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THE CAUCASIAN.

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CHEEK.

The cheek of the average Democratic cuckoo is remarkable, but the little boss cuckoo Josephus Daniels has an amzing amount of cheek. He publishes the following:

"I believe that it is easy to demonstrate to the Populists if successful, would destroy the country. There are no doubt many honest men in the ranks of that party who desire only safe legislation. But the leadership is in the main composed of reckless Socialists and communists who have well defined plans of destruction, but no plans of a constructive policy of government."

In the first place let us say that the Democratic Congress have all demonstrated by their record that all they need to ruin the country is what they are now asking for—"another chance."

But in as much as they object to discussing National issues and are trying to fall back on their State record which is some better let us in charity meet them on their own chosen field. Mr. Daniels says that the People's party has no notion of a constructive policy, but it has well defined plans of destruction. This is what we might expect from the monopolies that were brought to justice by the Alliance legislature of 1891. That legislature was denounced by the Democratic press as "a body of socialists, anarchists and cranks." And why? because it was in favor of equal justice, because it was in favor of taxing every corporation in the State just as every other man's property is taxed. And because it was in favor of starting a number of new constructive enterprises to help the masses of the people. Many of the most active men in that legislature are to-day the most active men in the People's party. That legislature was elected on the same principles, and worked for practically the same ends that the People's party is now contending for. Among the many good things that the legislature of 1891 did were:

(1.) To establish a Railroad Commission. This measure had been defeated by railroad influence in three successive Democratic legislatures.

(2.) The establishment of a State Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro for girls. This had also been defeated in two or three previous legislatures.

(3.) The appropriation of a sufficient amount of money to put the Agricultural and Mechanical College on its feet and enabling that long needed institution to give training to a long neglected class of our boys.

(4.) The increase of the public school fund to a larger amount than ever before appropriated.

(5.) The rejection of the proposition of the Wilmington & Weldon railroad to pay only a small part of what it was due the State in back taxes as a settlement in full and also as a bribe for further favors. The legislature of 1891 knew that every dollar of the back taxes could be collected and it gave the company just two years to settle up. But the last legislature refused to collect that money that it could have gotten for the asking. The last legislature was not constructive but destructive. Josephus Daniels was in favor of surrendering to the W. & W. railroad even in 1891. Yet he has the cheek to write the following editorial:

"For a number of years there has been waged a hot campaign in North Carolina to compel all railroads to pay taxes. In the heat of this conflict, this writer has been found. We have advocated this policy, not because of any hostility to the railroads, but because we wanted to lessen the burden of taxation on the farms of the State and thus equalize taxation. The Populists, while talking very loud, have contributed very little to this result, though we give them the credit for honestly desiring the result the Democrats have brought about."

Everybody knows that all the taxes that have been collected from railroads come from the influence of the Alliance and the education done by that organization. In the legislature of 1891 Mr. Daniels stood for awhile behind this writer and held up his hands, but on the morning when the vote was to be taken, when the critical hour had arrived Mr. Daniels deserted and went over to the enemy. He favored the odious proposition of the railroads.

(6.) The legislature of 1891 established a Geological Survey and elected a State Geologist to bring to the attention of the world our vast and varied mineral resources. All this and many other wise and progressive measures were passed by the General Assembly of 1891, and it was done by the influence and votes of the very men who are active in the People's party in this State. Has any one legislature ever done as much for the State? Can any one show a better record. The works so wisely and patriotically started by the legislature of 1891 will never be carried on till the People's party control the State.

The cheek and assininity of Josephus Daniels is surprising. He is a typical cuckoo for the State machine as well as for Grover.

WHERE IS THE ECONOMY

The Washington Post a few days since while speculating as to whether or not the President would sign the tariff bill, said that the McKinley bill did not raise enough money to run the government, and that if the President did not sign the bill that another issue of bonds would be necessary to raise money to run the government. A large number of Democratic papers have indulged in similar talk. The Democrats went into power pledged to economy, yet the first thing they do is to raise more money to run the government than the Republicans did. We have already seen one issue of bonds under Democratic rule and now another is threatened should the tariff bill to raise more revenue not become a law.

There is no excuse for the extravigance that we have seen under both the Democratic and Republican rule. The people are taxed now over $180,000,000 annually to run the government. Under Buchanan's administration just before the war when we had about half as many inhabitants it cost only $80,000,000 to run the government. And there is no excuse for it now costing more than $150,000,000 a year. But remember that the Democrats, who denounced the Republicans for extravigance, have to raise more than the Republicans did to run the government.

THE PLUTOCRATS PERSECUTING PROF. ELY.

We clip the following from the Washington Post:

"THE APPROACHING TRIAL OF PROF. ELY.

The trial of Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, will begin on the 20th of this month, and will be watched with great interest by practical educators, by educated men and women, by organized labor, and by thoughtful persons generally in all parts of the country. It is doubtful if any investigation or trial, congressional, legislative, judicial, or religious, that has occurred in recent years, has attracted so much attention or awakened so deep an interest as will center on this inquiry. The charge against the professor is that he has taught socialistic doctrine to the students under his instruction in the University of Wisconsin."

Prof. Ely is not only a man of great learning and ability but he is bold and fearless. He has written several strong books exposing the dangerous encroachments of monopoly. Last year he went to Europe and visited the leading countries where the governments own and operate the railroads. When he returned he published what he saw and learned and showed how much better government ownership would be for the United States. THE CAUCASIAN copied a part of his very able and unanswerable argument at the time. The plutocrats can not buy him, they can not answer his argument, so now they are going to try to persecute him. His arguments for a better financial system and for the government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines are the real crimes for which he is to be tried. But of course other charges will be trumped up to hide the real offense of the learned Professor.

JOHN ROBINSON A COXEYITE.

We clip the following from "The Bulletin" for July, written by Hon. John Robinson, the State Commissioner of Agriculture. He says:

"It is a fact acknowledged by all that for a country to be permanently prosperous the farmers, the agriculturists, those who produce the necessaries of life, must be prosperous. It is a conceded fact to-day that this class, as a rule, is not prosperous.

"There must be a cause or causes for this depression, and I take it that the miserable condition of our public highways has more to do with it than any other one thing. At least the improvement of our highways so as to make them in good condition for travel at any season of the year would go farther towards bringing relief than any other one remedy yet suggested."

It is bad enough for a private citizen to endorse Coxey's "Wild Good Roads Scheme," but when a State official does so, his mental equilibrium must be questioned. Such wild men as Coxey and John Robinson should not be allowed to run at large in good, conservative old North Carolina.

The Eastern counties having repudiated Ransom, he is making a desperate attempt to capture the Western counties. H. A. Gudger, who hisses Ransom's name through his teeth when speaking of him, has been captured by a $2,400, department appointment in Washington. Haywood county, the home of the Gudgers, shows its appreciation by nominating a Ransom man for the House. It is easy to understand why Ransom is opposed to the primary. Patronage don't count against an honest man's ballot.

AN IMPORTANT POPULIST ACCESSION.

SENATOR JONES, OF NEVADA, A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE JOINS THE POPULIST PARTY.

THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER CAN BE SECURED ONLY THROUGH THAT PARTY.

Ransom Damns the Alliance and Tells Alliancesman Sanderlin that He has Got More than He Deserves.

(Special to THE CAUCASIAN)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The importance of Senator Jones' accession to the Populist party is conceded. The attempt in some quarters to belittle it is palpably insincere.

WHAT IT MEANS.

As an expounder of financial questions Senator Jones is not a vagarist. He is prominent authority and has been so recognized by the Republican party. England recognizes him as a profound writer and student. His pamphlet discussion of the silver question, in all its bearings, is accepted as an exhaustive dissertation. His renunciation of the Republican party is coincident with the crisis in the formative period of the Populist party in the new Western States, and may involve consequences fatal to the restoration of Republican ascendency in the Senate. There is more than a strong possibility of two Populist Senators from Montana, two from Wyoming and one from Colorado, Idaho and California as the result of the November election. It is reasonably certain now, assuming Tillman's election in South Carolina, that the organization of the Senate after March 4th next will be independent of both the Republican and Democratic parties. With the accession indicated, the Populists will constitute a strong minority factor in legislation. If the advantage and opportunity is wisely used its bearing upon the Presidential election must be of incalculable importance.

A MIGHTY BIG MAN.

Speaking of Senator Jones the stalwart free silver Republican, Senator Dubois, of Idaho, says:

"Jones is a mighty big man. Besides, he is a member of the Republican minority of the Finance Committee. He holds an important place in the councils of the party. He is well liked and has plenty of sense. He has always been a consistent Republican, and probably now holds views in accord with the Republicans on the tariff. Once in the Populist party he will, of course, act with that party to bring about such results as he can for the success of silver. He will, no doubt, from this time on devote himself to securing silver legislation by any method he can use.

HAILED WITH DELIGHT.

"His resignation from the Republican party at this time, when we are struggling with the Populists for control of several Legislatures, cannot have anything but a very bad effect. It will be hailed by the Populists with great delight, and it is a defection that we cannot well explain. It is all very well to say that Jones wanted to be returned to the Senate and he jumped for that reason, but his election will not come off for two years, and he had plenty of time to get into line with the Populists after the result of this election is known.

ONLY ONE EXPLANATION.

"He had time enough to wait and see if it was possible to win back Nevada from the Populists before he joined them, and there will only be one satisfactory explanation to the silver men of the West, and that is that the two old parties, in the judgment of some of the best Republicans, will do nothing for silver and the only way to make themselves felt is to join a party that will have no other interest in view and which will place the money question ahead of the tariff or any other issue which may be presented."

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

Senator Jones is a member of the Finance committee. He may be replaced on that committee by a free silver Republican or he may not. It is not the intention of the Republican leaders that the Western States shall slip through their fingers without a big fight to hold them to their Republican allegiance. It is impossible that the Republican party shall become an unconditional free silver party. The Western and Southern Populists free silver doctrine, in Republican estimation, is silver monometallism. The fight on this line will eventually, possibly in 1896, develop a three-cornered contest. The gold monmetallists in the Eastern States including the Sherman wing of the Republican party and the Cleveland wing of the Democratic party; the silver monometallists under the leadership of Senator Jones; the bimetallists, including the progressive elements of the Republican and Democratic parties.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

It took twenty years of platform juggling and campaign lying to develop the Democratic party as an avowed free trade party. It was only at Chicago in 1892 that it had the courage and candor to throw off all disguise and avow its free trade convictions. Certainly that avowal has been shamelessly and cowardly repubiated in the passage of the sugar trust tariff bill, but that was due to lack of "sand," and the belief that the people would submit to the outrage upon the unmanly and contemptible excuse that "it was the best we could do; is better than McKinleyism"—because it robs the working man and he can't kick. It taxes the poor man's breakfast table—it raises the price of sugar two cents per pound, but it will be made up in cheaper trace chains, cheaper silks, cheaper English broadcloth, &c., &c. In the future treatment of the silver question events may transpire soon that may suggest

EXTREME MEASURES.

It may develop that deferred bimetallism is tantamount to gold monometallism. When that becomes apparent the next step is an aggressive American policy such as the Populist party alone advocates. It may be called silver monometallism to define and distinguish it in the bag of isms now in process of incubation. It will devolve upon the Populist party to make it a clean cut issue, and herein may lie the chief significance of Senator Jones' change of base. In the meantime Senator Ransom is nursing his wrath against the Farmers' Alliance. He uses tobacco sauce on his words when he suffers himself to speak of it.

"THAT DAMNED ALLIANCE"

is the peppery designation which he applies to it. When Alliancesman Sanderlin protested against his appointment as a reflection on his prominence as a citizen, his fidelity as to the Democratic party and his party services in the hour of the party's greatest peril, Senator Ransam, it is asserted on the best authority, replied: "You, sir, belonged to that damned Alliance in North Carolina, and you have got all you deserve and more." Mr. Sanderlin is the authority for this statement, and currency is given to it now, not as news, because it happen many months ago, but as an incentive to the machine in its desperate efforts to re-elect Ransom. Up to this time his campaign has lagged for lack of a slogan. "That damned Alliance." Let her go, Gallagher!

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

THE BIBLICAL RECORDER

Is Sound on the Money Question—It Declares for the Free Coinage of Silver at 16 to 1 and for Treasury Notes.

Several weeks ago the following statement appeared in a great paper of the North, an advocate of the gold standard, that would not for a moment tolerate the idea of an unbolstered paper currency:

"The Treasury holds to-day only thirteen cents in gold for every dollar of outsanding Treasury notes and and greenbacks, which are distinctly gold obligations, and if we count in the silver certificates, which the government is pledged to keep at a parity with other dollars, the gold reserve is less than eight cents to the dollar."

The paper was pleading for another issue of bonds at the time, and it made it quite plain that if it required gold or silver to maintain the purchasing power of our currency, bonds ought to be issued; but it must have overlooked the fact that the statement is sufficient proof that neither gold nor silver is needed, and therefore, the statement is a good testimony not only against bond issues, but against the claim that the government cannot create a medium of exchange. That the silver dollar, worth intrinsically less than 60 cents (measured by gold), and the greenback worth only the promise of the government, that these active factors in our currency are sustained at their face value by eight cents in gold seems to be the best evidence we know of that either greenbacks or silver will pass in this country for whatever amount our government stamps them, whether there is any gold on this side of the Atlantic or not. If a person will rely upon the mere promise of the government to pay the remaining eighty seven cents that a dollar greenback calls for, is it not reasonable to think that one will trust it altogether? This is what every one who accepts a greenback or a Treasury note does. There is but one conclusion: this government needs gold currency only for the payment of the international obligations of its citizens.—Biblical Recorder.

A LETTER FROM GEORGIA.

Stillmore, Ga., Aug. 31, '94.

EDITOR THE CAUCASIAN:

I send you a few political notes from this section of Georgia

The Populists are on top in southwest Georgia, and will stay there.

There never could have been a more popular man in this section than Judge Hines. The people are solid for him. There are strong efforts being made by the Democrats to get a fast hold in this part of the State. They are scraping on the same old tin pan that they used to knock on, but the bottom is worn out and it has lost the sound. Even Livingstone is here telling the people that congress is ready now to give us free coinage of silver. But the people do not want free coinage if it works like the Holy Tariff bill that descended upon our heads in the shape of a wool hat, and a voice from the merchant saying, "bring me a bale of your cotton at six cents per pound and take the hat at the same old price."

Livingstone is telling the people that now the tariff is out of the way that congress will now take up the financial question. He does not explain the extra session of congress that Cleveland called—whether it was to work on the financial question or to make appropriation for a bill like our representatives did at the beginning of the last legislature of North Carolina.

The campaign here is running very much like the one in Sampson county when the R. R. commission was being discussed. We can't get a Democrat to meet a People's party man in joint debate.

The P. P. is organized here in clubs, two to four in each school district, and meet every two weeks. The people are in dead earnest for reform here.

G. B. CASHWELL.

Pimples, boils and other humors of the blood are liable to break out in the warm weather. Prevent it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PEOPLE'S PARTY VICTORIES.

THOMPSON AND SHAW MEET IN JOINT DEBATE.

The Walls of the Democratic Jerico Crack and Split and Tumble—The Heathen Within the City Quake With Fear—They Put Pads Between Their Knees.

[Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

WALLACE, N. C., Sept. 8, '93.

Dr. Cyrus Thompson and John G. Shaw met in joint debate here to-day. There were some 500 citizens present and by common consent it was a Red Letter day for the People's party.

Dr. Thompson draws the crowds as it was only when he joined in the canvass that Shaw had a crowd. The skillful doctor is also drawing some mighty big blisters on the Democratic back. He made the fight to day like a true man, and he planted every blow squarely above the belt. Dr. Thompson led off in an hour and a quarter speech upon the issues of the campaign. At times he grew sharp and sarcastic, and his skill and tact in touching the "dear old Democratic party" under the short ribs provoked frequent and loud applause. When Shaw's turn came he seemed bewildered, demoralized and "done all up." He beat about here and there and made statements which Dr. T. proved by the documents to be absolutely false.

After this scores of Democrats said by raising their hands when called that they would vote the People's party ticket this year. These were men who voted the Democratic ticket last election. Dr. Thompson then called upon any one who voted the People's party ticket last election that would not vote that ticket at this election and not one hand went up. At this the straightouts wilted and cowered while the enthusiasm for Thompson was simply indescribable.

In the meantime the walls of the ungodly Democratic Jerico crack and split and tumble.

Jas. O. Matthews.

We have seen several parties who have been at all the joint discussions between Dr. Thompson and Mr. Shaw and they say that the Populists had the crowd at every appointment except Serecta. Below we give a cut and sketch of Dr. Thompson the next Congressman from the Third District.

Dr. Thompson, the nominee of the People's party for Congress in the Third Congressional District was born February 8th 1885 in Onslow county. He now resides on the old family household near Richlands, N. C. His ancestors for a number of generations have all been farmers His great grandfather Thompson was an Irishman, and settled in Onslow county.

DR. CYRUS THOMPSON.

Dr. Thompson entered Mr. Samuel G. Ryans school in Raleigh in 1869 while his father was one of the few Democrats in that body. In the spring of 1872 he went to school to Prof. E. W. Adams in Goldsboro, N. C. In the fall of the same year he entered the Randolph Macon College in Virginia and took a four years course in the institution.

He studied medicine two sessions at the University of Virginia. He afterwards studied medicine at the University of Louisiana where he graduated with distinction in 1878. He practiced his profession till 1883 and since then has been farming. In 1882 he married Miss Florence Garland Kent, of Richmond, Va., and their union has been blessed with six children. He was elected to the legislature from Onslow in 1883 and to the State Senate from the 9th District, composed of Jones, Onslow and Carteret. He has been a member of the Board of county commissioners for five years.

His ancestors were Whigs before the war. He has been a Democrat ever since the war until recently. He joined the Alliance several years ago and has served as State Lecturer for two years. The principles of the organization have been advocated and defended by him. Like thousands of others he has left the Democratic party because he saw that there was no hope for reform.

Dr. Thompson is a man of marked integrity of character, is well educated, has a fine brain and is a very happy, forcible and effective speaker. He is able to cope successfuly with any antagonist and will carry the banner of the People's party aloft on every stump. The 3rd district will be proud of him in the next Congress.

NOTICE.

The Judicial convention of the People's party for the 7th Judicial district has been called to meet in Lumberton on Tuesday, the 25th day of Sept., 1894, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Solicitor and to transact any other business that may come before the convention.

Respectfully,
S. A. EDMUND,
Chrm Judicial Ex. Com.

LOUISIANA SUGAR PLANTERS.

Renounce Their Allegiance to the Democratic Party—They Have been Betrayed and Absolute Necessity Compels Them to Seek Other Allegiance—Convention of Planters at New Orleans Takes Decided Action—Their Interests Foremost With Them—Sectionalism and Prejudices Rast in the Background.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—The Sugar Planters' convention in this city to-day was the most remarkable gathering in many years, and the first serious break in the Democratic party of Louisiana in 20 years has now actually taken place.

The convention declared in favor of an alliance with the Republican party on national issues, and two, and possibly three Congressional districts, comprising the sugar region, are endangered to the Democrats.

There were about 300 representative men present at the convention, and as nearly all of them are men of wealth, with large influence and with power to control a considerable following, the action they have taken cannot be overestimated.

The meeting was called to order by Richard McCall, one of the leading planters of the Third district, and Mr. E. N. Pugh, of Ascension, a near relative of Justice Nicholls, was made chairman. Among those who participated in the discussion were Mr. W. E. Howell, a prominent Democrat of Lafourche; H. P. Kernochan, who was a naval officer under Cleveland; Albert Estopinal, Democratic State Senator, who may be the planters' candidate in the First district; G. P. Alderson, a wealthy planter of Plaquemines; Jas. A. Ware, Democratic Representative in the Legislature from Iberville; Col. J. D. Hill, Capt. J. N. Pharr, and others.

Mr. John Dymond was the only speaker who strenously opposed secession in the Democratic party. Messrs. McCall, Pugh, Kernochan, Estopinal, Ware, and others advised an alliance with the Republican party. They said that they had been betrayed by the Democrats, and that the only hope of protection for sugar lay in a joining of hands with the Republicans. They realize the full import of breaking with the Democratic party, but, feeling that the negro question was no longer an issue, and that the white race would forever govern the Southern country, they said they had reached the conclusion that self-preservation required an affiliation with a party that would give them the protection necessary for the prosperity of the industry which is the backbone of the State.

The following committee was appointed on resolutions, and it may be said that the gentlemen named are among the wealthiest and best known in the State: Messrs. J. A. Ware, H. McCall, D. L. Monnat, Charles Matthews, Louis Clark, B. A. Oxnard, Charles Godeaaux, G. P. Anderson, D. S. Ferris, I. J. Sully, Charles Maginnis, Wiley Thompson, John Dymond, W. R. Chaffe, G. Breaux, Bonre Dugas, W. P. Flower, Gen. W. H. Behand, T. Suffle, and Capt. J. N. Pharr. The committee reported elaborate resolutions setting forth that the people of Louisiana and the planters for many years had been loyal to the Democratic party, through victory and through defeat, but that the State had been betrayed and a blow struck at its chief industry by that party that had threatened its absolute ruin, and that the nomination of protection candidates, and their election, had become a necessity. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

It was decided to meet again on the 17th of September in this city, when the plans of the sugar planters will be perfected. It was also decided to nominate a candidate in the three sugar districts, and to affiliate with the Republicans.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Calls for the Organization of Auxiliary Associations in the Counties.

THE CAUCASIAN has received the following from the Secretary of the Association:

The State Temperance Association has provided for the organization of auxiliary associations in the counties, townships and corporations. Let any person or persons interested in this work call a public meeting of temperance and prohibition people, secure some one to deliver an address, and organize by electing a president, secretary and treasurer and an executive committee. Authorize the officers to call meetings, provide for addresses and the distribution of literature on the subject, and whatever may increase the sentiment for temperance and secure the suppression of the liquor traffic in your county or corporation. Report your organization to the corresponding secretary of the State Association.

The object of this organization is not to antagonize any temperance organization, nor is any member expected to sever his connection with any political party. But do all you can to secure temperance men as candidates in any party, and to secure the enactment of good temperance laws, and their rigid enforcement.

The Legislature will be asked to enact a law similar to the Mississippi law. Do all you can to secure the passage of this law. Organize at once everywhere.

D. ATKINS, Cor. Sec'y.
N. C. Temperance Association.
Greensboro, N. C.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the Central Ex. Com. of the People's party of 7th Senatorial district, the convention to nominate two candidates for State Senators is hereby called to meet in Nashville, Sept. 29th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN D. MEARS,
Chrm P. P. Ex. Com.

P. S.—Will have a public speech after the convention by some prominent speaker. J. D. M.

PENDER COUNTY POPULISTS

Name a Ticket and Adopt Some Sound Resolutions.

BURGAW, N. C., Sept. 8, '94.

The People's party county convention of Pender was held here to-day. It was called to order by Dr. R. T. Sanders, Chairman county Ex. Com. who called A. H. Paddison to the chair. Mr. J. H Foyles was elected Secretary. A committee of three on credentials and permanent organization was appointed, consisting of Messrs. G. W. Bonham, Walter Keith and J. H. Newkirk. During the absense of the committee the convention was addressed by Capt. J. C. McMillan of Duplin county who brought good news as to the outlook in his county, and who struck some heavy blows against the Democratic machine.

The committee reported that 8 of the ten Townships were fully represented, and recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent, which was, on motion adopted. Nominations for county officers having been declared in order the convention nominated the following: For Sheriff, David W. Rivenbark; for Clerk of the Superior Court, E. McMoore; for Coroner, Dr. R. T. Sanders. On motion the nomination of a candidate for the House, for Register of Deeds and for Surveyor was left with the Ex. Com. A. H. Paddison was unanimously recommended as the choice of Pender county for one of the candidates for Senator from this district, comprising the counties of Pender, Duplin and Wayne. The convention unanimously endorsed the Omaha platform and the State platform of the People's party. The following resolutions were introduced and adopted by a nearly unanimous vote of every one in the court room, both delegates and outsiders. Resolutions herewith endorsed:

Whereas, The voice of the people as expressed at the ballot box in November 1892, was stifled by the arbitrary action of the Canvassing Board in unlawfully throwing out, and not counting the legal votes cast in Burgaw and Rocky Point Townships, thus counting in and declaring elected candidates who were honestly and fairly defeated at the polls, and whereas such action on the part of Canvassing Boards, if persisted in can lead only to the overthrow of civil liberty and the substitution of a despotism, and the absolute destruction of the constitutional rights of the people, therefore

Resolved, That we consider the question of a fair election, an honest count and no throwing out of votes or townships on flimsy pretests by Canvassing Boards as the most vital issue in the present campaign, and we call upon voters of all shades of political opinion to condemn, in no uncertain tone, all such political methods.

Resolved, Further that every candidate for office in Pender county this year should be put on record as to how he stands on this question of "counting in" defeated candidates, in order that the people may know whether they are expecting to stand by the people or not.

Whereas, The election law provides that two of the judges of the election shall be of a different political party from the registrar, and

Whereas The intention of this provision of the law is to give the opposition to the party in power a fair show at the polls, and

Whereas, There are three political parties in Pender county, therefore,

Resolved, That while we recognize the fact the commissioners have the power to appoint members of one of the opposition parties only, yet we would respectfully ask them, in the interest of fairness and justice, to appoint one member of the People's party in each voting precinct in the county, and the Chairman of our county Ex. Com. is hereby instructed to present these resolutions to the Board of Commissioners.

On motion the secretary was instructed to send the proceedings to THE CAUCASIAN for publication with a request for The Progressive Farmer, and any other reform papers to copy.

On motion the convention adjourned.

J. H. Foyles,
Secretary.

WHAT SPECIAL DUTY?

On page 74 of Auditor Furman's report for 1893 we find the following:

Paid Hubert Haywood, Surgeon General, per diem and expenses to Chicago, on special duty	$109 75
Paid W. B. Grimes, Asst. Q. M. Gen., per diem and expenses to Chicago, on special duty	109 75
Paid J. D. Glenn, Adjt. Gen., per diem and expenses to Chicago, on special duty	106 20
Paid S. F. Telfair, M. Sec., per diem and expenses to Chicago, on special duty	109 75

We respectfully call upon our State Auditor or some other person who knows, to give our readers light on this. What special duty did these young gentlemen perform for the State, and what act authorize the work and the expenditure of $545.20 or any other amount of the people's money in payment for same? Turn on the light and let us know.—Progressive Farmer.

Democratic Theory Vs. Democratic Practice.

(Atlanta Daily Press.)

"We demand State Banks immediately, says the platform." "Tax them out of existence," says the democratic vote.

"We demand free silver, says the platform." "Shut the doors of the mints hard and fast," says the vote.

"We demand immediate action, is the democratic preach." "Fold your hands and do not act," is the democratic practice.

"We demand immediate wakefulness," is the precept. "Let's all go to sleep," is the practice.

"We demand Jeffersonian doctrines immediately," says the Creed. "We practice John Sherman republicanism because the money power rules us" says the record.

A DISMAL FAILURE.

SENATOR JARVIS SPEAKS IN GOLDSBORO—HE REFUSES A DIVISION OF TIME.

HE SPENDS TWO HOURS IN TRYING TO APOLOGIZE FOR AND EXPLAIN AWAY THE DEMOCARTIC RECORD.

He did not Receive a Single Cheer and His Speech Fell Flat From Beginning to end—The People's Party Carries the Day Without Firing a Single Gun.

THE CAUCASIAN reporter went out to take notes on Mr. Jarvis' speech but we have not the space for all he said and would not give it space if we had it.

He commenced by apologizing for the little the Democrats had done on the tariff and wound up on this subject by saying that they were now through with the tariff. That the "Bill of Sale" to the Sugar trust was all the reform on tariff they expected to give the people.

He then came to the financial question by saying that it overshadowed all others, and that although they cut down silver in last Congress they were going to do better in next Congress. That they were going to turn around and restore it to its proper place as a money metal.

When the Senator advised the people to wait until the first of January, when the new tariff law goes into effect, to buy their woolen goods, he did it for his own capital because he knew that the new law was going to have no such effect.

There was not an effort to applaud the appeals of the "visiting statesman," because most of the crowd were Populists. Besides the Democrats around here are Cleveland-Ransom gold bugs. His reception was even a very cold one from the Democrats and it must have been a very unsatisfactory one to him.

Over a week ago a division of time was asked for in order that Marion Butler, the editor-in-chief of THE CAUCASIAN, might reply, but Mr. Pou, the State Chairman, and of course speaking with the consent of Mr. Jarvis, declined to agree to a joint discussion. After hearing Mr. Jarvis' speech today it is very plain why he does not want to be replied to, and unless he succeeds in making better speeches than he did to-day it will not be necessary to reply to him. His speech here did not only not make a vote for his party but actually put a damper on the ardor of his friends. The hundreds of Populists who heard him Monday are stronger Populists than ever.

WASHINGTON COUNTY PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the People's party of Washington county met at Pleasant Grove, Sept. 1st. Chairman W. J. Cahoon called the convention to order. J. M. Bateman was made permanent chairman, and W. H. Dailey secretary.

It was moved and carried that J. M. Bateman be the nominee for representative and I. T. Hassell sheriff of said county.

Resolved, For the remaining county officers that we support the Republican nominess.

Resolved 1st, That the People's party of Washington county denounce the present administration as destructive to our agricultural and business interest. Injurious to the best interest of the great common people, bringing wide-spread distress and causing unparallelled depression in all industrial enterprises.

2nd, We condemn the present undemocratic, unrepublican, unjust, odious and disfranchising system of county goverment that gives to unscrupulous court house rings the power that justly belongs to the people, and demands its repeal and restore to the people the liberty of local self government.

3rd, We favor the most economic administration, and the adjustment of taxing the people to the lowest point consistent with good government, and call upon men of every shade of political opinion to join us in securing all needed reforms.

4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE CAUCASIAN.

J. M. Bateman, Chrm.
W. H. Dailey, Sec'y.

DECEPTION.

It is unbecoming a self-respecting press—more, it is dishonorable and morally criminal to deceive your readers with false or misleading statements of happenings.

A case of recent occurence was the publication in many of our leading dailies that Gen. J. B. Weaver, late Populist candidate for President, had quit that party and had been nominated by the Democrats for Congress in his district in Iowa, while the facts were that the Populists had previously nominated him as their candidate, and the Democratic convention being willing to accept the man, even as a Populist, simply ratified the action of the other convention by endorsing their nomination.—Durham Weekly Times (Ind.)

The Charlotte Observer is one of the papers that published the incorrect statement, but up to date it has not made the correction.