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THE CAUCASIAN.

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

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REVOLT IN 1892 VINDICATED IN 1894.

CLEVELAND'S NOMINATION JUSTIFIED PARTY INSUBORDINATION

WHAT RANSOM PREDICTED IN 1892 WAS VERIFIED IN 1894.

The Democratic Party Signed Its Death Warrant at Chicago---Ransom Denounced Cleveland and then, Later, Betrayed the People to Serve Him---In Explaining Democratic Disaster He Pleads the "Baby Act" and Slanders the State---Other Opinions as to the Cause of the "Slump."

(Special to THE CAUCASIAN.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—If agreement on any question were possible among Democrats they would philosophically accept the situation as an enduring condemnation—an unalterable protest against Democratic policy. Further contention over the blunders, mistakes and unspeakable folly of Democratic leadership seems unprofitable. The party signed its death warrant at Chicago in the nomination of Grover Cleveland. At the time, Senator Ransom declared it would cost the Democratic party in North Carolina 50,000 votes. The prediction was verified. The revolt in 1892, lead by the editor of THE CAUCASIAN, had its warrant in this condition, and achieved its complete vindication in the election of 1894. It is beyond dispute now that an honest declaration of the vote in 1892 would have given the State to Harrison. Cleveland's nomination was political suicide. It was a shameless confession of Democratic cowardice. Its support involved individual and party stultification. His election was the triumph of fraud at the ballot box. His administration has found extenuation only in the appointment of two obscure Southern men as members of his Cabinet, and the distribution of Federal patronage. The campaign in North Carolina was a brazen attempt to condone and justify his administration. That meant a cowardly abandonment of Democratic principle—as Democracy had been expounded in North Carolina. It was treason to criticise the administration. It was high felony to question its integrity. It was political death to resent its defiant repudiation of Democratic pledges. The muzzle was remorselessly applied to every man whose self-respect impelled him to a renunciation of the methods.

The machine dominated the State, the party, the press. Democratic success meant the re-election of Senator Ransom, who denounced Cleveland at Chicago and, later, betrayed the people to serve him. Under these conditions the people won a signal, memorable, enduring victory. Any other result would have been a public disgrace. Self-respect, common decency, self-preservation, demanded it. The 50,000 democrats who defied machine dictation in 1892, find in last week's election a splendid vindication. Sooner than accept conditions involving their stultification and abasement they defied party authority. It was this spirit that revolutionized the State.

PLEADING THE "BABY ACT."

Democratic defeat was inevitable. It was not unexpected to the democrats. Belief in democratic success was confined to Mr. Pou, Senator Ransom and few others who had only a superficial knowledge of the situation in the State. On the eve of the election Senator Ransom wired here the confident opinion that his re-election was certain. He believed it. In 1892 he was confronted by similar conditions on the eve of the election. They were overcome. But Pou lacked Simmons' training, experience and education. He is a Republican by descent; not by law. Ransom failed to note the distinction. Pou's affidavit countenance impressed him. He Napoleonized the conflict. The minimum democratic majority was fixed at 30,000. It was suggested to democratic election officials that 40,000 or 50,000 majority would be a proper rebuke to "Butler and his gang." "It is only a question of majority. Make it big enough," urged Pou. "End this Populist demogoguery now and forever."

It seems increditable that Ransom's prodigious vanity obscured the situation. Senator Jarvis predicted the result. Before leaving Washington he saw that democratic success was only possible in the prosecution of a vigorous, bold anti-administration campaign. It was his intention to make the fight on that line. After his opening speech at Goldsboro he was muzzled. But the people read between the lines in his subsequent speeches. It meant a vindication of the democratic revolt in 1892. They were deeply impressed with the righteousness and sincerity of the Populist demands. From a sense of self-respect they either stayed at home or voted the Populist ticket.

Speaking of the result and the causes, Capt. Frank Erwin, a veteran politician, says, "Jarvis' campaign was a reply to Ransom's and that explains the unprecedented stay-at-home vote."

A Federal office-holder, who won several bets on the result, was thoroughly satisfied, two weeks before the election, that democratic defeat was certain. The week before the election $2,500 was raised in Raleigh, and the day after the election, not "a red copper cent" could be traced in the result. It was about as easy to pay off the public debt and stop the issue of bonds as it was to buy nigger votes in Raleigh." In accounting for the change in public sentiment he said, "the truth is the people are sick and tired of the way things are managed in North Carolina. It may be all wrong, but the sign is in the head this year and the people are doing their own thinking. Politicians always suffer in a conflict with the people."

Third Assistant Postmaster General Craig is original and candid in explaining the "slump." "Well, I tell you," he said, "the truth is we have had the Republicans so long under hack we didn't think they had the heart to make a fight."

Thus far the only prominent democratic who pleads "the baby act" is Senator Ransom. He credits the result to the negro vote. "Two-thirds of the votes cast," he says, "were negro votes." He would make the impression that ignorance and vice won the victory—and will control the State. It is a slander, as the vote clearly shows, but it will be used to the State's discredit and humiliation. The statement was published in the Washington papers and has since appeared generally in the Northern press. The negro voter could not be bribed or frightened into voting the democratic ticket, except in favored localities. The attempt to influence him by money or promises failed signally. Senator Ransom is not alone in his astonishment and disgust, but he is conspicuously alone in pleading "the baby act." It has been left to him to slander the State and insult the people, in a public statement which the vote refutes and condemns.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

ELECTION SUMMARY.

How the Various Parties Came out of the Late Fight.

Alabama—Eight Democratic congressmen; one populist.

Arkansas—Six Democratic congressmen.

California—Democatic state ticket; Republican legislature; six Republican, one Democratic congressmen.

Colorado—Undoubtedly republican state ticket; republican legislature; one republican, one Populist congressmen

Connecticut—Republican state ticket; republican legislature; republican congressmen.

Delaware—Republican governor; one republican congressman.

Florida—Democratic legislature; two democratic congressmen.

Georgia—Democratic State ticket; democratic legislature; eleven democratic congressmen. Tom Watson will contest

Idaho—Republican state ticket; republican legislature; one republican congressman.

Illinois—Republican state ticket; republican legislature; twenty-one republican congressmen; one democratic congressmen.

Indiana—Republican state ticket; republican legislature; thirteen republican congressmen.

Iowa—Republican state ticket; eleven republican congressmen.

Kansas—Republican state ticket; republican legislature; seven republican and one populist congressmen.

Kentucky—Six republican and 5 democratic congressmen.

Louisiana—democrats claim six congressmen republicans three congressmen.

Maryland—Three democratic and three republican congressmen.

Massachussetts—Republican state ticket; republican legislature; twelve republican and one democratic congressmen.

Michigan—Republican state ticket; republican legislature; twelve republican congressmen.

Minesota—Republican state ticket; seven republican congressmen.

Mississippi—Entire delegation of seven democratic congressmen.

Missouri—Republican state ticket; democratic legislature; five democratic and ten republican congressmen.

Montana—Republican state ticket; republican legislature; one republican congressmen.

Nebraska—People's party elects governor; republican legislature; six republican congressmen.

New Hampshire—Republican state ticket: republican legislature; two republican congressmen.

New Jersey—Eight republican congressmen.

New York—Republican state ticket; republican legislature; thirty republican and four democratic congressmen.

North Carolina—Fusion legislature; three democrats, two republican and four populist congressmen.

North Dakota—Republican state ticket; republican legislature; one republican congressmen.

Ohio—Republican state ticket; 19 republican and two democratic congressmen.

Pennsylvania—Republican state ticket; twenty-eight republican and two democratic congressmen.

Rhode Island—Two republican congressmen.

South Carolina—Tillmanite governor elected; six democratic and 1 republican congressmen.

South Dakota—Republican state ticket; republican state legislature; two republican congressmen.

Tennessee—Republican governor; six democratic and four republican congressmen.

Texas—Democratic governor; 12 democratic, two republican congressmen.

Virginia—Eight democratic and two republican congressmen.

Washington—Republican state ticket and two republican congressmen.

West Virginia—Republican legislature; four republican congressmen.

Wisconsin—Republican state ticket; republican legislature; ten republican congressmen.

Wyoming—Republican state ticket; republican legislature; one republican congressman.—Sentinel.

The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood vitality and richness.

Ask the Democrats if they heard anything drop recently?

THE MACHINE AT WORK.

TWO COUNTIES AS SAMPLES WHERE FRAUD WAS ATTEMPTED BY THE WHOLESALE

They had Prepared to Steal the State but set Their Figures too low. Read the Reports From Pender and Cleveland.

It is now perfectly clear that the Democratic machine had planned to steal the State. The conspirators had figured that they would have to steal 15,000 votes and rob about 20 members of the Legislature of their seats in order for them to keep control. They picked out certain counties where this work was to be done. But the majority against the machine was so much larger than they had figured on that their plans went awry. They could have planned to have stolen more if they had only known it was necessary to hold 40 Robesons to save the State.

Last week we published an account of the work of the machine in Wayne, Craven and Currituck. This week we give reports from Cleveland and Pender;

FRAUDS IN CLEVELAND.

BOILING SPRINGS, N. C., Nov. 12.

HON. MARION BUTLER, Goldsboro, N. C.—There were frauds committed here last Tuesday that will blacken the fair name of Cleveland county for years to come.

On Wednesday it was conceded by all parties that the Populist candidates, county and legislature, had been elected. The canvassing board met in Shelby at noon Tuesday, was composed of 7 Populists and Republicans and 10 Democrats. Of course the officers of the Board were Democrats. Fearing that there might be some dirty work, we went to all of the 8 Democratic lawyers of the place to employ counsel but none would serve us. We telegraphed to other places but no one could get there in time.

We have eleven (11) townships in this county and the following conditions were found to exist on reading the returns from the various townships: No. 1 cast 70 votes while only 69 were polled. Decided to pass this case by till the others were examined as it might not effect the final result. All passed on smoothly till No 6 (Shelby precinct) was reached. Here it appeared that a large number of persons had been challenged (all Democrats) and that the number of votes cast for the Populist candidate for Clerk of Court had been changed since the night of the election. It was also set aside for the present as in case of No. 1.

No further trouble till No. 11 was reached. Here it appeared that 4 persons had voted by proxy (sent in [illegible] which were opened by the judges and deposited in the proper boxes) The member of the board from this township was the first man on day of election to vote to receive tickets by proxy, and then on the Board he was the first to suggest that the township be thrown out. Of course he, too, was a Democrat. The Board wrangled over this case till dark and adjourned, without further action till 10 a. m. Friday. We insisted that the Board adjourn till Saturday in order that we could get counsel, but the chairman ruled that the body could only adjourn from day to day. On Friday morning witnesses were present to testify as to whom each of the 4 men voted for, as we were willing to cast them aside, but the chairman by advise of the Democratic counsel ruled that the Board could receive no information from any person not a member of the Board. So in absence of any information as to how the 4 men voted" this august body decided to throw it, the township, aside by a vote of 11 to 5, one Populist voting with the enemy and another not voting at all. One of the men that voted by proxy voted only for Constable, two voted the Populist ticket, and the fourth Democratic; yet to keep the township from being thrown out we proposed to the Board that they take them all from our candidates. This wouldn't carry out their satanic conspiracy, so go the township must.

LIGHT TURNED ON.

By retaining the township J. B. Byers, Populist, was elected over J. S. Wray, Democrat, for Treasurer by 13 majority. By throwing it out Byers was beaten by Wray by 75 majority. They had one other object in view; they claimed to have defeated J. H. Quinn, Populist for Clerk by 2 majority including No. 11. Throwing out No. 11 defeated him by 84 majority which they thought made things safe.

FACTS IN THE CLERK'S CASE.

On the day following the election it was conceded by the Democrats that Quinn, Populist, had defeated T D. Lattimore, Democratic candidate for Clerk by 3 majority. As stated above when the official count was made Lattimore was declared elected by 2 majority, which you will observe is an increase of 5 over the count made the day before. The fraud in this case is perfectly clear. It was at the Shelby precinct. In counting out the county box Tuesday night R. M. White, Populist, and B. E. Hamrick, Democrat, acted as tallismen (neither one was a judge). After counting and recounting a number of times, it was found that each made Lattimore's vote 548. Both signed a paper the same night declaring this same result. J. F. Tiddy, Registrar, picked up Hamrick's sheet together with the sheets from the other boxes and left the room without making out abstracts or having the judges to sign same. It seems that nothing was said by the judges as to who should hold the papers or when the signing should be done. Wednesday evening Aaron Mauney, the Populist judge who lives in the country, was asked to sign the papers. When told that an error of 5 had been discovered in Lattimore's vote, he refused to sign the papers with the 5 added. The same night the two Dem-

Continued on third page.

FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS OF BONDS TO BE ISSUED, AND PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

WASINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—The following circular was issued at 3:15 this afternoon.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 13, 1894.

By virture of the authority contained in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14th, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives public notic that sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department, office of the Secretary, until 12 o'clock noon on the 24th day of November, 1894, for United States five per cent bonds, in either registered or coupon form, dated Febuary 1st, 1894, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly, in coin, at the rate of five per cent annum.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted will be required to pay 20 per cent in gold, or gold certificates, upon the amounts of their bids as soon as they receive a notice of the acceptance of such bids, and to pay in like coin or certificats an additional 20 per cent at the expiration of each ten days thereafter, until the whole is paid. But they may at their option, pay the entire amount of their bids, when notified of their acceptance, or at any time when an installment is payable. The first payment, however, of not less than 20 per cent, must be made at the time the bidder receives notice of the acceptance of his proposal.

The denominations of the bonds will be $50 and upwards, and bidders will, in their proposals, state denominations desired, whether registered or coupon, the price which the bidder proposes to pay, the place where it is dosired that the bonds shall be delivered, and the office, whether that of the treasurer of the United States or an assistant treasurer of the United States, where it will be most convenient for the bidder to deposit the amounts of his payments.

The bonds will be dated Febuary 1, 1894, in order to make the proposed issue uniform as to date with the existing issue; but interest thereon will begin November 1, 1894, and bidders will be required to pay accrued interest at the rate of 5 per cent on the face value of these bonds from November 1 to the date or dates of payment. The total issue of bonds, in persuance of this notice, will not exceed the sum of $50,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby expressly reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

All proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., and should be distinctly marked "proposals for the Blank forms for proposals may be had on application to the Secretary of the Treasury.

J. G. CARLISLE.
Secretary of the Treasury.

ALABAMA IS IN LINE.

She Goes Boldly into the Populist Party---The Convention of Jeffersonian Democrats and Populist in Montgomery Join as the People's Party.

Alabama is now a populist state in name as well as in votes.

For the past three years it has been a populist state in reality, but those voting the reform ticket were divided in name, some being called populists and others Jeffersonian democrats.

Up to last week the line was distinctly drawn.

Now it is literally wiped out, and old Alabama has gone boldly into the populist column.

There were some who opposed the step, but when the decision came, dropping the name Jeffersonian and adopting the name of the national reform party—the people's party—there was no grumbling, but to a man all were agreed that the wisest and best move had been taken.

From now on Alabama is a populist state, and there'll be no more discord. Two years hence, she with every other Gulf state will fall into the populist column with North Carolina and the west. The new party is getting in fine shape for the great fight of 1896.

THE POWER OF THE POPULISTS.

The power of an advancing army is better evinced by its ability to fight, sustain, defeat, move forward and fight again, than by the capture of isolated and unimportant, though fortified positions.

So, too, the real power possessed to-day by the People's party far transcends the power it possessed two years ago, when it carried five states, cast twenty-three electoral votes, and sent to congress sixteen of its representative men.

To-day we have fewer officers but more votes.

To-day, we have the satifaction of seeing the People's party taking second place in several states of the Union—it can no longer be properly termed the third party.

To-day we hold the balance of power in the national government—the Democrats have the executive, the Republicans the lower house, and the Populists that head center of monoply, the senate.

To-day we number at least two million voters—honest, enthusiastic working voters—each of whom will bring three recruits into the next conflict.

The People's party stands to-day a young athlete in the arena of politics- too honest to be ridiculed, too powerful to be ignored, too determined in purpose to be treated with disrespect.

Verily, the Populists have become a power in American politics.—Sentinel.

Don't overlook the fact that the democrats, who heretofore have voted with the Populists in Kansas, this year went it alone; hence the Populist vote was reduced to that extent. The People's party cast more votes this year than it did in 1892.

RANSOM'S SCHEME WILL NOT WORK.

He Wants to Have the old Legislature Convened and Have Himself Re-elected, but the Constitution is in his way--Ransom Resides the Whole Story.

(Washington Post.)

Something in the nature of a sensation was created yesterday by gossip about occurences which it was believed might have important bearing upon the political complexion of the next Senate of the United States. A long-drawn-out secret meeting of several prominent Democrats was held Monday afternoon in Senator Gorman's committee room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, at which were Senators Gorman and Ransom. Their conference was of the most confidential character, and what was said and done was kept a close secret.

Inquiries about the purpose of the conference were parried by evasive replies from the gentlemen present, all indicating that there was no political significance to the meeting. Nevertheless, the gossip was that the prospective loss of the Senate by the Democrats was the subject uppermost in the minds of all the conferees, and that the talk among the Senators related to the possibilities of saving the Senate to their party during the next two years. A way to save at least one seat had been suggested. And, as to it, there was a precedent, made only a few years ago by a Republican Senate.

A PRECEDENT CITED.

Less than a decade of years ago while the Republicans had control of the Senate, but when their majority was small and dwindling, one of their number died. There remained just one year of his term. It happened that the Governor of the State was a Democrat, and he appointed a Democrat to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of the Republican. The Democratic appointee was entitled to hold the seat about a year until a successor should have been elected by the legislature in regular session, and he would have so held the seat but for an alleged breach of faith by certain parties to an agreement, under which, as the story goes, this same Democratic Governor called an extraordinary session of the legislature to be held in the middle of the year. The agreement was that at this special session the legislature would not elect a United States Senator, but would confine itself to the transaction of certain other business matters specifically named. Upon the strength of this alleged agreement the Governor called the legislature to meet in extraordinary session more than five months in advance of the time for the regular United States Senator, Republican in politics, was elected, and the Republican Senate seated him in place of the Democratic appointee of the Democratic Governor.

Here is the precedent which it was thought would serve the Democrats at the present time. It seemed to warrant a call, by the Governor of North Carolina, of a special session of the existing legislature of the Old North State, which is strongly Democratic, to elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Vance, deceased, in the term which continues until March 4, 1897. This would save to the Democrats one of the two North Carolina Senators.

But this scheme will not work, for the second article of the twenty-fifth section of the Constitution of North Carolina, says: "The terms of office of Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election." Consequently, it is the new Populist Legislature, and not the defunct Democratic Legislature that would convene if an extra session was ordered. This article was construed and sustained by the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of Aderholt vs. McKee, reported in the 'Sixty-fifth North Carolina Reports.'

[Since the above appeared in type, Senator Ransom has declared that there was nothing in the story.—ED.]

MAGNIFICENT RESULTS.

Although the monoplistic daily press is systematically suppressing returns of the Populist vote, enough information can be gathered to show that not less than two million straight votes have been polled.

This in itself is a magnificent victory, and one that the most enthusiastic reformer may well be proud of.

Nobody expected that the People's party was going to "sweep the country." All that was expected was a largely increased vote—and that has been attained.

Let this vote be doubled next two years and it means victory in 1896.

The outlook never was more hopeful than at the presant moment. The chances are all in favor of a rapid and helthy increase of strength in the next two years.

Under Cleveland's administration there will be no rallying of the Democratic forces. On the contrary it means a rapid disintegration of the Democratic party. A few Democrats will go to the Republican party where they belong. The greater portion, however, will naturally affiliate with the People's party.

The Republican landslide (through Democratic indifference) will so inflate the leaders of the g. o. p. that dissensions will inevitably arise—and destruction follow. We predict a bigger row in the Republican camp during the next two years than there has been in the Democratic party during the last two.

And more than all, the hard times will continue. Those men who have foolishly voted the Republican ticket, believing that it would result in better times, will soon see their fatal mistake.

All of which will tend to strengthen and build up the third party.

The one thing to do is to rally the forces and on with the fight.—Sentinel.

THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE STATE WILL STAND POPULIST 26, REPUBLICAN 16 AND DEMOCRATIC 8,

IN THE HOUSE THE PEOPLE'S PARTY WILL HAVE A PLURALITY AND WITH THE REPUBLICANS WILL HAVE A BIG MAJORITY.

We Have Heard From all the Senatorial Districts---The Democrats will have but a few Members in that Body---In the House the Co-operative Members will Have a big Majority Also.

State Senate.

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, (2); E T Snipes, r.; Theopilus White, p.

Second District—Tyrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, Pamlico, (2); H E McCaskey, p.; J B Parsons, p.

Third District—Northampton, Bertie, (1); C W Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax, (1); Dr I E Green, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe, (1); Dr W P Mercer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt, (1); A A Forbes, p.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash, Franklin, (2); J. C. Bellamy, p; J T B Hoover, p.

Eight District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow, Greene, (2); J M Mewborne, p.; E L Francks, p.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne, Pender, (2); Maj. H L Grant, r.; A H Paddison, p.

Tenth District—New Hanover, Brunswick, (1); F B Rice, r.

Eleventh District—Warren, Vance, (1); C A Cook, r.

Twelfth District—Wake, (1); Rev H W Norris, p.

Thirteenth District—Johnston, (1); E S Abell, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett, Bladen, (2); John E Fowler, p; I W Taylor, p.

Fifteenth District—Columbus, Robeson, (2); Alfred Rowland, d.; N M Culbreth, d.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, (1); Warren Carver, r.

Seventeenth District—Granville, Person, (1); Dr A J Dalby, p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange, Durham, (2); Stephen A White, r.; W G Stevens, p.

Nineteenth District—Chatham, (1); A W Wicker, p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham, (1); W R Lindsay, p.

Twenty-first District—Guilford, (1); O A Starbuck, r.

Twenty-second District—[illegible]

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson, Union, (2); Elias Hurley, p.; O M Sanders, p.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus, Stanly, (1); William Moody, p.

Twenty-fifth District—Mecklenburg, (1); W C Dowd, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Rowan, Forsyth, Davidson, (2); J J Westmoreland, p.; S W Wall, r.

Twenth-seventh District—Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, (2); A C Sharpe, r.; B R Brown, r.

Twenty-eight District—Stokes, Surry, (1); S E Marshall, r.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander, Wilkes, (2); A Y Singmon, r.; Wm E White, p.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, (1); W E Farthing, r.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell, Yancey, (2); Samuel J Black, r.; A J Dula, p.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk, (2); J B Fortune, r.; J Y Hamrick, p.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, (2); Rev John Ammons, p.; J M Moody, r.

Thirty-fourth District—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson, Swain, (1); Dr J M Candler, p.

Thirty-fifth District—Macon, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, (1); R L Herbert, p.

House of Representatives.

Alamance, J W McCauley, r. [illegible]
Alexander, W C Linney, p.
Alleghany, R C Higgins, d.
Anson, L D Robinson, r.
Ashe, Hopkins, r.
Beaufort, T B Hooker, d.
Bertie, A Rascoe, d.
Bladen, R S White, p.
Brunswick, W W Drew, p.
Buncombe, V S Lusk, r.; Geo. Burnham, p.
Burke, Samuel Huffman, p.
Cabarrus, A F Hileman, p.
Caldwell, Nelson, d.
Camden, D B Squires, r.
Carteret, E C Duncan, r.
Caswell, Calvin L Smith, (col.) r.
Catawba, Lee R Whitener, p.
Chatham, J E Bryan, p.; A M Self, p.
Cherokee.
Chowan, W H Leary, p.
Clay, J A Buchanan, p.
Cleveland, Rev. L L Smith, p.
Columbus, M M Harrelson, d.
Craven, R P Williams, r.
Cumberland, J C Currie, p.; Z Taylor, p.
Currituck.
Dare.
Davidson, Z V Walser, r.
Davie, W R Ellis, r.
Duplin, F M Keathley, p.
Durham, W G Vickers, p.
Edgecombe, J H Baker, Jr., d.; W O Howard, d.
Forsyth, Edgar Lineback, p.; J W Spease, p.
Franklin, J F Mitchell, p.
Gaston, C H Harris, p.
Gates, L L Smith.
Graham.
Granville, ——, p.; W H Crews, (col.) r.
Green, Wm R Dixon, p.
Guilford, B F Ghilcott, r.; Jas M Sutton, r.
Halifax.
Harnett, Neill McLeod, p.
Haywood, W T Lee, d.
Henderson, H G Ewart, r.
Hertford, Jno F Newsome, p.
Hyde, J G Harris, p.
Iredell, T M Stikeleather, p.; Lee Morrow, r.
Jackson, Thomas, d.
Johnston, Dr J W Vick, d.; Rufus A Saunders, d.
Jones, H F Brown, p.
Lenoir, Council S Wooten, p.
Lincolnton, J F Reinhardt, d.
Macon, J F Ray, d
Madison.
Martin, M T Lawrence, d.
Mecklenburg, Dr J T Kell, d.; J D McCall, d.; John G Andrews, d.
McDowell, L P Crawford, d.
Mitchell, S J Turnage, r.
Montgomery, J A Reynolds, p.
Moore, E J Harrington, d.
Nash,
New Hanover, Herbert McClammy, d.; George Z French, r.
Northampton, Capt R B Peebles, d.
Onslow, Rudolph Duffy, d.
Orange, J A Cheek, r.
Pamlico, Louis G Daniels, d.
Pender, Alfred C Ward, d.
Perquimans,
Pasquotank, William G Pool, r.
Person, Stephen P. Gentry, p.
Pitt, Jno T Philips, p.; Ed V Cox, p.
Polk, J B Turner, r.
Randolph, J W Bean, p.; E C Bean, p.
Richmond, J D Yates, p.; John McLean, p.
Robeson, D D Carlisle, d.; J F Payne, d.
Rockingham, J A Walker, p.; F G McKinney, p.
Rowan, D R Julian, d.; J H McKenzie, d.
Rutherford, M H Flack, p.
Sampson, C H Johnson, p.; R M Crumpler, p.
Stanly, J T Smith, d.
Stokes, R J Petree, r.
Surry, W H Norman, p.
Swain, J S Woodard, d.
Transylvania, E A Aiken, r.
Tyrrell, Abner Alexander, r.
Union, R L Stevens, d.
Vance, Moses M Peace, p.
Wake, Jas H Young, (col.) r.; J J Bagwell, p; A L Davis, r.
Washington, J M Balman, p.
Watauga.
Wayne, W C Munroe, d.; Edwards, d.
Wilkes, J P Elledge, r.; J R Henderson, r.
Wilson, Jonathan Tomlinson, d.
Yadkin, Crummell, r.
Yancey, J W Higgins, d.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF HIS LIFE.

Worth More Than Tens of Thousands Many Times Told and on Long Time.

DEAR SIR:—Ret [illegible] means like Hon. Jos. Medill of the Cnicago Tribune have taken part in the great humanitarian work of saving the poor drunkard from his toils, still there are a few who have done so and as a rule they have had the approval of the patient and the public in their outlay. Among others who have been blessed in this work is the writer of the following letter who is one of the philanthropists of our neighboring city of Norfolk, Va. This is what he says:

NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 2nd, 1894.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
KEELEY INSTITUTE,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your kind favor of October 31st and contents carefully noted.

Referring to Mr. J. H. Mars, I consider my sending him to your institute, the crowning act of my life, and one which I shall look upon with much pleasure so long as I may live. While many said it was useless to think of ever restoring one who was so debased and so utterly hopeless, yet I thought while there was life there was hope, and the result I need not further say, other than he has proven himself worthy of all I did for him by leading an [illegible] life up watching [illegible] many letters from his wife thanking me for his reformation and offering in some way to compensate me. My reply was that it had proven the very best investment of my life and that I had been paid ten fold. I procured for him the situation he now has, on his return, which he has filled with credit to his employers, and honor to himself. Mr. White, who took the treatment at the same time, is keeping a store in this city and doing well and perfectly sober.

I am proud to say that in my opinion these two cases alone, are worth in the eyes of a Merciful God and tender loving wives and children, all the cost of your institution as long as time may last. I never fail to recommend your inststute to all poor unfortunate people who are victims to whiskey, and if there is anything I can do or say that will induce such to go and do likewise I stand ready and anxious, and you will command me, assuring you that I am in full sympathy with you and will do all in my power to promote the interest of your institution.

I am, very truly,
L. T. GWATHNEY.

In his letter to the Keeley Institute of date November 7th, Mr. Gwathney gives his consent to the publication of the above letter, hoping that it may be the means of helping the institute and reforming some poor victim of drink.

In a recent letter from Mr. Mars referred to he writes the institute as follows: "Tell the Doctor that the bottle of whiskey he gave me on the night of the 27th of June, 1892, is setting untouched on my sideboard yet, and will ever be untouched by me."—News and Observer.

WHAT NOW OF THE FUTURE?

WITH THE NORTHERN WING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ANNIHILATED

AND THE "SOLID SOUTH," THE ONE ELEMENT OF ETERNITY BROKEN, THE PASSING OF DEMOCRACY ISCERTAIN.

Where will the "Agglomeration of Factions" go in 1896--A Prediction That the Southern and Western Wings Will Flop With the Populist on the Silver Issue--Populist Gains in the Last Election--A Cabinet Crisis That May end in Carlisle and Greshams Retirement--Ransom a Cabinet Probability. But at Present he is Looking for Deeper Water.

(Special to THE CAUCASIAN)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15th.—The little courage left in the Democratic party is found in the repeated assertion since the election that the Populist party is dead. It seems to be the one consolation of the vanquished cohorts. The wish is father to the belief. It is not so if there is any shadow of truth in the election returns.

GAIN OF ONE HUNDRED PER CENT

is the showing made by the result in Kansas, Nebraska, California, and in Wisconsin over four hundred per cent. Speaking to-day of the Kansas vote Senator Peffer said, "in 1890 we had about 105,000 in that State, in 1892 about 113,000 and in the late election from 120,000 to 125,000. In the face of the fact that about 20,000 of our voters had left the State on account of the drought. We failed in the election of officers because we were not paired with the Democrats, but we have every reason to feel encouraged for the future. In the country at large I feel confident that when the returns are footed up they will show our total vote to be little less than 2,000,000, which is about twice the Populist vote of two years ago."

Certainly that is not a discouraging outlook in the cradle of Populism. Had the Populists and Democrats "paired" in Kansas as the Populists and Republicans "paired" in North Carolina the result might have been different. The result in Kansas was not unexpected; nor was the result in Colorado a surprise. There it was "Waiteism"—closely identified in public estimation with lawlessness—not Populism Where Populist ballots were counted there were large Populist gains. A fair count would have given Georgia and Alabama Populist legislatures and at least 10 Populist Congressmen. Democratic condolence is somewhat refreshing in the face of this record. The truth is the Democratic party has gone literally to pieces in Northern and Western States. For some [illegible] together by the upheavals of the times." The defeat of last week is irretrievable. It can only seek

NEW ALIGNMENTS

and in 1896 it will be agglomerated with the Populists. It is the passing of Democracy and just ahead is an era of cleaner and purer politics. The tariff question is practically settled for many years. New conditions may arise that will require adjustment, but another destructive tariff agitation is not a possibility for years to come. The people will have the opportunity in 1896 to settle the financial question—unembarrassed—as a distinctive question of national policy. Shall it be national or international free coinage? That will be the issue in 1896. It will be Populist doctrine of American coinage at 16 to 1 or Republican doctrine of international bimetalism. The issue will be squarely submitted. There need be no evasion or straddling. With this question settled the country will begin an era of prosperity unknown to the commercial history of the world. There are indications of an

IMMEDIATE PROMULGATION

on the silver question, and the precipitation of a Democratic family row. The reorganization of the cabinet is among the calamities in the very near future. The new $50,000,000 bond issue—or it may be $100,000,000—is the primary cause of cabinet disintegration.

The November treasury receipts up to date have been $6,764,179 and the expenditures $11,227,000, showing a deficit of $5,462,821. This indicates a very much larger deficit this month than last, when it was $13,680,854. The increase in the deficit in October over September was about five million, and the increase this month over October will evidently be much greater. A bond issue under such circumstances seems inevitable. The President insists upon an immediate issue of bonds, as indicated in last week's correspondence, Gresham and Carlisle oppose the Presidents policy, insisting that once the new tariff bill is in successful operation the revenues will be sufficient to meet the current expenses of the government. But nothing so much enrages the President as the mention of the Democratic statute of "Perfidy and Dishonor."

DEMOCRATIC INCOMPETENCY.

Why should it not disgust Mr. Cleveland? It is a miserable failure thus far, so far as producing revenue is concerned, and yet nearly all the Democrats in Congress wanted the original Wilson bill, which would have produced from ~~fifty to~~ one hundred millions less revenue than the existing law. Democratic incompetency was never more distinctly shown. Some people insist that it was not so much incompetency as downright perversity. It was an issue for the November election that was wanted. Its enactment into law was inspired by pure, unadulterated greed, upon the expectation of deceiving and misleading the people. It was not the fault of the Southern free-trader that the scheme ignominiously failed. Every Southern State except North Carolina, West Virgi-

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.