THE Circulation of THE CAUCASIAN exceeds that of any two weekly papers in the State combined. It is read by people in every county in the State. It is the great paper of the people and the great State advertising medium.

HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY TWO WEEKLIES PUBLISHED IN THE STATE.

THE CAUCASIAN.

THE people who are honestly and sincerely in favor of Financial Reform must awake now, and see that they align themselves with the forces that demand it and are fighting for it.

VOL. XIV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1895. NO. 1.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. McClammy's Silver Article Was a Center Shot and Hit The Goldbugs Hard.

PREACHERS AND RELIGION.

Appeal for all People to Join in the Work of Reform—The Croakers and Sneerers Can't Give Names When They Say the People's Party is Losing—"We Will Hold Up Your Arms."

"We Will Hold up Your Arms."

[To the Caucasian.]

BURGAW, N. C., Oct. 27.—I enclose herewith my household subscription and long standing combination association from its inception as well as good wishes. I have noobly fought the battle for truth and justice against the signal victory in North Carolina against vicious corruption, which has placed our standard on the ramparts of the Nation's Capitol, and now commands "to arms for 1896 is the victory cry, may God bless your efforts and the good work you are doing in the cause of liberty, freedom and equal justice to all, and pulling down of the strong arm of our money oppressors. Go on. We will hold up your arms until the victory is won.

I am now growing old and cannot be up to make a friend as THE CAUCASIAN.

G. F. WALKER.

The Best Yet.

FORT PAYNE, Ala. Oct. 26.—Your paper is in my opinion the best reform paper that I have yet read, and have read a great many

DR. JNO. B. HARRIS.

Let All Join in the Good Work.

[To the Caucasian.]

DOBBS, N. C., Oct 28.—Your paper is doing a great work in the interest of reform, and certainly is entitled to the support of all reformers. May it continue to circulate and disseminate correct principles all over our beloved State and country until the people are educated to their condition. I trust all our people will think of it and do their best for the paper. I read it every week and the more I read it the better I like it. I am going to get up clubs for this paper because I believe it is an honest paper. I am your worker for THE CAUCASIAN.

ROBERT A. SMITH.

Some Preachers Should Get Religion.

[To the Caucasian.]

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 1.—The News and Observer did not give a full account of Rev. Mr. Tuttle's sermon on Tom Thompson and the Church. But it was learned that THE CAUCASIAN had a full report there was a demand for it than ever. A dozen people read my copy. I then went to the minister of my church. I think it would be a good idea for every subscriber to do the same. Some of our "best" preachers have strayed almost as far from the real teachings of Christ, as the Democratic party has from the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. The ministers had preached the people straight and had condemned the sins around them, this government would never have grown as corrupt and oppressive as it has. One of our preachers' must get religion.

A CHURCH MEMBER.

Enjoyed Mr. McClammy's Strong Article—The Free Silver Convention Furnished a Good Yard Stick.

[To the Caucasian.]

ALEXANDERVILLE, N. C., Oct. 21.—I want to take this means of thanking Hon. A. H. McClammy, of Pender, for his strong letter published in THE CAUCASIAN. In giving his reasons for leaving the Democratic party, he gave some of the strongest arguments I have yet seen to show "why free silver cannot be gotten through the Democratic party." He ought to capitulate these reasons and compete for the $50 cash prizes you are offering. This writer knows Mr. McClammy. He is a man of the very highest character and integrity. He is a brother of ex-Congressman McClammy and has more ability. He is a man of convictions and we have been expecting to see him take a stand and repudiate the corpse of Democratic party for some time. Before the next campaign is over all of the men like McClammy in the Democratic party will be on the side of the people.

The State non-partisan free silver convention gave the people a good yardstick to measure patriotism with. Now when a man says he is for free silver, we ask him if he will vote for it and vote against all goldbugs. It is the right test.

FREE SILVER.

Couldn't Name One.

[To the Caucasian.]

BARCLAYSVILLE, N. C., Oct. 30.—The people in this section are on an educational boom. They are taking more interest in the financial problem. The more they read your valuable paper the plainer they see their position justified. The Populists are stronger in faith in this section than ever before, although I read a statement in the North Carolinian, attributed to Mr. W. A. Deal, of Barclaysville stating that the Populists, are not near so strong in this section as they were last election. He has been asked to name one that has apostatized. He failed to name one. So I stamp that down as simply "hyperbolical."

A prominent Democrat of this section said: "That Mr. E. C. Smith got into the non-partisan free silver convention on purpose to get out of the Populist party." Poor fellow! When they stick to principle and pledge themselves to support the honest convictions they are kicked out of their party by the politicians, who hold party above principle.

Oh! ye patriots, come out from among the partisans, and fall in line with the band of patriots under the Populist banner, shouting for industrial emancipation, and vote as you vote. May the policy of THE CAUCASIAN prevail

W. E. GARDNER.

"HENRY OF THE HAMMER."

Something About the Sledge Hammer Blows he Struck at Lenoir.

MORGANTON, N. C., Nov. 1.—I had the pleasure of hearing Hon. W. R. Henry at Lenoir on Saturday, October 12th. There was some misunderstanding as to the date of his appointment by the local committee and many other things conspired to cause confusion, yet there was a good crowd. Mr. Henry held his audience spell-bound by his eloquence and masterful arguments. He then took up the Democratic platform of '92 and pointed out the promises broken. Out of thirteen only one had been partially kept (the tariff plank). He scored the leaders of the Democratic party, "salting and peppering" as he went for them. It was the first time I heard W. R. Henry on the hustings I have heard all the able speakers of North Carolina (of all political creeds) Vance, Ransom, Dockery, Pritchard and many others of the old parties, and he strikes me as being equal to any of North Carolina's able sons, when he stands upon the platform championing the cause of the people—his crisp hair bristling with eagerness for the fray and his dark eyes aglow with force of eloquence and fine reasoning. As a speaker he is forcible and convincing, sarcastic and eloquent as he pleases. He has all the qualities that go with a "sound mind in a sound head."

Mr. Henry, after hearing you at Lenoir in your sledge hammer blows against political corruption in high places, I dub you the Martel of the People's Party in North Carolina; and long may you strike your telling blows ("Henry of the Hammer") for the good old party of the old North State. Allow me in conclusion, to extend an invitation to W. R. Henry, at his convenience, to make us a speech in Burke (Morganton) in November.

FRANK MCDOWELL.

A NEGRO TORTURED BY FIRE.

A Mob at Tyler, Texas, Takes the Law Into Their Own Hands and a Terrible Public Execution Was Deliberately Planned and Executed.

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 29.—Henry Hilliard, a negro, who outraged and murdered a Mrs. Bell four miles from here yesterday, was burned to death on a scaffold here this evening in the presence of 7,000 people. The negro confessed his crime.

Mrs. Bell who had been visiting her mother a short distance from home, was on her return and was met by a negro named Jim King. What occurred can only be told by the negro himself and the evidence given by the dead body of the woman. The ground shows that she had struggled for her honor, and the condition of the body told of a cruelty that has only been equalled by "Jack the Ripper."

A posse was quickly organized, led by Deputy Smith, of Tyler, who, with lanterns in hand and aided by a hound, tracked the negro to within four miles of Kilgore, where they found him, fast asleep, in a cotton pen. The negro's clothing was still covered with blood, which he had attempted to wash out.

Soon after the officers had handcuffed him a mob of some 200 men, heavily armed, arrived on the scene and demanded the immediate surrender of the prisoner, which was readily given. The mob then left for the scene of the murder, where they arrived this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

After his confession and the establishment of his identity, a vote was taken as to the mode of punishment. It was unanimously agreed to burn him, and it was agreed that he should suffer the penalty on the public square. The line of march was taken up toward Tyler, and at 4 o'clock the head of the line entered the main piaza, whence no less than 7,000 people were assembled. Large crowds of women and children were congregated under the awnings surrounding the public plaza. Wagons, carriages, trees, and buildings were converted into grand-stands, and were thronged at 4:30 o'clock.

A scaffold was erected in the center of the square. Wagons laden with kindling wood, coal, oil, and straw were driven to the scene and placed into position. The negro was then given an opportunity to speak, but his words were inaudible, but when he offered up his last prayer his words could be heard for several blocks. He was then lashed to the coon rail that extended through the platform.

Mr. Bell, husband of the murdered woman, applied the match and the flames shot upward, enveloping the negro in sheets of fire. He begged for mercy, but without avail.

It was decided to burn him at once, and as fast as the wood thrown around him was consumed, it was quickly replenished. From the time the match was applied until he was incinerated was exactly fifty minutes.

World Without End!

Ex-Governor, ex etc., and Captain Ashe
From the silver dish wouldn't take any hash;
They had said that they liked it, but when 'twas handed,
Their grinders had not been sufficiently sanded.
Some said 'twas the waiters they objected to,
Others, 'twas a hair from a Populist cue,
Of which they were afraid and would not eat—
Went out from the supper, or took a back seat.
We don't know now what these worthies will do
Following afar off when Chanticleer crew.
With the spirit gone out of them, find final rest,
Or return to the house so lately it left?
If the latter, then the last state of such men
Is worse than the first—World without end.

—CATO.

A Bad Vow.

Anthony Gaa, who died in an Indiana poorhouse the other day, was a carpenter who swore during the campaign of 1860 that if Lincoln were elected he would never do another day's work. He stuck to his vow, with the result stated.

Right!

Senator Allison said the other day in a speech that there is no difference between the Democrats and Republicans of Iowa on the money question. Right you are, and he might have added very little on any other. Why put off the wedding?—Record, Mt. Vernon, Washington.

WHO ENJOYS THAT "PROSPERITY?"

Not the People Who Produce Wealth, But Combines, Trusts and Monopolies.

THE FACTS ARE ADMITTED.

Some Truths Which Ought to Put The People to Thinking—Articles Controlled by Trusts Hold Up.—Articles Produced by Farmers Not In It.

"Bradstreets" is the most prominent and influential commercial and business journal published in this country. For some weeks past it has vainly tried to align itself with the crowd that has been howling about "returning prosperity:" but it could not in the face of glaring facts keep up the farce, and it has at last decided to say something that approximates the truth as the people see it. It says:

When it comes to the enumeration of articles of merchandise and produce which showed decreasing quotations in each of the two quarters under discussion, the unfavorable nature of the past three months, so far as represented in the course of prices, is still further emphasized by there having been 43 decreases in prices in the quarter ended October 1 last, as compared with only 32 in the second quarter of the year, 17 of which showed decrease in both quarters. The list of those which have exhibited continuous declines during the period frequently characterized as one of rising values is as follows:

Indian corn,	Mutton,	Currants,
Oats,	Beef,	Turpentine,
Barley,	Pork,	Alcohol,
Beeves,	Lard,	Brick,
Sheep	Beans,	Lime,
Hogs,	Apples,	

With the exception of wheat, rye and wheat flour the foregoing is a formidable list of cereal,

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS,

quotations for which have been going steadily downward through the year.

A further examination of the accompanying exhibit shows that out of more than 100 staple articles quoted six months ago, 26 remained practically unchanged in price during the second quarter of the year, and eight of this number during both the second and third quarters of the year, the total number quoted as unchanged in price during the third quarter being 14. The falling off, in the third quarter, of the number of items for which quotations did not change naturally represents an increase in activity, and might be construed favorably except for the fact that during the third quarter there was an increase of one-third in the number of products quotations for which decreased,

AND A FALLING OFF IN THE TOTAL NUMBER

prices for which have increased.

It is only on approaching quotations for hides and leather, and for textiles and metals, that one finds a long list of increases in prices maintained with any degree of regularity during both quarters under discussion.

But a somewhat surprising feature is found in a comparison of quotations on October 1, 1895, with lowest prices reached since the panic of 1893. There are six instances in which the quotation three and one-half weeks ago was as low as the lowest—nitric acid, castor oil, bicarbonate soda and opium, aluminium and hogs. Rather more surprising, perhaps, is the list of staples, the prices for which on October 1 last were

LOWER THAN PREVIOUS LOWEST QUOTATIONS

since the panic of 1893—Indian corn, oats, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, salt, cranberries, beeves, sheep, prime hogs and lard among the food staples, and caustic soda, phosphate rock and lime.

Thus far, therefore, producers of the country have in a measure

FAILED TO PARTICIPATE

in the revival in prices of products to anything like the extent that manufacturers of textiles and metals have. A considerable number of staple chemicals and drugs are also as low as at any time previously during the past two years, so that, on the whole, it remains true that about 20 per cent. of the total number of articles of merchandise and produce quoted, largely food products, chemicals and drugs, were either lower on October 1 than they had been since the panic of 1893, or as low as at any previous time during the past two years.

[It will be seen that it is acknowledged that only leather and textiles have held up and advanced in prices, and it is well known that leather is controlled by a trust, and that the prices of textiles and most other products of factories are controlled by combines and monopolies—the plaid trust, for instance.—Ed.]

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Insurgents Trap the Spandards and Cut Them to Pieces—The Greatest Battle of the War Is Won by the Rebels.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Times prints the following dispatch from Key West:

"News received here yesterday states that General Maceo has by forced marches reached the province of Matanzas and that last Monday with three thousand Cubans he engaged a cavalry force of twenty-eight hundred Spaniards in the San Juan valley.

"Early in the morning the insurgent outposts brought news of the approach of the Spanish cavalry. General Maceo at once placed his army in positon to receive the enemy. A hollow square was formed and a force of one thousand men placed in ambush. The Spanish forces, unaware of the presence of the enemy, marched into the trap of death and were only apprised of their perilous position when the insurgents opened fire upon them. The Spaniards made a brave fight, but owing to the thickness of the forest and the boggy condition of the valley the calvary were greatly handicapped. After a struggle of four hours the Spanish troops were forced to retreat leaving eight hundred dead on the field. The insurgents secured all the arms and munitions of the dead Spaniards. This battle is the most important fight since the breaking out of the revolution. The Cuban colony here is wild with joy.

"Private advices confirm the report of the landing of an expedition in Cuba under the leadership of Colonel Carrillo. The expedition was landed at Poco del Toto October 21st, and consisted of forty-eight men, seventeen pieces of artillery and two gatling guns. This is a part of the expedition which was recently seized at Wilmington, N. C."

SOME TYPES OF PENSIONERS.

The Most Clamorous and Greedy Are Those Who Did the Least Fighting.

The Chief of the Bureau Charges That Many Disreputable and Incompetent Men Are Engaged as Pension Attorneys and Recommends That They be Barred—Popular Clamor Against Special Examiners Who Have Convicted Many Criminals.

Commissioner William L Lochren, of the Pension Office, in his annual report, makes several pointed suggestions. Under the head "Patriotism and pensions," he says:

"Those men who enlisted early and fought the battles of the war were not moved by mercenary considerations, and unless actually disabled did not show the haste in applying for pensions manifested by those who enlisted near the close of the war for large bounties, and did little actual service, and who are now the noisest in clamoring for more pensions. As compared with this latter class the real soldiers of the war have been modest in preferring claims for pensions."

The Commissioner says that many disreputable and incompetent men are engaged as pension attorneys, and suggests that none but reputable members of the bar be allowed to practice in pension cases. Dishonest attorneys have given much trouble by systematic criminal and fraudulent practices.

Pension payments, the Commissioner says, bring large amounts of money into communities, and the fear that the conviction of these attorneys would lessen the influx of money has manifested itself in popular rancor against the special examiners whose investigations secured the conviction of criminals. The special examination division will not require as much money as in the past for the reason that vigorous prosecution of frauds and crimes has discouraged and measurably stopped frauds.

The report shows that the number of pensioners June 30, 1894, was 969,544; new pensioners added during the year. 39,185; dropped pensioners restored, 4,205; deaths during the year, 27,816; dropped for other causes. 14,575; making a net increase of pensioners during the year of 860; pension claims allowed during the year, 30,185; rejected, 103,355; cases pending, 552,210

The appropriation for the year was $150,000,000, and there was paid during the year $138,807,337. The estimate for pensions for 1897 is $140,000,000 for pension payments, $800,000 for surgeons' fees, and $450,000 for clerk hire at pension agencies, and about $200,000 for other expenses.

A GREAT DAY AT LINCOLNTON.

Pritchard, Linney and Henry Break Down the Sand Breastworks of Democracy—About the Greatest Speech Ever Heard in Lincoln—Henry Holds a Reception—Men of all Parties Declare for Silver.

There was an interesting and enthusiastic meeting of the people at Lincolnton on the 15th of October. Senator Pritchard, Congressman Linney and Mr. Henry were the speakers.

Senator Pritchard was the first speaker. Being quite unwell he cut his speech short, but it was effective. His arguments were unanswerable and he left a good impression. The house and yard were full of people, anxious to catch every word. He told the old farmers who voted for Cleveland how he had protected the manufacturers and took the tariff off of wool. These old farmers have now changed their way of shearing sheep. It has always been the custom to commence to shear at the head, but the government has fallen so short of its promises that the farmer now commences to shear at the other end, from the fact that he has not the conscience to look a sheep squarely in the face.

It happened that there were a few one-horse lawyers present who called out "coon, coon, coon." Now a coon in this section is a "varmint" which is gray in color and has rings around his tail which indicate, we suppose, the variableness of his nature. The coon lives entirely off the labor of the people, and it is while the farmer sleeps that the coon gets its meal. Some mention was made in the house about an o'possum dog and the "coon crowd" suddenly vanished.

Next came Hon. R. Z. Linney. As he arose his face lit up with patriotic fire. Some one in the crowd yelled out "Bull of the Brushes," to which Mr. Linney replied: "The bull had but one enemy and that was the tick." The people said "yes, in the same proportion as the bull is to the tick in size, so is Mr. Linney in intellect and honesty to the fellow who tried to be smart." Then Mr. Linney proceeded with his speech. As he poured forth the strains of logic and eloquence, the sand breastworks of the Cleveland Democracy fell and every thing was swept away as the waters of Johnstown swept the Valley.

By evidence and statistics he demolished every argument in favor of the gold standard and made it clear to all present that free silver was the only hope for the American people—that America had but one enemy and that was the "money power," but he believed that there was patriotism enough in this country to save the nation.

Next came Mr. W. R. Henry—the "lion of the desert," and as he roared the wolves that were present in sheeps' clothing began to tremble, and as he proceeded you could see them fall on the right and on the left. He held up the Democratic platform before the people and proceeded to ventilate Democracy. While he exposed the false promises of the Democratic party, the house was as still as death. It was a master speech, and he only needed more time to have made it the greatest speech that ever was delivered in Lincoln county.

After the speaking Mr. Henry held a reception at the hotel until a late hour, and hundreds of the best people in Lincoln county grasped his hand and welcomed him to the ranks of the patriots and bid him God speed on his mission of re-establishing American Independence.

The most singular thing about the reception was that all parties met him in the same spirit and promised to stand by silver, live or die.

R. H. W. BARKER.

LIGHT IS BREAKING

Our Principles Are Gaining. Long Closed Brains are Opening.

The Cleveland World, a Big Daily Paper Declares For Government Ownership of Railroads—The People's Party Party Platform is Gaining Ground.

The Cleveland World, one of the largest daily papers in Ohio, comes out strongly for the government ownership of railroads. This paper at first opposed it. This is one of the many proofs daily that the great economic principles advocated by the People's party are taking deep root in the minds of the American people. We copy the editorial in full as it appeared in last Sunday's Cleveland World.

"It has been aptly remarked that the railway system of this country is a sphinx whose problems must be solved by the nation or all true national life will be swallowed up. While the consolidation of all railways into one corporation, managed by the State, may at this moment look like a radical proposition, it is bound to come some day. It should be borne in mind that such a change could be made and all the rights of private inventors as well as those of the public be reserved. Indeed, in some respects it would be far better for those who have legitimately invested their money in railway stocks. Such a course would remove all the dangerous conflicts and all the elements of irritation and enmity between the railways and employees and the public. But above all, it would do away with the greatest source of waste and loss of our modern civilization.

It would unite the several States of the Republic and constitue a force for cohesion and union of almost inconceivable power. The enormous investments, no longer used for stock jobbing and gambling purposes, would be a magnificent background for the safest and most permanent banking system the world has ever seen. Railways would then be out of politics, the corrupting influence in the State legislation would be at an end, and dangers that threaten our whole system of government averted. The benefit of consolidation to labor would be incalculable. It would elevate the 750,000 people employed, giving them uniform wages, an eight-hour day and increase their self-respect.

It is easy to decry the tendency and describe the dangers of this consolidation, but the public know the best and cheapest service is given by the largest companies. To-day seventy-five companies represent over 80 per cent. of the gross revenue of our railway system, carry 83½ per cent. of the passengers, and haul over 85 per cent. of the freight. This property, representing nearly $10,000,000,000 of capital and annual gross earnings of over $1,000,000,000 could be managed just as well if not better by a body of railway experts at Washington acting for the government and in the interest of the people—by a body of men as unimpeachable as the Supreme Court. The amount saved by consolidation would enable the government to pay at least 3 per cent on the investment instead of 2 as now, It would give employment to more hands because of the eight-hour law and give the public a better, cheaper and more equitable service. It would lessen the chance of labor troubles on the one hand and remove the danger of the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few by the enormous and fraudulent fortunes made by railway speculation.

In England it is safe to assume that a majority of people have about made up their minds that the railroads would be much more economically managed and the public more satisfactorily served if the State, instead of a handfulof railway magnates, administered this enormous trust. There we find far-sighted, conservative statesmen and business men strongly advocatidg the absorption of the railways by the State. This idea has long since passed out of the hands of extremists and cranks, and is receiving the best thought of those most deeply interested in internal commerce, the boards of trade and commerce, and agricultural organizations. In short, the idea of national railways has crystalized, and will probably becme an accomplished fact in the mother country this generation. The idea is, in fact, to-day in the realm of constructive legislation. A question involving the profits of hundreds of thousands of investors three-quarters of a million employes and every trader and manufacturer in the United States, will never be settled until the government takes hold of it in the interests of all the people.

Pile Up the National Debt.

New York Recorder]

If Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of the Treasury can carry out their financial policy, the national debt at the end of their Administration will be larger than it was when the war of the rebellion came to a close, thirty years ago.

They propose to retire the greenbacks, amounting to nearly $350,000,000, and if that is accomplished they will follow it up by seeking to have the $500,000,000 of other legal notes canceled by the same process. If they can succeed in this undertaking they wil have created the most colossal financial burden ever imposed on any people in time of peace.

This proposition is one of two things—lunacy or a premeditated plot to plunder the people.

The Third Term Idea.

New York Recorder.]

The Washington Post questioned the members of Congress as to how they stand upon the third-term question, and out of the answers from 100 of them seventeen have expressed themselves as not opposed to it.—Lynchburg News.

This fact means only that the man to whom these seventeen congressmen are willing to accord a third is now President of the United States. There ought not to be seventeen third-termers in the whole country.

PROFITS FOR THE BANKERS.

Twelve Millions Made By Members of the Great Bond Syndicate.

$6,000,000 TO ONE GANG.

The Sum of $4,344,428 Distributed By Messrs. Morgan & Co., the Wall Street Men Who Gave Protection to the Treasury Gold Reserve—Handsome Profits In Addition Have Doubtless Been Realized Upon the Sale of the Bonds.

Special to the Washington Post.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The great gold syndicate which undertook to preserve the integrity of the treasury of the United States has dissolved, and the profits have been divided by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. Each of the twenty-seven bankers and banks participating in the syndicate has received a check representing its share of the profits with a note of explanation and a statement of the transaction. But perfect secrecy has been preserved regarding the allotment of bonds, and no member of the syndicate knows what other members received.

It will be remembered that during the desperate emergency that confronted the Treasury last spring, Messrs. Morgan and Belmont entered into a contract with Secretary Carlisle under which they agreed to furnish the government 3,500,000 ounces of gold, and as much more as might be necessary at the rate of $17.90 1-2 per ounce, taking in payment therefor 4 per cent. thirty year bonds to the amount of $62,317,500. As the government price for gold is $18.60⅓ per ounce, the difference of 80 cents amounted to $2,400,000, which was the premium paid by the syndicate for the bonds, so that the total proceeds of the loan to the government were $65,117,500.

In other words the syndicate purchased bonds to that amount at the rate of $104 48 although the price of the same in the open market at that time was about $119, and a similar amount might have been sold to the public at that rate if they had been offered by the Treasury. But this sacrifice was made by the President, and the bonds were furnished to the syndicate at a price nearly 15 per cent below the market rate.

Under the terms of their contract the bankers were required to import at least one half of the 3,500,000 ounces of gold from Europe. As a matter of fact, however, only $15,750,000 in gold was actually imported, and that came through the Rothschilds from the bank of England.

As has been stated, the bonds, amounting in value to $65,117,500, were purchased from the government at $104,48, or a premium of $4.48 above par. They were sold to the syndicate at $112;25, an advance of $7.77 on each bond of $100. At that rate they yielded Messrs. Morgan and Belmont $69,949,075, or a profit of $4,831,575. This profit, however, was not retained by those gentlemen They simply retained three-fourths of 1 per cent. as commission for their trouble, or the sum of $488,372; and divided the remainder, which amounted to $4,344 428, among their associates in the syndicate, which is equal to a profit of 6.672 per cent. They also received 1 3-4 per cent. interest which accrued upon the bonds before they were finally distributed. That makes a total profit of 8.422 per cent. upon every dollar they furnished. As their money was tied up for about six months, the transaction netted them at the rate of 16.84 per cent. per year.

It was this amount, namely, $4,344,428, that Messrs. Morgan & Co. distributed among the members of the syndicate the other day. The principal houses participating were J. P. Morgan & Co., Belmont & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lazard Freres, Heidleback & Co., Jekelheimer & Co., and the Chase, First, Fourth, Hanover, City, Commerce, and Gallatin national banks.

But the members of the syndicate were enabled to double their profits by selling the bonds thus acquired, and many of them have already done so. There is always an active demand for government securities, and the market rate at the present writing for this issue is $122. They secured the bonds at $104,48, with the commission of Messrs. Morgan & Belmont, which was three-fourths of 1 per cent. added, or $105,23 gross; and have sold them at $122, an advance of $16.77 on each bond of $100, so that, assuming that all of the bonds are sold, the total profit enjoyed by the members of the syndicate is $12,494,384. This, divided among twenty-seven participants, gives an average of about $460,000 to each.

But the bonds were not evenly apportioned. While the facts are not known outside the immediate circle in which the managers move, it is generally understood that J. P. Morgan & Co. and Belmont & Co. reserved for themselves about one-half, or $30,000,000 of the total. If this is true, their reward amounts to something like $6,000,000.

[The above shows just how the gold standard system is manipulated by the Bankers to make the government give them immense fortunes. Every cent of this money is paid by the people *who work*—who produce wealth. If they want to, they can pay out some more in the same way, and they will have it to do if they keep on voting for Clevelands, and Carlisles and Shermans and Mortons and the like.]

HAD A GOOD THING.

Two Old Negro Women Defraud the Government.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25.—Charity Malone and Rebecca Polk, two old negro women, were to-day given two sentences of fifteen months each in the U. S. prison, District Judge Clark pronouncing the sentence. These women have defrauded the United States government of twenty thousand dollars, which they drew as widows of federal soldiers. They had been living with two negro men and one woman would swear for the other when pension money was due.

A BAD SHOWING.

A Record of Strikes and Lockouts—Some and Results of the Present Fierce Struggle For Existence

From Information.]

The relations of capital to labor, so far as they apply to strikes and lockouts, during the last seven and one-half years, are exhaustively treated in the annual report of Colonel Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, which was made public on Oct. 29. The report shows that during the foregoing period Illinois had the largest number of establishments affected, both by strikes and lockouts, there having been 10,000 of the former and 1,193 of the latter. New York came second on the list, with 9,540 establishments involved in strikes and 723 in lockouts, and Pennsylvania third, with 8,219 strikes and 490 lockouts. The industries most effected by strikes during the seven and one-half years included in the report were the building trades with 26,785 establishments involved, coal and coke with 5,958, clothing with 3,041, tobacco with 2,506, food preparations with 2,398, stone quarries and cutting with 1,993, metals and metallic goods 1,834, transportation with 1,327, printing and publishing with 608, boots and shoes with 607, furniture with 459, wooden goods with 409, and brick with 406 establishments; while those most affected by lockouts were the building trades with 1,900, stone quarrying and cutting with 489, clothing with 431, brewing with 150, boots and shoes with 130, metals and metallic goods with 128, and transportation with 112 establishments involved. The total number of employees involved or thrown out of employment during the period covered by the report was 2,391,203.

The number of lockouts as compared with the strikes for the same period was small in the aggregate, but the losses incurred were enormously increased. The total was 244 lockouts, with a loss of wages to the employees of $12,000,000, while the loss to employers was nearly half that sum. For the period covered by the report, out of the 46,863 establishments affected by strikes, success in their demands was gained by the employees in 20,397; partial success was gained in 4,775 establishments, and failure followed in 21,687 establishments. Out of the 3,853 establishments having lockouts, 1,883 succeeded in gaining their demands; 391 partially succeeded, and 1558 failed. The leading cause of strikes was for an increase of wages, and these represent 25 per cent, of the whole number. Thirteen per cent, were for reduction of hours; 8 per cent, were against reduction of wages; 7 per cent, were sympathetic; 6 per cent, were for increase of wages and reduction of hours; 4 per cent, were against employment of non-union men, and 3 per cent, for a recognition of the union.

HUNTING IN DISMAL SWAMP.

A Party in a Region Where Game is Thick

[Item.]

Some time ago, a tall, thin person, who announced himself as a "Southern gentleman, suh," offered to sell some Philadelphians a deposit of manganese in Virginia that would make all hands rich beyond the dreams of avarice, and with the pleasing expectation of having money to burn, a Philadelphia party paid the El Dorado a visit. The manganese was there, but will cost about four times as much to get it to tidewater as it would sell for at Johnstown

The voice was the voice of Jacob, but the hands were the hands of Esau. The Southern gentleman was a boom Yankee from Chicago, who after borrowing all the money the Philadelphians had, took a genial leave of the guileless Quakers eight miles west of the Dismal Swamp, a location in perfect accord with their feelings.

It was at once resolved to improve the opportunity to pay the swamp a visit. So four of the party left Fall Tavern, in Nansemond county, with two negro guides, and two dugouts, bound for Lake Drummond.

On the outskirts of the swamp the water is about six inches deep, and the black alder grows low and bunchy. Here is woodcock "de luxe" and there is not a better snipe ground in the United States. Two double guns were available and one of the guides had a weapon that looked like an arquebus.

Inside of two hours nineteen woodcock fell to two not extra killed shots. The birds had evidently not been hunted this season, and made short flight.

Lake Drummond is surrounded by a belt of cypress five miles wide, and only penetrable by roads cut by the loggers. The dugouts used here are 12 ft. long, neatly hewed out of a cypress log.

They are very narrow and about as steady as a washtub. The negroes began to paddle; and in half an hour the road was like an open ditch between two walls of green cypress. Not only do these trees make the air spicy, but give an aromatic taste to the swamp water, which is the color of coffee, but very sweet and palatable.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the party came to the lake. Anything more beautiful cannot be imagined. Fringed with a ring of green, the water lies without a ripple, a perfect grove of magnolias in bloom make the air fragrant, and save for the chatter of the squirrels every sound is hushed. It is a veritable land of the lotus eater.

Here were the ruins of an old shingle camp, and it was resolved to encamp for the night. Thank the gods not a mosquito's bugle was heard. All the woodcock and a summer duck were picked, and Jeff, the youngest negro, went fishing, returning in an hour with black bass, pickerel and a very large sun fish. The birds were cooked first, then the fish. The birds were very good. Just think of our extravagance. One of our city caterers charges three dollars for a feast of two cocks, and here were cooked two dozen at once. Lake Drummond bass were voted dry and tasteless, while the sun fish was excellent. Despite all contradiction, all Southern fish are inferior in flavor to those in Northern waters.

Cypress boughs were now cut for a bed, and after a smoke all went to bed save the youngest guide, who sat by the fire picking the banjo, which was answered by a loon across the lake.

Next morning the fog was so thick that nothing was visible three feet away. All at once a hoarse bellow was heard near at hand. Both negroes jumped, and Jeff dropped the coffee pot. He hastily explained that there was plenty of wild cattle in the swamp, and the meat was good, and this was no doubt a bull coming to the lake to get water. So he seized his gun, and one of the party put two buck shells into his double-barrel, and all waited.

Again a bellow, not ten feet away, apparently. The fog was lifting. Jeff lay flat on the ground, quickly raised his piece and fired. A tremendous explosion as if a nail mill had blown up, and then a great splash in the water. A resolute China merchant rushed forward. Sure enough, a bull about as big as a donkey was struggling in the water, and he got two loads of buck fair in the head.

What an excitement. Every one yelled and fell over every one else. The bull lay half in the water, dead. It was a very dark red in color. Jeff's blunderbuss had "done busted," and the barrel, lock and ramrod are no doubt in North Carolina ere this. Except for his sprained thumb no harm was done.

DEMOCRACY VS. FREE SILVER

Why Free Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Secured Through the Democratic Party.

RECORDS, FACTS, OPINIONS,

Which Show the Falsity and Hypocrisy of Democratic Professions and Platforms—The Views of the People on the Question of the Day—What They Know and What They Think.

[Under this head will be presented communications competing for the cash prizes announced elsewhere for the best article on "Why the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Obtained Through the Democratic Party."]

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J., Nov. 1.

Because the Democratic party, like the Republican party, is machine ridden; honest members of the party have sunk their independence and individuality in the machine.

The history of all parties proves as they grow older, that leading people put at their heads centralize the contending factions, because it is found that by such means only is the party capable of carrying out its objects.

It is not a question here whether centralization in party is better or worse. The fact is, centralization gives control to the party when in power or when it intends to get in power, which it never has in a state of divided organization. This is the A B C of politics—the A B C of the present position of the Democratic party, as opposed to other political factions.

The next question is, what is the character of the force governing the centralization of the present Democratic party? Ordinarially it is supposed to be the platform made at the National convention. But the present Democratic administration at Washington proves that such is not necessarily the case. For the platform upon which that administration was elected has, as is well known, been

FEARFULLY CUT UP AND MISUSED.

Therefore, there is something else besides a platform that governs the conduct of the present leading actors in the Democratic party. The only way to find out definitely what this something else is, and prove it, is by noting what these actors have been doing since in power, and what they are doing to-day.

The story to be read on this head, is so clear and unquestionable that no particular examination of the matter is necessary to learn distinctly what it is. The President's course in his financial recommendations, is the course of all the principal officers of the administration. There is remarkable unanimity among them all. And in several prominent cases, officers who were previously supposed to act in behalf of free silver, have turned about and acted against it, as conforms with the President's marked-out line of conduct:

So far, it is clear that the Democratic platform upon which the present administration was elected, is quite a secondary influence in the present control of the party. What then controls the administration at Washington?

The Bankers' convention, recently held at Atlanta, Ga., and the Bankers' convention held some time ago in Baltimore, and the Bankers' conventions held in other parts of this country

EXPOSE THE WHOLE STORY.

These conventions are practically unanimous in their recommendations against free silver, and the immediate adoption of a policy that will destroy $828,000,000 of government paper money now in existence which they—these bankers say—should be replaced

BY MONEY ISSUED BY BANKS.

These banks differ slightly in the matter of detail, but the main line of their argument is as described. Any one following the doings of these conventions can easily see that there is a concerted action upon their part to demand the consent of the government to the policy they recommend. These bankers say that bonds should be issued by the government to replace the government paper money, bonds which will afford these banks a basis for the issue of what bank paper money

THEY FIND IT PROFITABLE TO ISSUE.

Banks wish to issue the money of the nation—a form of money which after the destruction of the government paper money, would be redeemable into nothing, have no gold or any other basis, and be non-legal tender in the payment of any kind of indebtedness, in order to control the volume of money in use, and put up or down the rate of interest asked for it. Besides this, there is the immediate profit they receive in getting interest upon the bonds at its base, coupled with the profit or interest in loaning this money to borrowers.

The administration at Washington which is to-day the dominating force in the Democratic party,

INDORSES THIS PROGRAMME,

which, as all must see, is solely in behalf of usury as a business, as opposed to the general interest of the people.

Free silver in this country, would take away the proposed power of bankers to control this nation's business affairs in their control of the money in use, therefore

BANKERS RIDICULE THE IDEA

of adopting a free silver law. They are unwilling to reason the matter out upon its merits. It is not a question with these bankers whether it is best to oppose free silver, and for the country to adopt a bank paper in the place of government paper, but it is a question of exclusive and immediate profit to them. That, they openly confess, is what they are in business for.

There is a greater power behind these American bankers than they themselves are; not a real power, but a power that is such because the

[Continued on 4th page.]