

WHAT IT COST

BY HON. JOHN W. SHACKEL-
FORD.

Several persons in the 3rd congres-
sional district, at the reading of the
wages of money by congress as re-
sults published in THE CAUCASIAN
have requested us to publish what it
cost the people to bury the late Con-
gressman John W. Shackelford. We
are below the item of expense as fur-
nished by the clerk of the House of
Representatives. The items were
submitted and paid as follows:

Number 2075 paid to Leading-
ham & Co.—For use of carriages for
month of January, 1883, in use for
funeral of the late Hon. J. W. Shack-
elford, and also for the committee
on Ways and Means and appropriate
expenses. \$275.00

Number 2076 paid to W. R.
Spear—For funeral of Hon. J. W. Shack-
elford. Laying out of body
\$15.00, embalming \$75.00, State
casket covered with finest broadcloth,
heavily ornamented, full plated glass
top, quilted satin lining and pillow,
best extension bar handles, No. 1,
\$425.00, silver plated and engraved
\$18.00, oak traveling case, copper
bound plate engraved, cuffs and bot-
tons, collar and button \$83.00, one
pair fine socks \$3.50, Bombazine
door cape \$6.00, five towels and one
sheet \$6.25, barber's fee \$5.00, one
dozen fine white gloves \$11.00, \$3.50
silk sashes \$15.00, both white ribbon
\$2.50, 6 carriages \$30.00, hearses
\$12.00, rubber cover for casket \$9.00,
watchman all night at house \$10.00,
attendants to Richmond, N. C., \$50.00
\$817.25

Voucher 2080 paid to George W.
Hooker for expenses incurred by con-
gressional committee attending the
funeral of the late Hon. J. W. Shack-
elford: For meals at Weldon, N. C.,
\$58, hotel bill at Goldsboro \$53,
hotel bill at Kinston \$69, expenses
at Richmond \$28, lunches and porter
hire \$82. \$280.00

Voucher 2083 paid to Easton &
Rupp for 20 pounds Sea Island Tissue
\$10, lock for case \$5. \$15.00

Voucher 2084 paid to William S.
Teel for expenses incurred for funeral
of late Hon. J. W. Shackelford: One-
half dozen white kids \$31.25,
\$1.25 dozen black kids \$15.25, notary
fee \$25. \$51.75

Voucher 2085 paid to Col. L. W.
Hamphrey for expenses paid in pro-
viding accommodations for funeral
service to attend the burial of the
Hon. J. W. Shackelford: Joseph
Laxter \$57, Midland North Carolina
railroad company \$73.80, Capt. J.
W. Lamb of Goldsboro \$308, to others
as per statement \$18.20 \$587.00

Voucher 2087 paid to Robert H.
Parker for transportation furnished
congressional committee accompanying
the remains of Representative
Shackelford, of North Carolina,
Washington to Goldsboro, N. C., and
return of committee. \$588.50

Voucher 2089 paid to J. W. Town-
send for services of special car from
Washington to Goldsboro, N. C., and
return with committee accompanying
the remains of the late Hon. J. W.
Shackelford \$180, rebate white
carriage at Goldsboro 2 days \$70.
\$250.00

Voucher 2103 paid to M. T. Serv-
er for luncheon furnished the congres-
sional committee accompanying the
remains of the late Hon. J. W.
Shackelford \$46.80

The sum total for this funeral
amounts to about \$2,466.45

You will see from the above that
the first item was \$750.00 for carriages
in Washington city. Then for car-
riages again in Washington city (be-
fore the body left) the moderate sum
of \$42.00. You will also notice that
one meal at Weldon cost \$38.00. Is
it possible that there were 32 people
along with the funeral train, and if
there were is it possible that they
paid \$1.00 a piece for dinner. The
total for the hotel bill at Golds-
boro was \$53 and at Kinston \$67.
But your attention is specially called
to the last two items under voucher
2080. They read as follows: Expens-
es at Richmond \$28, lunches and
porter hire \$82. Making a total
of \$110. How was this money spent?

We are reliably informed that Mr.
E. L. Francis, Mr. D. E. Sanderlin
and others entertained the funeral
escort as guests and did not charge
the government one cent. How
much more of the expenses of this
trip is of that nature, we will leave
the reader to judge. Down a little
further you will notice that \$46.80
more was charged for luncheon, and
how much of this was champagne and
whisky we suppose need never be
known. Notice under voucher 2084
one item of \$34.20 for kid white
gloves. Just under it is more gloves
(this time black kids) to the amount
of \$15.20. Under voucher 2085
there went in one lump \$187. There
is no explanation what it was paid
for, except one item of \$73.80 to the
Mullett Railroad. It will also be
seen that \$308.00 was paid in one
lump to Capt. J. W. Lamb. We
suppose this was more for carriage hire.
Voucher 2087 is \$588.50 to railroad
company from Washington to Golds-
boro. While under voucher 2089
there is item of \$10 for a special
palace car in addition to the above.
These facts speak for themselves.
The people foot the bills. The peo-
ple must vote for a change.

Look at the date opposite your
name. If it is 17th August, 1894,
your paper will stop with next issue
unless you renew your subscription.

KITCHEN AT DUCHEM.

The Old War Horse Speaks to a Crowded
House on Monday. — Dr. Advocate De-
mocratic Principles and Arraigned the
Democratic Party for Deserting its Prin-
ciples and Betraying the People.

Capt. W. H. Kitchen, the democra-
tic warrior who for thirty years has
been in the front rank and borne the
brunt of that party's many battles,
was the third party speaker here on
Monday to a crowded court house.

Judging from his speech, it is alto-
gether wrong to say that he has
changed his democratic principles or
views. Not a single democratic idea
was attacked, though his arraignment
of that party for failure to
carry out the pledges made in the
name of the party was scathing and
unmercifully severe. His denunciation
of Cleveland was equal to the
diatribes of Junius, and approved
by the greater part of the audience,
composed of all parties and condi-
tions of men, with the populists in
the majority.

The Cap. spoke for something
over two hours, holding his audience
well. He is in for the campaign and
will do a sight of stirring up before
it is over. —Durham Weekly Times.

WHY HE QUIT THE DEMOCRATIC
PARTY.

Hon. C. G. Conn, the present rep-
resentative from the 13th congres-
sional district of Indiana, was re-
cently renominated for re-election
by the democracy. He has declined
in a letter, in which he says:
"I am fearful that my independ-
ent position on the labor, finance
and other important questions
would, in a measure, conflict with
the democratic party during the
coming congressional campaign and
be the means of causing serious party
discussions.

"I am unalterably opposed to the
further extension of corporate power,
either tariff legislation or through
the ordinary process of direct law,
and favor any reasonable method of
destroying trust, railroad or other
oppressive combines.

"I am opposed to the use of fed-
eral soldiers to subdue labor strikes
until every means for a peaceful set-
tlement shall have been exhausted
and only then, after the local au-
thorities have demanded federal in-
terference.

"The time has come when pub-
lic men must take sides either for or
against the further centralization of
political and corporate power, and
if we are to have a government of
the people, some way must be found
to restrict the growth of that power."

THE PROPER ACTION.

I take pleasure in penning this
communication to you to endorse
and commend the action of People's
party State convention of Aug. 1st
in doing the right and proper act
in the most commendable way ever
adopted by any political convention
in the State, that of raising and
eliminating the Judiciary of the
State from partisan and machine
politics, and of putting it upon the
eternal plane of the fitness of things
in point of merit. This precedent,
as now set by your party, is destined
to win for it that success and merit
in the minds of all clear minded
persons, such as some other one
will give. It is one that will
live beyond your party, no matter
how long it may prosper upon this
at once appreciative action.

The ticket as nominated together
with the principle declared in its
selection, is one that will sweep the
field of all opposition, no matter
from what party or parties, for all
of such as oppose it failure is mark-
ed as their destiny according to the
final fitness of all efforts to thwart
principle, to machine ends.

Is it not a fact, that the reform
enunciated by that convention has
been recognized as a long needed
one? I say it is.

Now, what is to be gained by
strict adherence to party over a
recognized necessity? Nothing very
desirable. I should say, even in the
case of the People's party. Then if
these conclusions are just, why not go
just a little farther and largely elimi-
nate partisan politics in the selection
of the State Senators and Assembly-
men, the element that make laws in
the interest and to the dictation of
machine methods, since you do so by
those who are to execute the law,
those made. Say rather select men
who will represent and in making
laws conform to the requirements of
principle and necessity of the peo-
ple rather than according to machine
marked plans.

Your party has but got upon the
first step of progressive political re-
form within the State. Take another
equally imperative, and the right-
eous will rise up and mark its era as
blessed by their prayers—they vot-
ing as they pray, as all good people
do.

A Former Clevelandite.
Shooting Rock, N. C.,
Aug. 9th, 1894.

8TH SENATORIAL CONVENTION.
The convention for the 8th Sena-
torial District will be held in New
Bern on Tuesday August 28th 1894.
Dr. Cyrus Thompson and others
will address the convention. Every-
body are invited to attend regardless
of party affiliations.
G. L. Hardison,
Chairman Ex. Com.

THE BIBLICAL RECORDEE AND THE
PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

That Paper Publishes Three Very Signifi-
cant Editorials The Next Week After
The People's Party State Convention.

We give below three planks from
the People's party State platform
followed by three editorials from
the Biblical Recorder.

Section 3 of the People's party
platform adopted at Raleigh Aug. 1st
reads as follows:
"We denounce the McKinley tariff bill
and the pending Democratic tariff bill
as unjust to the consumers of the
country, and leading to the incor-
poration of trusts, combines and
monopolies which have oppressed
the people, and especially do we de-
nounce the unnecessary and burden-
some increase in the tax on sugar
and other necessities of life enlarg-
edly used by the poorer portion of our
people, while the taxes have been
lowered on some of the luxuries of
the rich, which should be the heavy
burden. We cannot denounce the
pending tariff bill as a cowardly
machinery for tariff reform. It not
only substitutes Democratic protec-
tion for Republican protection on
certain manufactured articles, but
also strives to discriminate against
the producers of wealth by putting
the tax materials which their labor
produces upon the free list while it
forces them and every citizen to pay
a tax on the manufactured article.
The revenue of the government can
and should be raised without such
unjust and increased discrimina-
tion."

The Biblical Recorder on August
5th in its next issue, after the conven-
tion says:
"We are sorry for a party when its
policy may be turned by men more
interested in them among its represent-
atives. The majority of the Demo-
cratic Senators would gladly vote
against the high sugar duties; but
they cannot pass any law at all with-
out the votes of two men who have
said they would vote for no bill that
didn't protect the sugar industry,—
that they are Southern men, too. Thus
the entire party must yield to the
wishes of two men who have
yielded to the power of the sugar
trust. Thus the two men frustrate the
principles, and threaten the life of a
great party. And there's no pallia-
tion. If a bill favorable to sugar
trust is passed by a Democratic Con-
gress, surely Democracy has itself
to blame, yes, itself and the Republi-
can Senators who made the threaten-
ing attitude of Louisiana Senators
possible.

Better than yield a point to a trust
we would have the battle for right
fought out all summer, fought until
the people can elect Senators who
will not yield to a trust. No one is
more anxious for tariff legislation of
some kind than we, no one appreci-
ates the need of certainty more; but
rather than make concessions to a
trust we would abide several more
months of delay."

Section 13 of the People's party
platform reads:
"We condemn the Democratic ad-
ministration of North Carolina for
its failure to execute the anti-trust
legislation now on our statute books,
also for the failure to prosecute the
officers of broken banks through whose
criminal carelessness and dishonesty,
large amounts of both public and
private funds have been lost and our
citizens, widows and orphans have
been made to suffer."

The Biblical Recorder in its next
issue says:
"We would be glad to forget that
there is a trust in our State; but we
cannot. We do not suffer any ill ef-
fects from it, but we dislike to know
that our State has a law that is dis-
regarded; that means that our State
is not worthy of statehood, that our
law possesses no majesty, our
officers no power. It means more
too; for is it not beyond question
that law unenforced causes sin to
abound, destroys the power of other
law? How then can we citizens of
the State have a law against trusts
tolerate trusts? For what do we
make laws, if they are not enforced?
Can we not afford to uphold any law?
"But whose duty is it to preserve
and enforce the law? Certainly it
is every citizen's duty so far as a
citizen may; and we wish to say here
that citizens are not doing what
they may. They can and should en-
force the law. To be sure, we have
officers of the law—troops of them; but
as they don't seem to have much
work to do, and do not wear uni-
forms, they are with difficulty iden-
tified. We called upon the Attorney
General and the Governor to see to
it that the former is not a prosecuting
officer. We didn't know that;
and we dare not imagine that the
Attorney General isn't. But we
have been informed by a lawyer,
whose reputation for honesty and
correctness is the best, that the
grand juries and the solicitors can
attend to this matter; and that any
citizens who has evidence may call
their attention to it. The tobacco
trust operates in the tobacco-buying
towns, and we suppose that any one
who deals in leaf tobacco can make
complaint. Let the matter be
brought before the grand jury. Let
it not be said that the American To-
bacco Company is more powerful
than of the State North Carolina. Let
it not be said that the menacing power
of the sugar trust in the Federal
Senate has a parallel in North Carolina."

Section 11 of the platform reads:
"For thirty years riotous living, de-
bauchery and shameless disregard
for the rights of the people has been
the rule rather than the exception
at Washington. The present admin-
istration, the present Senate and
Congress, seem to be composed largely
of men who are outstripping their
predecessors. Some of them are old
timers and their associates have
caught the infection. The money
power, whiskey, sugar, and other
monopolies are represented in the
Cabinet and in both Houses of Con-
gress. At present we have a govern-
ment of, for and by trusts and
monopolies. In striking contrast to

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

As Adopted by the Democratic Convention
at Raleigh Last Week. They Declare
for Free Coinage of Silver and then En-
dorse Cleveland.

The Democrats of North Carolina
submit to the voters of the State
the following declaration of
principles, viz:
Resolved 1, That we reaffirm the
doctrines of the party as enunciated
by the Chicago convention of 1892;
and desire to signify as follows what
is the construction placed by us
upon the section thereof relating to
silver, viz:
We hold that it is the duty of the
law-making department of the gov-
ernment, now in the hands of the
democracy, to take immediate steps
to restore by legislation the equal
privileges of silver with gold at the
ratio of 16 to 1, such being the ratio
of coinage which heretofore has held
in the United States.

Resolved 2, That we urge upon
the said law-making department of
the government the abolition of the
unconstitutional and prohibitive tax
of 10 per cent. upon the issue of
State banks.

Resolved 3, That in view of the
depleted condition in which the late
Republican administration left the
Treasury department of the United
States—presenting as it did, such a
lamentable contrast to the over-
flowing condition in which it was de-
livered by Mr. Cleveland's first ad-
ministration to its Republican suc-
cessor—we urge upon the said law-
making department, the immediate
enactment of an income tax.

Resolved 4, That we emphatically
approve the tariff doctrine enun-
ciated by the Chicago platform.

Resolved 5, That while we are op-
posed to the slightest qualification,
in favor of the Federal Government,
of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax
on State bank issue we nevertheless
advocate as a matter of State policy
such regulation and restriction of
the issues of banks chartered by
North Carolina as will secure a sound
currency.

Resolved 6, That we admire the
courage and lofty patriotism of the
President; that we most heartily
commend his prompt and effective
action under the law for the sup-
pression of the efforts of alien anar-
chists to disturb, by force and vio-
lence, the true relations of labor and
capital; his sturdy efforts to secure
the enactment of tariff reform as
called for in the platform; his
prompt approval of the bill repeal-
ing the Federal election law; the
notable reductions of the expenses of
government under his administra-
tion, and the freedom from scandal
which has been such a marked fea-
ture of his return to the head of af-
fairs.

We point with pride to the record
of the Democratic party in North
Carolina and endorse the present
administration. For eighteen years
the efforts of the efforts of alien anar-
chists to disturb, by force and vio-
lence, the true relations of labor and
capital; his sturdy efforts to secure
the enactment of tariff reform as
called for in the platform; his
prompt approval of the bill repeal-
ing the Federal election law; the
notable reductions of the expenses of
government under his administra-
tion, and the freedom from scandal
which has been such a marked fea-
ture of his return to the head of af-
fairs.

The annual expenses of our gov-
ernment are about \$425,000,000.
About \$100,000,000 of this is paid
to men who served the party and
\$200,000,000 to clerks who are of kin
to men who served the party. About
\$180,000,000 are swallowed up by
G. A. R. pensioners and pension
slurks. This enormous expense
makes the high tariff and internal
revenue and income tax necessary.
So that it may be seen that political
parties and the accursed "spoils sys-
tem" are the great causes of these
great matters of dispute, which each
party has plans to settle, and which
do not exist if the parties were all
dead.

If \$100,000,000 will not run our
government a year, run it well and
have a working margin, then we
had better divide into four parts.
But it is sufficient, and the other
\$325,000,000 are devoted to parties
and pensioners and charged to the
account of the tariff, etc, which
means that the public pays it.

The present salaries paid in many
departments of our government are
entirely too large for the times. If
they were proper twenty-five years
ago, they are too large now. Offi-
ceholders do not have half so much
work to do now as then, for their
number has multiplied many fold.
And, more than this, \$5,000 twenty-
five years ago would buy about one-
third as much of the necessities of
life as the amount will now; and if
one avers that higher rents must be
paid, a certain number of servants
employed, a certain degree of style
lived up to, or anything of the kind,
the people may reply that none of
these things are embraced in the du-
ties of public servants, and if they
choose to subject themselves to a
fashion that demands them, it is none
of the people's business, and they are
not financially responsible for them.

The servant is not greater than
his master, at least, he was not a long
time ago. And he must not be now,
if our government is to be saved
from the hordes of worthless, covetous
men, who serve parties at the ex-
pense of the public. We need to
make a public office a public trust,
and a public officer a public trustee,
and a public salary and no more clerks
than necessary; we need to remove
the attractions of public service,
treating it as a business matter,
which indeed, it is, and pay no more
for it than would be paid in any other
business."

"Do you have headache, dizziness,
drowsiness, loss of appetite and other
symptoms of billiousness? Hood's
Sarsaparilla will cure you."

A NON-PARTISAN
JUDICIARY.

BIODGRAPHICAL 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.

HON. W. H. WORTH FOR STATE
TREASURER.

(Continued from last issue.)
Last week we gave our readers
sketches of Hon. W. T. Fair-
cloth and Hon. Walter Clark. To-
day we finish the Supreme court, and
also give a cut and sketch of Hon.
W. H. Worth, the nominee of the
People's party for State Treasurer.

Mathematics being his favorite
study, he completed surveying which
was afterward of much benefit to
him.

Returning to his father's farm he
remained there till he accepted a
position with J. M. Worth & Co. at
Company Shops (now Burlington)
where he acquired a practical busi-
ness knowledge. When the war broke
out he entered the machine shops
of the N. C. R. R. with the intention
of becoming a machinist and
remained there till nearly the close
of the war.

He was appointed by President
Andrew Johnson assessor of the
third district of North Carolina,
with headquarters at Fayetteville,
Governor Jonathan Worth endor-
sing him for the position.

Nominee for State Treasurer.

SKETCH OF JUDGE FURCHES.
Hon. D. M. Furches, the subject
of this sketch, was named by the
People's party State convention as a
man whose ability, whose knowledge
of law, whose purity of character,
and whose reputation for breadth
and liberty, so eminently fit him to
serve on a non-partisan Supreme
court, was born April 21st, 1832.
He was educated at Union Academy,
and read law at the famous law
school of Chief Justice Pearson.
After securing his license he settled
in Mocksville, N. C., in 1856, to
practice his profession. He was elected
from the county of Davie to the State
constitutional convention of 1865.
In the summer of 1866 he moved to
Statesville, N. C., where he still re-
sides. In 1872 he was nominated
for congress and made a splendid
campaign. His popularity and great
integrity enabled him to reduce an
opposing majority of four thousand
votes to less than eight hundred;
thus showing that if the opposing ma-
jority had not been over three thou-
sand and he would have overcome it,
and been elected triumphantly. Indeed
his defeat by so small a majority was
a splendid victory. In August, 1875,
upon the resignation of Judge
Mitchell, he was appointed to the
Supreme court bench to succeed him.
He served in this position with
marked fairness, ability, and with
great satisfaction to the people until
1878. In 1880 he again made the
race for congress, and again pulled
down the opposing majority to about
the same notch. In 1888 he was
nominated on the Republican ticket
for the position of Supreme Court
Judge. In 1892 he was the Republi-
can nominee for Governor of North
Carolina. He has been twice mar-
ried, the first time to Miss Eliza
Gingham, and the last time to Miss
Louie Coppenger.

It will be seen from the above
sketch that he has ever since the war
been in the thickest of the fight, but
like Judge Faircloth, during the
bitterest fight his political opponents
have never dared to question his
ability or integrity. In short, there
are no two men in N. C. whose po-
litical and personal character has
been more closely scrutinized by
their enemies than Judges Faircloth
and Furches; and yet to-day their
strongest political opponents, and
even their strongest personal enemies,
if they have such, could not bring
sought against their characters. Judge
Furches is a very able lawyer, and is
just the kind of man to sit on a high
toned, able, non-partisan, and right-
eous Supreme Court bench.

HON. H. G. CONNOR.
Ex-Judge Connor has not had a
photograph taken in twenty years.
Therefore we have not been able to
have a cut made of him, that would
represent him as he looks now. He is
a man now in the prime of life and
with a remarkable mature mind, yet
he is still rather youthful in appear-
ance. Outside of representing Wil-
son county in the General Assembly
we believe he has never held any
office till he was made Judge of the
Superior court. He has never been
popular with the corporations,
yet not one of them can charge that
he ever made an unjust charge or
ruling against them. The fact that
he has tried to be absolutely fair and
just toward all parties, persons and
interests, is no doubt their greatest
objection to him. And this explains
why the People's party selected him
as one of the men who should sit on
a high, just and non-partisan Su-
preme court bench. But there is
another strong reason in his favor.
He is one of the few Superior court
Judges in North Carolina, who have
had the manhood and regard for
their out of office, to charge a jury
on the high handed election frauds
that have been so openly and notori-
ously committed in this State. In
as such as honest elections have be-
come the over-shadowing issue in
North Carolina, this record of his
makes him one of the most fitting
and necessary men for the Supreme
court bench at this time. His legal
ability and his purity of character
have never been questioned.

Wm. H. Worth is a descendant
of the Quakers who left Nantucket
and settled in Guilford county in
colonial times, and a number of that
well known family which has fer-
ried so many eminent men in pub-
lic and private life.

He is the second son of Hiram
Collin and Phoebe Swan Worth,
and was born on the 13th day of
July 1839 in Guilford county.

He passed his early life on his
father's farm attending the public
schools in the winter and at the age
of 15 entered New Garden boarding
school (now Guilford College) and
remained there one year and a half.
Close application and industry
marked him as a student.

Mathematics being his favorite
study, he completed surveying which
was afterward of much benefit to
him.

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remained there till he accepted a
position with J. M. Worth & Co. at
Company Shops (now Burlington)
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in Mocksville, N. C., in 1856, to
practice his profession. He was elected
from the county of Davie to the State
constitutional convention of 1865.
In the summer of 1866 he moved to
Statesville, N. C., where he still re-
sides. In 1872 he was nominated
for congress and made a splendid
campaign. His popularity and great
integrity enabled him to reduce an
opposing majority of four thousand
votes to less than eight hundred;
thus showing that if the opposing ma-
jority had not been over three thou-
sand and he would have overcome it,
and been elected triumphantly. Indeed
his defeat by so small a majority was
a splendid victory. In August, 1875,
upon the resignation of Judge
Mitchell, he was appointed to the
Supreme court bench to succeed him.
He served in this position with
marked fairness, ability, and with
great satisfaction to the people until
1878. In 1880 he again made the
race for congress, and again pulled
down the opposing majority to about
the same notch. In 1888 he was
nominated on the Republican ticket
for the position of Supreme Court
Judge. In 1892 he was the Republi-
can nominee for Governor of North
Carolina. He has been twice mar-
ried, the first time to Miss Eliza
Gingham, and the last time to Miss
Louie Coppenger.

It will be seen from the above
sketch that he has ever since the war
been in the thickest of the fight, but
like Judge Faircloth, during the
bitterest fight his political opponents
have never dared to question his
ability or integrity. In short, there
are no two men in N. C. whose po-
litical and personal character has
been more closely scrutinized by
their enemies than Judges Faircloth
and Furches; and yet to-day their
strongest political opponents, and
even their strongest personal enemies,
if they have such, could not bring
sought against their characters. Judge
Furches is a very able lawyer, and is
just the kind of man to sit on a high
toned, able, non-partisan, and right-
eous Supreme Court bench.

HON. H. G. CONNOR.
Ex-Judge Connor has not had a
photograph taken in twenty years.
Therefore we have not been able to
have a cut made of him, that would
represent him as he looks now. He is
a man now in the prime of life and
with a remarkable mature mind, yet
he is still rather youthful in appear-
ance. Outside of representing Wil-
son county in the General Assembly
we believe he has never held any
office till he was made Judge of the
Superior court. He has never been
popular with the corporations,
yet not one of them can charge that
he ever made an unjust charge or
ruling against them. The fact that
he has tried to be absolutely fair and
just toward all parties, persons and
interests, is no doubt their greatest
objection to him. And this explains
why the People's party selected him
as one of the men who should sit on
a high, just and non-partisan Su-
preme court bench. But there is
another strong reason in his favor.
He is one of the few Superior court
Judges in North Carolina, who have
had the manhood and regard for
their out of office, to charge a jury
on the high handed election frauds
that have been so openly and notori-
ously committed in this State. In
as such as honest elections have be-
come the over-shadowing issue in
North Carolina, this record of his
makes him one of the most fitting
and necessary men for the Supreme
court bench at this time. His legal
ability and his purity of character
have never been questioned.

A WEEK'S NEWS

GATHERED FROM EVERY QUARTER
OF THE WORLD

And Briefly Told For the Readers of The
Caucasian.

The Montgomery Goes to Southport.
Washington Post: Acting Sec-
retary McAloo has decided to send the
cruiser Montgomery to Southport, at
the mouth of Cape Fear, to