes the Division of Statistics with salaries to the melody of $36,100.

The salaries in the Division of Botany reach $8,600.

The Division of Entomology carries salaries of $9,500.

Entomology means the science of natural history of insects.

Then comes the Division of Ornithology, Mammology, and Biological Survey, and the salaries are $9,860.

Biology means the science of life; ornithology relates to birds: and mammology relates to animals which suckle their young.

Then comes the Division of Pomology, in which the salaries are $6,300. Pomology is the science of fruits.

Then comes $4,700 as annual salaries for the Division of Micrascopy; $5,600 for the Division of Vegetable Pathology; $7,820 for the Division of Forestry; $17,100 for the Division of Chemistry; $6,300 for the Division of Records and Editing; $17,000 for the Division on Illustration and Engravings; $13,520 for the Division of Seeds; $8,460 for the Document and Folding Rooms; $2,500 for the Superintendent of the Experimental Garden and Grounds, $3,840 for the Curator of the Museum and his assistants.

The grand total, as before stated, is $256,800.

More than a quarter million dollars in salaries alone!

For the collection of Agricultural Statistics $102,500 was spent during that year: for Botanical Experiments, $40,000. (This item has already been mentioned.)

For investigating the History and Habits of Insects, $27,800; for Biological investigations, $15,000; for Pomological information, for investigation with the microscope, $2,000; Vegetable Pathological investigations and experiments. $15,000; for Chemicol experiment, and investigations, $19, 400; Fiber investigations, $10,000; for investigation Forestry, $15,050; for Illustration materials, $2,000; for the purchase of Seeds, $105,400, material for folding room, $2,000; for materials, labor and improvement in the Experimental grounds and gardens, $28,500; museum supplies, $4,000; for furniture, cases and repairs, $12,000; books for Library, $2,000; postage, $500; contingent expenses, $25,000; salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Animal Industry, $500,000.

This branch of the service is charged with the inspection of meats and animals with a view to the prevention of the spread of disease.

$15,000 was spent for that year on Quarantine Stations for imported cattle, and $727,000 on Agricultural Experiment Stations.

If you happen to need a red hot opinion on Experiment Stations you just drop a line of inquiry to Hon. Jim Barrett, of Augusta, Ga.

$50,000 was spent that year on experiments in the manufucture of sugar.

The total sum of all these various items was for that year, $1,731,600.

Continued on second page.

Press Opinions.

A Clumsy Trick.

(Virginia Sun.)

There is plenty of bribery going in the Senate to induce changes in the tariff bill favorable to the trusts and monopolies, but the attempt on Senators Hunton and Kyle was not a part of it. This was simply a clumsy Democratic trick to divert attention from the real culprits, and to scare Senators into passing some sort of a tariff bill so that their party, in rags and tatters of broken promises, might have some pretence of decent apparel to appear before the people in.

Something of a Mistery.

(Richmond Star.)

A writer in the Courier-Journal hits the truth squarely on the head when he says that the real struggle in this nation is no longer between the North and the South, but between the arrogant and grrdy East on the one hand and the toiling millions of the West and the South on the other. We have long been convinced of this fact, and why the masses down this way should allow themselves to be deluded by the cry of "nigger" when the plutocrat is the same everywhere, whether he fought with Lee or with Grant, is something that partakes of a mystery to us.

STAND UP—A WORD WITH YOU.

Stand up, Mr. Democrat; we want a word with you.

There is a universal cry of hard times.

And every Republican paper in the country is declaring that the Democratic party is to blame for it.

Your Republican neighbors are right straddle of your neck.

They are jumping on you with both feet.

They are dancing on you.

They are "rubbing it in."

And yet the "hard times" are just as much the fault of the Republican party as of the Democratic.

If Ben Harrison had been elected instead of Cleveland our bankmade "panic" would have occurred just the same.

It was all cut and dried. It did not make any difference which was elected; the game was ready, and after the election was over the trick was sprung.

And Ben Harrison would have done exactly what Cleveland has done. He would have played right into the hands of Wall Street.

He would have issued more bonds—and he does not dare to publicly assert to-day that he would not!

He would have vetoed a free coinage or seigniorage bill—and he dare not say to the contrary!

He would have approved a repeal of the Sherman law—and he dare not deny it!

In 1876 we were having just as hard times as we are having to-day. It followed the great Republican panic of 1873.

And yet, all of your great papers of to-day, and all of your leaders, are apologizing for the hard times, just as if you were responsible for them.

Your great papers and your leaders are joining your enemies and concealing the truth about the cause of the hard times.

You are pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the monkeys of Wall Street.

You are being made to do the dirty work for the very men who are responsible for the present condition of things.

Do You Want A Teacher?

Chapel, Hill, N. C.
June 5th, 1894.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—The following gentlemen have graduated from the State University with the degrees opposite their names. They desire to enter the profession of teaching. In addition to their academic studies, they have taken the professional courses in the science and art of teaching and in the history of education. They are all earnest, capable men, of good health and upright charictor. I heartily commend them to the teachers of the State, and bear testimony to their fitness for employment in more responsible positions in the public and private school service.

Address communications to the gentelemen named, or to the President of the University, Chapel Hill, N C.

Yours Very Truly,
E. A. Alderman.

Alexander Caswell Ellis, A. B., Chapel Hill N. C. Age 23; taught two years; special work in Language, Latin and Philology; Episcopalian. W. P. M. Currie, A. B., West End, N. C. Age 31; Presbyterian; taught one year. Nathan Toms, Ph B., Hertford, N. C. Age 22; Methodist. Eugene M. Snipes, Ph. B., Chapel Hill, N. C. Age 25; Methodist taught one year. E. E. Gillespie, A. B., Greensboro, N. C. Age 24; Presbyterian; taught one term. Wm. F. Harding, Ph. B., Greenville, N C. Age 22; Methodist; taught one term. G. E. Petty, B. S., Greensboro, N. C. Age 26; Friend; taught two years. S. A. Hodgin, Ph. B., Greensboro, N. C. Age 30; Friend; taught two years. L. N. Hickerson. B. L., Ronda, Wilkes County, N. C. Age 21; Baptist. Geo. R. Little, Ph. B., Bethel, Pitt County, N. C. Age, 21; Basptist; taught two years. Jesse M. Oldham, A. B., Oaks, N. C. Age 23; Presbyterian.

Thousands of new patrons have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla this season and realized its benefit in blood purified and strength restored.

PURE DEMOCRACY.

We give below some extracts from Thomas Jefferson's writings, which may prove instructive to our Democratic friends, and show them that the Populists of to-day stand where the founder of their party stood nearly a century ago.

JEFFERSON ON MONEY.

The following are some of the many decorations of Mr. Jefferson on the question of money.

"And so the nation may continue to issue its bills as far as it wants require and the limit of its circulation will admit. Those limits understood to extend with us at present to $200,000,000, a greater sum than would be necessary for any war. But this, the only resource which the government could command with certainty, the states have unfortunately fooled away, nay, corruptly alienated to swindlers and shavers, under the cover of private banks. Say, too, as an additional evil, that the disposable funds of individuals to this great amount have thus been withdrawn from improvement and useful enterprise, and employed in the useless, usurious, and demoralizing practices of bank directors and their accomplices. In the war of 1755 our state availed itself of this fund by issuing a paper money bottomed on a specific tax for its redemption, and to insure its credit, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. Within a very short time not a bill of this emission was to be found in circulation. It was locked up in the chests of executors, guardians, widows, farmers, etc. We then issued bills bottomed on a redeeming tax, but bearing no interest. These were readily received, and never depreciated a single farthing." Opinions of Thomas Jefferson in 1813, his letters to John W. Epps, June 24, 1813; Jefferson's Works, volume 6, pages 139, 140.

"The question will be asked, and ought to be looked at, what is to be the course if loans cannot be obtained? There is but one—'Carthago delendaest.' Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation to whom it belongs. It is the only fund on which they can rely for loans; it is the only recourse which can never fail them, and it is an abundant one for every necessary purpose. Treasury bills, bottomed on taxes, as may be found necessary, thrown into circulation will take the place of so much gold and silver, which last, when crowded, will find an efflux into other countries, and thus keep the quantum of medium at its salutary level. Let the banks continue, if they please, but let them discount for cash alone or for Treasury notes." Letter Sept. 11, 1813, volume 6, page 194.

JEFFERSON ON BANKS.

"I have ever opposed money of banks; not of those discounting for cash, but of those foisting their own paper in circulation, and thus banishing our cash. My zeal against those institutions was so warm and open at the establishment of the bank of the United States that I was derided as a maniac by the tribe of bank mongers who were seeking to filch from the public, thus swindling on barren grains.

Letter of Thomas Jefferson to President Adams, Jan. 24, 1814.

In a letter to John Taylor, May 28, 1816, he said: (Jefferson's Works, volume 6, pages 605-606.)

Their predecessors, And I sincerely believe, with you, that banking institutions are more dangerous than standing armies, and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity under the name of funding but swindling futurity on a large scale."

Mr. Jefferson further said:

"Let us found a government where there shall be no extremely rich men and no abjectly poor ones. Let us found a government upon the intelligence of the people and the equitable distribution of property. Let us make laws where there shall be no governmental partnership with favored classes. Let us protect all, in life, liberty and property, and then say to every American citizen, with the gifts that God has given you, your brain and brawn and energy, work out your own fortunes under a just government and an equal jurisprudence."

As far back as December 15, 1803, he wrote to Albert Gallatin: (Jefferson's Works, volume 4, pages 519-520.)

"This institution (national bank) is one of the most deadly hostilities existing against the principles and form of our constitution.

A FETCHING DEFINITION.

We find the following in the Washington Post:

"Representative McKeighan yesterday treated the House to a brief but exceedingly fetching definition of what constitutes a Populist and what evolutionary process develops a Mugwump. In replying to Mr. Walker, of Mass., he said: 'A Mugwump is mere a Republican with a conscience—a Republican with courage to do right—a Republican with brains to think and who insists on thinking, and thinks himself out of the Republican party and becomes a full-fledged Mugwump. Then he is taken in the Democratic fold on probation. If he ceases to think he is allowed to remain, but if he still insists on his right to think he is driven into the Third party, and that makes him a Populist.' This definition was greeted with applause. Just then Mr. McKeighan's time expired and an extension was not granted, or the Populist leader might have added to the store of knowledge of both parties on the subject."

CRASH! GOES ANOTHER ROTTEN PLANK

IN THE SUGAR TRUST, WALL STREET, DEMOCRATIC CHICAGO PLATFORM

THE STATE BANK TAX REPEAL BILL OVERWHELMING SLAUGHTERED BY A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

Another Convincing Proof that Wall street has the Democratic Party by the Throat—Tillman, a Temperance Missionary in Yankee Land. He Converts the "Yanks" to the Palmetto Dispensary Brand of Prohibition Whiskey—Some Points in the History of Tillman and Irby, the Leaders of the new Democratic Dispensation in South Carolina.

(Special to THE CAUCASIAN)

Washington, June 6.—He looked the country deacon in his Sunday clothes as he sat in the waiting room of the railroad station. It was Ben Tillman, the retributive Chief Magistrate of the cyclonic little commonwealth of South Carolina. In close conversation with him was the dark visaged, beatle-browed, burly McCune, the editor of the National Economist. McCune is reported here to be a rich man, the owner of a brown-stone front, and dresses with the care and elegance of a retired bank president. During the national campaign he got mixed up in some way with the wicked J. Font Tillman, who now holds a $4,000 appointment under Cleveland as the price of his perfidy and treachery to the Farmers' Alliance.

MORE FINE KNOT THAN HUGENOT.

Among the elite in the cockade State, blood that shows no stain of Hugenot is disgustingly plebian. In appearance Tillman is a backwoodsman of the Lincoln type. The pugnacity and combativeness that ranks him with Waite, of Colorado, and Pennoyer, of Oregon, is not visible in his manner, talk or general make up. The common understanding is that he is a demagogue, but the distinction between a successful demagogue and a statesman is purely metaphysical. The address he delivered before the Temperance Congress in New York typifies the man. He talked temperance to the "Yanks" in the same matter-of-fact way that he used the shot gun in the suppression of the recent whiskey insurrection in South Carolina. The audience gave him an ovation and he gave the audience the cold shivers when he talked Prohibition from the standpoint of common sense and human experience. He has but one eye, but he quickly, intuitively sees both sides of a question. He may not be a broad man, but he is a quick man. People who doubt his loyalty reserve the privilege of vindicating his name from any and all suspicions. They watch him not because they suspect him, but just a way they have of adjusting "checks and balances." He is a close student of men and history. He is well up in the academics—an acquisition since his incumbency as governor.

A PICTURESQUE CHARACTER.

He is an idol smasher—an iconoclast. A spark started the revolution that has made him a picturesque character in post-bellum politics. It began with the agitation looking to the establishment of an Agricultural College in the State. It ended in the complete overthrow of the Bourbon oligarchy in the State, the establishment of the college, the election of Irby as Wade Hampton's successor in the Senate, and the election of six anti-Bourbon Democratic Congressmen. What is now expected to happen, is Tillman's election to the Senate to succeed Butler. He is very confident that it will happen that way, albeit there are mutterings and mysterious out-givings among the officially unemployed. One looks for some hidden force

BEHIND TILLMAN'S PERSONALITY

In the attempt to account for these splendid achievements in South Carolina reform politics. It is discovered by common consent in the Laurens county game-cock, J. L. M. Irby. He is Tillman's antithesis genealogically. Patrician blooded, he is kin by blood and marriage to the South Carolina aristocracy. His father was one of the wealthiest planters in the State, a man of exalted virtues and character, a typical Southern gentleman. Whatever young Irby has attempted since his manhood, he has done thoroughly. He is an earnest, intense, absorbing personality. Concentration and organization are the forces he has contributed to the reform movement. He has the intuition of a born leader and the impetuosity and recklessness af a political desperado. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, he is a "deliberative body." Quick on the trigger, his aim is almost unerring. He scents danger from afar, is always in the saddle and is the "Stonewall" Jackson of South Carolina politics. He gives no quarters and asks none. At Chicago he raised the black flag and has never lowered it. The aspersion on his Democracy by the Cleveland administration has stung him to the quick and provoked a resentment that nothing short of revenge will satisfy. He stands head and shoulders above any man in the Senate in aggressiveness and independence. A few more like him would be a God send to the country.

In the attempt to defeat the repeal of the Sherman law he said what other Senators thought but had not the manhood to say; and he is doing what no other Senator dare do, standing up to what he then said.

Tillman agitates, Irby formulates and executes. Irby is at the throttle, Tillman signals the air brakes. Leadership has won a great reform victory in South Carolina. It has been accomplished in the teeth of a stubborn, desperate, insolent, tyrannical political oligarchy. Less manhood, less sagacity, less determination, less aggressiveness, less persistency and failure would undoubtedly have resulted. Tillman and Irby are invaluable to each other. They operate in different spheres. When they part company on differences affecting the reform policy in the State the end is not remote. The repeated attempts to disparage Irby and stir up unpleasantness between Tillman and himself is the work of a mean selfish, designing, cowardly spirit.

CRASH GOES ANOTHER PLANK.

Nothing is now left of the Democratic party that met in convention at Chicago in 1892 but Wall street and the sugar trust. Crash went the last rotten plank in its scandal breeding platform when the House to-day defeated the bill to repeal the ten per cent. tax on State banks. Every vital party principle enunciated at Chicago has now been repudiated.

Tariff robbery, so fiercely denounced at Chicago, is now a Democratic principle. For McKinleyism there condemned as the "culminating atrocity of tariff legislation" has been substituted Gormanism, the scandalized atrocity of vindictive legislation and Democratic imbecility. The pledge to reform the tariff has been audaciously repudi-

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.