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THOMPSON ND THE CHURCH.

Historic Facts Concerning Relation of the Church to Slavery

DOM AND ITS MEANING

ts Explaining the Truth of the s. Remark Thompson, Not the e, Responsible—The Methods by h the Church Can Command the and Support of the Masses.

Four.]

degrading the understanding lighting the intellect, thus de- g the spirit of men and so ring them for despotism, the n Church (like the Greek has developed no Protest, no mation, and no Freedom in and under its influence) be- the right arm of aristocratic oyal oppression. The history world presents a constant le between liberty and the f possession and consequent In this struggle, only the pirit of inquiry could break ree of despotism. Instead of ing this spirit, the Church for ries made itself as infamous as un-Christly by standing as an dam to hinder the progress of n understanding. "The h," says Schiller, in his *Revolt Netherlands*, "had ever been a support of the royal power; t was only natural that it l be so. Its golden time was ondage of the human intellect, ke royalty it had gained by norance and weakness of men. ission to tyrannical power pre- the mind for a blind, conven- aith; and the hierarchy repaid asury the services of despotism. ishops and prelates were zeal- upporters of royalty, and ever to sacrifice the welfare of the n to the temporal advancement Church and the political in- s of the sovereign." Upon quotation, which is suggestive, ke no comment or application er times. My readers may do each for himself.

modern times have developed a more progressive and en- ned civilization, it is erroneous that this condition exists on nt of anything the Church, her Catholic or Protestant, has to bring it about. It was ht about in spite of the oppo- of the Church. For the Church matically opposed with all its r of terror, torture, and infamy rowth of all science and helpful ing. It forces all education ecclesiastical channels. Noth- ould be studied save within the itions of existing dogma. The ces were rejected as profane; no true science could find a in such philosophy as was tol- d. Men knew nothing of intel- al freedom. Every author sus- d of overstepping Church-ap- ed limits was accused, denoun- and persecuted; and every pro- ive publication suppressed. r whole science of Geography its way against the Church. king the Bible for a scientific book rather than an evolution rals for the conduct of life, the Church held that the earth four corners and was flat. The bility of salvation was utterly d to those who suggested that earth, on the contrary, was d and inhabited on opposite . This was deemed so terrible esy that the Church in the 8th ry crushed it out. But in the entury it arose again. The was re-asserted by Cecco coli; for which the Church t him alive, and a great Church- ter publicly represented him as ing in the flames of hell for his hemy. But in 1519, Magellan d *around* the earth, and thus gave in the face of the Church, the as God built highways of inter- se among the nations; and ch astronomers of the 18th cen- by positive mathematical cal- tion freed the human mind up- his point.

ith greater bitterness the Church sed all progress in Astronomy, ence which has so wonderfully lded a reverential conception of wisdom, order, and providence he Creator. From Scriptural the Church had taught that the n is the immovable centre of the erse, the sun and all the heaven- odies revolving about it. To h that the sun is the centre of system and that the earth re- ed around the sun was rankest sy. In 1543 a pious and charit- Christian, Nicholas Copernicus, ished his "Revolution of the venly Bodies," wherein he set the latter theory. Death di- y removed him from the clutches e Church; but his book fell into hands of its authorities, the gregation of the Index, a per- ent theological tribunal which in judgment to catalogue and ress every new thought deemed rious to their Creed. His book solemnly condemned, and this lemnation continued till 1761. ead it was to incur the condem- on of the Church in this world eternal damnation in the next. ertheless it had set forth a great which many minds received, which Bruno alone dared reiter- And for this he was hunted a wild beast, imprisoned for six s, then burnt alive for his teach- and his ashes madly scattered to winds. But, as if God was not ng that the Church should hin- the heavens from declaring His y and the firmament from show- His handiwork, ten years later telescope of Galileo proved the h of the theory of Copernicus. range, as it may seem, however, rch scientists and preachers at denounced the discoveries of leo as blasphemous, and his tele- ic views as illusions of the devil. y besought the Inquisition to at once with him for his heresy, aring that he was worse even Luther or Calvin. "The foun- ons of the earth are fixed that cannot be moved," they said. ometry is of the devil, and math- ematicians should be banished as the authors of all heresies." So preached Caccini and the Church promoted him for it. They cried out in their ignorant fear of damage to the Church, which to them was more sacred than truth, that these discoveries "cast suspicion on the doctrine of the Incarnation" and "vitiated the whole Christian plan of salvation." They then declared that the Church alone is fully empowered to promulgate scientific truth in direct university instruction; and the Church proceeded to drive out from all schools under its control all teaching, or even mention, of the theory of Capernicus and the discoveries of Galileo, and at the University of Salamanca in Spain, a land of complete "Church prevalence," this prohibition was not removed till 1822.

In 1615, Galileo having been brutally denounced as "atheist" and "infidel"—the perennial dodge in all ages, by the way, of bigoted churchmen for suppressing the truth—was summoned to Rome before the Inquisition, the Church's pet instrument for enslaving the mind. There eleven theologians rendered their decision "that the first proposition, that the sun is the centre and does not revolve about the earth is foolish, absurd, false in theology, and heretical because expressly contrary to Holy Scripture; and that the second proposition, that the earth is not the centre but revolves about the sun is absurd, false in philosophy, and from a theological point of view, at least opposed to the true faith." Under threat of the dungeon, Galileo was forced to abandon the opinion that the earth moves about the sun and to abstain from teaching or defending it in any manner whatever. At a later time, after imprisonment no better than torture, he was compelled to pronounce this recantation publicly: "I, Galileo, in my 70th year, being a prisoner and before your eminences on my knees, having before my eyes the Holy Gospel, which I touch with my hands, abjure, curse, and detest the error and the heresy of the movement of the earth." Again he was imprisoned, exiled from his family in his old age, and at last denied burial in his family tomb. This is a record of the Church: what of liberty, what of Christliness is there in it? If it had sprung from hell, could it have been more brutal and damning?

In similar spirit the Church fought by ridicule, abuse, and imprisonment the discoveries of Kepler and the demonstrations of Newton; and it held and taught exploded theories, and opposed the Newtonian theory of gravitation well into the 18th century. Indeed, not until 1835 did the prohibition of such publications wholly disappear from the Index.

"The spirit which dominated the Church from the 5th to the 15th century" evidently prolonged its domination according to its power. Do you say all this applies to Catholicism but not to Protestantism? It applies in spirit to both. The spirit of religious bigotry is always the same, and springs not from the nature of a creed, but from the attachment to it. Martin Luther characterized Copernicus as "an upstart astrologist." "This fool," said he, "wishes to revert the whole science of astronomy. But Sacred Scripture tells us that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, and not the earth!" And his milder-mannered friend Melanchthon said: "It is a want of honesty and decency to assert such notions publicly, and the example is pernicious. It is the part of a good mind to accept the truth as revealed by God, and to acquiesce in it."

Of all proofs of the existence of God, furthermore, those of Descartes, it is said, have been wrought most thoroughly into the minds of modern men; and yet the Protestant theologians of Holland sought to bring him to torture and to death by the charge of atheism. Protestants made assaults not less bitter than Catholics upon Kepler. The Protestant clergy of Cambridge and Oxford in 1772, opposed and prevented Dr Priestly from accompanying an expedition of scientific discovery: he being "unsound" as to the Trinity, it was feared that this might twist his astronomical observations to the injury of the Church.

So also the Church opposed the development of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. Every bold investigator into the laws of Nature for centuries was charged with "sorcery" and "league with the devil." The Church trained men to reverence superstition and dogma, not to seek the truth. All study was so hampered by ecclesiasticism and hedged about by the most ridiculous literal interpretation of Scripture, that human effort "after three or four centuries," says Hollan, "had not untied a single knot or added one unequivocal fact to the domain of philosophy." When a master-mind like Roger Bacon would have advanced science by right methods of study, he was accused of "magic" and denounced as "an atheist" and "an infidel." In 1287 the Church forbade the study of medicine, natural philosophy, and chemistry, and condemned the teachings of Bacon. At its hands he suffered 14 years of imprisonment, being released at the age of 80, shortly after which death ended his persecutions.

In the 14th century it was forbidden to have chemical apparatus; and when Antonio de Domines undertook to investigate the phenomena of light, he died in the clutches of the Inquisition.

In 1624, the Theological Faculty of Paris stopped chemical teaching under penalty of death; and in 1657 in Italy, the Church broke up, as it had done elsewhere, a society for untrammeled scientific investigation.

With the same cruel and enslaving spirit the Church especially opposed the study of Geology. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Theological Faculty of Paris, lest the findings and teachings of geology might hurt the Church, forbade the study and teaching of this science, destroyed the books of its teachers, drove them out of the city, and forbade their living in towns or entering into places of public resort. In the 18th

Continued on Fourth Page.

OUR LANDS ARE GOING.

Millions Upon Millions of Acres Are Already Gone—Tenant Slavery Threatened.

THE GREAT RAILROAD GRIP.

How Congress Has Given Big Corporations Immense Tracts of Land—Homeless People Must Pay for Every Acre—A Condition of Things Which Ought to Make Patriots Think.

W. H. Harvey, in his new book, "The Patriots of America," gives some facts which are interesting and startling, and which should be made the basis of some serious study by every American patriot. He says:

The American Statistical Association, in volume three of its publications, on page 359, gives the homicides in the United States for the ten years 1882 to 1892, showing the remarkable increase in murders, as follows:

Year.	Murders.	Year.	Murders.
1882	1,467	1887	2,335
1883	1,697	1888	2,184
1884	1,465	1889	3,567
1885	1,808	1890	4,290
1886	1,499	1891	5,906

The United States Census Bulletins for 1880 and 1890 show the following as to inmates of penitentiaries, jails, insane asylums and suicides:

		Per cent. of increase	Per cent. increase of population for same period.
No. of inmates in penitentiaries, 1880	35,538		
No. of inmates in penitentiaries, 1890	45,233	29	24
Prisoners in county jails, 1880	12,691		
Prisoners in county jails, 1890	19,538	55	24
No. of insane in institutions, 1880	41,177		
No. of insane in institutions, 1890	74,028	80	24
No. of suicides reported, 1880	2,511		
No. of suicides reported, 1890	3,932	56	24

This increase in crime, insanity and suicides shows the effect of present laws on the character of the people. If an egg is put in an incubator it hatches out a chicken; so, if we put people under certain erroneous laws that deprive them of homes, we produce injurious effects on the character of mankind.

In the silent transformation of the Republic to a monarchy there is one thing that should arouse the dormant patriotism of the nation. It is this:

Our lands have commenced passing into the hands of the few, and the way is being paved to English landlord tenantry in this country. The following is a list of titled lords and ladies of England owning land in the United States:

Viscount Scully, of England, owns 3,000,000 acres of land in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska.

Three million acres in Texas belongs to a syndicate in London composed of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Earl Cadogan, H. C. Fitzroy Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, William Alexander Lochiel Stephen Douglas-Hamilton, Duke of Beaudon, the Duke of Rutland, and Ethel Cadogan, Maid-in-waiting to the Queen. This is known in London as the Texas Land Syndicate No. 3, and owns whole counties in the State of Texas. There are two other English land syndicates owning land in Texas.

Sir Edward Reid, 2,000,000 acres. This is a syndicate which owns lands in Florida only. It includes the present Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Randolph Churchill and Lady Lister Kaye.

Syndicate No. 4—1,800,000 acres. This syndicate has all its holdings in Mississippi. It includes the Marquis of Dalhousie, George Henry Howard Cholmondeley (Viscount Cholmondeley), Georgiana Viscountess Cross; the Hon. Lady Hamilton Gordon and the Hon. Lady Biddulph.

Marquis of Tweeddale—1,750,000 acres. The Marquis is William Montagu Hay, famed all over Scotland as the rack-rent landlord.

Philipps, Marshall & Co., London—1,300,000 acres. This firm has the whole peerage for its clients.

The Anglo-American Syndicate, London—750,000 acres. The funds of widowed peeresses are largely invested here. The lands are in the South and West.

Bryan H. Evans—700,000 acres. Mr. Evans resides in London. His lands are in Mississippi.

The Duke of Sutherland—125,000 acres. This is the rack-rent nobleman of police-court fame.

The British Land Company—320,000 acres. This land is all in Kansas.

William Whalley—310,000 acres. Mr. Whalley is the squire of Peterboro, England.

The Missouri Land Company—300,000 acres. This operates a Missouri domain and has headquarters at Edinburgh.

Robert Tennant—230,000 acres. This is all farming land. Mr. Tennant lives in London.

Dundee Land Company—247,000 acres.

Lord Dunmore—120,000 acres.

Benjamin Newgas, Liverpool—100,000 acres.

Lord Houghton (in Florida)—60,000 acres.

Lord Dunraven (in Colorado)—60,000 acres.

English Land Company (in California)—50,000 acres.

English Land Company (in Arkansas)—50,000 acres.

Alexander Grant, London—35,000 acres in Kansas.

Syndicate No. 6—110,000 acres. This syndicate includes the Earl of Verulam and the Earl of Lankeville. The land is in Wisconsin.

M. Elfenhauser of Halifax—60,000 acres. This land is in West Virginia.

[Continued on 3rd page]

THEY ARRANGED A FAKE ROBBERY.

Queer Conspiracy to Despoil the Southern Express Company of $950.

WARSAW, N. C., Dec. 31.—On Friday last the office of the Southern Express Company, at Roseboro, on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, was robbed of $950 which had been deposited for shipment by one Redden Butler, the evening before. The agent, Grier, was held up at the point of a pistol by two masked men and the money was given up without resistance.

The agent was subsequently arrested, and to-day he made a confession of a conspiracy between himself and the sender of the money, Butler, and Dr. Fleet Cooper, the County Coroner, by which it was agreed that the two should enter his residence and rob him of the money.

His wife, who was ignorant of the conspiracy, offered the robbers all her savings, amounting to $50, but this amount being refused and the exact amount deposited by Butler being demanded gave the detective a clew to the perpetrators of the crime. All the parties have been arrested, and heavy bonds are required for their release.

GREENBACKS AND "RESERVE."

The Greenbacks Not Responsible For Looting the National Treasury of Gold.

Wild Extravagance—Living Beyond Income is the Cause of Trouble—One Hundred and Forty-Five Millions Short in Thirty-Five Months.

What light do the facts throw on the warmly debated question of the alleged responsibility of the greenbacks for the depletion of the government's gold reserve and the repeated issue of bonds? What would be the condition of the treasury to-day if no bonds had been issued?

To answer these queries, The New York Voice has constructed a table diagram from the treasury reports of receipts and expenditures issued during the last thirty-five months. According to the analysis of the Voice the following results are disclosed:

"1. That in the last thirty-five months the revenues have fallen behind the expenditures $140,000,000.

"2. That during the last year, despite the drain on the gold reserve, by means of greenbacks, the outstanding circulation of greenbacks has remained about the same, indicating that as fast as they came in they were paid out for governmental expenses.

"3. That while these greenbacks have thus been applied as fast as received to payment of expenses, the combined gold and silver bullion held by the treasury has been decreasing in proportion to treasury liabilities, not increasing, indicating that gouernment expenditures have eaten up not only all the revenues, but all the greenbacks received, and made inroads besides on the stock of bullion.

"Up to the 1st of January, 1893, the ordinary government receipts from customs, internal revenue and other regular channels were sufficient to provide for the ordinary expenditures and leave a surplus to apply on the debts. Then, with the increasing hard times and changes in the revenue laws, expenditures began largely to exceed receipts.

"During these thirty-five months the receipts have exceeded the expenditures in only seven months. The excess of expenditures over receipts for 1893 was $43,000,000, for 1884 it was $62,000,000 and for eleven months of this year $35,000,000. Altogether, in the past thirty-five months, the excess of expenditures over receipts, to be exact, has been $140,694,415.

"At the same time the actual treasury balance has been diminishing, in spite of the complicated book-keeping of the treasury officials, which makes attempts to get at the real condition extremely difficult. On January 1, 1893, there were $1,442,000,000 of notes of all kinds in circulation, exclusive of bank notes, which are not a direct government obligation. To offset these there were $701,000,000 of actual gold and silver in the treasury. This made a balance against the government of $741,000,000.

"On December 1st last the government currency of all kinds (not including bank notes) was $1,386,000,000, offset by $620,000,000 of gold and silver in the treasury, thus making $766,000,000 of balance against the government. Compared with the $741,000,000 of three years ago, this is an increase of $25,000,000 in these liabilities. This added to the $140,000,000 of deficit in revenues makes $165,000,000 which the government has lost in the past three years.

"To meet this the government has issued bonds at three different periods, $50,000,000 in February, 1894; another $50,000,000 in September of the same year, and $62,000,000 beginning with February, 1895. In all, the bonds amount to $162,000,000 at face value, which covers the government shortage of $165,000,000 within $3,000,000. In addition the treasury received about $19,000,000 in premiums on these bonds, and has paid out on maturing Pacific railroad bonds, and in other ways, not included in 'ordinary expenditures,' enough to account for the $16,000,000 balance.

"From these facts it appears plain that the primary cause of the falling gold reserve has not been the greenbacks, but the failure of the receipts to meet the expenditures of the government. Uncle Sam has been living beyond his income and shows the effects of it in his pocket-money."

FIGHT WITH MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS.

After Two Hours' Firing, Two Men Were Dead and Two Wounded.

SARGENT, Ky., Dec. 31.—Information has just been received here from Donkey, a little hamlet near Pound, two miles from Pound Gap, in Wise county, Va., of a terrible battle and double murder there yesterday evening, the result of a drunken row Christmas over a woman of bad character.

It seems that Bill Wells and Gus Osborne, always known as good citizens, with Jim Cox and Ab. Williams, two desperate mountain outlaws, met on the public road half a mile from Donkey, heavily armed with Winchesters, for the purpose of fighting it out. Firing was immediately commenced. It continued for more than two hours. Shortly after the firing commenced a deputy sheriff of Wise county, whose name has not been learned, appeared on the scene, but could not stop the fighting. Soon Wells and Osborne lay lifeless on the roadside, with Cox seriously wounded, being shot twice. The deputy also received a serious wound in the left leg. Williams was last seen going up Cumberland mountain, supposedly making his way to the Kentucky side for refuge.

This was the most fatal fight in this section since the Mullins family, five in number, were killed at Pound Gap on May 22, 1892, by Doc Taylor and the Flemings.

GOMPERS AGAINST WAR.

He Sees a Deep-laid Plot in the Monroe Doctrine Agitation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Before leaving for Indianapolis, the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers made a farewell speech to the Central Labor Union today, in which he denounced a policy looking to war between the United States and England. He said:

"Those who are stirring up this war scare are covering themselves with a mask of patriotism behind which is hidden nothing but bluster and pomposity. Around, below, and beneath this so-called patriotism is a scheme to enlarge the army and navy.

"The true patriot is not looking for war. He wants peace. The workers of our country have no quarrel with the workers of other countries. They will not be swayed by political schemers.

"In the ranks of the sensible, cool-headed workers and true American citizens you will find this so-called war scare has had no effect. Labor is never for war; it is always for peace. It is on the side of liberty, justice, and humanity."

A TAR HEEL'S OPINION.

The President's First Message Sends His Blood Bounding Through His Veins In Shame!

Will the Southern People Ever Vote For Such a Man Again? Can the West and South Unite and Break the Bank Backbone of Grover?—Opinions From Others Wanted.

The people of the United States have trusted the government of this country to a set of men, at the head of which has stood the bulldozing Grover for some time. And now I wish to give my opinion about him, after reading his message to Congress.

In that "great heart" of his, which so many people have thought was as large as the American continent and as staunch as the Ozark mountains, in which they thought blood flowed for them as freely as the waters run down the great river which was called the "Father of Waters," there is

NOTHING FOR THEM.

That great heart has been diminished to the size of a "mustard seed," and is as wavy as a thistle bloom before the October winds; and the blood that flowed so freely for the American people is clotted and rolled to oriental parts of the world. That "back bone" of his which was once thought to reach from the Atlantic on the east to judgment on the west, and from the tepid waters of the Gulf on the south, to Aurora Borealis in the north, and which had a spinal cord in it large in proportion; and in that cord was supposed to be more than seventy million nerves touching all the people of this republic; but lo! that cord is found to be not

LARGER THAN A THREAD

and the nerves unmagnifiable. And they have lost all their sense of touch. His blood is no longer propelled for the American people. His heart is no longer beating for the upbuilding of the country. His brain is no longer troubled with the cries of suffering humanity.

Judging from the reading of his "Message," there is a part for China, Japan, France, Gautemala, Mexico, Cuba, Turkey, Armenia, and a great part

FOR GREAT BRITAIN,

and a little for the capitalists and bankers of the United States.

Grover never once thought of the cries and moans of the poor people at home. He never set forth a plan to give the millions employment, who have been thrown out of a living occupation on account of the money panic which his administration has caused. He seems to shake hands

WITH THE BANKERS

and wants to give the finance, bone and sinew of this country up to them. He wants the government in the hands of this class.

Will the American people support such a man again—him or any one of that clique?

Can it be possible that the American people will be blindfolded and led to the ballot box again like sheep to the slaughter, and there give their suffrage—one of the greatest gifts that man ever possessed—to a man who cares nothing for his people except the bankers? No! no! Never will the Southern men

DO SO AGAIN.

If the Republicans and Democrats in their National Convention nominate a gold standard ticket, will the South and West come together and nominate a free silver ticket? I hope to hear from some one else.

The reading of the message caused me to write this. It put the blood to bounding through my veins at a fearful rate. From the talk in this section there are others exercised the same way.

J. R. BAGGETT.

Bass, N. C.

HELD UP IN THE ROAD.

W. J. Y. Thurston Robbed by a Negro, Near Garner—They Struggled for an Hour.

One of the boldest highway robberies ever committed in the State, occurred near Garner, this county, Friday.

Mr. W. J. Y. Thurston, a well known citizen, was going to his home in Clayton early in the afternoon. He is well known in Raleigh, to which market he regularly brings chickens, eggs, butter and all manner of farm products. It is well known that he carries home a well-filled bag of the coin of the realm every time he comes to market.

Just after he passed Garner, near the Hardy Bagwell residence, a negro stepped up from the roadside and asked Mr. Thurston if he had any beef to sell. Mr. Thurston said there was a quarter of beef in the wagon. "You may have it for $1 05," said Mr. Thurston. "I haven't got but a dollar," said the negro, at the same time putting his hand in his pocket.

When his hand came out it flashed a pistol in Mr. Thurston's face.

"Your money or your life," demanded the burly negro.

Mr. Thurston jumped out on the other side of the wagon, but the negro ran around to him, and they grappled. The negro had a pistol and a club. Mr. Thurston fought with his bare hands. For nearly an hour they struggled in the road until Mr. Thurston was overcome.

The negro then reached into one of Mr. Thurston's pockets in which was a bag containing $6.75 in silver. In his breast pocket Mr. Thurston had $268.00 which the robber did not discover and which escaped his clutches.

Charles Graham was arrested on suspicion, and positively identified by Mr. Thurston. He is from Charlotte, and has been working on the gravel train of the "Southern." Magistrate Johnson tried him and bound him over to court.

He is now in Wake county jail.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Some Record of What the People's Representatives Are Trying to Do.

THE SENATE AND FINANCE.

The Bond Bill Is Hotly Debated—Senator Sherman Whoops For The Goldbugs—Senator Butler Again Heard From For Silver and The People—He Wants No Bonds Without Consent of Congress.

Monday December 30—Senate.

Sixteen pension bills were introduced. The general work of the day was the organization of the Senate, which has been reported elsewhere. The House was not in session.

Tuesday, December 31—Senate.

Seven pension bills came to the front.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Proctor.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate what amount of money can be advantageously used for the purpose of coast defense prior to July 1, 1897, and what portion of said amount should be made available during the present fiscal year; also, an estimate of what portion of the amount would be required for sites for fortifications and how much for ordinance work, and whether the requisite number of guns can be supplied from the Government shops, and if not, whether the deficiency can be manufactured by private plants in this country.

The resolution was agreed to.

One pension bill granting the widow of a Colonel $30 per month was passed.

There was some debate on the bill passed by the House increasing the duty on wool &c. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon offered a substitute. This substitute was in the nature of an instruction to the Senate Finance Committee to incorporate into any revenue bill, the McKinley tariff on wools with certain modifications Among other bills introduced were the following:

By Senator Pettigrew, a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and not reissue greenbacks hereafter redeemed by him, but to issue silver certificates in their place, the certificates to be redeemed with silver dollars. To meet the demand just created the Secretary is directed to coin the silver now in the Treasury, and if the amount is not sufficient for the purpose, he is to purchase more silver bullion from time to time.

By Senator Lodge, a bill to promote the efficiency of the militia. The bill provides for a reserve militia in addition to the regular organizations in each State and Territory, and directs that the militia organization shall conform as nearly as possible to that of the army.

By Mr. Vest, a bill repealing that part of the Wilson tariff act which provides for the rebate of the internal revenue tax on alcohol used in the arts or in medical compounds.

By Mr. McMillan, a bill requiring that 1 per cent. of the salary of all persons employed in the classified railway mail service be withheld to constitute a relief fund.

The Senate adjourned till Friday, January 3rd.

House.

In the House 31 pension bills were introduced.

Among other bills were the following:

By Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, to repeal the law allowing a rebate of the tax on alcohol. Also to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on the circulation of banks other than national banks.

By Mr. Cummings, of New York, providing that there shall be in the army of the United States ten regiments of artillery of twelve batteries each, ten regiments of calvary of twelve companies each and thirty regiments of infantry of twelve companies each.

LETS HAVE NO WAR.

It Would Be Disastrous to The People, and To The South Especially.

THE CAUCASIAN has never been uneasy about war as a result of the Jingo message of President Cleveland, but some tricksters and politicians are trying to keep the war fever hot; and in consequence there off we reproduce a very sensible article from The Home and Farm.

"Kings, it is said, make war, and the people fight it. War is no great burden to the rich, but it pinches the poor

War with England would prove especially disastrous to the South. We export two-thirds of our cotton crop War would shut us out of our best markets and throw the surplus back on our own hands.

Our mills could not take this surplus if so inclined. The result would be the lowest prices for a crop reduced to three or four million bales.

On the other hand, everything the South has to buy would in a little while reach war prices, and distress would be widespread.

If a nation's security, her honor, her commerce, is threatened, she must go to war without counting the cost, but such is not the case at present.

Even when our own boundaries were threatened we refused to fights yet the politicians ask our people to, day to go to war with Great Britian over a dispute with Venezuela about boundaries.

Just now, under eloquence of the self-seeking politicians, the war fever is high. Resolutions passed the Virginia Legislature applauding the President, but every Republican and every Populist voted against it.

We trust the people will stop and think and then utter a protest against such a reckless policy. There has never been according to a great philosopher, a good war or a bad peace.

It is war, or threatened war, which keeps the peasants of Europe ground to the dust. All Europe is an armed camp, and that is what we must make America if we intend to adopt Senator Morgan, of Alabama, as our leader in foreign affairs and insist on directing the course of every nation in South America.

That means millions and hundreds of millions wrung annually from our hard-working farmers and mechanics, mainly for the benefit of contractors and a gang of politicians who hold that the world owes them a living.

No greater calamity could happen to our people—we mean to the millions who have their own living to make—than to change the American policy of peace for the European policy of perpetual war or threats of war.

Unless the multitude will warn the politicians against a war course, war taxes and war expenses, this senseless clamor may so increase our taxes as to turn us back twenty years.

We want peace if we are to prosper. We want not merely freedom from actual war, but from warlike agitation, if we are ever to enjoy the fruits of our labor.

The newspapers are nearly as daft as our politicians, and the people themselves must speak.

We suggest, therefore, to those of our readers who still believe that the Sermon on the Mount was an inspired utterance, that they write a postal card or a letter to their Congressmen saying while they are willing to do anything to maintain the honor of the United States, they are not willing to go to war about the Venezuelan boundary, nor do they desire to maintain the United States on a war footing.

Such expressions from the Christian people of the United States should be so long and loud as to be heard in Washington.

DOES CLEVELAND FEAR ASSASINATION?

A Pitiful and Sad Condition of Affairs for a Free Country—"The Wicked Flee When no Man Pursueth.

We receetly printed a dispatch setting forth the fact that a large detective force was employed to guard President Cleveland. Now the Washington correspondent of the News and Observer writes the following:

And apropos of this reflection the speaker called to mind the time when Cleveland failed to be present at the funeral of the late Thomas A. Hendricks.

Said he: "Mr. Cleveland at that time received bitter criticism for this and yet at this late day, I may tell the inside of the whole story as it was told to me in 1891 by Mr. Cleveland himself, in order to show the injustice of the criticism when the truth is known."

"I have never mentioned it before, but I remember well how the President spoke in a quiet and informal way, about the whole matter. In fact, I had taken occasion to say to him that Mr. Hendricks was a man of many friends in Indiana, and in view of his candidacy for the Presidency, I ventured to say that his action might be misconstrued against him by many adherents of the then late vice-President. 'I liked Mr. Hendricks well,' replied Mr. Cleveland, 'admired him, was devoted to him, in fact,' and then Mr. Cleveland proceeded to tell me how the whole thing happened."

"There had been some stray paragraphs in the papers hinting at the President's possible assination, if he attempted the trip to Indianapolis at this time, but he had paid no attention to this. A very short time before the funeral, Mr. Cleveland received, he said, a telegram from the Chief of Police of Indianapolis asking how many extra detectives he desired for the trip. This kind of talk set him to thinking, but still he did not at all change his mind about going, and wired back to the Chief that he would leave all that to him.

"It was the night before the morning on which he was to leave. He had a caller; it was no less a personage than Senator Edmonds, of Vermont. The Senator asked to see him privately, and frankly told him that though he (the Senator) was a Republican, he had come, out of a sense of duty to the country, earnestly to request that he would abandon all idea of the trip. The President was much surprised by this request, specially in face of a note that he had also received from Mrs. Hendricks, herself, suggesting that she thought it would be wiser for him not to risk the trip. The act creating the succession though the Cabinet had not then become law, and with the show of detective force seemingly thought necessary by the authorities and out of respect to the judgment of both Mrs. Hendricks and Senator Edmunds, the preparations for departure were all suddenly cancelled that night.

"But," continued the Speaker, "in about two weeks afterward, the President and his wife, seemingly in response to an invitation from Chicago, which was accepted, really were prompted toward the acceptance by a desire to go to Indianapolis and quietly pay their respects to the stricken widow. The special train to Chicago had orders to stop a few hours at Indianapolis, when Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland made a pleasant call upon Mrs. Hendricks, and it was all done so quietly that the public, to this day, is ignorant of the motives of nobility and good sense that were behind the whole drama—if so it may be called."

Carlyle's Prophecy.

More than fifty years ago Carlyle, the great English author, wrote:

"The Republic west of us will have its trial period, its darkest of all hours. It is traveling the high road to that direful day. And this scourge will not come amid famine's horrid stride, nor will it come by ordinary punitive judgments. It will come as a hiatus in statecraft, a murderous bungle in policy. It will be when health is intact, crops abundant and the munificent hand open. Then so-called statesmen will cry over-production, the people will go to the ballot box amid hunger and destitution, but surrounded by the glitter of self rule, and ratify, by their ballots, the monstrous falsehood, over-production, uttered by mis-statesmen, and vindicated by the same ballot the infamous lie, over-production, thrown upon the breeze by servile editors through a corrupt press. And this brings ruin upon his country, serfdom upon himself and oppression upon his children."

The bear is by no means an extinct animal in this State. In some portions of our mountains they are quite plentiful. The Beaufort Herald says that James and Arch Bennett brought to town a large bear they had killed. It weighed 300 pounds undressed, and was about the largest ever killed around here.

DEMOCRACY VS. FREE SILVER.

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

RECORDS, FACTS, OPINIONS,

Which Show the Fidelity 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."]

SALISBURY, N. C., Jan. 2, '96.

We purpose giving a few of the most plausible reasons as we see them, "Why the free and unlimited coinage of silver cannot be obtained through the so-called Democratic party," so that the people may see the logic of our reasoning. We will first give the location of a majority of that party and their occupation. Now upon examination we find a majority of that party lives in the villages, towns and cities, and we find them employed in all the different avocations of life except that of

CULTIVATING THE SOIL

and producing the main-stays of life which are necessary to support man and beast. Well, if we have a majority of that party who are *consumers* of the necessaries of life and not *producers* of them, is it not reasonable to suppose that they will do all they can to get

THOSE PRODUCTS DOWN

as low as they can and keep them so? It is human nature. Then our selfish greed for gain leads us to buy in the cheapest markets. Well then, if we have a party majority against whose interests it is to pass any law that would have a tendency to raise the price of the products of the soil, how can we hope for such law? Yet, I ask if they do not compose the same class that floods the country every two years with their mass meetings and gatherings to proclaim to the

POOR FARMER AND LABORER

their great sympathy for them, and to pour out their wrath and hatred upon trusts and monopoly! How beautifully they will tell you that they would just wipe them off the face of the earth and give you a good government—a government of the people with free silver and a tariff that would relieve the farmer of such heavy burdens! Have they not promised this for the last twenty or thirty years if you would just

GIVE THEM A CHANCE?

Well, in 1892 you thought you had them fully bound by their promises. You went to the ballot box and put them in full control of the government with a good working majority in both houses of Congress and the President. He called around him his cabinet and the most of them were outspoken free silver men.

WHERE ARE THEY TO-DAY?

They have held three sessions of Congress have they not? Extra long and short sessions. And now brothed farmer and laborer will you pull away the curtain and take a peep in at their acts (for it is by their acts we judge them) and see if we can gather any consolation from them?

Well, the first thing was for Grover to call Congress together in extra session to repeal the Sherman Purchasing Act. That done all the bad laws on silver would be killed sure enough and silver killed with it, and no

SUBSTITUTE IN ITS PLACE.

They adjourned and came home. They went back to the regular session in December. What now? Wilson, Gorman, Hill and Co. go to work to reduce the tariff and so they did on the raw material—the products of the farmer and laboring man and raised it on some of the manufactured goods. They adjourned and went home again to tell the dear people what a

WAVE OF PROSPERITY

was coming. But they returned to the short session and found a depleted treasury—the "gold reserve" away below its one hundred million limit. Then it was the head and boss of their party, Grover Cleveland, the *greatest traitor* to the laboring people on the American continent, stepped forward with his treacherous sale of the American people into financial bondage to the rich Jew syndicate of England—the Rothschilds—and yet they say amen to the work of Grover.

In conclusion, take all their promises for the last thirty years and their acts for the same period and bundle them together and examine them closely; and if you can gather any consolation or hope of getting free and unlimited coinage of silver through that mass of deception you are easier fooled than either Jefferson, Jackson or Lincoln could have been; for they would have said at once: "Impossible for any good to come to the people out of such a

CORRUPT MASS OF HUMANITY."

The last reason I will give, but not the least, is the present Democratic party will not have another chance in twenty years, and long before that time the Populist party will have full control of Congress and have passed all the laws that are necessary for the free coinage of silver and other financial reformers.

J. F. CROWDER.

MORTON IS A CANDIDATE.

And Platt Says he Will Have the Suppport of New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The Commercial Advertiser today quotes Ex-United States Senator T. C. Platt as saying: "Governor Morton is a candidate for the Presidency. I can state so on authority. The Governor will have the unqualified support of the delegates from this State. Objection to him has been made on account of his age, but one who has administered the affairs of a great State like New York so satisfactorily and thoroughly is not an old man. Governor Morton is full of vigor, and I feel confident he can undertake, if chosen, the task of administering the affairs of the Nation, as well as he has done the State."

That $100,000 Venezuelan Commission Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—President Cleveland has announced the appointment of the Venezuelean boundary commission as follows:

David J. Brewer, of Kansas, Justice United States Supreme Court; Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White, of New York, Frederick R. Coudert, of New York, and Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland.