

# THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896.

NO. 30.

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VOL. XIV.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Various Matters on Which The Popular Opinion is Expressed--All Sections Interested.

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THURMAN, N. C., May 25, '96.--Go on and stick to principle and let pie counters go and you will gain ground every day.

WM. SMITH.

For a Fight to the Finish.

RED SPRINGS, N. C., June 1, '96.--Populists in this section are for a fight to the finish, in the "middle of the road."

A. D. McLEOD.

Principle Above Office.

HIBERTON, N. C., May 25, '96.--I, and every Populist in this section, that I have seen or heard from heartily endorse the action of our State committee at their meeting in Raleigh, on the 16th and 17th of April.

As we Populists down here from principle. We left the old parties on account of their perjury and dishonor, knowing there was no chance for reform through either of them, headed by national bankers and other monopolists.

They didn't have fusion much in '94, though we voted the ticket, believing it best under the circumstances. But the election of '94 is past, and we look upon the financial question as being more important than other questions, especially the question of a few State offices. We want a straight Populist ticket, then we are willing to co-operate with as many Republicans and Democrats as wanted to go with us. We congratulate and thank Senator Butler for the manly and patriotic stand he has taken in the Senate. We are proud of him.

W. W. RUSSELL.

They Are Straight in Macon.

FRANKLIN, Macon Co., N. C., May 26, '96.--The executive committee of the Peoples Party of Macon county, met in Franklin, on the 23rd, and in consultation endorsed the action of our State executive committee, and the course of Senator Butler. We are in favor of straight ticket, county, State and national, pledged to the support of the free and unlimited coinage both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

J. M. CARPENTER, Chm. N. C. Com. P. P. for Macon County.

All Rights!

JAMES CITY, N. C., May 25, '96.--Keep "them" on the run, and the light is won.

J. S. BARNIGHT.

## WAKE FOREST COMMENCEMENT.

The Best and Largest in the History of the Institution--A Prosperous Year--New Chair Established.

The sixty-first commencement of Wake Forest college was held last week, and by unanimous agreement, was the best in the history of that long established institution.

In addition to this, the past year has been a very prosperous one. The receipts of the college have exceeded the expenditures by \$1,750.

Two hundred and sixty students were enrolled during the year--twenty-five more than ever attended the college in any previous year.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Skinner was elected to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Columbus Durham as President of the Board.

The following were elected as new members of the Board: Rev. R. T. Vann, of Scotland Neck; Mr. J. P. Spaulbour, of Watauga; Rev. John E. White, of Raleigh; Mr. H. B. Duffy, of Newbern; Hon. W. T. Crawford, of Waynesville; and Mr. D. L. Gore, of Wilmington--all strong educational and moral men, not only in their denomination, but also in the State, and covering all sections from Waynesville to Newbern.

A Chair of the Bible was established and Rev. Mr. Wilson, a member of the class of '92, was elected to fill the chair.

The annual meeting of the alumni was very interesting. The alumni address was delivered by Rev. W. L. Wright, of Richmond.

The annual address to the graduating class was delivered by Dr. B. H. Carroll, of Texas, and was considered one of the ablest ever heard at the college.

On Wednesday night a tremendous audience gathered to hear the baccalaureate sermon by Dr. B. L. Wilman, President of Columbia University. His text was taken from the third epistle of John, second chapter and fourth verse: "I write unto you, young men, because ye are strong, and the word of God abideth in you, and ye have overcome the evil one."

Many who are capable to judge of a great sermon pronounce this one of the most powerful ever delivered in the State upon a similar occasion. It made a profound impression and won completely the large audience to the graceful and earnest speaker.

At the annual meeting of the Young Men's Association, a commencement day and was practically owned by the graduating class.

The salutatory address was made by Mr. W. P. Exam.

Speakers and subjects of speeches were as follows: J. H. Gore, of Wilmington, "Capitol of the College; its mission and ammunition." Bruce Benton, Union county, "The New Era."

Willis G. Briggs, of Raleigh, "Mental Reform." W. H. Davis, Henderson, "The Personal Element in Character Building."

Speight Dowell, of Durham, "Propriety and Progress." J. N. Tolar, of Robeson county, "The Life of a Slave." I. M. Meekins, of Tyrrell county, "The Oppressed Masses."

The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. M. B. Dry, of Union county.

Mr. G. N. Bray, of the class, who was to have delivered an address was unable to do so, and was substituted by Mr. W. P. Exam.

These were submitted by the following graduates: "Utility of the Theory of Evolution"--J. M. Alderman, Duplin county.

"The Development of the Idyls of the King"--C. Austin, Tarboro.

"Shakespeare's vs. Historical King John"--W. C. Barrett, Moore county.

"Better a Drowned Land than a Lost Land"--W. J. Beale, Northampton.

"Mental Aberration"--T. H. Briggs, Raleigh.

"Wordsworth"--J. W. Carlton, Duplin county.

"American Literature"--W. H. Carter, Louisville, Ky.

"Freedom of the Will"--T. C. Council, Wake county.

"The Beginning of Baptists in North Carolina"--E. J. Harrell, Gates county.

"Wordsworth's View of Nature"--C. B. Hairfield, Henry county, Va.

"Anniversary Oration"--J. Howell, Jr., Caldwell county.

"The Evolution of Schopenhauer"--J. D. Huffman, Jr., Shelby county.

"Uses and Abuses of Imagination"--D. F. Lawrence, Wake county.

"Evolution of the English Drama"--H. H. McLendon, Wadesboro.

"Evolution of Patriotism"--V. O. Parker, of Nebraska, president.

"Determinism vs. Freedom"--R. B. Powell, Savannah, Ga.

"A Human Automaton"--D. B. Rickard, Davidson county.

"Hygiene of the Nervous System"--A. M. Ross, Cleveland county.

"Bimetallism"--R. G. Rozier, Robeson county.

"Rise of the Pulp Power"--C. Winburn, Fayetteville.

\$3,000 GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Commons Hall to be started in September and Good Board furnished at \$8 Per Month--Student Workers.

Mrs. Frederick Baker of New York has given the University three thousand dollars to equip Commons Hall at cost for students. The Hall will be ready for occupancy next September. Accommodations for two hundred, and the charge will be \$8 per month, which is hoped to be reduced to \$6 after a while. There will be two student workers, who will get board for their services. The Mason farm (1,000 acres), located a mile and one-half from the University and recently bequeathed to it by Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Mason, will be used as a poultry, dairy, stock and truck farm to supply the tables in Commons Hall.

The plan of Wanamaker for a rental system of telegraphing from and to the postoffices, is the plan the monopolists desire to have adopted--when it becomes obvious that a postal telegraph bill will pass Congress, in spite of all opposition.

## MCKINLEY'S POLITICAL "SCHOOL."

FOR SILVER REPUBLICANS.

You deo ducks, and ignorant leaders of our silver dupes, I command you to teach the silver men you represent that

I AM FOR THE FREE & UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER 16 to 1; and make them believe it by any arguments in your power, and if necessary, prove it by my record!

YOUR REWARD SHALL BE OFFICE AND PUBLIC PLUNDER!

LET NOT YOUR LEFT HAND KNOW WHAT YOUR RIGHT HAND DOETH.

FOR GOLD REPUBLICANS.

You sawning, sycophantic, pusillanimous gold bugs, who had the egotism to suppose that you were running for the Presidency, fall into line and tell your associate gold bugs that I am FOR THE SINGLE GOLD STANDARD! and that on all financial questions I am the SOUNDEST man in the United States!

Do this, or you will be excluded from the public crib, and GET NO OFFICES!



## NATIONAL PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

It Meets at Pittsburg, and Splits all to Smash on the Financial Question--Silver Voted Down.

The national prohibition convention met in Pittsburg, Pa., last week. For other conventions, it found the financial question the biggest thing before it, and it would not down. A hot contest began with the election of a chairman.

The two factions of the convention were styled "broad gauge" and "narrow gauge." The latter hold that the prohibition party should be a party of prohibition and nothing else; the former think the party should declare in favor of free silver and woman suffrage.

Chairman Stevens' speech was the longest of the convention. He believed that all other political issues have a tendency to divide the prohibition party, and that nothing would so gratify the supporters of the drink traffic as a division in our ranks, or a fruitless controversy in this convention.

The first five planks of the platform relating to prohibitory legislation for the suppression of the liquor traffic were read and unanimously adopted. An effort was made to table the sixth plank calling upon the churches to support the prohibition ticket at the polls, but the plank was adopted.

When the woman's suffrage plank was reached a hot debate arose. Without disposing of it a recess was taken.

At the afternoon session consideration of the woman's suffrage plank introduced by the "broad gauge" people was discussed with warmth on both sides. After three hours debate, the free silver plank was defeated by a vote of 387 yeas to 427 nays.

The convention then adopted the one-plank (prohibition) platform, not even giving the woman's suffrage people a show of allowing Miss Helen Gougar a chance for denouncing "those cowardly men," as she expressed some willingness to do.

John P. Isinger, of Maryland, was nominated for President. He is a prominent coffee merchant of Baltimore. He is fifty-five years of age, and is reported to be very wealthy. He is president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was formerly a Democrat, but has been connected with the prohibition party since 1884, and has for some years past acted as Vice-President of the State executive committee.

The "broad gauge" element left the convention in late and organized a convention in another hall. Eleven State chairmen were among the bolters and twenty-four States were represented.

They considered the formation of a new party and a motion to adopt a platform to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. Mr. Moore, of Nebraska, president. Among the prominent bolters were Helen M. Gougar, of Indiana; ex-Gov. Joe P. St. John, R. S. Thompson, of Ohio; editor of the New Era, John Lloyd Thomas, of New York; and L. B. Logan, of Ohio.

Hale Johnson, of Illinois, was nominated for Vice-President.

A NEW PARTY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 28.--The bolting delegates who withdrew from the prohibition convention held a meeting and organized "The National Party," with "Home Rule" as their motto. A platform was adopted, embodying the minority report favoring free silver, and the prohibition plank, but rejected by the convention. C. E. Bennett, of Nebraska, was nominated for President, and J. H. Southgate, of Durham, N. C., for Vice-President.

A national committee, with L. B. Logan, of Ohio, as chairman, was organized.

RECEIVED 157 MEDALS.

North Carolina Honored With More Awards at the World's Fair than all the Other South Atlantic States Combined.

"The World's Fair Commission awarded 157 medals and diplomas to North Carolina," says Secretary Bruner of the State Department of Agriculture. "The people of the State have no idea of the immense work that has been done by this State at Chicago. There will be no other State in North Carolina was awarded more distinctions at the World's Fair than all the other South Atlantic States combined, even including Virginia."

Four bronze medals and diplomas were received by the Department of Agriculture yesterday.

## CONGRESSMAN A. C. SHUFORD.

Some Things Seen and Told of Him By a Tar Heel Who Visited the Capitol City.

A HARD, HONEST WORKER.

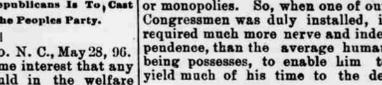
How Men of His Stamp Illustrates Changed Conditions--A Statesman For the People--And Not of Rings or Cliques--Significant Incidents.

Every visitor to the city of Washington should make it his business to ascertain to what extent the representatives of the people in the National Congress, interest themselves in the affairs of their constituents. It is quite evident, that for many years, the administration of our government and the enactment of our laws, have been entrusted to people who were nothing more or less than agents or tools of cliques, combines or monopolies. So, when one of our Congressmen was duly installed, it required much more nerve and independence, than the average human being possesses, to enable him to yield much of his time to the

farm laboring man, mechanic or farmer, desiring to know some necessity of his representative in Congress, too well knew that his time, stationary and postage stamps would be wasted, unless he could secure some intervention of some local politician, or man of political influence, to present his cause for him. Thus, a spirit of indifference was rife in the land. Thousands of the most substantial and even most intelligent citizens possessed but little more than a historical or geographical idea of the Capitol City of the nation. Children were brought up in the schools, sent to the neighborhood schools, and became men and women, without having instilled into them the faintest ideas of representative government. Conditions were such as to cause them to feel that those things were beyond their reach to require even the slightest thought. But the awakening among the masses of the people, during the last few years, has produced quite different results.

A little circumstance happened during a call I was making at the private office of one of our own representatives, during my present visit in Washington, which impressed me very much with the great change that has taken place, in things above referred to. The mail was brought in, during my visit, and on being opened, among the various requests made to each member, by school children, in one small town, each asking him for a copy of the Congressional Directory. He stated that such requests were coming to him from all parts of his district--from men, women and children--as only a limited number of copies were allotted to each member, it was impossible to supply them. It occurred to me as rather remarkable that school children should be wanting a book of that character, and I made some remarks about it. A gentleman sitting by remarked that things are quite different now, from the time when we were school boys. Then we hardly knew that there was such a thing as a Congress, and most of our teachers knew but little more of it than we did.

But what I desire particularly to speak of, is that since the masses of the people have been awakened to the free exercise of their senses, and have to a great extent, thrown off the yoke of the political bosses, they are having a voice in the selection of their representatives, and have, in several instances, been successful in electing men who understand and know how to appreciate their needs. This has brought the highest legislative branch of our government much nearer to the people. All are beginning to realize that their Congressmen are their servants, and the many commands which the representatives now receive from the people who, but a few years ago, would never think of being anything direct from a Congressman, are evidences that they are going to use their servants. And the prompt attention which some of them give to such commands, is also evidence that the servants recognize the authority of their masters. But some have done much more than others to educate and encourage this new condition with the people. And while I do not wish to speak disparagingly of any representative in Congress from a North Carolina district, I simply wish to state that the South Carolina Congressman, was especially fortunate to have within his borders, an humble and unpretentious citizen, a farmer and one of the people, who was not only intelligent and well informed, but possessing all the necessary qualifications of a leader in political reformation. Not ambitious for political preferment, but having the welfare of his fellow farmers and the laboring people generally, at heart, he responded to their call, at the same time regretting that they could not select another who would undertake the leadership, and with sacrifices which but few will ever know of, he braved



HON. A. C. SHUFORD.

mands of any except party bosses or machine leaders. Hence, the needs of the largest and most useful class of our citizens, were scarcely considered. In the days when everything was subject to the "bossism" of one or other of the old parties, those who were the sworn servants or representatives of the people, found it necessary only to heed demands from a few party leaders, in each community, who, in the name of the party, would whip the rank and file into active duty at each recurring election. Hence, the masses of the people could scarcely feel that they had any, and really they did have very little, representation in the government. Untold numbers of our most useful, sturdy and even very intelligent farmers and mechanics in small towns and villages, or in rural districts, have pursued their usual vocations, throughout long and useful lives, and have raised up sons and daughters to take their place in the ranks of the people, as must all mortals, without ever being able to feel, or to realize that they had a common interest, with all other citizens, in the beautiful sights; the extensive buildings and the many interesting and instructive features of the Capitol City of the Nation.

It is hardly necessary for us to stop to inquire why there were so many people who knew so little about those matters to which almost every one is now giving so much attention. Suffice it to say, that the reason is much more apparent to one, who has been a frequent visitor to this city, for the past twenty years, than it can be to those who have never availed themselves of that advantage. For many years, or until very recently, it has been almost as difficult for the masses of the people, to get out for an ordinary citizen, visiting Washington, to have an audience with his Congressman, as it is now to talk with the President. The or-

## SOME WARN INQUIRIES

For the Fellows Who Want the Gold Standard--They are Ignorant and Selfish.

TEARING DOWN PROCESS

Of the Goldbugs--They Are the Growing Crops are Bringing Millions of Wealth!

Well, the Crops Have Done This Every Year--But Where is the Wealth?

For the Caucasion.]

NEW BRUNN, N. C., May 26, '96.--The majority of the press are anxious to-day to know where McKinley is at, while at the same time this is very anxious and desirous press do not themselves know where they are at. Did the press really understand the gold question they would not make this foolish demand upon McKinley or any other man. The New York press, in combination with the Wall street speculators, attribute the gold export at present to Mr. McKinley because he does not come out and declare for a positive gold standard. The Morning Advertiser comes out with a list of business men and manufacturers for which the city has been canvassed in regard to the gold export or gold standard, and as a matter of course all named were for either one or the other.

Now, Mr. Editor, what I wish to know is how business or manufacturers throughout this broad land can be benefited by a single gold standard. The same editor comes out in his leading headlines, and recent issues, "The Market Drifts. Traders Say They are Not Earning Office Expenses. But Crops are Growing, and Each Day Brings Millions of Wealth Into Existence. Securities Still Sell Low."

But the Tearing Down Process is Ended and the Uplifting Will Begin at St. Louis."

The press of New York and the stock speculators delegate to themselves the honor that Wall street is the pulse of this the most enterprising and industrious country of the world. If this be so, why are the tearing down process ever begun? Have the crops not been growing for the past twenty years? What more can nature do for Wall street than it has done for the past twenty years? Under his glaring headlines, the editor says, "Securities are at a low level of prices. They may easily sell at a lower level yet."

I call upon these self-constituted, pulse regulators to explain the simple question asked: What is the most important to all commercial business centres to stimulate business and trade? I know of but one in this country, and that is the question in regard to industry, which is plenty of good money throughout the length and breadth of our country. If there is any other thing needed I wish to be informed.

The single gold standard failed to do it for the past twenty years, and will certainly fail to do it in the future. The country could prosper under a single silver standard, but it is utterly impossible for this country to prosper under a single gold standard. This is so plain that any one who wishes to get away from himself, England and Germany, are enabled to continue only by the United States furnishing them with silver bullion at fifty cents on the dollar, of which this country sold them for the first four months of this current year, \$18,071,450 worth; and by this country, at the same time, at half its value this country had to export during the same time \$18,137,358 of gold. Does this not conclusively prove that the single gold standard is against the prosperity of this country? Had the silver bullion, as at par, then the balance of trade against the country would be null, and the balance of trade against this country and the gold remained at home.

As regards the manufacturer and business man, how is it possible for them to expect or even to hope for a revival of business and trade when they shut off seven-tenths of the people of the world who maintain single silver standards even to the extent of Mexico and the South American republics; and too, when this country has to hang itself to the tail of the two monied empires to gratify them with our silver bullion at half price, and cotton, wool, corn and other produce and provisions at the same ratio? Have the business men and manufacturers of our country ever asked themselves, whether it pays them best to send the products of the silver mines and agricultural products, at half price, or whether it would pay them better to have those industries prosperous so as to leave the gold in our own country where it would be possible for them to, at least, bring about a revival of trade when there is no other place possible.

As regards free and unlimited coinage of silver, which is the only way to bring silver bullion to the par, I am utterly astonished when I see the great effort made by the majority of the press throughout the country. What has been said, and the press adopted to put either gold or silver on without free and unlimited coinage to make their bullion par with each other? If London or the outside world fixes the price upon silver, then why do the goldbugs not demand the coinage of our silver at the present price of the bullion? Who can lose under that arrangement and what is hindered from being done? The goldbugs dare not do it. They know it would soon require two gold dollars to buy a silver dollar again. But let us add the intelligence of country should ponder and retrace their steps when it is all lost to this country and no gain in prospect. The South is unjustly abused in regard to their effort for bringing the silver bullion to the parity again. But let us add to the credit of the Southern people--that it is the intelligent portion of the people who advocate the free coinage, while the colored voter, in

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