Well, we come again. There's no money in it, but we will send ten papers for the campaign for $1.00.

Ten Cents For The Campaign, In Clubs of Ten. Send Quick!

THE CAUCASIAN.

We try to do our part. We did it once before at a loss, but will again offer to send ten papers for the campaign for $1.00.

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BRYAN RETURNS TO LINCOLN

And Receives Official Notification From The National Silver Party as Their Candidate For President.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

On His Nomination by The Democratic Party at Chicago—Discusses The Platform and Endorses It—Not Necessary to Talk Tariff Until The Financial Question Is Settled—Extracts From His Letter.

LINCOLN, Neb. Sept. 8—After a month's absence William J. Bryan returned to his home city to-day amid much demonstration of enthusiasm. In the evening he received the official notification of his nomination for the Presidency by the National Silver party.

Mr. Bryan was met at Ashland, thirty miles from Lincoln, by a committee composed of sixteen plain, common townsmen of his. Mr. Bryan shook hands with the committee, told them how glad he was to be so near home again, and that everything was looking well politically in the East.

When Lincoln was reached Mr. Bryan was greeted with a mighty cheer, and 3,000 people at once tried to prevent his reaching his carriage until they had shaken his hand. The person most pleased in the crowd was an old Irish woman, who, having secured possession of his hand for a moment, was not satisfied with shaking it, but raised it to her lips before its owner could remonstrate and covered it with kisses.

The procession that escorted Mr. Bryan to his home was half a mile in length, with two bands, two large clubs in uniform, carriages and citizens on foot. As he was about to enter his house some one said:

"Mr. Bryan, you really must say a few words to these people."

He could not resist, and said he was glad to see them and would talk some more in the afternoon. Then the crowd cheered. A man said "Three cheers for her who will be the first lady in the land after March 4." Mr. Bryan replied:

"If you will take my opinion for it, she has been the first lady in the land for the last twelve years."

Then they cheered and Mr. Bryan went into dinner, for it was noon.

AFTERNOON PARADE.

It was a great political parade for Lincoln, the longest it has ever seen, they say. People had been coming in all day from surrounding towns. Some came yesterday from York, forty miles away, and drove all the way because the railroads would not give excursion rates as they do around Canton, O. There must have been over a mile of them in the procession when they finally rounded up at the State capitol and joined the crowd there that had been waiting nearly two hours.

The total number that faced the stand and yelled for Bryan was over 8,000. At 5:35 he appeared on the platform with Mrs. Bryan, Chairman Groot and Ignatius Donnelly. Mr. Bryan was introduced by E. E. Brown, Lincoln's only free silver banker. The crowd cheered, and cheered again.

When he said that the farmers of the East had found out that they had as much right to take care of their business as the Wall street broker had to care for his, the audience nearly went wild. The applause continued through the speech. At last after the crowds had stood in the sun for nearly two hours, he said. "Now I must stop."

When he said to his neighbors, "You may turn against me if you will," came a roar from many thousand throats, "Never! Never!"

SILVER PARTY'S NOTIFICATION.

The national Silver party, through its regularly appointed committee, at night formally notified Wm. J. Bryan of his nomination by its convention at St. Louis. The ceremonies attending the notification were in strong contrast to those at the meeting at Madison Square Garden last month when Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall were officially informed that they were the choice of the Chicago convention.

The most marked difference between to-night's ceremonies and those in New York was the fact that Mr. Bryan did not read his speech in answer to the nomination given by the committee of the Silver party. He made a speech neither long nor short without the aid of notes and was freequently applauded.

Lincoln's appreciation of Mr. Bryan's first visit home since his nomination was shown by the indefatigable parading of free silver clubs, the display of fire works, and the frequent exercises of lung power through tin horns and the good, old-fashioned yell.

It was 9 o'clock before the first of the flaring flambeaux, heading the candidate's escort were spied by those at the capitol as their bearers turned into Fifteenth street, the thoroughfare leading to the stand. Twenty minutes later Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform and the crowd that had increased with great rapidity after the procession was under way, cheered him repeatedly as his well known figure was recognized. The space in front of the stand and for several hundred feet back was black with people.

Norris Humphrey, of Lincoln, called the assemblage to order, and in a few words presented George A. Grout, of Ohio, chairman of the committee appointed by the national committee to notify Mr. Bryan.

It was 10:20 o'clock before Mr. Grout concluded and Mr. Bryan began. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, Chairman of the Notification Committee, and Members of the Committee: I beg to reply at this time without the formality of a letter. The platform adopted by the Silver convention contains but one plank, and that plank the plank upon the money question, or upon the silver question, is identical in substance with the silver plank of the Chicago platform. As I have already discussed at length that plank, and it will not be necessary to enter into any extended discussion at this time, I beg to assure the committee that I accept the nomination so generously tendered by them on behalf of the Silver party, in the spirit in which that nomination was tendered. I can appreciate the feeling which animated those who assembled in that convention. I can appreciate the hesitation in which those assembled there turned their backs upon the party with which they had been associated.

I know something of the strength of parties, and because I was in a position where I looked forward to a possibility of like action on my part, I can appreciate the depth of a conviction that led them to place the interests of their country above the welfare of their party. (Long cheering and shouts of good.)

"More than a year ago, when we were engaged in the struggle to bring the Democratic party to an endorsement of free coinage, the question was put to me, whether in case of failure I would support the Democratic nominee if he were nominated on a gold standard platform. I never believed that such action was probable in the Democratic party, but when these who questioned me were not content with probabilities, but asked again whether in the case of that event I would support the nominee, I said, as you will remember, that under no circumstances would my vote be given to the man who would in the executive office use his influence to fasten the gold standard upon the American people. (Great cheering).

"My convictions upon this subject are not shallow convictions. I may be in error, my friends. None of us can claim infallibility. But we have experience of history to guide us and our judgment and our consciences, and I stand where the members of that Silver convention stood. I would rather have the approval of my conscience than the applause of the entire earth. I may be in error, but I believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the human race. (Great cheering).

"I would no sooner join the ranks of those whose purpose it is to fasten that upon the American people than to enlist in an army that was marching to attack my home and kill my family. (Renewed applause). I can say, therefore, that I can appreciate the spirit which animated those who have just tendered me this second nomination, and I can therefore accept it in the spirit in which they present it. And I pledge them that if elected they shall never have cause for accusing me of being false to that trust." (More cheering.)

Accepts the Democratic Nomination.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—Today candidate Bryan made public his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President. Below we give a few extracts from it.

Hon. Stephen M. White and others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention.

Gentlemen: I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the Presidency of the United States.

So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the Constitution in the Chief Executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from every personal desire except the desire to prove worthy the confidence of my country.

Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not under any circumstances to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic National convention, and unqualifiedly indorse each plank thereof.

Our institutions rest upon the proposition that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men are created equal it does not follow that a citizen has a natural right to injure any other citizen.

The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the Government—first, to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and, second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing on the rights of any other citizen.

A Democratic form of government is conductive to the highest civilization, because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protects him.

Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth—neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed—recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; it welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what form they commune with their Creator.

Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption, and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's declaration.

* * *

BONDS.

An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and Treasury notes, but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real.

Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its coin in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the Government has followed a precedent established by a former Administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the Government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues.

The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the Treasury, according to the changing whims, shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence of the Treasury Department. The Government of the United States, when administered in the interest of all the people, is able to establish and enforce its financial policy, not only without the aid of syndicates, but in spite of any opposition which syndicates may present.

To assert that the Government is depending upon the good will or assistance of any portion of the people other than a constitutional majority is to assert that we have a government in form, but without vital force.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes illus-

[Continued on 2nd page]

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE RATES.

The Present Monopoly is Making Millionaires—Rates in the United States and Other countries.

Typographical Journal.

It appears from the United States Consular Reports that July, 1896, that in Switzerland where (as in all other countries than ours) the telegraph and telephones belong to the postoffice, the government has reduced the rental of telephones to $8 per year to each subscriber. The government in Sweden charges $6 per year for use of telephone. The usual charge for a telegram in all other countries than ours is 10 cents. Just think of the enormous difference to the people of a postal telegraph and telephones, with 10 cents for a telegram between any two points in the Union, and telephones renting at $6 or $8 per year. Why should not the people of the United States have the advantage of these rates like the people under government less avowedly conducted in the interest of the people.

The present monopoly is making millionaires. Less than $500,000 in cash altogether has ever been paid in by the Western Union stockholders. The capital stock now is over $100,000,000 and it is all either water, or net earnings, over and above the large annual dividends to stockholders. The telegraph in this country originally belonged to the postoffice. It was illegally turned over to a private corporation. The act of congress of 1867 gives the United States the option to take back the telegraph at any time, and every mile built since then has been constructed with knowledge of that option on the part of the government. The Western Union is making millions annually out of high rates and poor accommodations, while the people are operating the antiquated, non-paying part of the postoffice—the non-electric mail—at a heavy annual loss. In all countries in which the electric mail, i. e., the telephone, is a part of the postal service the postoffice pays a profit. In Italy, the postoffice has lately reduced telegrams to 5 cents.

Great Britain was the latest great government to make the telegraph a part of the postal service, yet even there it was done in 1870—twenty-six years ago—and immediately private telegrams multiplied tenfold (not merely ten per cent. but a thousand per cent.) and newspaper dispatches multiplied thirtyfold.

What stands between us and this great reform? Answer: The control of the daily press by the telegraph monopoly and the control of congress and other office-holders at Washington by a powerful lobby and telegraph franks issued to all congressmen and senators who will accept them. All the influential office-holders around the departments in Washington city are also liberally supplied with telegraph franks—especially in the postoffice department

When shall the people come to their rights in this matter? Answer: When they will it. "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

WALTER CLARK.
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Randolph County Convention.

ASHEBORO, N. C., Sept. 5, '96.—The Populists and Republicans held their conventions here to-day in different halls at the same hour.

A full representation attended the Populist convention. A full, free, and lengthy discussion was had upon a proposition from Republican representatives on the question of co-operation in the county. While this question was pending, a proposition was submitted by the chairman of the county Democratic executive committee agreeing to FUSE with us by giving half the county ticket down to the magistrates.

This proposition coming at the eleventh hour and under circumstances looking like an unwilling offer, the convention proceeded to ballot on the question of accepting or rejecting the terms made by our Republican friends which proposition was accepted by a vote of 53 to 8. Fusion was thus adopted and completed save naming candidates.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a ticket, which is as follows:

Senate, Dr. D. R. Parker; House, J. J. White; County Commissioners, A. J. Tomlinson and D. M. Holliday.

Following resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice:

"Whereas certain reports originated by the spirit of malice or willful stupidity, have found credence and reflected upon the honor and integrity of our county chairman in his conduct of the last campaign and in his preliminary steps of the pending contest, and

Whereas, we desire to denounce and condemn all such attacks upon the representative of our organization as unworthy the conduct of truthful and fair-minded gentlemen. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That we hereby denounce all such utterances as slanderous and malicious, and as further evidence of our appreciation of his services and of him as a Christian gentlemen, endorse his action, so far as we know, in the campaign of two years ago and his endeavors to rally the Populist forces for the pending contest.

RESOLVED, Further, That we are, and by this means assure our county chairman, T. S. Folwell, that we have confidence in his honesty, integrity and sincerity in the management of our campaigns and our thanks are hereby tendered."

The convention was a grand success and the ticket named will be elected by majorities ranging from 700 to 1,000. It looks like our Democratic friends will not have a "chance" this year.

THOS. S. FOLWELL,
Chm'n Co. Ex. Com. P. P.

More Spanish Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—It is announced that in addition to the 40,000 troops which are to be embarked for Cuba at the beginning of the month of October, a force of 25,000 men is about to be organized for service in Cuba, if it should become necessary to send further reinforcements.

Now that THE CAUCASIAN has met the call—send in a club of ten at 10c. per copy—$1.00.

HANNA OPPRESSES THE TOILER.

So Says The Central Labor Organization of Cleveland—Workingmen Denounce Him.

New York World.]

The Central Labor Union received yesterday from the Central Labor Union of Cleveland, O., a letter containing what purports to be the labor record of Mark Hanna. The letter is as follows:

Jacob E. Bausch, Secretary C. L. U.:

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 24th inst., in which you desire to learn the attitude of M. H. Hanna relating to labor unions, I will say that previous to the Republican convention at St. Louis the C. L. U. of this city propounded a number of questions for the Republican workingmen of this country to ask of M. H. Hanna. In that manifesto it was charged that Hanna had wrecked the Seamen's unions of the lower lake regions, that he had smashed the union of his street railway employees and refuses to allow them to organize now; that he had assisted in destroying the Mineworkers' unions of Pennsylvania; that he had attempted to break up the carpenter's unions of this city by employing scabs on a new mansion at a critical time this spring when the eight-hour day was being put into effect; that he had a strike of laborers in the shipyard in which he is interested this spring and told a committee of the men, who demanded the same scale of wages paid in a competing yard, viz: $1.35 a day, that if they voted for McKinley they might receive higher wages, and dodged the issue.

Neither Mr. Hanna nor any of his satellites have dared to meet these questions and they are unanswered today. Here in Cleveland he is so well known as a labor crusher that not a solitary member of a labor organization or in fact any other citizen, will attempt to defend the man's malodorous record.

I will add that several weeks ago Mr. Hanna attempted, through a third party, to have the president of the Central Labor Union or myself wait upon him to have a "talk," but his overtures were treated with the scorn that they deserved.

If Hanna has anything to say he can come before the Central Labor Union and say it. He has been challenged to do so.

Yours fraternally.
M. S. HAYES.
Corresponding Secretary C. L. U.

HANNA'S CORRUPTION FUND.

The "Boodle Being Spent to Influence Workingmen Who Favor Bryan to Support McKinley.

The worst element in this campaign is the part which Mark Hanna's fund is playing. Candor compels me to give the facts without regard to whether Mr. Bryan's election would be a good thing or a bad thing. There is plenty of evidence, in my opinion, to show that this is rapidly becoming the most corrupt and corrupting political struggle known to the American people.

Bryan may be defeated, but the influence of money and of Mark Hanna's methods upon the voters of Wisconsin, in common with the voters of other States, will not disappear after election day.

Let me give one example. I speak of a matter I know and understand. The Reliance Machine Works, owned by the Edward P. Allis company, are situated in Milwaukee. There are employed in this establishment something like 1,800 men. Here the Bryan sentiment is very strong.

It is an absolute fact that 18 workingmen in this establishment are at this moment on the payroll of the Republican State committee as secret political agitators. Their companions are ignorant of this fact and do not suspect it.

The result is that these men have an influence which they could not possibly wield were the truth known.

The Republican committee has also, I am informed, upon its payrolls a large number of men in another establishment, which employs about 2,000 workingmen. In several of the factories here gold standard arguments are pinned each week to the envelopes containing wages.

The Republican committee has also sent men into the mining districts of Wisconsin to offer $5 in Mexican silver for $2.75 in American money.—Jas. Creelman in N. Y. World.

Political Speakers and Audiences.

Biblical Recorder.]

Many people are printing lists of political-speaking appointments. It would be hard to say how many people in this State will attend them in the next few weeks. The number will be great. The efforts to persuade the people will be strenuous, more strenuous than in many years. The campaign orator faces his audience usually with two purposes in his mind: First, to arouse his partizans, that they may exert themselves in behalf of the party he represents; secondly, to convert those who are not of his political persuasion. An orator may seek to accomplish these purposes in several ways. He may excite passion, he may sow prejudice, he may employ ridicule, he may smirch the character of the representatives of the other party to which he is opposed. But he will do none of these without presuming that the people whom he addresses are unintelligent. One who really seeks to inform the people will bear them a loftier message. There are principles underlying every political movement of the time, and the true educator of the people will discuss these principles in the light of history and of present conditions. The people who attend public speakings should bear this in mind. The citizen who would serve his country should spurn any low aim on the part of a man who presumes to show him the best way. If the cause is good, there is good reason backing it; and efforts to make mad, to arouse prejudice, to ridicule, or misrepresent, either prove the unworthiness of the speaker or his cause. Cool heads in a campaign will frustrate demogogs; cool heads will refuse to allow a speaker to lead them blindly; cool heads will think for themselves; and one who will not think for himself is not worthy of citizenship.

GIVES REASONS WHY.

Colorado Herald Announces Its Allegiance to Watson.

We have been asked why we preferred Tom Watson to Mr. Sewall as a vice-presidential candidate. There are several reasons, chief of which is, he has been tried, as a representative of the masses, and found not wanting, while we have no reason to expect any favor for the masses from Sewall.

When the union of labor forces in the South and West resulted in the election of forty-one congressmen in 1890, Tom Watson was one of that number. These members were then virtually Republicans and Democrats, but they had pledged themselves to decline to enter their party caucus or be controlled by it in any manner whatever. This pledge was exacted by the Farmer's Alliance and other kindred and affiliated labor organizations. Of the forty-one members elected by this union of labor force in 1890, thirty were from the South and eleven from the West. When Congress convened in '91 party lines were closely drawn and the party caucus was all-powerful in holding together the old party vote in the organization of the House. To the honor of the eleven Western representatives be it said that every one of them held firmly to their pledge not to enter their party caucus, and to the honor of Tom Watson be it said he was the one of the thirty Southern Representatives who held his pledge to the people as a sacred promise. He was the candidate of the Western people's representatives for the Speakership, when he knew it was a hopeless race and an empty honor, but he welcomed defeat and accepted it in the discharge of what he felt to be his duty.

Is it any wonder the people, the rank and file of both the Democratic and Populist parties, and farmers, the mechanics and common laborers trust and honor Tom Watson? More than this, the toilers of the West and South have long ago decided that the South had been held at the repentance seat long enough. The prime object of the Alliance movement was to unite these sections on common political grounds for the benefit of all. For thirty years the Democratic party hadn't the honesty to leap the barrier of sectional hate and prejudice and name even one candidate on its National ticket from the South, yet for thirty years, with one exception, received its solid electoral vote.

For the past two years, if one might judge by the utterances of the Democratic press and Democratic politicians, there appeared to be a disposition on the part of the Democratic party to seek to unite the West and South; but when that party named its National ticket this year it was evident the union was to be one of sentiment only, in which the South had no representation.

The nomination of Tom Watson by the Populists for Vice-President was as much a rebuke to this sectional spirit as it was a declaration of Populist independence. Tom Watson stands to-day not only as the choice of the Populist party for Vice-President, but as a preference of a majority of Southern Democrats. His record is clean, he is the tried and true friend of the masses, and if the Democratic party cannot see its way clear to removing obstacles it has placed in the way of his election it is a misfortune for which the Democratic party is alone responsible.

$1.00 will send THE CAUCASIAN every week until after the election to ten persons. Will you send us a club?

THE UNIVERSITY.

Opened Last Week With a Large Attendance—Dr. Alderman at Its Head—Some New Instructors.

The University opened last week with bright prospects of a prosperous year. The first week closed with a total attendance of 504 in all departments. These are distributed as follows: Collegiate department, 280, Law 45, Medicine 26, Summer School 153. This means, if the experience of the past is carried out, a total enrollment of 600.

The freshman class is particularly promising, numbering already almost one hundred. A comparison with the corresponding day of last year is very favorable, and justifies the assertion that the high water mark will be easily passed.

Dr. Alderman has his forces all well in hand, and will make a most able and conservative executive. He outlined his policy in a formal address to the students.

The faculty remains the same as last year excepting the following new instructors: Dr. Luiscott, (University of Chicago), Latin; Mr. W. R. Webb, (University of North Carolina, '96), English; Mr. W. C. Smith, (University of North Carolina), pedagogy; Mr. May, (Harvard), modern languages.

Athletics will be under the supervision of Mr. Mechlin, of the Y. M. C. A. training school, Springfield, Mass.

The medical and law schools both opened with good prospects. The former has forty new men and ten old ones back to take the second year course offered for the first time this year.

The senior law class, numbering seventeen, will apply to the Supreme Court for license on the 25th inst.

The Young Men's Christian Association gives its annual reception to the new students with refreshments and short talks, music &c., Friday night in Commons Hall.

Commons Hall, under the auspices of the University, opened the latter part of last week. It promises to be one of the greatest improvements introduced here for many years, not only because it will provide board at cost, but for the fact that it will bring all classes of students is closer relationship.

IN CLUBS OF TEN
PER COPY 10c. PER COPY
DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

THE EVIL OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Let The Money "Rest on The Power of Taxation"—The People Not to Understand Finance—A Direct Vote by The People Upon All National Issues.

MR. EDITOR: National banks are a cancer on the body politic. Search the Constitution of the States and of the United States and tell me if you find any place in either that justifies a man on oath who swears to support and maintain the same to give a vote to charter a National bank or a State bank of issue? Tell me where in all the nation's government is the power vested to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin? Are you not compelled to answer in the Congress of the United States? Then answer: has Congress the power to delegate that sacred trust reposed in it by the people and for the people to be used for their benefit, by their chosen representatives and not to be voted to corporations under the false name of National banks, that name to be used to convey to a casual observer the idea that the banks are the government's banks. It is true the government's bonds are behind them, but they are run and controlled by stockholders and directors. They are a corporation, and have no soul. THEY ARE PUBLIC ENEMIES. Why shall they control our currency and make money scarce or plenty as they choose? If all of us had studied this money question long ago, and had as much sense as "God gave us," about money and banks these banks would have been brushed from place and power long ago. If we, the people, rule, then surely our own due bills, United States notes, treasury notes, greenbacks—call them what you will—issued so as not to exceed $50.00 per capita are perfectly good in our hands. They are not promises to pay but payment absolute. We should never use any other money representative. Thomas Jefferson said so, John C. Calhoun declared the same saying, "But this great source of wealth to the nation is positively abandoned to bankers and brokers and is actually borrowed back by us at interest." Henry Clay said "Anything the government receives for taxes is money." Shall we ignore this great truth? I say no. Then let us set Wall street and the banks aside; let the people govern. Let the money as Jefferson said "rest on the power of taxation, the only proper basis of the national currency." The legalized money theieves, the heads of financiers, presidents, cashiers of banks, Jews, usurers, bankers and brokers are determined that the poor people shall never understand money and banks. Let them juggle, lie and cheat, it will not avail much after a little more light is turned on. A direct vote by "Referendum" is demanded; it will save the country. The struggle will not be an easy one nor the conflict short, but humanity, justice and truth is on the side of the popular will of the people freely and fearlessly expressed.

Change the Constitution of the United States and give us a direct vote of the people for President and vice-President and United States Senators, and a certain class of laws to be ratified or rejected by the people; such as are national, not local, general and not State laws. To supply the nation with money is one question and what kind of money is another; to declare war is another: to abolish all banks of issue, and to keep Church and State, the sword and money separate from executive control is by referendum matter; internal discord would cease. Man arrayed against man, interest against interest, section against section all would cease by a high or direct vote on the question. A low duty on imported goods, foreign immigration, sale of land to aliens, ownership of railroads and telegraphs by the government &c., &c. All national questions effecting the whole nation ought to be submitted to a direct vote. Who can enter a solid reason to oppose the will of the majority of the people. Let the great pulsation of the American people be felt, seen and heard on national questions, and we will have a happy and a free people all united against a foreign foe. Let the American Eagle take the written Constitution of the United States with these amendments in his beak and fly away to some sky-piercing cliff of the Rocky Mountains, and there sit and sing a free people, a happy nation—equal rights, equal laws. With his head extending far down mid the orange groves of Florida, sniffing the breeze from the Gulf of Mexico and the Island of Cuba, while his tail feathers rest on the snow-capped hills of the north, with one wing stretching far down the Atlantic slope knocking the spray of the ocean high on the navy of the world, with the other wing resting on the Pacific slope crying here are fellow-citizens also. Great, grand, glorious country, God bless, preserve and keep us from internal strife, courage and blood, and preserve "the glorious writ of habeas corpus," the right of trial by jury, free institutions and free government, and let our lamps brightly burn on this western shore and deliver us from kings, principalities and powers that claim a divine right to rule us, with royal ancestors and noble pedigrees; but let personal liberty, free speech, free press and the rights of persons and the rights of property and the purity of the ballot box continue until the sun shall give its last flickering light and the way-worn wheels of time shall cease to revolve.

J. H. FOY.

TABLES TURNED.

Father Gives His Son Advice That Doesn't Work Both Ways.

Rice County Eagle.]

A good story is told on one of our goldbug farmers in the south part of the county. He had a son who has been at work, and as a result brought home fifteen silver dollars with him. He showed them triumphantly to his father who determined then and there to give him an object lesson on finance. He asked him how much he had got. Fifteen dollars said the boy. Not at all said his father, what you call a dollar is really only worth 50 cents, so you have but $7.50. He explained and reasoned with the boy until he finally saw it as his father did—they were worth but $7 50 and felt correspondingly miserable over it.

Shortly after that the boy saw an acquaintance and showed him his 50-cent dollars and told his story; and the conversation ended by the acquaintance buying the dollars of the boy at sixty cents each. Highly elated at his good stroke of business, when he reached home, he rushed into the house and exclaimed: "Pa, what do you think! I found a fellow just big fool enough to give me 60 cents apiece for those 50-cent dollars and I let him have them It is said the air has had a blue tinge and a sulphurous smell around that farm house ever since, and the man don't know which is the bigger fool—himself or the boy.

MAJ. GUTHRIE AT CHARLOTTE.

Delivers an Able and Patriotic Address to the People of Mecklenburg.

Last Thursday Maj. Wm. A. Guthrie delivered an address in Charlotte before a large audience. Long before the hour set for the speaking, people flocked to Vance Park where the speaker was to make this speech. Besides Populists there were many Democrats and Republicans present. On the rostrum with Maj. Guthrie were Mr. Harvey Wilson, Squire Austin, Dr. J. B. Alexander and Walter R. Henry. We give below a brief synopsis of the address:

Dr. J. B. Alexander took the stand and introduced Major Guthrie.

The speaker said that he had come to Mecklenburg to catch, if he could, some of the inspiration that moved the sturdy men of old who declared for the Declaration of Independence in 1775.

"I have come to arouse patriotism among men of all parties, creeds and colors," said the speaker. "I came to tell you that the People's party is nothing new, but contains the fundamental principles of the constitution, like the Declaration of Rights many years ago, where it is said that there must be frequent recurrences to the fundamental principles of the government. It is absolutely necessary. Parties go wrong and we must refer back to get right. There has nothing been to the front and stirred the people since the days of '65 like the free silver coinage question. I want to talk to the People's party and urge the members to fight together. We are gaining ground. We must all come together on the silver question. It was the Populists who started the move, and now the country is for it. But prejudice keeps the forces apart. We have no confidence in the Democrats. Two years ago they were cursing the Populists for everything under the sun, from cranks down, and now they are silent. We are standing in the middle of the road and they are coming to us—let us stand and see.

"There are several of us running for Governor. You are the jury, but I want you to be soft with me when you hand in the verdict,

"I am not fighting individuals but party organizations.

Then the speaker told of both Republicans and Democrats in 1878 adopting the Stanley Matthews resolutions, saying that silver was good for paying bonds and interest on the bonds and now they have deserted it. "The resolution," he said, "still stands and if you had an honest Secretary of the Treasury and an honest President, silver would be good to-day. Now the gold wing of the Democratic party says it is not honest money. We need honest men at the head more than honest money. John Sherman, under President Hayes, began the fight on silver."

He then told what free silver meant From this he took up the standard silver, the gold and the trade dollar. Explaining that the trade dollar had 420 grains of silver while the standard dollar had 412½ grains, yet the latter is worth twice as much as the former, he said: "Now the Republicans in their St. Louis platform declared that every dollar now is worth as much as a gold dollar. It is not true. Now I want to see a Legislature sent to Raleigh that will make the trade dollar legal tender in this State. Let us draw the line and get such men."

The speaker said that cotton was going up because of the short crop, and continuing said: "The panic in 1837 was hard to overcome. It was not gotten over till foreign coins were made legal tender in this country. Now we have cut off foreign coins, have stopped the legal trade dollar and money is scarce. We need money. That is what we want. When silver was demonetized by the Republicans in 1873 the country was struck a blow. We started down. The Democrats were going to help us right affairs, but have they done it? No; I voted for Cleveland the last time and I am proud of it. I did it because Harrison was for the force bill. Now I will vote for Bryan because he is bigger than his party. We must all come together and elect Bryan and defeat McKinley We want free silver. We will get together.

He concluded by telling Democrats, Populists and Republicans to come out and hear and see Bryan. "Come and see a man once," he said.

There was a large number of colored and white Republicans in the crowd to hear Guthrie. The crowd was large and all who were there paid strict attention to the speaker.

MR. HENRY RESIGNS

Dr. J. B. Alexander Named in His Place for the Senate.

The executive committee of the People's party of Mecklenburg county met in Mr. Henry's office last week. Mr. Henry tendered his resignation of the nomination for the Senate, which nomination was given him by acclamation by the People's party convention at its recent session, and stated to the committee that the State constitution required that he should have been a resident of this senatoial district for twelve months at the time of election, and since he came here to live in March last, he was ineligible.

Dr. J. B. Alexander was unanimously named by the committee to fill the position left vacant by Mr. Henry's resignation.

Big Check From a Gold Miner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Treasurer St. John, of the Democratic National Committee, to-day announced that he had received a $10,000 contribution from a gold mine owner. He declined to give the contributor's name, but made public his letter, which follows:

"I take great pleasure in inclosing you a New York draft for $10,000 for campaign purposes. This money was taken from mother earth, and not from individuals. I have been represented by the Eastern press as a silver miner. I have not a dollar invested in that class of property. I am a gold miner, and make this contribution, not for the benefit of the silver miner, but for the benefit of the toiling masses and the country at large."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Various Matters on Which the Popular Opinion is Expressed—All Sections Interested.

LIVING ISSUES FORWARD.

Endorsement of The Action of The Convention—Good Feeling Everywhere—People Are Coming to Us—Everybody For Whipping Out Goldbugism.

Encouragement From Georgia.

For The Caucasian.]

LULAVILLE, GA., Sept. 5.—Gentlemen: Please find one dollar ($1.00 for which send me THE CAUCASIAN for one year and oblige. We cannot do without it as it is one of the best educators of the South, and in fact of the Union. It tells us of the glad tidings of our standard bearers, Bryan and Watson, the men who should be our next President and vice-President. Bryan, because he represents "the great laborer," and Watson, because he is the only man of the South that has been called on to serve our people as vice-President since the late war. He is a Southern man, of pure Southern blood, and would represent every CLASS, EVERY SECTION, AND EVERY NATIONALITY, with "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

All our ancestors were strictly Democratic and fought for the cause they belived TO BE RIGHT, and we, too, dread to depart from the old "landmark," but we have worked and shouted for Democrats until we had a majority in both Houses, and they did worse than any Republican administration of our knowledge. So we can say boldly and without fear that we are no longer a Democrat. So we can promise our "Tar Heel" friends that with Guthrie for Governor and the Senate and House of Representatives filled with members of the Peoples Party, that you will have better laws, more schools and less taxes.

The third party is just as necessary as our daily rations. The Lord must have directed Col. L. L. Polk to get up some organization that would spring a new party. He found it and named it the Peoples Party because it is for the people. An education that would carry a man through the world twenty years ago will not do so now, just so with the old parties. Why not change them? we cannot do any worse. We will close by saying hurrah for Bryan, Watson and Guthrie.

H. M. WARREN.

Will Stand by Our Nominees.

For The Caucasian.]

HART'S P. O., N. C., Sept. 10.—Please find enclosed one dollar to renew my subscription. The people in this community will stand by our nominees on National and State ticket. We will support both Populists and Republicans wherever they agree with us in their financial views. I hope you will keep us posted on this subject, and hope every Republican that is nominated for the State Senate and House will give us their views on the finance so we may know what we are voting for.

S. F. LUDWIG.

Endorses The Action of The Peoples Party.

For The Caucasian.]

MOSER, N. C., Sept. 10.—I write to thank you for your "Valedictory to the Democrats" in THE CAUCASIAN of August 27th. I wish it could be read by every Democratic voter in the State. I think it would do them good. Surely if they could only see themselves as others see them they would be willing to show some consistency for once in their lives. I think you ought to reproduce the valedictory, and urge upon Populist the necessity of getting it into the hands of every Democratic voter in the State.

By the way why is it that some Democratic papers did not give an account of the Populist State convention? Was it because there was nothing disgraceful done—nothing that would discredit the party in the eyes of their readers, or were they so stupid to think the people would not find out what was done if it did not appear in their papers. Oh! for some process to knock the blind partizanism from some people and inject a little common sense into their cranium.

I believe with THE CAUCASIAN (and I believe a majority of Populist and thousands of honest Democrats) that the Populist did the right thing at St. Louis by endorsing Mr. Bryan and nominating Tom Watson in place of Mr. Sewall. The nomination of Mr. Sewall on the Chicago platform reminds me of the Irishman and I will wager he was a Democrat too. The moles had invaded his potato patch and were playing havoc with his potatoes, but he watched faithfully for the intruders and finally caught one, and when he caught it he was so mad that he determined to put it to death in the most cruel and unmerciful manner that he could think of, so he buried it alive.

Hurrah for Populism and free silver, but deliver us from goldbug Republicans or vacillating Democrats.

J. M. BRINKLEY.

Clean Out The Goldbugs.

KEHUKEE, N. C., Sept. 11.—The goldbugs are now working for all they are worth to defeat the silver movement. They are like ants or bedbugs when hot water is thrown about them. Their literature is being scattered abroad among us free of cost, telling us the country will be wrecked if Bryan is elected. You see we have found out where the misery lies, by their own flinching, and since we have found it out, by the great aid of your valuable paper, and others of reform, who have for the last several years been laboring to convince the people of the fact that these gold gamblers were the main trouble in our land. We should now come together and clean them out.

THOS. MEADS.