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VOL. XII. GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894. NO. 45.

EDITOR'S CHAIR.

WOULD BE THE "LITTLE GIANT" OF CALIFORNIA.

Readers of THE CAUCASIAN remember that when Marion Butler, President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, appeared before the congressional committee on Postoffice and Postroads in Washington a few months ago to advocate the passage of a bill before congress for a government postal telegraph, that Judge Vandeventer, of California, was the other gentleman who appeared before the committee the same day in behalf of the Alliance. He made one of the ablest and most convincing arguments we have ever heard. The Democrats in California are so frightened at the rapid growth of the People's party there that they are talking of nominating him for Governor of that State. Such a man ought to be in congress, but the People's party papers of that State are for him no matter for what place he runs. They say that he has done probably more than any other man to thwart the schemes of Huntington and the Pacific railroad to further rob the State and the Nation. He has fought from the beginning the infamous bill for funding the Pacific railroad debt, which Senator Ransom, of this State, is thought to favor. The People's party will never lose an opportunity of securing good government by putting the best men in office.

WADE HAMPTON ON THE PACIFIC ROADS

In an interview at Omaha on Monday Gen. Wade Hampton, the United States Commissioner of Railroads, expressed himself quite freely in regard to the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads and the solution of this important question. One of his ideas is that the roads should pay into the Treasury a larger proportion of their net earnings. He states that under the Thurman act all the railroads that have received aid from the government are now paying 25 per cent. of their earnings to the credit of the sinking fund, but in order that these payments may be made of really substantial benefit to the government in the payment of interest on the subsidy bonds Gen. Hampton is of the opinion that the amount to be paid by the roads, in order to assist the government in meeting its fixed charges, should be increased to 50 per cent. of their net earnings. The proposition is not a new one, but its approval by the commissioner of railroads gives it somewhat official authority.

"As to government ownership of the roads, which would represent an investment of something like $186,000,000 for the purchase of the lines which the government has subsidized, Commissioner Hampton, as a man of good practical sense and business sagacity, regards it as utterly out of the question. "Think of the interest on the bonds necessary to be floated to accomplish this object," he says, "and what the people would be taxed to pay the interest on the bonds." He might have added numerous other objections to government ownership that altogether would combine to make the policy in the nature of a national calamity. Fortunately, the scheme is not likely to find lodgment in the sober judgment of the people."—Washington Post.

This is the third time within a week that the Post (a railroad, monopoly goldbug organ) has gone out of its way to write editorials against the government ownership of railroads. If it is such an improbable thing and such a wild scheme why does the Post waste so much of its valuable space about it.

General Hampton admits that the Pacific railroads are making money and ought to pay 50 per cent. of their profits instead of 25 per cent. to the government on the large debts which those roads owe Uncle Sam. If these roads are making enough money to pay enormously big salaries to officers and to more officers than are needed, and besides can pay a dividend on a lot of watered or fictitious stock, and still makes a net profit such as to move General Hampton (who is, to say the least, inclined to be a goldbug and friend of monopoly) then certainly the government could run those roads not only at a lower charge for passenger fare and freight, but could at the same time save more money, above expenses, than is now done.

In this connection let it be remembered that every time a railroad fails through big salaries to official extravagance in other ways or account of jobbery, that the government takes charge of it through a receiver appointed by the courts and runs it till it can get on its feet and pay expenses again. If the government was as just to its citizens as it is kind to its monopolies, business would be in a healthier condition and the people would be happier. Crush the two old monopoly ridden parties, put the People's party at the helm and the day will come.

The subscriptions and renewals we have received in the last two weeks would fill two columns of our paper.

WORK OF CONGRESS CONTINUED.

THEY DID THINGS THEY OUGHT NOT TO HAVE DONE

And Left Undone Many Things They Ought to Have Done and There is no Good in Them.

[Continued from last week.]

ABOUT 8,000 BILLS INTRODUCED.

During the session about 8,000 bills were introduced in the House and referred to the various committees. These measures covered every derivable subject of legislation. The committees acted on about 1,500 of them.

About 500 of them were passed by the House and sent to the Senate, but owing to the extended debate on the Tariff bill in the latter body they did not receive its consideration. They included bridge, light and fog signal, claim and other bills, the most important being for the admission to Statehood of Arizona and New Mexico, the Anti Option bill, bankruptcy bill, those for the better control and safety of National banks, for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people, and for reporting, marking and removing derelicts in the Atlantic ocean.

While the committees of the Senate did not accomplish so much work in the matter of bills reported, principally because of the fewer number bills introduced in that body, they managed to place before the Senate more business than it could hope to accomplish in the entire congress. The senate before it a number of general orders, some of which will be taken up at the second session for consideration. Among these are a bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to National banks reported from the Finance Committee; a concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee of the two Houses to consider questions of finance; a resolution providing for a committee to inquire if any Senator is or have been a stockholder of or directly or indirectly interested in any National bank; a resolution relative to the independence of the co ordinate departments of the Government; a resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury has no lawful authority for issuing or selling bonds.

Nearly every one of the important measures above which were not acted on were introduced by People's party Congressmen and Senators.

QUEEN LIL AND GROVER I.

The administration and Congress made itself more ridiculous over the Hawaiian affair than over anything else. It almost amounted to a scandal between Queen Lil and Grover I. But people are now beginning to believe that the Sugar Trust was at the bottom of the whole affair.

The House has adjourned, leaving about 800 bills on its calendar, half of which are of a general character and the remainder private claims and pension bills.

Measures sent to the House by the Senate have fared well. The House leaves about thirty five private and thirty public Senate bills on its calendar.

During the present session of congress there were sent to the senate by the President 2,461 messages containing nominations. Inasmuch as some of these messages contained more than are usual, notably in the case of military and naval promotions, a fair estimate of the total number would be 3,000. Of all these all have been acted upon but about fifty, and immediately after the adjournment of the session the executive clerk as required certified to the President such nominations as have failed of action or have been rejected.

The most celebrated cases that resulted in rejection were those of Messrs. Hornblower and Peckham, both of New York, nominated to be associate justice of the Supreme Court.

During this session there have been created five vacancies, three by deaths and two by resignation. Senator Colquitt died on March 26 and was succeeded by Patrick Walsh, who was appointed by the Governor of Georgia, and took his seat April 9.

Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, died on Saturday, April 14. His successor, Thomas J. Jarvis, was appointed by Governor Carr April 19, and took his seat April 26.

Mr. Stockbridge, of Michigan, died in Chicago on April 30. His place was filled by John Patton, jr., who was appointed May 5.

On account of ill health, Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, gave notice of his resignation January 18, to take effect January 24. His place was filled by the election of A. J. McLaurin February 7, and his term will expire March 3, 1895. Mr. Walthall, who holds the seat for the term beginning March 4, 1895, will if his health permits, return at that time.

The resignation of Senator Edward D. White, of Louisiana, which took effect March 12, was filled by appointment of Representative Newton C. Blanchard, who took his seat March 12 last. Since then he has been re-elected to the succeeding term.

Deaths and resignations have been numerous in the House during this congress, numbering 18 combined.

The deaths were those of Messrs. Matchler (Penn.), Enochs (Ohio) Chipman (Mich.), O'Neil (Penn.), Lilly (Penn.), Houk (Ohio), Brattan (Ohio), and Lisle (Ky.)

The resignations were those of Messrs. Fitch and fellows (N. Y.), O'Ferral (Va.), Brawley (S. C.), Blanchard (La.), Caldwell (Ohio), Compton (Md.), Mitchell (Wis.) Lodge (Mass.), and Breckinridge Ark.) Messrs. Lodge, Mitchell and Blanchard resigned to become Senators; O'Ferrall to become Governor of Virginia, Caldwell to become Mayor of Cincinnati, Breckinridge to go to Russia as United States Minister, Fitch to become Controller of the City of New York, Fellows to become District Attorney of New York County, Compton to accept the position of Naval Officer of the port of

Continued on fourth page.

Uncle Sam to Democratic Voter:—Where are you going?
Democratic Voter:—Don't ask me! ask the Bull!

A PROTEST AGAINST FRAUD AND AN APPEAL TO MANHOOD.

The People's Party State Ex. Com. of Alabama has issued an address to the people of the State from which we make the following extract:

"The conditions in this state have reached a climax. There is no doubt that the state ticket headed by Capt. Kolb has been elected. The alternative is presented of submission to wrong, insult, and robbery, or to assert the sovereign power, before which thrones totter, scepters fall and the outrages of tyrants cease. That alternative must meet a response from manhood or silent submission from those unworthy of citizenship. A chivalrous people, worthy of freedom, cannot shirk the responsibilities the situation enforces. A distinguished patriot has asserted that the man who will not fight for his liberty is unworthy of freedom. We don't advise fighting or lawlessness of any kind, but the crisis has arisen that the sovereign power shall assert itself to compel unworthy servants of its will to submit to its power and recognize its authority."

A JARVIS ORGAN VS. THE RANSOM ORGANS.

One of Senator Jarvis' organs publishes the following:

"On last Friday June 29th, (Record 30th,) the two North Carolina Senators split on two votes.

"Ransom voted to exempt the salaries of the President and the United States Judges from the income tax—Jarvis voted against it.

"Chromos and common, cheap pictures were taxed 25 cents ad valorem.

"On motion to admit free of duty oil paintings and finer works of art, Ransom voted for it and Jarvis voted against it.

Which of the votes do you like best?"

At the same time the Ransom organs are showing how Jarvis helped the last Legislature to rob the State of over half a million dollars for the benefit of a rich foreign corporation. In the mean time the people have decided that they don't want either of them.

The Washington Post (goldbug organ) says that the feeling at the Capitol against the "strikers" (the men who would not cheerfully submit to the oppressions of the heartless Pullman) is something "like the feeling against the followers of Coxey who marched to Washington *uninvited*." Uninvited? that is a great admission. We suppose this means that the monopolists and boodlers who go to Washington to "petition" congress are *invited*, or at least are graciously received and enthusiastically welcomed. The people must take the management of their public affairs out of the hands of the two old parties or the day which Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln predicted, with fear and trembling, is at hand. The rule of monopolists and trusts is less tolerable than the rule of a king. The American people will have neither. The ark of safety is the People's party.

Wonder what has been done with Uncle Sam's mortgage on the Pacific railroads? Ten chances to one, while the old parties have been talking "tariff," the pirates have cooked up and slipped through some sort of a scheme for extending the debt. Huntington has been in Washington conferring with Senator Ransom. Watch out for it.

WHY MR. WILSON OPPOSED

The Publication of a Comparative Statement of the Differences Between the McKinley Tariff Bill and the Sugar Trust Bill.

(Special to THE CAUCASIAN.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, '94.

On the last day of congress Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, reported from the Committee on Printing with a recommendation that it pass, a resolution providing for printing 60,000 copies of the tariff bill compared with the rates of previous bills At once Mr. Wilson the author of the House bill and the man who ate the crow and swallowed the senate Sugar Trust bill was on his feet. He opposed the resolution. He said:

"of course a table of this kind, printed by the authority of the two houses, ought to have the highest possible authenticity, for it will be accepted by the country as an official statement, as nearly correct as it can possibly be made. Now, I suppose every member of the House understands that it is impossible for an accurate statistician to make these comparisons upon many of the schedules in the bills in such a way as to enlighten the taxpayer and the country at large. It is impossible, for instance, to make a comparison between the specific rate of duty an ad valorem rate of duty. * * Now, as I understand, the comparative statement referred to in this resolution shows a certain percentage upon the imports of 1893 subject to taxation under the McKinley law; it shows another rate upon the imports of that year upon the supposition of those imports being subject to taxation in accordance with the rates of the House bill, and then it shows another ad valorem rate of taxation based upon the imports of 1893, on the supposition of those imports being subject to taxation under the bill which has just passed both houses. Now, I repeat that it is quite as important—in my judgment it is far more important—in comparing these three bills, to consider the basis of taxation, the amounts of imports of 1893, which would be taxed than to consider the rates of taxation. I believe, speaking entirely from memory, that under the McKinley law there was an ad valorem duty on dutiable goods in 1893 amounting to 48 and some fraction per cent. on something over $400,000,000 of importations for that year. If the House bill had been in operation only about $350,000,000 worth of these goods would have been taxed, and the rate of taxation would have been about 35 or 36 per cent., and the rest would have come in free. Now under the law, which is expected to go into operation in the immediate future, the basis of taxation has been increased more than $100,000,000 over that fixed in the House bill, and, if I mistake not, quite fifty millions over the McKinley bill. That is a point to be taken into consideration in considering this question of comparison that the resolution now under consideration proposes to print. I want the House to understand that, in my judgment, it would be unfair to undertake to institute a comparison in the manner suggested."

These are his exact words. This shows that Mr. Wilson knows that the tariff bill is a humbug. The Democrats have charged the Republican specific duties to Democratic ad valorem and the Republican ad valorem to Democratic specific duties. This is to confuse the people so that they cannot readily see the difference in the tariff rates The truth will come out when the promised good effects of the bill fail to materialize. Mr. Wilson knows there will be a howl then and he wants to postpone the day as long as he can. The Democrats hope to keep the people fooled about it till after this election.

STATE FAIR NOTES.

The Raleigh papers have published several columns of extracts from letters from prominent people all over the State, who have announced their attention of making exhibits at the State Fair. In addition to these, large numbers of letters are being received from all sections of North Carolina in which it is asserted that the attendance will be very large from all sections.

One of the special features this year will be the racing. The purses will aggregate over $2,600. A large number of superb running horses have recently been brought into North Carolina, and in deference to the wishes of their owners the State Fair has offered liberal premiums for running races every day. For trotting horses $300 are offered for the 2:30 class, 2:35 class, 2:30 class, 2:25 class and the Free-for-All class. The three minute class is offered a purse of $200, and the three year old comes in for $100.

The Committee of prominent educators, appointed by the North Carolina Teacher's Assembly, will meet in Raleigh on September 8th, to perfect arrangements for Educational Day, which will be Tuesday of Fair week.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

THEY DECLARE FOR A NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY IN PLAIN AND STRONG LANGUAGE.

THEY FAVOR THE FREE COINAGE OF AMERICAN SILVER AT THE RATIO OF 16 TO 1.

And Declare for the Repeal of the County Government System and the Internal Revenue Laws.—They Favor Giving Every Citizen the Same Exemption from Taxation that the Bondholders have.

The Republican State Convention in session in Raleigh on August 30th adopted the following platform:

THE PLATFORM.

1. We reaffirm our allegiance to the National Republican party and renew our pledges to the people as set forth by the party. The present condition of the country, resulting from the threatened change in the industrial policy by the Democratic party; the hundreds of factories and workshops closed down, the thousands of men out of employment, are the best witnesses which can be brought to testify to the wisdom of the policy of protection to home industries, which has always been sustained and fostered by the Republican party.

2. The Republican party is a friend of both labor and capital—each is indispensable to the other. The party had its origin in opposition to the enslavement and degradation of labor, and under its policy the workingmen of the United States received a higher rate of wages and attained a degree of comfort and influence such as they had never previously enjoyed. It will continue to employ whatever authority it possesses to promote all just demands of the wage-worker and support whatever practical measures can be devised for the amelioration of his condition.

3. We favor a financial policy not in favor of mono-metallism, either of gold or silver, as the basis of a financial system; but international bi-metallism to be secured by strenuous efforts of the national power to be directed against such foreign nations as adhere to the single gold standard. Under existing conditions, with no international agreement, we favor the free coinage of the entire product of American mines at the ratio of 16 to 1. Now and in the future all dollars should be of equal purchasing power, to the end that a suitable currency, abundant for all wants, shall secure to all the people the full results of their labor.

We favor a tariff for the protection of American labor against the underpaid and pauper labor of foreign countries. The Blaine system of reciprocity, and opposition to the Democratic policy which attempts its abandonment and repeal. We denounce the tariff bill recently passed by the Democrats in Congress, (which is now the law of the country, without the signature, but with the condemnation of the President) as un-American in principle; and vicious in its operation. Destructive of the prosperity of labor, and beneficial only to trusts and combinations of capital. We denounce the attempt of the Democratic party and its President to place the raw materials of the South on the free list.

We favor the repeal of the internal revenue taxes on whisky, brandy and tobacco, and call the attention of the voters of the State to the fact that the Democratic party after declaring in their State platforms for twenty years, in favor of such repeal; and denouncing the Republican party for their enactment and continuance as laws, immediately upon coming into national control, repudiated their pledge, and increased said internal revenue taxes. Increased the internal revenue corruption fund, and accompanied the enforcement of said laws with more harshness than had theretofore been known.

5. We favor the repeal of the present system of county government and the enactment of such law as will guarantee the right of local self-government in every county in the State.

6. Believing that the ballot-box is the foundation of our institutions, we hereby declare that the perpetuation of our civilization depends upon the ballot being kept pure and free from any suspicion of corruption; we therefore demand the enactment of such a law as will guarantee each qualified voter one vote and have that vote counted as cast.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The State of North Carolina gives to the bondholder and the capitalist the right to deduct from the taxable value of his bonds, notes and other solvent credits, the full amount of his indebtedness, requiring him to return for taxation only the amount of his solvent credits remaining after such deduction; and whereas, it requires the owner of a house or farm to pay taxes on the full value of his home, even when he has paid only a small part of its purchase money; be it

Resolved, That the Republican party demands that the farmer and the householder be allowed the same exemptions given to the bondholder and the capitalist, and that every citizen in returning his property for taxation be permitted to deduct from the value thereof the amount of his just indebtedness.

Resolved, That W. H. Worth, of the county of Wake, be and he is hereby nominated for the office of State Treasurer.

Whereas, The Republican party believes that the best interests of the State will be served by lifting the judiciary of the State above the contaminating influences of partisan politics, therefore, and for this reason, we declare our intention to cast our votes for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the Hon. William T. Faircloth, of Wayne county, and Hon. Walter Clark for Associate Justice to succeed himself, Hon. H. G. Connor for Associate Justice to succeed Justice McRae, Hon. D. M. Furches for Associate Justice to succeed Justice Burwell.

Having full confidence in the above named gentlemen, and believing that if elected to the Supreme Court bench they will interpret the law fairly and impartially between all persons, interests and political parties, we ask all good citizens, irrespective of party, to cast their votes for them.

It is due ourselves and the gentlemen named to say that this action is taken without their knowledge or consent, with no desire or further purpose on our part than to secure the best qualities of mind and heart for the highest judicial tribunal of our State.

State Ex. Committee.

State chairman, A. E. Holton.

Six members of the State executive committee for the State at large are: H. L. Grant, Jas. H. Young, J. W. Goslin, John C. Dancy, R. O. Patterson, A. R. Middleton and O. H. Dockery.

The committee was completed by the election of the following members representing the different districts:

1st. E. A. White.
2nd. J. T. Dobson.
3rd. C. D. Waddell.
4th. J. M. Beckwith.
5th. Tyre Glenn.
6th. O. H. Lennan.
7th. Z. V. Walser.
8th. E. S. Walton.
9th. G. W. Crawford.

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

25 cents for the campaign. Get up a club of ten.

ANOTHER DANGEROUS PLACE IN THE ELECTION LAW.

Mr. Editor:—Sec. 2674 of the election law reads: "The Boards of Commissioners of the several counties shall select on or before the first Monday of September preceding the election, one or more persons for each election precinct, who shall act as registrars of voters for such precinct. Said Board shall make publication of the names of the persons so elected, at the court house door, immediately after such appointment, and shall cause a notice to be served upon said persons by the sheriff. If any registrar shall die or neglect to perform his duties, the justices of the peace for the township or a majority of said justices, or the clerk of the Superior Court of the county in case said justices or a majority of them fail to meet may appoint another in his place."

Now suppose the justices and the clerk, in case of a vacancy, both fail to make an appointment of registrar for such precinct, where is any remedy to meet such a case, for you will notice the law says, "may appoint another in his place." I do not say that such an act will be committed, but is it not well to discuss this matter, for I can see how the voters in many precincts would not be legally voters, for any other plan adopted to secure the vote in any precinct than that prescribed by law would be illegal. This matter should be looked after at the proper time, for we know what was done in 1892 to prevent a fair vote and an honest count. We may expect the same frauds attempted this year, because our enemies being weaker will make them more desperate to carry the election under the present law which enables them to cheat and steal. For one I do not look for a fair election this year, only at precincts where Populist have the moral courage to force it.

The intention of our opponents, I presume, is to give us a dose of Alabama medicine. Will we take it? I hope not. Nevertheless "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." With an honest election the victory will be ours.

Success to THE CAUCASIAN.

Jasper.

GASTON COUNTY POPULISTS.

Stanley, N. C., August 28th, 1894.—EDITOR THE CAUCASIAN:—The People's party of Gaston county assembled in the court house in Dallas on the 25th day of August, 1894, for the purpose of nominating a legislative and county ticket.

The meeting was called to order by A. G. Thompson as temporary chairman. S. M. Asbury was made permanent chairman, and J. J. Ormand and L. G. Cathey were chosen as secretaries. After a brief address by the chairman the body proceeded to business.

Motion that the Representative be instructed to vote to have the laws changed so that the salaries of all county offices be reduced one-third (1-3). Motion that we adopt the State platform of the People's party. The following were the nominations made for the different offices:

For the Legislature—C. H. Harris.
For Clerk Superior Court—C. C. Cornwell.
For Sheriff—J. J. White.
For Register of Deeds—J. J. Ormand.
For Treasurer—L. G. Cathey.
For Coroner—L. A. Thornburg.
For Surveyor—A. W. Hoffman.

Motion that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Progressive Farmer, THE CAUCASIAN, Hickory Mercury, Gastonia Gazette and Progressive Reformer for publication.

At the close of the convention a club of 50 subscribers were raised for THE CAUCASIAN.

S. M. Asbury, Ch'm.
J. J. Ormand,
L. G. Cathey, Secretaries.
E. D. T.

TWO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS.

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

THEY WANTED IT UNTIL THEY GOT IT.

HILARITY OF EXPECTATION GIVES WAY TO APPREHENSION OF DREAD REALITY.

ORGANIZED AND SOLIDIFIED FORCES IN THE INTERIST OF A NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY AND ANTI-MACHINE LEGISLATURE A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT TO THE DEMOCRATIC MANAGERS.

The Democratic State Campaign—Pou Will Squeeze $50,000.00 Out of the Office Holders—Bad Blood Between Ransom and Jarvis Which may Develop a Sensation—It is Fraud or Defeat.

(Special to THE CAUCASIAN)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The endorsement of the Populist Judicial ticket by the Republican State convention is just what the Democrats wanted. For weeks they have prayed that it might happen. Their great apprehension was that the alliance would not materialize. That they didn't mean a word of it is very apparent since the thing did happen. Hilarity and boasting and ridicule have given way to serious scheming and disquieting fears and dreadful predictions.

RANSOM MOST CONCERNED.

Senator Ransom is still here but has not been visible for two days. His seclusion has given currency to reports concerning his health. It is intimated that he is prostrated by "overwork," but that is hardly true. He never walked or dressed better than now. He is the best dressed man in the Senate and the consciousness of it seems to tickle the "old gentleman's" vanity immensely. The news from the Republican State convention was not unexpected by him. It is not what he wanted either. The loud talking of the cuckoos did not reflect his opinion in this matter.

LOGIC OF THE SITUATION.

His prognosis of the situation is about this: Jarvis will force the fight on the silver question and the election of United States Senator by direct vote of the people. The rank and file of the Democratic party is with him on these questions. A defensive campaign on Ransom's part must necessarily follow. Ransom will be compelled to defend his vote to unconditionally repeal the Sherman law and stop the coinage of silver. With a clear field he expected to make combinations with Republicans in certain counties looking to the election of Ransom candidates to the Legislature. The action at Raleigh of the Republican State convention upset that calculation. While that result was foreshadowed, the belief was that its accomplishment would leave such scars and discord as to make it of no practical value.

A SERIOUS DISAPPOINTMENT

therefore confronts him at the threshold of the campaign. Another aspect of the campaign is worrying him. Chairman Pou meets insuperable difficulty in planning the campaign and in the distribution of campaign literature. What the people demand in that line is condemnatory of Ransom. Every denunciation of the gold bug policy of the Democratic party condemns Ransom. Every reflection or insinuation or accusation against the administration adds to Ransom's confusion and complicates things more and more. Embarrassments are found in every attempt to manufacture a campaign slogan. It was Pou's expectation to demoralize the Populists with negro candidates. This was to have been

A TRUMP CARD

but Ransom's active support and influence in securing the confirmation of the disreputable negro Taylor recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, ends that little diversion. Taylor was sent to Kansas by the National Democratic Committee to buy negro votes. The result was Martin's election to the United States Senate from that State. Taylor's appointment violated the "home rule" plank in the Chicago platform; it was made against the most emphatic Democratic protest, and under these circumstances Ransom actively interested himself to secure his confirmation. The office pays $10,000 per annum. In the face of this record it will take some assumption and gall to raise "the nigger in the wood pile" bugaboo in the State campaign. But a still greater dread is the effect of

JARVIS' CAMPAIGN

on the general result. When he left a few days ago it was with the expressed determination to make an aggressive county to county campaign as a candidate against Ransom. That declaration may mean a good deal. Realizing that every office holder in the State is an active Ransom man, with two or three possible exceptions, he understands what is ahead of him. He expects that the powerful influence of the Richmond and Danville railroad will be actively enployed in Ransom's behalf. Such administration of opposition might naturally appall any man, but "by the eternal," he says, he is in the fight to stay until election day. His campaign will be opened at Charlotte. Mecklenburg county is claimed by his friends by overwhelming odds. The county people on this occasion will give him an impressive ovation. He will then contest every Western county. In that section of the State the collector's office is openly and shamelessly

Continued on second page.