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SPECIAL REQUESTS TO OUR FRIENDS

Please write short, pointed communications. This office is now flooded with letters of such length as to preclude the possibility of publication unless the paper can be doubled in size and its receipts of cash also doubled.

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Please do not send us stamps in warm weather. They gum and stick and usually prove to be almost worthless after having come through the mails.

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Please request the secretaries of your various county conventions to send us AT ONCE the names and post office addresses of the delegates elected to Congressional, State and National conventions.

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☞ County chairmen are especially requested to send the names and postoffice addresses of township chairmen for the year 1896.

"HARD TIMES" AND THE CAUCASIAN —A PLAIN STATEMENT.

It is not for us to assert that THE CAUCASIAN DESERVES anything at the hands of the Populists of the State, but we know and do assert that it NEEDS more consideration at their hands and more support than it is receiving. If it is the wish or desire of the Peoples Party that its present size be maintained, that desire must be expressed by some other method than mere words during the next week or two. We fully believe our friends are justified in pleading "hard times," but that plea affects us as well as them; and if the "hard times" are to continue the same conditions as exist now, then we must KNOW it so we can "cut the garment according to the cloth." This is a plain, simple, business statement and assertion.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

There are men—party leaders—mostly in the Northeastern States, who claim to be Jeffersonian Democrats, while they reject and denounce every principle of public policy to which he was devoted. He was intensely opposed to monopoly, to banks, and bank paper. These modern, pretended Jeffersonians are bound, hand and foot to the money power.

* * *

There was no public concern in which Jefferson felt so much interest after the government was organized under the Constitution, as in that of maintaining a sound currency, consisting of, and based on the precious metals, gold and silver. He was opposed to the protective policy, as it is now held by the Republicans. He was in favor of a liberal commercial policy; but he rarely wrote on the subject, as no one in his day pretended to claim the right to impose tariff taxes for protection, and not for revenue. He was opposed to spending the public money for internal improvements, not because he was opposed to the improvements, but because he saw no authority given in the Constitution to spend money on them. He, therefore, wrote little on that subject

* * *

But his eight volumes of correspondence abound in letters to gentlemen at home and abroad, on the subjects of national currency and banking; and they all breathe the same spirit. They consist of his lifelong protest against banks and banking, and his persistent claim that the currency should consist of gold and silver, as the basis, with United States notes, properly secured, against depreciation.

* * *

Mr. Jefferson had Constitutional authority for proposing Treasury notes as a currency. For there is the clause in the first Article which empowers Congress "To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States." The nature and form of the securities is not defined, and they may as well take the form of Treasury notes, or United States notes, as that of bonds.

* * *

It is to be considered, also, that while the States are denied the privilege of coining money, and of issuing bills of credit, and while they are forbidden to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender, none of these restrictions are imposed by the Constitution upon the government of the United States; which, on the contrary, has the right "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins."

* * *

It is now the policy of bankers and their supporters, to keep out of view these provisions of the Constitution, while they dwell upon the necessity of banks as fiscal agents of the government. Jefferson denied this necessity; and in place of employing banks to borrow money for the government, he pointed out, at the close of the war of 1812, when the treasury needed replenishing, that "Congress may borrow of the people, and without interest, all the money they may want, to the amount of a competent circulation, by merely issuing their own promisory notes, of proper denominations for the larger purposes of circulation, but not for the small. Leave that door open for the entrance of metallic money."

* * *

The question raised about the right of Congress to issue treasury notes, is the work of the banks. They are anxious to get the greenbacks out of the way, in order to make room for their notes; and it is lamentable that they have been able to enlist the Democratic President of the United States in their cause. In his last annual message the President proposes the withdrawal of the United States notes from circulation, and states that the bonds he is issuing to buy gold, to redeem greenbacks, and pay interest on bonds, may become the basis of bank note issues. It is true that the greenbacks, and the bonds, and the bond-interest, are all redeemable and payable in silver as well as gold. But it does not suit the bondholders and bankers of Europe and America, that silver, though a legal tender, shall be recognized as such, and for this reason the President has already increased the interest-bearing public debt, by $262,000,000, in the purchase or gold for the gratification of these classes. The President expresses the wish in his last annual message to be clothed with authority to redeem all outstanding United States notes and treasury notes, by a further issue of bonds amounting to five hundred millions more; the effect of which would be to treble the interest-bearing public debt above what it was when he assumed office, March 4, 1893.

IN 1892 AND IN 1896.

In 1892 there were over forty thousand Alliance Democrats in this State who refused to vote for Governor Carr because he declared his intention to turn his back on the principles that he believed in to support a goldbug and monopolist for President. These men were in the Democratic party when Mr. Carr was nominated for Governor, and they would have voted for him for Governor if he had stood by the State platform on which he was nominated; that is, over forty thousand of the best men in the State left their party in 1892 and went into a new party before they would support for Governor (even though he was an Allianceman and for free silver) a man who sacrificed his principles on the altar of a party machine to support a goldbug for President. That was in the last election for Governor, and since that time thousands upon thousands of men who have seen that we were right in forming the Peoples Party have left the old parties and joined our ranks.

* * *

This year we will have another election for Governor and President. Will the 47,000 men who voted against Elias Carr for Governor, and the twenty odd thousand who have joined our ranks since then, agree now to vote for a Republican candidate for Governor who will support a Republican goldbug candidate for President? No. There are less than one hundred of them in this State who will now do the inconsistent thing that they then refused to do. Those who are ready to take this step are heading for the Republican party. The quicker they get there, the better for the Peoples Party and the cause of financial reform.

* * *

For every one who leaves the Peoples Party for this reason, there will be two recruits to take his place, and swell the ranks of the one party that stands up for principle and for the rights of the people under all circumstances. It is a homely saying but a true one: "That if there is one rotten potato in a potato hill, it will rot the whole hill if it is not gotten out." That is, even one rotten potato will cause potatoes that are sound to begin to rot. The moral is clear.

THE STATES AND FINANCE.

The bills introduced into the Senate by Senator Butler, and the articles of Maj. W. A. Guthrie, touching upon the constitutional powers and rights of a State with reference to finance are attracting wide attention and study. They have stirred the enthusiasm of the people along the Gulf and Rio Grande. The Pacific slope is aroused into interest. Approval comes from the territory of the St. Lawrence. The best thought of the "Keystone" State declares that the people of the States have been offered the solution of a great problem.

* * *

From our own State inquiries are being made of men whose opinions may be regarded as final decisions. In this issue we print a letter of inquiry from Mr. J. H. Pearson, of Morganton, to Senator Wm. Stewart, and Mr. Stewart's answer. Long, persistent study and consistent action have established for Senator Stewart a position and reputation as an authority that is not safe to question. Let his opinion be carefully read and studied.

OUR CARTOON.

We are able to present to our readers the cartoon on the first page through the courtesy of the Silver Knight. It needs no explanation. It tells a true story. The friends and champions of McKinley are actually doing just what the illustration describes. In the Northern States, and in communities dominated by the influence of Wall street, McKinley agents are declaring that he is a gold standard man. In the West McKinley agents are declaring he is for free silver. This proceeding is not accident. It is design. It remains to be seen whether McKinley's opinion that the American people are a set of fools and asses holds good or not. Most emphatically we think not.

"THE HOUR HAS COME."

AN ELOQUENT, RINGING ADDRESS FROM CHAIRMAN MOTT TO THE SILVER PEOPLE.

The Tocsin is Sounded—"The Conflict Will Not Wait"—Inaction Means Defeat and Death—Silver Men Must Not Wait For the Problematical Action of Any Party.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SILVER PARTY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 96.—To the Friends of Silver: Since the founding of this party, on January 22, 1896, the work of the organization has been steadily but quietly pursued, and the country has been aroused to a pitch of excitement unknown since the civil war. Silver is on all lips throughout the land. It is echoed and re-echoed from the gilded mansion to the lowly cottage. As each hour passes it becomes more apparent that a political conflict, the like of which has not been seen before, is just at hand.

It must be clearly understood at once that party lines cannot withstand this conflict, and so far as the friends of silver are concerned, they must not. The party leader who puts in his time mending party lines while the silver cause suffers will be relegated to a deserved seclusion. There is no time for compromising differences between men who do not agree on this question. The only thing to be considered is how those who do agree can get together. They who say they are for free silver, and at the same time plead for the unity of parties, are not the friends of silver and the suffering people. The unity of old parties is the death of silver, as everybody knows.

Those who look to coming years for a peaceful settlement of this matter mistake the condition of the times and the temper of the people. There can be no delay. The conflict will not wait. The hour has come.

The secret of success in this conflict consists in the lining up for the battle. Those who compose the line must be friends, striking the same blows for the same object. This breaks party lines, and party lines once broken silver will be free.

That meeting of earnest men on the 22nd of January, 1896, marked an epoch and will live in history. The convention which grew out of it, to be held at St. Louis on the 22nd of July, will undoubtedly be one of the most important conventions and notable gatherings ever assembled in this country. Upon the wisdom of its acts, and that of the Peoples Party convention, to be held at the same place and time, depends the vital question as to whether we can have a just settlement of this money issue in our generation. If that issue can be clearly presented to the voters of the United States, stripped of all minor political questions, and under a standard and leadership which will command the confidence of the people, it will be an overwhelming majority.

Our friends are urged to push the work of organization with all possible vigor, giving no heed to those who advise waiting the action of the old parties that contain enemies as well as friends of our cause. The power of our organization to defeat the ambition of Janus-faced politicians is being recognized by all parties, hence clean cut declarations for or against silver are the rule by local conventions of all parties this year.

Our purpose is to unite for action all believers in the restoration of free silver and prosperity. This cannot be accomplished by inaction or delay on the part of our friends.

The Republican party is committed to the gold standard through the platforms of 80 per cent. of the State conventions, and any straddle that may be made in its national platform will deceive no one. The Democratic party must not expect the country to accept any candidate it may name acquiesced in by the gold wing of that party.

The question of vital importance is for silver men to name a candidate for President whose nomination will be readily acquiesced in by all believers in monetary reform.

Friends of silver, look to your interests and organize now while the fruit is ripe for plucking. Do not wait on the problematical action of any party.

DR. J. J. MOTT, Chairman.

Silver the Issue.

RALEIGH, June 2, '96.—I don't know when it was that I read a political manifesto that pleased me so well as that I read by Dr. Mott from the Silver League in Washington, yesterday. He strikes the key note in saying that "There is no time for compromising differences between men who do not agree on this question. The only thing to be considered is how those who do agree can get together."

It now seems highly probable that the silver Democrats will have a majority of the convention which is to meet in Chicago. But this is not enough. A nomination by the party is not equivalent to an election. The cause of free silver will need the support of every friend of free silver of whatever party; and that fact must be kept in view in the nominating conventions. Whatever differences exist, other than that of placing silver on an equality with gold, at 16 to 1, should be laid aside for the present. What they call "honest money," was secured to the gold champions by fraud and perjury; and no necessary amount of bribery will be found wanting in the nominating conventions, and at the polls, to keep it. Therefore, no honest, earnest believer in the double standard of gold and silver, should for a moment be hampered by old party attachments.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

Republican conventions have now been held in all the 45 States of the Union. Opponents of McKinley still cling to the hope that the "field" has a majority over the "Napoleon of Finance," but McKinley's nomination is conceded by the great majority of the press of the country. There is, however, a growing demand, East and West, that McKinley declare his position on the money question. First, the New York World sent a reporter to him with the question whether he would guarantee the present money standard if elected President. After some hours of waiting the reply came: "Give my compliments to the World, but I have nothing to say." Then the New York Herald tried to secure a statement from him but with no better success the reply was, "I am not called upon to make a statement at this time. I have nothing to say."

Huh! Then We're Left.

Hickory Mercury.]

The female edition of the Charlotte Observer must have been edited by old maids. It declared for a single standard.

SEN. BUTLER'S BOND BILL

Agents of the Gold Combine Fearfully Wrought Up Over It.

AN EXHAUSTIVE HISTORY

Of the Financial Conspiracy Being Given by Senator Butler—The President Vetoes the River and Harbor Bill—It Will Probably Pass Over His Veto.

Special to The Caucasian.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, '96.—Nothing of interest has transpired in the House during the past week except the bill of impeachment against President Cleveland offered by Congressman Howard. No one questions that every charge and specification contained in this bill of impeachment is true, but the House, though Republican, is so wedded to the gold standard and so thoroughly endorses the position of Mr. Cleveland on the money question that they cannot agree to impeach him for doing just what John Sherman did himself when he was Secretary of the Treasury. If the House were to present a bill of impeachment to the Senate against the President, the proceedings before the Senate would at once assume an importance of the first magnitude. No party has a majority in the Senate, and it is now in a better position to act as a non-partisan court than it has ever been since the foundation of the government. The specifications in the bill of impeachment as drawn by Congressman Howard are as follows:

1. That he has sold or directed the sale of bonds without authority of law.
2. That he sold or aided in the sale of bonds at less than their market value.
3. That he directed the misappropriation of the proceeds of said bond sales.
4. That he directed the Secretary of the Treasury to disregard the law which makes United States notes and Treasury notes redeemable in coin.
5. That he has ignored and refused to have enforced the "anti-trust law."
6. That he has sent United States troops into the State of Illinois without authority of law and in violation of the Constitution.
7. That he has corrupted politics through the interference of Federal office holders.
8. That he has used the appointing power to influence legislation detrimental to the welfare of the people.

THE PRESIDENT VETOES THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

On last Friday President Cleveland returned to the House the river and harbor bill with his disapproval. He vetoes it on the specious plea that he is in favor of economy. This reminds us of the case of Satan quoting Scripture. The man who has piled up on the country two hundred and sixty-two millions of debt without a single material thing to show for it; a debt created simply for the benefit of the bond holders; an interest bearing debt placed upon the people and future generations, to borrow gold which was in effect presented as a free gift to the gold combine, now prates about economy, while the expenses under this river and harbor bill will not be more than ten million for the next year. There is no way in which this Congress has appropriated money that will be of more direct benefit to all classes of our people than the money appropriated in this river and harbor bill. In the first place the money thus appropriated will give employment to labor, will cause the scattering and circulation of money among the people; and in the second place, every river that is now improved is a lasting benefit to the farmers and people living along the banks or near that river, because it gives the people water competition against the railroad companies, and enables them to secure low freight rates for their produce to market. It may be that Mr. Cleveland has vetoed the bill at the request of the railroad companies. At any rate, it is absurd for him to say that he has done so on the ground of economy. It is very probable that Congress will pass this bill by a two-thirds majority over the President's veto.

AGENTS OF THE GOLD COMBINE TERRIBLY EXERCISED OVER BUTLER'S ANTI-BOND BILL.

It is safe to say that there has not been a bill introduced in Congress for the last twenty years that has created as much excitement and caused as much consternation among the gold gamblers and their hireling agents, in Washington, as Senator Butler's simple little bill of three lines, which prevents the further issuance of bonds without the advice and consent of Congress. The gold Senators have resorted to all of the parliamentary tactics possible and to all of the cunning devices known to the older Senators, not only to try to prevent the taking up of this bill, but also to outwit Senator Butler and to sidetrack it since it has been taken up. Having failed in all of these efforts and realizing that they, the gold men, were getting the worst of the argument, they went to Senator Butler on last Friday and told him that they were willing to stop debate and take a vote, whereupon Senator Butler agreed that the vote should be taken on to-morrow. Between now and then the gold men will make desperate efforts to make converts to their side, not by speeches and arguments on the floor, but by other influences, and in a different manner. As soon as the time was fixed to take a final vote on the measure, Senator Butler took the floor to speak at length in support of this bill.

SENATOR BUTLER CLOSING THE DEBATE ON HIS BOND BILL.

Senator Butler began his speech on Friday and will deliver it in installments continuing to-day and finishing to-morrow. Before he closes he will go into a thorough and exhaustive history of every bond transaction entered into by the officials of this government since the late war, and he proposes to prove conclusively that the demonetization of silver was brought about under the influence of a hired lobby at Washington, employed and sent there by the bond holders to secure the demonetization of silver in order that their coin bonds might be made payable in gold alone. He will show that it was the bond holders who had the act of 1878 passed, which first changed the contract and made bonds which were payable greenbacks payable in coin; 2d, that it was the bond holders who then proceeded to work, through devious and various means, to strike down one of these coins and to appreciate the value of the other coin in which their bonds would have to be paid. His speech will be the most complete and exhaustive exposition of the whole financial conspiracy that has been carried on against the people of this country, by the gold combine through the officers of the people's own government since the war, that has ever been made. In beginning his speech on last Friday, Senator Butler reviewed the present political situation in a very interesting manner.

FREE SILVER WOULD BE ENDANGERED BY DEMOCRATIC ENDORSEMENT.

Mr. Butler showed that when the Republican party had become so odious and distasteful to the people in 1891 and 1892 that there was a revolt in the popular mind against its policy, and that the gold combine decided that it was necessary for them to throw their influence to the Democratic party and secure the election of a Democratic President to prevent the voters from stampeding to the Peoples Party. He also showed that the gold combine put up a tremendous campaign fund to secure the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and then hired newspapers to declare that he and his platform stood for the free coinage of silver, and that the Democratic speakers over the South and West proclaimed the same doctrine on every stump, many of them going to the extent to say that they would leave the Democratic party if it got in power and did not give the people free coinage of silver. He then proceeded to review the record of that party after it had got in power, having not only the President but both Houses of Congress. He showed that it not only did not keep a single pledge that it made to the people, but that it endorsed the John Sherman Republican policy, commencing where that party had stopped and carrying on their infamous work of contraction; that they not only contracted the currency, but that they out-Heroded Herod by piling up an immense bond debt to oppress not only the present but also future generations. Then he asked how could the people trust the promises of this party in the coming campaign. The silver men may control the Chicago convention and nominate a so-called free silver man for President, but what guarantee will the people have that their promises are any truer now than they were in 1892? Truly it is a party of perfidy and dishonor. It has betrayed the people more basely even than the Republican party. Then what greater calamity could befall the cause of silver than for a party in such bad repute to endorse silver and become its champion.

Mr. Butler then proceeded to show that the very finest politics that the gold men could play would be to have the so-called silver men to control the next national Democratic convention, and to declare for free coinage. This would place upon free coinage the whole burden of Democratic treachery—would curse the cause of financial reform with the bad odor of that party. As soon as the gold men get the Democratic party to put up a free silver candidate and a platform, they, the gold men, will at once secretly throw all of their influence and power in favor of the Republican candidate who will be a gold standard man. They will do this for two reasons: First, to make sure of the election of a gold man for President, which is the supreme desire of both the gold Republicans and gold Democrats. Second, to make the Democratic free silver ticket (so-called) get as few votes in the electoral college as possible. Then the gold Democrats will say to the silver Democrats: "I told you so" and proclaim to the country that the poor showing that the Democratic party has made proves the weakness of the cause of silver. This is a fine scheme on the part of the gold men, but it is to be hoped that there is too much patriotism and wisdom among the silver Democrats to allow themselves thus to be hoodwinked and used as a tool by the agents of the Rothschilds conspiracy. Every man with common sense knows that the only way to defeat the gold conspiracy in the coming campaign is for the true friends of silver in all parties to unite on a common platform and under a common banner, to draw the line squarely between the gold gamblers and the people, and to fight the battle for liberty and prosperity to the bitter end. For the reasons given above it is clear these forces cannot be united in the Democratic party. The silver Republicans of the West, the silver Democrats of the South, and patriots from everywhere must join hands with the Peoples Party on independent ground at St. Louis on July 22nd, in order to make victory for the people and defeat for the gold combine certain. In short, there is but one thing that will make the election of a goldbug for President certain, and that is for the silver Democrats to nominate a so-called silver man under the Democratic label, refusing to join hands with the other silver forces on July 22nd at St. Louis, but using their machinery and efforts to divide instead of uniting the opponents of the single gold standard.

Senator Butler, proceeding showed that the same organization of bankers and gold gamblers which put up the money to nominate Cleveland in 1892 have now put up a tremendous campaign fund to nominate and elect McKinley in 1896. They have decided to use the Republican party for the next four years to carry on their infamous robbing conspiracy just as they have used for the last four years the Democratic party for this purpose. He showed that the gold men always combine when the interest of the gold trust is at stake. He appealed to the millions of American people who were robbed and bled by the present infamous financial system to show the same common sense, to unite their forces for common protection as well as for the preservation of a Republican form of government in the coming campaign.

A vote will be taken on this bill to-morrow. It is not yet certain how the vote will stand. It is believed however, that the bill will pass by a small majority, but the agents of the gold trust have not given up hope and are using every possible effort to defeat the bill.

SHERMAN AND HIS ALLIES PUT IN A HOLE.

On at least a dozen occasions during the present session of Congress Senator Sherman has taken great pains to try to prove that the only trouble with the finances of the country was a want of revenue. He has said repeatedly that there would be no necessity for the issuance of bonds if the tariff was raised. He has repeated this statement in the face of the fact that President Cleveland himself has admitted, in two or three messages to Congress, that it makes no difference how much revenue was raised it would still be necessary for him to sell bonds to buy gold in order to pay the obligations of the government in gold. This is one statement made by President Cleveland that every fair minded, intelligent man knows to be true. Mr. Sherman himself inaugurated this policy of paying the coin obligations of the government in gold and refusing to pay out silver. Mr. Cleveland has kept up this policy, and as long as it is maintained at regular intervals bonds will be issued to buy gold, because the government does not receive gold in payment of customs or tariff duties; therefore, the government might have a thousand million of greenbacks or silver collected in payment of customs, duties or other taxes due the government, but still it would not have a dollar of gold except by the issuance of bonds to buy gold.

But inasmuch as Senator Sherman has persisted in making this statement for campaign purposes, in order to fool the people into believing that all that was necessary to bring prosperity was to elect some high tariff goldbug like McKinley for President, it was decided by a number of the friends of the money of the Constitution to put his statement and professed sincerity to a severe test. The opportunity came when he offered his Filled Cheese bill, which he claimed would help to raise revenue to run the government. As soon as this was done Senator Allen and Senator Dubois both offered an amendment to the bill to place a tax on beer of seventy-five cents or a dollar per barrel, which would be certain to raise an increased revenue of from thirty to forty million dollars per year. This put Senator Sherman in a hole, and exposed and laid bare his hypocrisy on the question of revenue. He could not oppose the amendment with arguments, therefore, he at once moved to table the amendment so as to prevent argument and discussion, and, strange to say, a majority of the Senate voted with him. Every Peoples Party Senator voted in favor of a tax on beer and every Democrat and Republican who is known to be a true friend of silver and financial reform voted in favor of tax on beer. Senator Teller and all of the silver Republicans who put the cause of financial reform above tariff voted in favor of the tax on beer. But a few of the pretended friends of silver joined with Senator Sherman in order to try to make the tariff the overshadowing issue in the coming campaign.

Hon. Victor C. Barringer, a North Carolinian formerly of Charlotte, who was the first American Justice of the International Court of Appeals in Alexandria, Egypt, died at his residence in this city, 1709 Q St., last Wednesday morning. Senator Pritchard was one of the pall bearers.

Among the North Carolinians in the city during the past week were: T. Ivey of the State Business Agency, Hon. A. F. Hileman, and Solicitor Mott.

It is the general impression here that Congress will adjourn about the 8th of June.

THE BOND BILL PASSED.

Senator Butler's bill to prevent the further issue of bonds was passed by the Senate on last Tuesday afternoon at 7 o'clock. A vigorous fight was made against it by such men as Hill, (Dem.) and Chandler, Burrows, Allison, Morrell and others (all Reps) who rushed to the rescue of Cleveland, the Democratic President. But the young Senator from North Carolina met them at every turn, and after a vigorous fight—a fight that lasted all day long and which was perhaps the greatest and most important fight that ever occurred in the Senate since Senator Butler was born, the bill passed by a vote of 32 to 25. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Republicans—Brown, Cannon, Dubois, Hansbrough, Mitchell of Oregon, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Teller, Warren, Wolcott—10. Democrats—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Chilton, Daniel, George, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas; Mills, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, White—17. Populists—Allen, Butler, Jones, of Nevada, Peffer, Stewart—5. Total—32.

Nays—Republicans—Aldrich, Allison, Burrow, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Hodge, McBride, Nelson, Platt, Quay, Wetmore, Wilson—16. Democrats—Brice, Caffery, Faulkner, Hill, Lindsay, Mitchell of Wisconsin; Palmer, Smith, Vilas—9 Total—25.

The River and Harbor bill was passed by the House over the President's veto.

Mr. W. H. Davis, of Vance county, announces in the following unique way that he wants a nomination: "I hereby offer my name as a candidate for nomination as State Senator to all the people of Vance and Warren counties, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of party servitude. I have no office itch; I bow the knee to none but God and the will of the people. My politics are Jeffersonian Democracy, Abraham Lincoln Republicanism and L. L. Polk Populism concentrated. My finance is legal tender greenbacks, silver and gold; the silver dollar as the unit of value; abolition of national banks; allow no gold contracts; equal justice to all. United we stand, divided we fall; the many go down, the few go up. May God and the good people save our country."

The Charlotte Observer of May 29th, says editorially:

"In this morning's paper the names of Judge Clark and Col. Julian S. Carr are mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor. We have it indirectly from Judge Clark that he could not think of accepting the gubernatorial nomination from any party, and within the past few days we have seen a private letter from Col. Carr in which he begs a personal friend to do all he can to divert attention from him as a probable nominee. While we do not know and it is none of our business to say that either of these gentlemen would decline the nomination, we feel perfectly assured that neither of them wants it and that either would be very much embarrassed if it were offered him."

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I do not hesitate to recommend it to any one who is suffering with dyspepsia or indigestion in any form. It is a good investment in any family
H. P. WILLIAMS, Ruth, Ga.

A JUDGE.

In the two years which I have had it it has saved its cost several times in doctors and drug bills, and has many times warded off illness. Can safely recommend it. WALTER CLARK, Associate Justice N. C. Supreme Court, Raleigh, N. C.

A DOCTOR.

Have been using it on myself and patients for the last three years with good results. You can use my name.
J. T. JOHNSON, M. D., Hickory, N. C.

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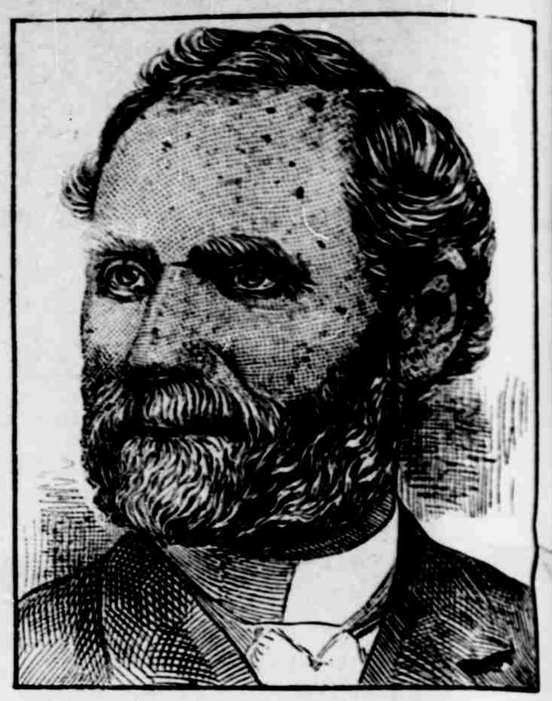

A congressman is a public servant in the full sense of the word.

He is responsible to his constituents, to his party, to himself—the honorable office is full of hard, thankless work, and heavy responsibility.

Congressman William W. Grout is grateful to the friend who directed him to Paine's celery compound, when prolonged official work had well nigh exhausted his health and strength. His letter reads:

Committee on Expenditures the War Dept. House of Representatives, U. S.,
Washington, D. C. Feb. 28, 1896.

I found relief in Paine's celery compound for insomnia. Its action on the circulation and digestion was also beneficial.

Very truly yours,
William W. Grout.

There is something wrong when one feels "tired all the time." It is contrary to every condition of good health.

There ought to be no necessity of drumming into the ears of tired men and women who feel they are broken in health, and are every day losing in weight and strength, the urgent need of taking Paine's celery compound, now 'tis spring, to restore their spent nerve force and purify their blood.

Some of the earliest good results noticed from taking Paine's celery compound during these spring days is a regularity of the bowels, a better appetite, sound sleep, and good digestion. A healthy blood supply is regulated by the nerves, and when these vital tissues become fatigued and badly nourished, the bad effect is seen in failing digestion, distressing, ringing sounds in the ears, dizzy spells, depression, neuralgia and lassitude. Spring days afford everyone the opportunity for shaking off old weaknesses and persistent disorders.

Physicians of every school have been from the start urged to inquire into the formula of Paine's celery compound, that they might satisfy themselves of its wonderful powers in making the sick well. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., as soon as he presented Paine's celery compound to his fellow physicians, was always anxious to have the investigator tried in cases that had resisted the usual methods of treatment, that he might prove the truth of every claim made for his newly discovered formula for Paine's celery compound. The great remedy always gave relief, and in 99 cases out of 100 made people well.

Paine's celery compound cannot be judged by the standard of any ordinary medicine, sarsaparilla or nerve tonic. It is a great modern scientific discovery, singularly unlike any remedial agent that has ever aimed to effect a similar purpose—to make people well.

Paine's celery compound is the one real spring remedy known today that never fails to benefit. Get Paine's celery compound, and only Paine's celery compound if you wish to be well.

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