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 a 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, DECEMBER 12, 1895. NO. 6.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

### It Recommends the Retirement of Treasury Notes and the Issuance of More Bonds.

### IT STRIKES AT SILVER,

**And Makes an Appeal For More Privileges For the National Banks—The "50 Cents Worth of Silver" Whine Has a Show—A Goldbug, Bondholder's Plea From Beginning to End.**

The President's message, sent to Congress last week, is one of the longest ever written. It is here condensed, there being little abridgement, however of its utterances on the chief matter of interest before the people, viz: the financial issue. Elsewhere may be seen such opinions as the CAUCASIAN has to offer on the document.

We are informed that the Argentine Republic appreciates our efforts to expend the sale of its wool in this country by offering free importation.

The missions boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, submitted to Mr. Cleveland for arbitration, has been decided in favor of Brazil.

Negotiations are progressing for the revival of the United States and Chilian claims commission. It is stated that the resumption of specie payments by Chile is a step of great importance.

It is stated that the energetic policy of our government has made American interests safe in China.

Fairer trade relations are demanded with Germany, and a retaliatory policy is suggested if our cattle and food products are to be discriminated against.

The speedy adjustment is recommended of the damages claimed for the seizure of British vessels by our vessels in Bering sea.

The fixing of the Alaskan boundary line is recommended, and also the Canadian boundaries.

When something further is heard from the British government the President will communicate with Congress in regard to the Venezuelan question.

The lynching of Italian laborers in Colorado is condemned and legislation is suggested to prevent this growing evil.

Strict neutrality in regard to Cuba is recommended.

It is stated that every possible provision has been made for the protection of American interests in Turkey.

The improvement of our diplomatic service is urged, and it is suggested that our ambassadors and ministers shall be provided by the government with official residences.

One item of *colossal importance* is mentioned in the following words:

"The coronation of the czar of Russia at Moscow in May next invites the ceremonial participation of the United States, and in accordance with usage and diplomatic propriety our minister to the imperial court has been directed to represent our government on the occasion."

Reference to the tariff is made in which it is claimed that the recent tariff law effected a system by which one class of people could not be benefited at the expense of other classes.

That part of the message dealing with the

FINANCIAL QUESTION

gives at length a recital of the three bond issues carefully omitting, however, to state that those by whom the bonds were brought were enabled by the peculiar bargain they got to make many millions of dollars. After stating information in connection with the bond issues the message continues as follows:

"The foregoing statement of events and conditions develops the fact that after increasing our interest bearing bonded indebtedness more than $162,000,000 to save our gold reserve, we are nearly where we started, having now in such reserve $79,333,966 as against $65,438,377 in February 1894, when the first bonds were issued.

Though the amount of gold drawn from the treasury appears to be very large, as gathered from the facts and figures herein presented, it actually was much larger, considerble sums having been acquired by the treasury within the several periods stated

WITHOUT THE ISSUE OF BONDS.

On the 28th of January, 1895, it was reported by the secretary of the treasury that more than $170,000,000 of gold had been withdrawn for hoarding or shipment during the year preceding. He now reports that from January 1, 1879, to July 14, 1890, a period of more

THAN ELEVEN YEARS,

only a little over $28,000,000 was withdrawn and that between July 14, 1890, the date of the passage of the law for an increased purchase of silver, and the first day of December, 1895, or within less than five and a half years, there was withdrawn nearly $375,000,000, making a total of more than $403,000,000 drawn from the treasury in gold since January 1, 1879, the date fixed in 1875 for the retirement of the United States notes.

Nearly $327,000,000 of the gold thus withdrawn has been paid out on these United States notes, and yet every one of the $364,000,000

IS STILL UNCANCELED

and ready to do service in future gold depletions.

More than $76,000,000 in gold has since their creation in 1890 been paid out from the treasury upon the notes given on the purchase of silver by the government; and yet the whole, amounting to $155,000,000, except a little more than $16,000,000, which have been retired by exchanges for silver at the request of the holders, remains outstanding and prepared to join their older and more experienced allies in future raids upon the treasury's gold reserve.

In other words, the government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and

STILL OWES THEM ALL.

It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchase without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes. When added to all this we are reminded that to carry on all this astounding financial scheme the government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of $95,000,000 in establishing a gold reserve, and of $162,315,400 in efforts to maintain it; that the annual interest charged on such bonded indebtedness is

MORE THAN $11,000,000;

that a continuance in our present course may result in further bond issues, and that we have suffered or are threatened with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hoarding at home, a situation is exhibited which certainly ought to arrest attention and provoke immediate legislative relief.

I am convinced that the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the

RETIREMENT AND CANCELLATION

of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

I believe this could be readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for

UNITED STATES BONDS

of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long-term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when, with increased prosperity and resources, they could be more easily met.

To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature of the plan should be an authority given to the secretary of the treasury to dispose of the bonds

ABROAD FOR GOLD,

if necessary, to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the treasury or that may be received by the government on any account. The increase of our bonded debt involved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles, the restored confidence at home, the reinstated faith in our monetary strength abroad, and the stimulation of every interest and industry that would follow the cancellation of the gold demand obligations now afflicting us.

In any event the bonds proposed would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow lurks the

MENACE OF UNENDING BONDS,

with our indebtedness still undischarged and aggravated in every feature. The obligations necessary to fund this indebtedness would not equal in amount those from which we have been relieved since 1884 by anticipation and payment, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, out of our surplus revenues.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes, amounting to probably less than $486,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation

OF OUR NATIONAL BANKS.

Though the aggregate capital of those now in existence amounts to more than $664,000,000, their outstanding circulation based on bond security amounts to only about $190,000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay 1 per cent. tax on the circulation they issue.

I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be

REDUCED TO ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the government incurs on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substitute or deposit in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation, those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and treasury notes.

The banks already existing if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of law thus modified, could issue a circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to $478,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the currency proposed to be cancelled. At any rate I should confidentially expect to see the existing national banks or those to be organized to avail themselves of the proposed encouragements

TO ISSUE A CIRCULATION,

and promptly fill any vacuum and supply every currency needed.

But there might not be the necessity for such an addition to the currency by new issues of bank circulation as at a first glance is indicated. If we should be relieved from

MAINTAINING A GOLD RESERVATION

under conditions that constitute it the barometer of our solvency, and if our treasury should no longer be the *foolish purveyor of gold for nations abroad*, or for speculation and hoarding by our citizens at home, I should expect to see gold resume its natural and normal functions in the business affairs of the country and cease to be an object attracting the timid watch of our people and exciting their sensitive imaginations.

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellations of the treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing act of 1890 would leave the treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to

COIN NEARLY $178,000,000

in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation, as in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury, the necessities of the country should require.

What is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy decent we have reached a dangerous depth and that our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that

WE ARE FINANCIALLY ILL

and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment and unpleasant remedies. In the present state of our dificulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it.

The important question is not the quantity of money received in revenue payments, but the kind of money we maintain and our abillity to continue in sound financial condition. We are considering the government's holdings of gold as related to the soundness of our money and as affecting our national credit and monetary strength. If

OUR GOLD RESERVE

had never been impaired; so if no bonds had ever been issued to replenish it; if there had been no fear and timidity concerning our ability to continue gold payments; if any part of our revenues were not paid in gold, and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a safe reserve, the amount of our revenues would be an influential factor in the problem. But unfortunately all the circumstances that lend weight to this consideration are entirely lacking. In

OUR PRESENT PREDICAMENT

no gold is received from the government in payment of revenue charges, nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the treasury when not in silver certificates, consist of United States notes and treasury notes issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the government in paying its current ordinary expenses, and its quantity in

Continued on Fourth Page.

## DR. THOMPSON AND THE CHURCH.

### Some Historic Facts Concerning the Relation of the Church to Slavery.

### FREEDOM AND ITS MEANING

**Statements Explaining the Truth of the Famous Remark—Thompson, Not the Alliance, Responsible—The Methods by Which the Church Can Command the Love and Support of the Masses.**

As a matter of justice to myself and to accommodate those who demand some proof, I purpose giving to the public in a brief series of letters to THE CAUCASIAN some of the facts that seem to justify me in believing, as I said at Cary, on the 16th of August, that "the church does not comprehend its mission. It stands to-day where it has always stood—on the side of human slavery, and not on the side of human freedom."

Whether this "uncalled for," "unfortunate," "foolish," but now "famous" remark be true or false, I alone am responsible for the utterance of it. The Alliance has no more responsibility for it than the Southern Methodist Church, of which I am also a member.

This letter is intended by way of introduction to clear the way for those that shall follow. I have thought it worth while, at the outset, to note the course of misrepresentation indulged in, whether consciously or unconsciously by my critics, and to indicate again my attitude from the beginning. If I seem only suggestive, I shall follow on to the proof.

Of my critics in general and especially of the batch in Mr. Daniels' picturesque *symposium* of October 22d, I have no unkind words to say. They have all used, no doubt, all the charity and common courtesy that they could command. We had no right to expect from them what they didn't have. "I have always thought," said Lord Falkland, "that there should be as little bitterness in religious controversy as there is in a love letter, and that the contrary way is as void of Christian character as it is of human wisdom" Wise men never attempt to teach by mere abuse, or in ill humor. When men do wrong, it is because they lack right ideals. Since we cannot go outside of ourselves in judging others, one's harsh judgment may prove only one's unenviable character.

Nor can I find it in my heart, since Dr. Durham's letter came to light with Scriptural references assigning me, with marvellous generosity, to a perpetual home in the eternal tropics and denominating Mr. Daniels a "child of the devil," to think unkindly even of Mr. Daniels. Prior to that, I had not known who his father was. I didn't know but that he had long since fallen in valiant defense of his country or been quietly gathered to his fathers. I was surprised to find through Dr. Durham that Mr. Daniels' father was still living. To have such a father, and to have the world know it, is punishment enough to satisfy the most vengeful against your valiant, volunteer defender of the Church.

Of the spirit of Dr. Kilgo's letter, I desire to express my appreciation.

By the word *freedom*, I understand the fullest possible preservation of natural rights and the concurrent development of the individual and the State; the condition for every man which lay in the mind of the framers of the Declaration of American Independence; that happy mean which lies well between anarchy on the one hand and monarchy on the other. By *slavery*, I understand the condition of subjection to the will of another, and the consequent destruction of rights and the failure of individual development of the masses. A Church is a religious society or institution, a focus of a Christian belief, Christian morality, and Christian view of this world and the world to come. The aggregate of various denominations of the time constitute *the Church*. and just as Christ is known upon careful study by the character of the life He lived every day among men, so the Church is known to the world by the operation of its major sentiment, the character of its controlling influence. In every age, the pulpit is necessarilly the controlling nerve—centre of Church life. "Like priest, like people," is a very old adage.

The power of the Gospel was due in the beginning, as through the centuries it continues to be, to the fact that it is the history of life that was lived up to its teachings—the only character of life that men could believe in and love. The church in any age, will command the love and support of the masses of men only in proportion to its comprehension and exemplification in practice of the thoughtful, popular conception of the Christ-life. That it has failed so signally for nearly nineteen centuries as the organic executor of the Master's will in the regeneration of the world is sadly due to its failure of appreciation of His character and practice of His life. Only fools and fanatics should claim that the way the Church has lived is a definition of Christianity. When, since Pentecostal days, have Christianity and the Church gone coupled and inseparable? That there are now, as there have always been among both the clergy and the laity many thousands of thorough-going Christians whose lives lift them above abuse and ersticism, I gladly confess. Such men and women are now the hope of the race, as in past ages they have constituted the one helpful human factor in identifying the wheels of time with the progress of civilization and liberty. They are the salt of the earth that never loses its savor—God's seven thousand that do not bow the knee to Baal.

If I criticise the attitude of the Church, I am not condemning "the mystical body" of the Church, whose head is the risen Christ; I am saying nothing of the Church which shall be the Bride of the Lamb. I am only saying that an enemy hath sown tares among the wheat while men slept; that the tares choke the wheat; that Satan as an angel of light deceives, if possible, the very elect. There is no more painful evidence of the unhealthy spirit of the Church of to-day than that, in pulpit and pew, so many of the greatest fail utterly in the face of eighteen centuries of the Church history to distinguish between the Church and Christianity. and that prominent ministers and laymen patiently lend themselves in the the Sunday issue of a secular newspaper to the denunciation and picturing of a fellow-layman as a hell-bound infidel, when he had declared with emphasis that genuine Christianity in all our life is the one supreme need of these troublous times. But such action was not surprising to the thoughtful. It is a very ancient custom, and will be repeated from time to time until no man can say that "Christ lies, as it were, asleep in the vessel of the Church."

"The more spiritual and profound historians of the Church recognize it as a manifestation of this divine Life flowing into human history. But this is true of the *organized Church* only with important qualifications. The Life must manifest itself in an organization; but the organization is neither the only nor the complete exposition of the Life." The church has never been assured against the entrance of the elements alien to her, which have influenced and dominated her.

Who shall deny that in the first century—the pure Apostolic days—the Church at Corinth disgraced herself, as Fisher says, by gross moral delinquencies; that the foolish Galations bartered the liberty of the Gospel for a narrow formalism; and that the Church at Ephesus left her first love and drifted into the wildest speculative errors? So great, indeed, was the demoralization within the first century that St. John, "being in the Spirit on the Lord's day" and directed to "write the things which are and the things which shall be hereafter," became under the immediate voice of the Glorified Son of God the Church's severest critic and accuser for all time. The best he could say of the Church at Sardis, for instance, 'which had a name to live but was dead,' was "thou hast a few names even in Sardis that have not defiled their garments;" of the Laodicean Church he said: "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold or hot; I would thou wert cold nor hot; so then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew the out of my mouth. Because thou sayest I am rich and have gotten riches, and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou art the wretched one and miserable and poor and blind and naked: I counsel thee to buy of me gold refined by fire, that thou mayest become rich; and white garments that thou mayest clothe thyself, and the shame of thy nakedness be not made manifest; and eyesalve to anoint thine eyes that thou mayest see." Of the seven Churches in Asia, only one, the Church at Philadelphia—"brotherly love"—received praise without censure.

Nevertheless, the men and the press that have seen fit to write very harshly of me, have all based their criticisms upon the assumption that the Church and Christianity are one and the same. Against Christianity, I have said nothing. I have declared very positively that the Church and Christianity are not the same, and I purpose showing that they have not been through all these centuries. Christianity is the very genius of human freedom, while the Church, in so far as it is un-Christly (and that may be to an astonishing degree), is always its enemy. I believe with DeTocqueville, that "Bible Christianity is the companion of liberty in all its conflicts, the cradle of its infancy, and the divine source of its claims." I will reverence Christ and His teachings, as the foundation of all that is good in our civilization. I must not be expected, however, to reverence a Church which, not being His, masquerades rather in His name—a gilded latter-day illustration of the Jewish Church in Christ's own time when ruled by the Scribes and Pharisees; who being careful of the outside of the cup and the platter and of the tombs of the prophets their fathers had slain, none the less devoured widows' houses and boasted of whited sepulchres though filled with dead men's bones and all uncleanness. These "hypocrites," as the Master called them, doubtless loved their Church—more, indeed, than they did the teaching of Jesus or Isaiah. Yet upon them our Lord poured His most withering denunciation; while they in return, leaguing themselves with worldly authority for advantage, crucified Him, that they might hear no more of their short comings. This same spirit has dominated the Church for more than fifteen centuries until now, the spirit that demands for release "not Jesus, but Barabbas."

Yet says the N. C. Presbyterian: "The Church cannot exist without Christ. You cannot divorce the Lamb from His bride; you cannot sever the Head of the Church from its body—and Christ is the Head of the Church. *There is no such thing as a Christless Church.*" And the Christian Advocate, in this day of thought and noble aspiration, and widespread disregard and oppression of men, serenely says: "It is important that we should have a stronger spirit of reverence for the Church and her institutions. The man who goes about the country and cries out against the Church and destroys the confidence of the public in her leaders is an enemy to mankind—an emissary of the devil. Even if those who are in authority should sometimes make mistakes, no good man will blow a trumpet to publish it to the world. The eagerness with which men in authority, both in Church and State, are subjected to criticism bodes no good for our country." This last quotation, and especially the last sentence of it, will bear reading twice. What spirit penned that utterance?

In like manner it was said of Jesus, "He hath a devil." So logically, Huss, Savonarola, Luther, Fox, Wesley, Booth, and all the company of reformers of whatever age were denounced by the Church of their time as emissaries of the devil, and were made to feel, in proportion to its power, the cruel and enslaving hand of the Church, which should rather have exemplified the free, peaceable, and beneficent spirit of its reputed Head. In nineteen hundred years, the Church has made not much progress from those Sons of Thunder who, not comprehending what manner of spirit they were of, were eager, till forbidden by the actual presence and word of Jesus, to call down fire from Heaven to consume an unfriendly village. Simon Peter's attempt in the presence of the Lord to defend and propagate the Gospel by the sword presents a living picture through eighteen centuries of cruel Church intolerance, devilish persecution, bitter rivalry and denominational bigotry, which, more than all infidels and atheists, have denied the world the benefits of a Gospel of love and prevented the coming of our Father's Kingdom upon the earth.

Still writes Dr. Atkins in the symposium: 'A survey of the political field of mankind will reveal the gratifying fact that the freedom of the populations and the thrift of liberal institutions is in direct proportion to the prevalence of the Church's influence over the masses. Our own nation stands at the head in both respects: thorough Church prevalence and complete freedom;" to which Mr. Cole adds his amen in the following easy-flowing words: "The largest liberty, the noblest developments of character, the enjoyment of the largest number of human rights, are in those lands where the Church has had her saving and uplifting ministry." They reduce the question to geographical determination. They forget, however, the destruction of all freedom in Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece where the Church did its first work, and the present condition of all the Russias, and Italy, and Portugal, and Spain the home of the Church's most perfect enginery, and the American States south of us, where the masses are completely dominated by the Church The liberty lands are rather those that have developed and fostered magnificent revolts from Church prevalence and crushing ecclesiasticism. Then, too, if freedom seem to be coterminous with Church prevalence, so does also drunkenness and the liquor traffic. "Christendom vs. Saloondom," said John G. Woolley; "and ninety-five per cent. of male church members are on the pay roll of the drink—as gaugers, collectors, store-keepers, or *silence-keepers*." What can one "saving and uplifting ministry" in North Carolina say upon this point?

What the world knows of Christianity it learns from the Church's illustration of it. Mohammedans, for instance, do not distinguish, any more than certain nominal Christians, between Christianity and the Church. A recent writer in the Quarterly Review claimed that progress, material, moral, and intellectual, is everywhere coterminous with Christianity. Ameer Ali, a British citizen and lawyer of ability, writing upon "Islan and its critics "in the September *Nineteenth Century*, arrays the hoary abuses and crimes which have cursed, and still curse Christendom, in such way as to leave the impression that if Christianity is not directly responsible for them, it is powerless to counteract them. He notes the terrible persecutions of the Church; the extermination of native heathen races by "Christian" nations like the United States and England; the ruin of African nations by gin and rum by Christian nations for gain; and the drunkenness and prostitution in "orthodox" cities of Christendom, leaving the sad impression that Christianity has little or nothing to boast of. The wise editor of the Christian Standard thereupon remarks. "Such attacks will serve a good purpose, if they arouse Christians to the responsibilities resting upon them to exert themselves more and more to establish the Kingdom of God and his RIGHTEOUSNESS Not the Church and its glory; the Church and its dominion; the Church and its theology; but the Church and its RIGHTEOUSNESS. This Moslem writer triumphs over us in his magagine encounter as the enemies of Israel triumphed over them in the days of Israel's wickedness, and for the same reason. Christendom is not keeping covenant with God; not following loyally and bravely the Great Captain of her salvation, and is discomfited by the enemy. If we are not glorying in our shame, we are glorying in forgetfulness of it."

CYRUS THOMPSON.

### COMING EVERY DAY.

**Attorney Ed. L. Conlin, Onawa, Iowa, Joins The Populists.**

Sentinel, Onawa, Iowa.

Ed. L. Conlin, a prominent attorney of Onawa and a life-long Democrat, has left Democracy and will hereafter affiliate with the People's Party. Mr. Conlin, like thousands of other good Democrats, realizes that it is an impossibility to get any reform through the Democratic party; that it is wedded to a single gold standard and the only relief is through a new party. The fact that a free silver resolution would not even be given a hearing in the county convention convinces any one that there is only one party in this county that is working for a reform in our currency system and that is the People's Party. Mr. Collin will take the stump and will tell the people why he can no longer stay with the party he has worked with nearly twenty years.

### MONEY FOR SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

**A Colored Republican "Let's The Cat Out of The Bag" on Jno. Sherman.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Jno. R. Lynch, the Mississippi colored ex-Congressman, in conversation with a gentleman of Washington Court House, Ohio, said in reference to Senator Sherman's book: "The only money that I know of being used in the South to draw State delegations to the support of any candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination was that which was used in the interest of John Sherman's candidacy. Although I got none of it myself, I know of money having been used in that direction."

## 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."]

**A Lady Enters the Lists**

POWELLSVILLE, N. C., Dec. 7th, '95.

MR. EDITOR: If you will allow a lady to enter the contest for the prizes offered on the query, "Why cannot the free and unlimited coinage of silver be secured through the Democratic party?" I will say that it cannot be secured for various reasons. The most prominent of which is this:

The Democratic party, as it is organized at the present time, is opposed to any such measure. Both the leaders and the followers, the big dogs and the little ones, and the "fices" who cannot do anything but yelp

WHEN THE BIG DOGS GROWL.

And how do I know that they are opposed to it? Look at the record. Democratic Congressmen have kill ed silver. They helped to demonetize it in 1873. They have killed all the free silver coinage bills that have been offered since they were restored to power, with as much avidity as if the bills

HAD BEEN RATTLESNAKES,

crawling into the congressional halls.

They repealed the Sherman act, and refused to grant even the small favor of coining the seigniorage. In fact they have shown animosity to silver at all times and under all conditions.

And now about the followers: A majority of the rank and file of the Democratic party are against free coinage of silver because they have lately so declared in their conventions—some of them going so far as to demand the

RETIREMENT OF THE GREENBACKS

also. And those who are too small to attend the conventions, are howling for "sound currency," "an honest dollar," "money good in Europe," &c., &c.

Many of them do not know whether Europe is at the North Pole or the South Pole, or in the bottom of the sea. All they know is to cry aloud as their bosses tell them to cry.

Ever since the Democrats have had "a chance," it has been contraction, *contraction*,

CONTRACTION.

And they are yet clamoring for the same. This record shows that they are bitterly opposed to it. Would you expect that any man, or set of men, would grant you anything which he, or they, are against, and

WHICH THEY ARE OPPOSING

with all the strength that in them lies?

Another reason is, that should there be a free silver bill passed, in both houses of Congress, we know that we have a Democratic President, who is "bigger than his party," whose backbone is so large that he would veto the bill, and utterly ignore the little swarthy party that passed it, like an elephant stepping over a mouse.

And here is another reason: The Democratic party, through Cleveland and Carlisle, have sold this nation to the Rothschilds, in England, and their coadjutors in crime in Europe and America. They were enabled to do this by the United States being placed on a gold basis.

IN NO OTHER WAY

could they have succeeded in issuing bonds in times of peace.

Now we know that England reaps a rich harvest of interest from the United States yearly, by this means. And when did England ever release her hold upon any country, that once came under British control?

Democratic Congressmen are responsible for this, and they cannot undo what they have done, and coin silver free, for if they should, the cry of bonds, more bonds, would cease, and they would lose prestige with

THEIR MASTERS IN ENGLAND

and elsewhere.

Another reason is, that even the professed "friends of silver," who call themselves Democrats, tell us that they are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver; but we must have "*international agreement*." Now can any one tell us what that means? All Europe and and Asia, and the two Americas must agree to it And if that were done they would want to know if Esquimaux and Hottentots, Laplanders and Finns, Samoans and Indians had consented. And when answered in the affirmative, they would begin to enquire if permission had been requested of the cannibals in Central Africa; and finally, if

SATAN AND HIS IMPS

in hades had given us the right to have free coinage of silver in the United States. If that is a friend to silver, what does it take to constitute an enemy, and how long before its *friends* would coin it free?

And still another reason is, that we shall not have any Democratic party to pass coinage laws, for the Democrats are hopelessly divided, "and a house divided against itself cannot stand." And last but not least, the Democratic party cannot give us free coinage of silver, even it would. It is out of power and

LIKELY SO TO REMAIN.

It has run to the end of its rope. It has digged its own grave; and ere long the dark waters of Lethe will have wrapped the "party of perfidy and dishonor" in the shroud of oblivion, and buried it out of sight and hearing of all decent men and women, never more to be resurrected until Gabriel's trump shall sound declaring that "time shall be no longer."

For these reasons, and others that might be mentioned, it is utterly impossible to secure the free and unlimited coinage of silver through the Democratic party.

And now Mr. Editor, if you will pardon a little digression, I will say that the only way to secure the free coinage of silver is, that all the *true friends* of silver

UNITE UNDER ONE BANNER,

irrespective of party, and send to Congress men who really intend to repeal the laws that have placed the United States on a gold basis; men who will not only restore silver as a money metal, but will make it the unit of value also.

Let us have young men; men who are interested in building up our country, because they hope to live long and

ENJOY THE FRUITS OF THEIR LABORS;

men of worth and integrity; such men as Butler, Pritchard, Skinner, Thompson and others. Then will we have free coinage of silver, and some other laws that are sorely needed, and may the time come quickly, speedily, rapidly.

MRS. SARAH E. MITCHELL.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

**An Interesting Report of the State Convention at Goldsboro—What Has Been Done and What Needs To Be Done.**

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the North Carolina Sunday School Association was held in the First Baptist church, of Goldsboro, on November 25th, 26th and 27th ultimo. That it was a most interesting convention under the power of the Holy Spirit all who know Him will attest.

On Monday evening the 25th Prof. H. M. Hamill, Chief International Field Worker, gave a most delightful address: "Sunday School Idea"—and it is safe to say that every one who *listened* to him could see there is work to do and a plenty of it for each of us. "I am the vine and ye are the branches. He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit, for without me you can do nothing."

Tuesday morning Prof. F. S. Blair, of Guilford College, presented as an object study, the Association's Sunday School map, showing the Sunday School interests of the State by counties. Every county that is organized with a President and Executive Committee is indicated by a star. "So we labored in the work 'till the stars appeared."

Would here like to say, that any man or woman who is out and out for Christ can have his or her county shining with a star by the next State convention in 1896, by organizing their county for this work, and this star points to the fact that Jesus Christ is born in your county.

This map reveals these facts: This State's population is 1,617,947.

Population between 6 and 21, 586,668.

Sunday School attendants, 320,851.

Non-attendants, 266,778.

With these facts we heard His voice, "Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks and look well to thy herds." Prov. 27-23. Don't let us translate "thou" to mean our Pastors. My friend, it means *you*.

On the subject of "Better ways of working" Dr. J. L. Nicholson, of Richlands, read a most interesting paper—he says that it is not better ways that are lacking but more willingness to obey the word of God.

Tuesday afternoon Prof. Hamill gave a most instructive Bible study from the Old Testament. The Old Bible contains 39 books, and he divided them into 17 Historic, 7 Prophetics and 5 Doctrinal both converging to Christ who first came to Israel and then he sends his Apostles to other nations. There were many instructive lessons in this study.

The Home Department was delightfully but most practically presented to the Association by our talented young friend, Prof. Hermon H. Horne, of the State University.

TUESDAY EVENING

President John C. Kilgo, of Trinity College, delivered a most profound address—subject: "Man making." I would that it could be published and placed into the hands of every man and woman of North Carolina. The possibility of our evoluting this State and nation by taking these neglected children into our Sunday Schools and holding up to them Christ instead of poor weak man is a serious question for every loyal citizen of this State to pray over. President Kilgo would have us seriously reflect that it is the children who are soon to take our places and shape the destiny of this nation.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Prof. Hamill presented the practical work of the county officers' conference. Then followed the reports of the different officers.

Mrs. J. D. Cox, of Redalia, reports, rather slow work among the Ladies Mission Aid—other reports were very favorable.

The afternoon session was made interesting and pleasant by Prof. Hamill—a study from the New Testament. It was a black-board exercise and wonderfully helpful in his who "wrote—when written, where written, to whom written, what the subject, and where was it written," questions. Those who heard this study were greatly strengthened in their knowledge of the word of God.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

Prof. Hamill addressed a crowded house—subject: "Our Sunday School Needs," and this is a subject for every Christian man of this country to take an active interest in. The meeting was concluded by "closing words" from many visitors by short speeches expressing their gratitude to God and to the hospitality of the good people of Goldsboro for their generosity. Prof. Horne, of the University was elected President of the Association. There were many pleasant and instructive discourses that space does not permit us to enter into in this limited report of this convention, but I trust this may bring to the eyes of many good Christian men that God is working in our State and may be used of Him to remind them that they have not fully obeyed His command: "Ye shall be witnesses unto me—at home, abroad, and into the uttermost parts of the earth."

May God raise up some one of His children in every county in this State and fill him with the Holy Spirit to organize their county for the next State Convention is the prayer of yours, trusting in Him.

H. J. FAISON.

Are you helping to spread the circulation of the CAUCASIAN?

## A. H. STEVENS ON SILVER.

### He Says that Congress Struck it Down in 1873--And That It Was a Great Error.

**It Was Done by Unseen Hands—And Was Attended by Infinite Mischief in the United States—The True Policy of This Country Is to Return to the System of Our Fathers.**

The "crime of 1873" grows more heinous as time goes on. Evidence from high authority multiplies to show the disaster caused by that crime; and when the people shall come to realize the consequences of it and the motives that inspired it, they will bitterly curse its authors and their names will become a reproach and stench to humanity.

The latest discovery is a letter written by Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, thirteen years ago, which contains some interesting matter. It is as follows:

National Hotel, Washington, D. C., January 26, 1882.—Mr. H. D. Barrows, Los Angeles, Cal. My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 14th instant with enclosed slips, was received this evening. Allow me to thank you for it. The subject is one of the gravest that now occupies the attention of Congress and the thinking men throughout the United States. The reason that silver bullion has been depreciated since 1873 in this country is that Congress in February, 1873, struck silver from the lists of money of the United States. The moment that this act of Congress was passed gold was made the only legal standard of values in this country. That was a great error and was attended with infinite mischief in the United States.

In 1792 Mr. Hamilton and the patriotic statesmen of that day recognized in our coinage the bimetallic system of money; that is, he and they recognized silver as money as well as gold at the ratio of about sixteen parts of silver as equivalent to one of gold. Under this regulation and coinage we were prosperous in 1873. When silver was deprived of its debt-paying power as an equivalent to gold at the ratio stated, silver in the markets of the world was at a premium over gold. It is useless to go into reasons why this change was adopted in our system or by what unseen hands it was effected. The true policy of this country is to return to the system of our fathers. If the government should now, as it ought to, retrace its steps and provide for the free coinage of silver as it does of gold and make 412½ grains of standard silver equivalent to 25-8-tenth grains of gold, then silver would immediately return to its original dignity in the markets of the world in purchasing and debt-paying power. This is the real function of money and in this country this equality in this function at the ratio stated should be maintained.

The debts and bonds of the United States provided for payment in gold or silver coin at the then standard value; it was a great wrong to the taxpayers on whom rests the payment of the public debt to strike silver from the list of money as was done in 1873. It was that blow which changed the values of the property of the United States. More than half of the money of the world was at that time silver. The whole amount in the world in 1873 was estimated at $8,000,000,000; of these $4,500,000,000 were silver and $3,500,000,000 were gold in round numbers. The ruinous consequences which attended this bad act of administration were seen in the failures of mercantile houses and business men amounting to more than half the public debt of the United States within the last nine years. Now, I am for the free coinage of silver bullion just as of gold. Gold and silver should be put upon a perfect equality as of yore in the ratio of 16 to 1. This would not only add to the value of real estate and all sorts of property in the United States, but it would greatly encourage and stimulate the mining of silver in this country. In my view all the gold and silver that can be produced to our mints should be coined alike. The coin should be kept in the vaults of the treasury and certificates of it given in all cases where certificates are preferred. These coin certificates should be the currency of the country; it would be the best in the world. In this age we do not wish to burden with the weight of either gold or silver in ordinary business transactions extending to distant places in the country, but we do want a paper currency which is redeemable at the will of the holder in coin dollar for dollar. Bank bills which are so common in use are only promises to pay in coin and are often issued in amounts of two and sometimes to three for one of coin in the vaults; but under the plan advocated by me the certificates would in no case represent anything but dollar for dollar.

I haven't time to say more to you now. I will barely add that the present depreciation of silver bullion and of the silver standard dollar arises solely from the degradation of silver by act of Congress in 1873. Let Congress declare, as it ought to, that 412½ grains of standard silver is and shall be equivalent to 25 8-10 grains of gold in its purchasing and debt-paying power and instantly silver will be on a par, if not above par, compared with gold.

To increase the quantity of silver in the present dollar of 412½ grains up to 480 grains to make it equivalent to the present current value of 25 8-10 grains of gold would be a great wrong to the laboring masses in the union whose taxes have to meet the public debt; the holders of the public debt at the time they received the bonds received them under the express stipulation that they were to be paid in United States coin, gold or silver, at its then standard value, and all that is wanting to make gold and silver equal, to make 412½ grains of silver equal in the markets of the world to 25 8-10 gold, is for Congress to put silver back on the list of the moneys of the United States as it was in 1873 I have lately made a report to the house of representatives upon our coinage, in which I urge not only the restoration of silver to its debt-paying power, but also the adoption of metric coinage applicable alike to gold and silver. I will send you a copy of this in a few days when it comes from the press.

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

### Don't You Care?

Exchange.

Say, are you a merchant? All right. If you were running behind $100 a day you would soon be a bankrupt, wouldn't you? Sure! Well, under the management of alleged eminently wise "statesmen" this country is running behind many million dollars a month and is already bankrupt. Do you know how it came about, or are you such a "good American" that you don't care?

### ENOUGH SAID.

From Printers' Ink.

When people's earnings are depressed
And they have little to invest,
Then more's the need to catch their eye
To show them where they ought to buy.