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THE CAUCASIAN.

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EDITOR'S CHAIR.

GOLDBUG VAGARIES

"The Populistic theory of the power of the government to make money out of paper, and which masks itself under the enticing proposition of fifty dollars per capita—forty acres and a mule—is not only rejected in this party law, but is abhorrent to a true Democrat."—Fayetteville Observer.

We readily understand why the chief editor of the Observer should sneer at the financial theory of the Populists. A four years residence abroad—under the shadow of the London Stock Exchange—naturally assimilates his speculative mind with goldbug vagaries. The insolent manner of their expression is also natural. It is an abominable misrepresentation, but let that go anchoring down on this side of the broad Atlantic,—getting down to fodder-pulling, every day politics, what does Mr. Hale think of J. D. Shaw's nomination for congress in the 3rd district? At one time, if our memory is not at fault, the relations between them were a little strained. If we recollect aright it was "boss" Ransom's telegram (D. H.) from Greensboro that brought about an armistice between the "traitor" Shaw and the "unterrified Democrat" Hale. How was it anyway?

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.

With the Democratic party incorporating an income tax and the Republican party adopting the free coinage of silver in their platforms the two old parties are making an effort to steal the thunder of the People's party as bate to catch suckers.

This scheme will not work. If the old parties between them were to steal every plank of the Omaha platform there is a difference between them and the People's party likened into the extent of the east from the west.

As organizations the old parties are outside the people and their object in seeking power is to be in a position to grow fat at the people's expense. They look upon the people as their legitimate prey. They conare controled by the trus's, banks and monopolies of this country and they never grant a demand of the people so long as they are able to fool the masses and retain their hold upon them. And whatever concessions might be made we are still at the mercy of the money power that holds fast to the purse strings of this government

Statesmanship with them is to throw an occassonal sup to the people while the plundering goes merrily on. On the other hand the People's party is made up of the people and hence its demands are made by the people for the people.

In other words the Populists only desire that the people shall rule themselves.

The essential difference then between the new and the old parties is this. The new party is of the people and for the people while the old parties are run by the money sharks and for themselves.

Which is the greater, your welfare and the welfare of your posterity or the ties that bind you to a party that has proven false and treacherous and is daily bleeding you of your livelihood.

And now they say Ransom has heart disease. We thought so, but have had some misgivings about suggesting it. It is due his long and distinguished services in the Senate that he should be relieved of the worries and responsibilities of public life. Another river and harbor bill or a fast mail subsidy might prove a fatal shock to his delicate nervous system and prematurely end his brilliant career. At the age of 70 he has earned long, undisturbed tranquility. Another most serious question, is the opportunity that a sudden demise would afford "calamity" Carr to appoint an allianceman his successor.

A correspondent says the record shows that the Democrats in congress voted solidly to pass the Federal election law at the time of its enactment. They now condemn it as vicious legislation and thus complete their work of repudiation by repealing it. The point is well taken. Thanks.

"Don't waste abuse on Pullman. He is simply the product of a system, and if it were not he would be some one else fully as bad. We don't hate a man for having a disease—it is the disease that excites our ire." Nonconformist.

The old parties have caused the disease and the People's party offers the remedy.

Crush the machine and save the State.

HYPOCRACY AND CORRUPTION.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN RANSOM AND JARVIS SERVING A GOOD PURPOSE.

THE CAUCASIAN FIRST TURNED ON THE LIGHT.

A Fight Inside the Machine Causes Democratic Organs to Publish the Facts—What "Bohemian" has to Say.

The Ransom cuckoos are now making serious charges against Senator Jarvis. Ransom the other day voted for the $190,000 subsidy for the Richmond & Danville Railroad (now Southern Railroad). Jarvis voted against it. Jarvis' friends at once began to use this card in his favor and against Ransom. This aroused the indignation of Ransom's friends. They reasoned to themselves as follows: "Jarvis has been just as much a tool of monopolies as Ransom, and it is mean in him now to expose Ransom to try to get the votes of the best element of the people. We will expose Jarvis." And so the fun began. The Ransom organs at once and for the first time published the facts about Jarvis helping the Legislature of 1893 to sell out the interests of the State to the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

THE CAUCASIAN exposed the deal when it was made, but not a single Democratic paper in the State said a word. If a fight had not occurred inside of the machine between Ransom and Jarvis, the democratic organs would never have published the facts. And if THE CAUCASIAN had not already exposed them, we doubt if they ever would have done so. The files of THE CAUCASIAN show that on Feb. 23rd, 1893, (while the Legislature was in session) our Raleigh correspondent wrote as follows:

"A LEGISLATIVE DRAMA."

There was an attempt by the bosses to work a dodge on a grand scale here a few days since. It was when the proposition of the Wilmington & Weldon railroad was before the Legislature, or rather the committee for consideration.

Scene 1. There were a number of paid attorneys of the road here lobbying in favor of the proposition But there was in Raleigh one man who walked about grandly and had himself styled by the daily papers as "a visiting statesman."

Scene 2. There was some hints that it was just possible that he was an attorney of the W. & W. railroad and was here also in its interest. This was indignantly denied by the daily papers next morning. They asserted that he was a disinterested party and that the Legislature should feel honored at the presence of the visiting statesman.

Scene 3. The committee met to consider the proposition. It was announced that the "disinterested visiting statesman" would appear before the committee by request and give them his views as to what it was best to do for the interests of North Carolina (and certainly that is what the Legislature is sent here for, to look after the State.) The said "visiting statesman" appears before the committee to donate to the State a chunk of patriotic wisdom. He, of course, advises the committee to accept the proposition of the railroad and then declares himself that he is a DISINTERESTED party and that he has nothing to conceal. This sounded a little suspicious, though coming from one so grand, so reverend, so wise and so patriotic. Whereupon one gentleman present who had more sense than sentiment, who knew a few things, asked the "disinterested visiting statesman" a question. The question sounded something like this: "Did you not go to Wilmington recently and consult with the Wilmington & Weldon railroad authorities about the very matter, and are you not up here now in their pay to influence the Legislature to accept this proposition?" The "disinterested visiting statesman" was thunderstruck. He saw that the man who asked that question, asked it from a knowledge of fact, that it were folly to deny. He was done for. The halo of patriotic and disinterested wisdom that he had hung about him, fell with a sickening thud, and there was nothing left but the writhing hypocrite in all his nakedness. Out of mercy we let the curtain fall. One more word. The now ex-"disinterested visiting statesman" had a conference with Gov. Carr Was it a part of his mission to influence the Governor as well as the Legislature?"

In the same issue of THE CAUCASIAN the following editorial comments on our Raleigh letter was published:

"Our Raleigh letter was very short last week, but our correspondent makes it all up this week by sending us the best letter he has written. His description of the exposure of the "disinterested visiting statesman" is tragic and pathetic. Be sure to read it. We suppose he refers to ex-Gov. Thomas J. Jarvis. We noticed in the Raleigh papers that he was there while the W. & W. proposition was up, and the papers referred to him as the "visiting statesman." If he is the man and he had gone there as an attorney of the Wilmington & Weldon company and made no secret of it and done what he could in a legitimate way to show why the Legislature should accept the proposition, there would have been nothing in his conduct to censure, but if he tried to have undue influence by claiming to be a disinterested party, and was at the same time a paid attorney, then his conduct is not only contemptible, but deserves the severest censure. It is hard to believe that one who has been honored and trusted by the people, twice held the highest office in the gift of the State, would deliberately and covertly try to betray the interest of his State. We have believed for some time that the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad either had him in their pay, or else thought they could control him in an emergency. Last spring the Wilmington Messenger (which, it is charged, is owned by the railroad company, and at any rate is a good organ and mouth-piece for that monopoly,) began to urge Thomas J. Jarvis for chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee. But at last the railroad company, or whoever was working the inner circle, decided that it would be best to have a good safe man to take Carr under training and pilot him about over the State. Jarvis was selected for this work. Who paid his expenses has never been made public, but if he succeeded in getting the Governor under good training, so their interests will be safe in his hands after he is advised, then the railroad company certainly ought to have paid Jarvis' expenses. By the way we see it reported that Gov. Carr is in favor of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad's proposition. Now put two and two together.

Enough for the present. By degrees, from week to week, THE CAUCASIAN will turn on more light."

Week after week THE CAUCASIAN did turn on the light. We showed that the State was robbed of over half a million dollars, and we charged that the W. & W. company paid Jarvis a large fee for his services to them and his betrayal of the State. During all this time the Democratic organs kept mum. But they read THE CAUCASIAN and remembered what we said, and today are themselves using the very facts that we made public nearly two years ago. All this proves that THE CAUCASIAN is the best defender of the interests of the people and the State. We publish below what "Bohemian," a Ransom cuckoo, now says about the matter in the Charlotte Observer:

"The Senator is a splendid politician as has been illustrated in many campaigns where he handled with consummate tact and skill his heterogeneous forces, composed of the honest, simple farmers as well as the corporate interests to which he has always been so closely allied. He made the hands of Agriculture to lie down with the lion of Monopoly and the politician led them. Therefore, it is admirable adroitness with which he seeks to avoid a discussion of the main question involved in my criticism, viz: his vote against the "fast mail." * * I wonder how he would explain his lack of opposition to a subsidy, in simon-pure, straight-out subsidy, of $1,000,000 carried by the very same bill for foreign steamship companies—not even carrying the American flag, and not one dollar of which is spent nearer North Carolina than New York City, where Wall Street, Esq., has his lair. This same appropriation had been made the year before with exactly the same provision as to its expenditure, and the Postmaster General deemed it necessary and expended it. By reference to the Congressional Record containing the proceedings relative to this matter I find in a communication from the Postmaster General a statement that in receiving this money for special service, the railroad company does so only when schedules, as provided by the department, are complied with. The Senator sought in his letter to emphasize his desire to be "frank and candid" in giving his answers to Mr. Mathews' respectful inquiries. He also emphasized that he had "no concealment" of any public act from the people of North Carolina. These declarations are easily made; they sound well and are sometimes effective of their purpose, when not contradicted or disproven.

This style of protesting unusual honesty and purity, however, seems to be a specialty of our vice-Watch dog of the Treasury. All through the record of the proceedings of the last legislative joint committee on the back taxes case against the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, Mr. Jarvis can be found constantly protesting his nobility of purpose, his patriotism and his stubborn determination to guard the interest of the people. Notwithstanding the fact that all this time he is being richly compensated to look out for the interests of a corporation whose interests there are diametrically inimical to the interests of the people. The Senator in his letter writes very smoothly of how nobly he acted and says inferentially that it was a great blessing to the people of North Carolina that they had such a good and unselfish a patriot to settle that matter for them. One could almost believe that the Senator took a recreant Legislature by the nape of its neck and the seat of its trousers and forced it into doing its duty. Let us see about that.

Mr. Warren Elliott, president of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, and Mr. Geo. Davis, of Wilmington, regular counsel for the Weldon company, and one of the best lawyers in the United States, visited Raleigh about the 27th of March, 1893, and had a hearing before a special committee of the Legislature concerning the back taxes of $130,000 due the State and certain counties and towns. During that hearing Mr. Davis argued the "legal aspects" of the case. One week after Lawyer Davis had argued the law before the committee, Statesman Jarvis appears on the scene, commences the role of patriotic harmonizer, wrapt in the mantle of equity and inspired only by a love of justice. He so impressed every one that he is a disinterested party to these very important proceedings, involving thousands of the people's money, that the Daily Chronicle, his avowed friend, declared on the 8th of February: "Ex-Gov. Jarvis is not the attorney of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, nor does he represent the State, or any city or town, but it is expected that the committee will invite him to address them because of his eminent ability in this behalf, by reason of his long service as Governor of the State. There is a feeling abroad that the committee will recommend the bill of Mr. Spruill." He was invited to address the committee as was forecasted by the Chronicle and a majority of that committee, if not all of it expressed surprise and indignation when counsel for the State extracted a confession from the "visiting statesman" that he was only a hired attorney! That he was trying to pass as a voluntary sacrifice on the altar of justice and fairness, I quote the following paragraph from his speech, uttered two minutes before he was uncovered by the wary Col. Hinsdale, of opposing counsel, as evidence:

"I say it as earnestly as I ever said anything in my life, if I were a member of the General Assembly of North Carolina I would not hesitate for one moment to accept the proposition embodied in the proposed bill read to you, and as I would not hesitate to vote for it myself I do not hesitate to say to the committee, as a citizen, that it ought to be accepted!"

Now let us see what that bill was. It was

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

THE MAN THAT SLEPT.

HE WENT INTO A TRANCE ON ELECTION DAY

AND HAS JUST WAKED UP TO LEARN WHAT A WRETCHED CONDITION THE COUNTRY IS IN.

He Saw no Signs of Democratic Victory—He Is Sure That the Republicans Were Still in Power and Had Done Worse Than Ever.

[The following is a strange but true story written expressly for THE CAUCASIAN.—ED.]

Ephraim Ambrose is a man of ordinary education and intelligence, a citizen of the county of Onslow, in which he has resided, near the town of Jacksonville, the full forty years of his life. In his community he is perhaps the best informed and, therefore, the leading man. So far as he knows his ancestry, he is descended from Jewish and English parentage. For two generations before him, his fathers were Democrats; and he came into the world, he said, with a birthright to be a Democrat. He was fond of his birthright and reverenced the traditions of the fathers. It was possibly owing to his Jewish blood that he was so radically opposed to a change of view. Less in point of hair than the Governor of North Carolina, he nevertheless could boast with gubernatorial brilliancy that he knew how to do two things: he could superintend a farm and vote the Democratic ticket. Republicans cited him as a typical Bourbon,—he never forgot anything and never learned anything. He wore his grandfather's hat and sometimes also his trousers, utterly disregarding the difference in size of head and length of legs. The Populists might have thought him a fool, but they never uttered the thought in his presence.

Impressed with the blighting effect of Republican rule and believing with child-like faith in the saving efficacy of Democratic success, he entered the campaign of 1892 with the zeal of a missionary upon whom rested the burden of souls. Though not an orator by birth or training, by reason of his enthusiasm he grew eloquent in denunciation for Republican iniquity. Soaring aloft to some misty mountain-top of faith, his speech was a little short of inspiration; and his auditors caught the glimpse and felt the thrill of the auroral tints of a long-belated Democratic day.

Physically he was not strong, while in temperament he was excitable and sanguine. His whole soul vitalized the work in hand. Thus engrossed, he lost all thought of physical limitations. Being naturally inclined to dreams and visions, his zeal easily opened the way for this bias. He occasionally became ecstatic, and this was especially noticed by his wife some two weeks before the election, when his comrades were wearing without change the regulation countenance of the classic "straightout." Feeling unable to restrain Ephraim, she said sorrowfully to Abel McCullers, her neighbor, "I want Ephraim to be a Democrat, but I'm uneasy about him; and I'll be glad when the election is over, let it go as it will." "You need'nt be uneasy about Ephraim, Mrs. Ambrose," said Abel, "He'll never jine the 3rd party. Ephraim is the solidest man I know. He's jined to his idols, as the Scripture says, and he wouldn't quit his idols even if his idols were to quit him. Cleveland will jine the Republicans long before Ephraim jines hisself to the Weaver set, and you'll see it just as I'm telling you." "I'm not talking about that," said Mrs. Ambrose, "He'll stay a Democrat all his life His mind is what troubles me' Ephraim isn't right, you can see it in his face; and then he doesn't notice the children or bother about his work as he used to. He's a good man, but he is too full of politics. He knows the Democratic party will live forever, but it lives at such a poor, dying rate. He knows the Republicans have ruined the country and the tariff runs down our prices so that we can hardly live, and the only hope of the people and better prices is the success of the Democratic party. And now when it looks like we could get all three and set things right one time more, here comes these 3rd partyites, just to help the Republicans, with their sub-treasury and railroad ownership, which are unconstitutional and would ruin everything. But Ephraim's ways are just as unconstitutional for him as the 3rd party's, and they'll ruin him the way he goes on. His mind can't stand it. It worries me."

It was shortly observed, however, that Ephraim's ardor began to abate, (somebody whispered that he had sold out.) His anxiety subsided into happy assurance. This was gratifying to those who had been touched by the good woman's recital of her fears; and they said "he has heard from headquarters and has got right again." But this change gave no comfort to his wife; she knew that this feeling of assured success was further evidence of mental disorder. His calmness vanished on the day of election into the most joyous ecstacy. With the air of one who had seen, he declared the certainty of a chance and the millennial blessedness to follow its acquisition. By night his spirit utterly becalmed. Returning from the polls, he said to his wife, "The election is over and I feel like resting. Yet I feel strangely happy. Of course I do not know the result, but something seems to say to me, 'Ephraim, we've got the coon!' And if we have; wife, you know how much Democratic success means for us, for our children, and for the poor and oppressed every where in the land." His wife smiled sadly and kissed him, saying, "The bed is ready, Ephraim. Lie down and rest. You need sleep. You have'nt slept well for a long time."

And Ephraim Ambrose who, though a Democrat, was not a office-seeker, fell asleep and slept soundly through the night.

Fearing lest she should disturb his needed repose, his wife rose very quietly in the morning and went about her household duties. Glancing backward upon his slumber, she thought "If he sleep, he shall do well!" And he slept. Breakfast was announced very quietly, the good wife saying to the children, "Let your father sleep as long as he will. He needs sleep. He can eat whenever he awakes."

"He sleeps very soundly," she said at mid-day as she went to rouse him for dinner. Coming to his bedside, she noticed that he breathed regularly, but slowly and almost imperceptibly. Finding herself unable to break his slumber, she grew alarmed, and sent in haste for Dr. Moses, an aged physician of long and varied experience. The Dr., however, as was his custom, did not arrive till next morning. The man had slept continuously through the night and his slumber was still unbroken. Dr. Moses detected the slightest pulsation of the heart, which had grown feeble from the day before; and he could discover a feeble effort at respiration at long intervals only by the most careful and scientific examination. He gave the man hypodermics of strychnia and atropia, but he was utterly unable to rouse him. His patient, he said, was cataleptic; not dead, but in a trance, the duration of which he could not foretell. "But he will come out of it after awhile," said he. One week brought no change, and the end of the second week found Ephraim Ambrose still asleep, ghastly pale but his features not shrunken. To the common eye, he was dead; but he never acquired the oder of death nor entirely lost some signs of life. To the wisdom of Dr. Moses he owes that he was not buried alive.

"And how long did his trance continue?" you ask. Until the 10th day of July 1894, every bodily function having been in abeyance for full twenty months. On the morning of Tuesday the 10th day of July 1894, without premonition, he arose and went like a ghost into the presence of his astonished family. He ate breakfast as if nothing had occurred; and picking up the thread of life where he dropped it, was about to leave his house, saying to his wife, "It seems very warm for the time of year, but I'll walk over to the court house and see it they've got any news," when in came his neighbor, Abel McCullers, who gazed in utter bewilderment upon the sleeper. "Hello, Abel," said Ephraim; "what's the news?" "Nothing," said he, "times are hard and prices low, but that's no news." "You've heard from the county, haven't you?" said Ephraim; "Tom told me last night when I left that he would get a message from every precinct by this morning, and I was just going out to hear how much we beat 'em. I know we beat 'em." "Yes, we beat 'em about 400; but Ephraim, you've been asleep since you saw Tom,—not one night, but six hundred days and nights since the election, without food or drink, or waking; and if it had not been that old Dr. Moses kept saying you were not dead, we fellows would have buried you like a Third party man." This was news to Ephraim Ambrose, which it took him some time to realize. Gradually appreciating the situation and regaining his composure with half-audible smile he said. "I's do you. Abel, but it's news to me: how did the whole thing go?"

WHAT EPHRAIM AMBROSE HEARD.

"I'll tell you directly," said Abel, "but I'll tell you the condition of things and you can guess the rest. Gresham is Secretary of State, and a negro name Taylor is Recorder in the District of Columbia. Beginning a year ago and not yet ended, we've suffered the most ruinous panic the country ever knew. Congress was convened in extraordinary session last August on account of it; and, at the dictation of "the business interests" and the President, the Sherman law was repealed unconditionally. To this day there is no favorable legislation in its stead; we are in 1894 where the Republicans put us in 1873. Millions of men and women were thrown out and are still out of employment. During last fall and winter, hundreds of thousands were kept from starvation by bread funds and soup houses in all our great cities. Strikes have have been frequent and of immense proportions. The greatest strike since 1877 is now on, centred in Chicago. All trains are stopped. There is neither freight nor passenger traffic. The President, not waiting for request from State authorities, and acting upon laws passed by the Republican party, has disregarded the doctrine of State sovereignty and massed U. S. troops here and there to suppress the strikers according to his own sweet will. No monopolies are prosecuted. There is the same extravagance in expenditure which Reed was denounced for. There has been an issue of new bonds. They have to count a quorum just as Reed used to do. The currency has been contracted more and more. Cotton is lower than since 1890 and wheat has not been so low in 75 years The McKinley bill is still in operation. The internal revenue laws are unre-

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A NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE MEN NAMED

BY THE PEOPLE'S PARTY FOR THE HIGH AND IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

They Measure up to the High Standard Laid Down by the Reform Party.

The People's party has taken a high and bold position for a non partisan Judiciary. The reform party believes that the Courts should be above politics, and that especially the Supreme Court, the highest tribunal, and one of the last resort in State, should be composed, not only of men of the greatest legal ability, of the broadest and most liberal minds, of the highest and purest character, but that they should be of different political parties. A Supreme Court made up entirely of one political party is dangerous to the liberties of the people. Believing this, the People's party has named to fill the vacancy that will soon occur on the Supreme Court bench Hon. W. T. Faircloth, for Chief Justice, and Hon. Walter Clark, Hon. D. M. Furches, and Hon. H G. Connor, for Associate Justices THE CAUCASIAN gives it readers below a portrait of the men and a biographical sketch of each.

HON. WILLIAM TURNER FAIRCLOTH.

Ex-Judge Faircloth was born January the 8th, 1829, in Edgecombe country, North Carolina. His father was William Faircloth, and he is the oldest of five children. His ancestors were English, and came to North Carolina from the Eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia. His father was a farmer, and the subject of this sketch bore his hand to the plow until he was 18 years of age. Having attended the common schools and academies, he entered Wake Forest College in 1850, graduating from that Institution in 1854 at the head of his class. His means being limited, he taught school during vacation and thus earned the money to pay the first part of his college expenses.

In 1854 he entered the famous law school of Chief Justice Pearson at Richmond Hill, N. C., and was licensed to practice law in the State Courts in 1856. He located at Snow Hill, Greene county and was soon elected county Solicitor. The first money that he raised from his practice went to pay the balance that he was due for his College and law education. In May 1856 he located in Goldsboro, N. C., where he still resides: He was a Henry Clay Whig, and opposed secession but after the State seceded, he took up arms and went to the front to fight for the cause. He enlisted as a private in Company C. in the 2nd North Carolina troops, commanded by Col C. C. Tew, and was on duty in the army of Northern Virginia until Lee's surrender at Appomattox where he held a position as Captain of the cavalry. After the war he resumed his professional work.

In August 1865 he was elected from Wayne county to the provisional State convention which convened October 7, 1865. He represented this county in the first legislature after the war, which convened November the 27th, 1865. While serving his term in the legislature he was elected Solicitor of the 3rd Judicial district of North Carolina, and discharged the duties of that office with marked ability until displaced in the reconstruction of the State in 1868.

On January the 10th, 1867 he was married to Miss Evelyn, the oldest daughter of Council Wooten of Mosely Hall (now LaGrange,) in Lenoir county. During the ensuing year he applied himself diligently to the law, and rapidly rose in his profession. In 1875 he was sent from Wayne county as a delegate to the constitutional convention which assembled in Raleigh September the 6th, 1875. On November the 18th of the same year he was appointed and commissioned a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, where he served with marked ability. The other members of the Court were Chief Justice Pearson, and Justice Read, Rodman, and Bynum. It was probably the ablest Supreme Court that the State has ever had.

Judge Faircloth is an ardent friend of the cause of education. He is now a Trustee of the State University and of Wake Forest College. He is also one of the Trustees of the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville, N. C. He has frequently served as a director of the W. & W. R. R., and the A. & N. C. R. R, and also as the director of many State institutions. In 1888 he was the nominee on the Republican ticket for Judge of the Supreme court.

Judge Faircloth has been very successful as a business man, and has been extensively identified with various important enterprises looking towards the developments of the State's resources.

As a lawyer he excels and has reaped the reward of a successful practitioner. He is a communicant of the Missionary Baptist church, and is highly esteemed by men of all parties and denominations for purity of character and an upright walk in life. No better selection could have been made for the high and important position of Chief Justice of the highest Judiciary Tribunal in the State.

HON. WALTER CLARK.

Walter Clark was born in Halifax county, North Carolina Aug. 19th 1846 and hence will be 48 years of age this month. He was raised on the farm, and has been all his life a practical farmer. He has gone through the pecuniary distresses which the present financial system has entailed upon the agricultural classes. Hence his ready comprehension of and deep sympathy with the tillers of the soil.

On the breaking out of the war he was at the Military School of Col. Tew at Hillsboro. This doubtless caused him, though not yet fifteen years of age promptly to enter the army in which he served the whole four years, except about a year while at school. He served with honorable distinction both in the army of northern Va., and in the western army. He surrendered with his command at High Point, N. C., under Gen. Joseph E. Johnson April 26 1865, being then 18 years of age. He went to work to complete his education and in due time obtained license to practice law. He then entered upon the practice of law and the cultivation of his farm—two pursuits which have ever since engaged his attention.

In 1875 he removed to Raleigh and in January 1874 he married the only daughter of Gov. Wm. A. Graham by whom he has a family of seven children.

In 1881 he was sent as a delegate by the Methodists of this State to the World's Conference in London, and took the occasion to travel extensively in Europe. In 1885 he was appointed Judge of the Superior court and elected by the people at the next election. In 1889 he was appointed to the Supreme court and elected by the people at the next election—on both occasions leading his ticket. He is the author of two or three law books. Also of several magazine articles, which have had a wide circulation throughout the Union. Among them is his well known article favoring the Government ownership of telegraphs and telephones, which was published by the Arena, one of the ablest and most progressive magazines in America. He favors a telephone at every country postoffice at a rate of two cents per message, and a telegraph at all principal points at a rate of five cents per message. He demonstrates that these rates would pay the government and that these facilities are denied the people only through the influence of the present telegraph trust and monopoly. He has also written articles favoring the election of postmasters and U. S. Senators by the people, the shortening of the Senatorial term to four years, the abolition of the President's veto power and the suppression in good earnest of all trusts. He is a bimetalist at a ratio of 16 to 1, and an outspoken opponent of all monopolies.

On the Supreme court, he wrote the opinion of the majority of the court which secured the taxation of the W. & W. R R. after its wrongful exemption for 60 years. This opinion was sustained by the Supreme court of the U. S. on an appeal to that court by that railroad corporation. He was not so fortunate in carrying a majority of the court with him in the Harris vs. Scarboro case, in which he placed himself on record as to the duties of Registrars. He wrote a clear dissenting opinion, which was concurred in only by Judge Davis. The dissenting opinion has, however, been pronounced law by the majority report of the committee on elections in congress in the case of Williams vs. Settle.

If Judge Davis were living he would, no doubt, have been named for a place on the Supreme court bench by the People's Party State Convention last week. Like Judge Clark he measures up to the standard set forth in the resolution for an able, fair and non-partisan judiciary.

All people who know Judge Clark have full confidence that the law will be justly construed by him, and that all property, personal and political rights will be properly guarded to the extent of his ability and vote while he is on the bench.

Continued next week.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

To Meet at Jacksonville.

By order of the Executive Committee the convention for the 3rd Congressional District will be held at Jacksonville, Onslow county on Wednesday August 29th '94

E. N. Roberson,
Chairman.

Scrofula humors and all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A WEEK'S NEWS

GATHERED FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE WORLD

And Briefly Told For the Readers of The Caucasian.

Fearful Ravages of Cholera in Galicia.

London, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Vienna, says: A doctor of the Galician town of Zatesczyky reports that sometimes people who attend funerals of persons who died of cholera are attacked pains on their way home, lie down and die in a few hours. The town is isolated. There is no commerce or industry. The shops and factories are closed. The rich have fled, while the working people walk the streets in a starving condition, take the disease and die on the spot where attacked.

A Youthful Murderer.

Edgar Hart, white, aged 13 years, and Theodore McIver, aged 12 years, colored, of Sanford, N. C., while engaged in a difficulty on last Thursday the white boy, Hart, was stabbed to death by the negro. The knife used was handed the young murderer by Alex Randolph, colored, aged 12 years. Young Hart was stabbed in three places and almost instant death resulted.

Shooting Affray in Charlotte.

Mr. Jabez Myers, a prominent traveling salesman, was shot in Charlotte, Monday, by Mr. Fred Oliver, president of the Charlotte Oil & Fertilizer Company. Mr. Myers was shot twice—in the chin and in the arm. The wounds are serious and his recovery is pronounced doubtful. The trouble originated over some misunderstanding which occurred at Morehead City.

Rockingham Rocket: Two white boys named Whitley, aged respectively 11 and 13, and two colored boys named Powell, aged respectively 9 and 11, had been at "outs" all the summer and had had several clashes. Monday morning the Whitley boys started out hunting and came across the Powell boys grazing some cattle. The old quarrel was there renewed, when the largest of the Whitley boys shot and killed the older Powell boy and wounded the other—how seriously we do not know.

Some white boys were playing hanging at Raleigh last Sunday, imitators of Orange Page, who swung from the gallows last Friday. The boys rigged up the gallows and each one enjoyed the pleasure of being dropped through the trap. The rope was shortened for a tall boy and was made so short his feet did not touch. He was slowly strangling and the frightened boy fled. Fortunately the rope broke and he was saved.

The Ohio People's party State convention to be held Aug. 16th and 17th will be a prominent event. Already Eugene V. Debs, Gen. Jas. B. Weaver, Gov. Waite, Hon. Lafe Pence, and Paul Vandervert have accepted invitations to be present.

An extra freight train ran into the local on the Seaboard Air Line about four miles from Wilson, Aug. 3rd. One man was injured and several cars were splintered. One of the engines turned completely over and rolled into a ditch.

An attempt was made to rob Gen. Jackson's grave at Hermitage, Tenn., A hole 18 inches in depth and three feet in length was dug but the parties were scared off before they accomplished their object.

The People's party State Convention of Idaho nominated for Governor, K. J. W. Bolentine, of Bellevue, and James Gunn was nominated for Congress.

Benj. F. Long has been nominated in the 8th Judicial district to succeed Judge Armfield. W. B. Council has been nominated in the 10th district to succeed Judge Bynum.

The case of Santo Cassario, the fanatic that assassinated President Carnot, came off at Lyons last week. He was sentenced to death.

Town marshal John Shotwell, of Rutherfordton, shot and killed a negro John Lewis who was under arrest and trying to escape.

N. A McLean, of Robeson county, was nominated on the 427th ballot at Fayetteville last Thursday for Solicitor in the 7th district.

Maj. Rufus S. Tucker, one of Raleigh's best known and richest citizens, died last Friday night of paralysis, aged 66.

Orange Page, the much talked of negro murderer, was privately hanged last Friday in the jail yard at Raleigh.

Los Angelos, Cal., has been shaken by an earthquake. The shock was sharp but did not do much damage.

The Florida Democratic State convention endorsed Cleveland and his administration in tote.

The Pullman Car company works have been started up again.