State Library

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1897. NO. 27.

WILL THE DINGLEY BILL RESTORE PROSPERITY?

BY SENATOR MARION BUTLER.

The Donohoe Magazine, published at Boston, is publishing a symposium of articles from Senators and Congressmen in answer to the question: Will the Dingley bill restore prosperity? Among the articles published in the May number in answer to this question is one by Senator Butler. It is as follows:

"I am asked to give my views in response to the question: 'Will the Dingley Bill Revive Business?'

If the Dingley bill will increase the capacity of the American people to purchase, even to the extent of supplying their necessities, then it will revive business. If it fails to do this, then it cannot revive business. The Dingley bill cannot open the mills and keep them open unless there is a market for what the mills produce. If there were such a market, that is, if those who desire to consume were able to purchase, the mills would be open now running full speed. Today the commercial salesman finds that he cannot place as large an order with the retail merchant as formerly. The merchant explains that he has not yet disposed of his last purchase. Some of the goods are still in stock or else they have been sold to customers on credit, who have not yet been able to pay. The salesman, therefore, sends in smaller and fewer orders and, in turn, the jobbers place fewer and smaller orders with the wholesale man and the factory. This tells the story. It is the condition of the consumer, the inability of the masses to purchase, that has shut down some mills and caused others to run on short time. This condition cannot change until the condition of the agriculturists and producing classes is improved, and improved materially. Now will the Dingley bill accomplish this? Not even its author is rash enough to make such a claim.

The cause of industrial depression is much deeper than the difference between any high protective tariff or revenue tariff. We have suffered business depression, strikes, and lock-outs alike under a low tariff and under a high tariff. In short, we have always suffered business stagnation and depression when the volume of money was contracted or within the control of any combination of men other than the government itself.

The Republican party has promised to give the country prosperity with its policy of protection and the gold standard. It is an impossible task. Free trade and the gold standard go together. They have promised to protect American industry and American labor against the pauper labor of foreign countries. I would be glad to see them carry out this pledge in good faith, but the Dingley bill falls far short of their protection promises. Nine tenths of the protection which it will afford will be for a few specially favored manufacturers. Even the labor employed in such factories is guaranteed no protection, save such as the generosity of their employers may see fit to grant. Besides, farming, which certainly must be included in the list of American industries, is not protected at all against foreign competition. There are only about four million laborers employed in manufacturing, while there are over nine millions employed in the cotton fields of the South and in the wheat fields of the West. These men are certainly as much American laborers as those engaged in the factories, yet the Dingley bill does not even propose to protect a single one of this vast number. These laborers are forced to meet the competition of foreign pauper labor, just the same as the laborers in the factories. It is true that the great agricultural industry, and the nine million of laborers employed in it, cannot be protected by an import duty, because the products of their labor are exported; but they can be protected by a different method. Protection is the principle for which the Republican party stands, and to which it is pledged to the American people. The import duty is simply the method which it employs to protect manufacturers. Now let the Republican party employ some other method that will protect agriculture and agricultural labor. Let them, by their great principle of protection, give to every American industry and to all American labor subject to foreign pauper competition, by whatever method necessary to give such protection. I submit that there are two methods by which this protection can be given:

First. By taking from our competitors in India, Russia and Argentine the bounty due to the enhanced value of gold, which they now enjoy to our detriment. The difference of exchange, which amounts to a protection, or rather a bounty, of nearly one hundred per cent. to our competitors, can be removed if the Republican party will establish an independent American system of finance in place of the present legal ratio. I realize that the Republican party, however, is pledged to its own hurt not to give this method of protection. There is but one other method left open to them to keep their promise to agriculture and agricultural labor.

Second. That is by an export bounty. I do not favor the principle of bounties, but will favor it in this case if no other remedy can be had, that the principle of offsetting one bounty with another bounty. If the Republican party can protect agriculture and agricultural labor by any other method which is better, let them do it. If it cannot, I think that it is bound by its solemn obligation to the American people to protect all American labor and all American industries against foreign competition by adopting this method. And if the Republican party should adopt the wisest and most equitable tariff system that it is possible to devise, it cannot restore prosperity by that means. The gold standard and monopoly rule are the two cancers that are paralyzing the industrial life of the nation. Transportation monopoly and the gold standard are the two great twin parents of all other trusts and combines. These evils must be remedied before there will be any general revival of business or permanent prosperity.

MARION BUTLER.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Kansas City's Engineer Sees That is the Only Way to Save Money.

City Engineer Ellis, of Kansas City, in his annual report, just presented, has taken up the question of municipal ownership of the electric light plant. He takes the figures of that city's expense for lights and from that makes an argument in favor of the city erecting its own plant. According to the report Kansas City, Kan., streets are lighted by 502 street lamps of various kinds, and the annual cost of this service is $25,363. There are 315 arc lights of 2,000 candle power; 103 incandescent lights of twenty five candle power; thirty gas lamps of eighteen candle power, and 234 gasolize lamps of fourteen candle power. The average price of each arc light is $133 per year. For electric lighting alone the city pays annually $20 000.

From these figures the engineer draws this conclusion: "That this is an enormous sum to pay for the light received needs no argument, but the city is tied by contract to pay the now fabulous prices, although at the time the franchise was granted the price did not seem so high. The only relief is municipal ownership. With the plant in the hands of the city almost enough money could be realized from commercial lighting to pay the operating expenses of the plant. This would save the city annually, nearly $25,000 which, in four years would pay for a plant more than equal to the city's needs."

FORGER MOORE PLEADED GUILTY.

His Opesations in Three Years Involved Nearly $50,000.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 13.—Charles F. Moore, the noted forger, check-raiser, and draft manipulator, who has swindled banks and building and loan associations in many cities of the United States during the past three years, entered a plea of guilty to the charge of forgery this afternoon, and was sentenced under the new law to do time at Michigan City from two to fourteen years. It is said that his operations involve nearly $50,000 in three years. It is believed that he has prepared for his wife's comfort during his confinement. She is a most estimable lady, and believed that her husband was an honorable traveling man.

ATTACKED A TEXAS FAMILY.

Two Negroes Kill One Man and Sersously Wound Others

SAN AUGUSTINE, Tex., May 13.—Two negroes on the farm of George and Felix Johnson, white, went to the latter's house and renewed a quarrel previously begun. Other members of the Johnson family interfered. When the fight ended it was found that Theodore Nobles was suffering from two gun shot wounds. He died in a short time. George Johnson was struck on the head with a gun. He is insensible and his condition precarious. Aaron Johnson was wounded in three places. Felix Johnson was shot in the arm and leg. William White, one of the two attacking negroes, had his skull fractured and was also shot through the body. A posse is searching for his son, the other negro, who is also wounded.

Sweep Before Your Own Door.

Nonconformist.]

Sweep before your own door. Why call a conference when the only thing that could be done is to waste words over the past, and widen the breach that is fast closing? In Indiana several counties have already had conventions and organized or re-organized the personnel of the committee. This should be done all along the line. Instead of hurling epithets at those at a distance, let every locality fix up its own party machinery to its liking and then when the time comes, all will be in readiness for action by the re-organized party. The mistake of some is that they want to begin re-organizing at the wrong end.

The National Committee The Only Legal Power to Call Conference.

Nebraska Independent.]

Any number of Populists, one, two, or two hundred can get together and hold a little revival meeting, and fix up a political slate, if they desire to do so, but there is only one power that can call a national convention of the Populist party and that is the national committee that was duly elected at the last national convention.

A Menace to The Party.

Medland Journal, Md.]

The N. R. P. A., an unfortunate creation of the Peoples Party, should be formally abolished at the earliest official opportunity. The Association has become a menace and a danger to the party.

"Ten people out of a dozen are invalids," says a recent medical authority. At least eight out of these ten, it is safe to allow, are suffering from some form of blood-disease which a persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparillia would be sure to cure. Then, don't be an invalid.

Advertising does wonders when intelligently carried on and backed up by good business management.

MEAN TREATMENT.

Shameful Partisanship by the Minnesota Legislature—Donnelly Says That It Will Make 10,000 Peoples Party Votes

The following is taken from the St. Paul Representative and was written by Hon. Ignatus Donnelly:

Our readers know that the State prints election ballots; and all the candidates of all the parties that cast one per cent. of the vote in the previous election, are entitled to have the names of their candidates placed on that official ticket. Now the Populists and Democrats together cast 162 254 votes last fall—while 3,500 would have been one per cent. of the total vote. But the vote was arranged on the ballot in this way.

For Governor:
John Lind, Peoples Party
Democrat

Under the circumstances, while John Lind received 162,254 votes against 165,906 for Governor Clough, it is impossible to say how many of the 162,254 were given by Populists and how many by Democrats;—in fact it is difficult to show that 3,500 were cast by either party!

To cure the technical defect we introduced a bill in the House, and secured its passage by an almost unanimous vote, which declared that in such cases the vote should be considered to have been cast half and half, by the two parties which had united in nominating the same ticket; and, therefore, they would both be entitled to go on the official ballot without a petition.

The bill went to the Senate and there our colleague, Senator Shaller, took it up and did his best to secure its passage. But the Republicans thought they might secure some petty advantage over their opponents, and the committee finally reported it back with a provision that it might pass PROVIDED THE TWO PARTIES DID NOT COMBINE IN THE NEXT ELECTION!!

The proposition was so outrageous and shameful and unparalleled that Senator Shaller was forced to ask that the bill be defeated!

We are sorry to hear that the principal parties, in engineering this shabby and contemptible piece of partisanship, were Senators Sperry, Knatvold and Greer.

We ask all Populists and Democrats to mark these men when they come up for office again—and crush them.

Attorney-General Childs is the man who picked out this technicality, and avowed in advance the way he should rule upon it. It will be a sight to tickle the risibilities of an iron bed-post, to see him ruling that both the Populists and Democrats must get up petitions, signed by 2,000 voters each, to get their names on the State ticket in a State where they cast 162,254 votes. When the Democrats appeal to him he will tell them that the legal presumption is that all those 162,254 votes were Populists; and when the Populists put in their claim he will assure all the 162,254 were Democrats! Great is law and legerdemain!

But we will get the 2,000 signers,—yes, 100,000 if necessary—and we will get them at the State convention—or by agents sent out from these. It will be considerable trouble, however, for each signer has to be sworn; and notaries public have to go along to administer the oaths. But all that trouble and expense will simply intensify our wrath against that quartette;—Childs, Spencer, Knatvold and Greer,—who for a shabby, dirty, little party advantage put us to all that annoyance.

It will recoil on the head of the Republican party, however. It is the meanest thing ever done in its name since the State was settled. It will make us 10,000 votes.

The Only Hope of the Plutocrats.

Kansas Tribune.]

Hon. Marion Butler, chairman of the Populist National committee, very wisely refuses to approve the attempt of a few disgruntled "middle-of-the-road" disorganizers to have a Populist conference or convention called on July 4th. His action is backed up by over two-thirds of the National committee. Knowing well that the movement was hatched in the cranky brains of such suspicious political mountebanks and impracticables as Coxey, Dunning, Vandervoort and George Francis Train, the safe course for every true Populist is to keep away from it and ignore whatever call that may be issued by the self-appointed dictators. Undoubtedly their move is in the interest and for the special benefit of the money power. Its object is to create dissension and dissatisfaction in the ranks of the reform forces. The success of such men in fomenting strife is the only hope left the plutocrats for future existence.

Knights Templars Elect Officers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 13.—The Grand Commandery, Knights Templars which are in session elected the following officers for the ensuing term: R. E. Grand Commander, J. H. Hackburn, of Newbern; Deputy Grand Commander, M. D. Bailey, Winston; Grand Generalissimo, W. E. Storm, Wilmington; Grand Captain General, W. F. Randolph, Asheville; Grand Prelate, Rev. C. H. Hoffman, Charlotte; Grand Senior Warden, J. D. Bullock, Wilson; Grand Junior Warden, D. E. Allen, Charlotte; Grand Standard-bearer, J. C. Drewry Raleigh; Grand Sword-bearer, E. P. Bailey, Wilmington; Grand Warden, J. B. Clark, Newbern, and Grand Sentinel, R. H. Bradley, Raleigh.

His Mutilated Body in the Ruins.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 13.—In the ruins of his store at Levy's Crossing, Beaufort county, the mutilated body of the aged owner, William Murphy, has been found. After his eves had been knocked out with an iron bar, he was dragged into the yard and his skull split with an axe. Then the body was taken back into the store, where his throat was cut. After robbing the store the building was fired. Edmund Davis, a negro, confesses the crime, and implicates three others.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

CAMPAIGN ISSUE IN 1898.

What Would Happen Should the Dingley Bill Not Pass—Silver

MIGHT BE SIDE-TRACKED.

Some of the Republican Senators Would Not be Averse to the Failure of the Measure if It Would Make Republican Success in the Next Campaign More Certain.

Washington Post.]

While there is still every reason to believe that the tariff bill will be eventually passed in the Senate, it is an open secret that there is a number of Republican Senators who would not be at all averse to seeing the bill fail.

The Senators who take this view of the situation are men who look forward to the future, and who regard the political side of the question as of paramount importance. They believe now that the next House of Representatives will be Democratic under ordinary circumstances, and they are fearful of such an outcome if the new tariff bill arouses, as it may do, a general protest on account of the taxes which it imposes. They are very dubious about the effect of the proposed beer tax on the German vote, and they are also afraid that the manufacturers will take advantage of the increased rates to follow the same course which was so disastrous when the McKinley law was enacted, and raise prices on every article of every day consumption. It is feared also that the duty placed on hides will make it difficult to hold Massachusetts in line. In fact, the operations of the tariff bill, unless a very marked return of prosperity is speedily observed, might, these Republicans suggest, work to the disadvantage of their party.

But above all, it is believed that with the tariff bill disposed of, the way will be open for a full discussion of the silver question, and it is this contingency that certain Republicans particularly want to avoid. If the tariff bill should fail because of the lack of a Republican majority in the Senate, the tariff would become the pre-eminent issue in the campaign a year from next fall. The Republicans would welcome this, believing that their party would be more certain of carrying the election, and the silver issue would be forced into the background.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS

From President John Smith—This Book Should be Read by Every Reformer.

The right of the majority to rule shall no longer be abridged. We denounce representative government as a failure, and demand that the people shall be habilitated in the right to elect what laws shall govern them. We affirm the absolute supremacy of the majority, and demand that no appeal shall be taken from their decision.

* * *

The right of a citizen of the United States to demand and obtain work at wages sufficient to support himself and family shall never be abridged. It shall be the duty of the government to guarantee employment to all who demand it.

* * *

A true goverment is one that profits by the lessons of the past, governs for the people of today and exacts no bar for the generation of tomorrow.

* * *

In machinery we have summoned into existence a genie which threatens us with destruction. Whisper a word into his ear and he becomes an obedient slave. What is that word? Co-operation.

* * *

There exists in this country a class of human beings who call themselves "practical men," and who believe that poverty is practical, that idleness is practical, that the rule of the majority is impractical, and that any man who assails an acknowledged wrong is a crank and impractical.

* * *

A grand and magnificent country without a statesman; tied hand and foot politically by the traditions of the past; blinded by bigotry and bunkoed by patriotism; the majority helpless to voice a protest or right a wrong.

* * *

American indifference to misgovernment must end or the Republic will cease to exist. American ignorance of economic problems must be dispelled or a great nation will miserably perish.

* * *

The country was living from hand to mouth, cooking just enough to last one day ahead, engaged in national light housekeeping on an extremely economical scale. And not a statesman in Washington whose head rose above the dead level of sickening mediocrity!

* * *

The people had attempted to save money, and, in doing so, had learned that the man who saved money was an enemy to the community, and that the spendthrift was a political economist and a patriot.

* * *

Look over the United States today. There are great factories filled with machinery so perfect that it can almost think. It stands idle, and the corroding touch of time is frosting the delicate mechanism with rust. Strong and willing workmen look wistfully and watch in vain for a wreath of smoke from the great chimneys. In the warehouses are manufactured goods for which no purchaser calls. Millions of people are in need of these necessities of life. A reformer timidly suggests that something is wrong in our industrial system. Four thousand editors and ten thousand preachers pronounce him a crank and a fool who cannot understand the spirit of American institutions.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Senator Butler Introduces a Resolution Looking to The Establishment of a System in This Country.

ANOTHER SUGAR SCANDAL.

It is Charged That The Sugar Trust Dictated The Sugar Schedule in The Present Tariff Bill—The Tariff Bill Not to Come up For Discussion For a Week Yet—Senator Morgan's Cuban Resolution to be Discussed and Probably Passed During The Present Week—Other Matters.

Special Cor. the Caucasian.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Very little work has been done by Congress for the last few weeks. The House continues to meet every third day, and then adjourns to meet again in three days. The Populists in the House continue to demand of the Speaker that he appoint the Committees so that the House can legislate. But Czar Reed and the Bailey Democrats continue to stand together in favor of a "do-nothing" policy. With Mr. Reed holding the House in the hollow of his hand, declaring that nothing shall be done by the House except to pass the appropriation bills and to wait for the tariff bill to be passed by the Senate, there is very little that the Senate can do, except to wait for the tariff bill to come up for consideration. There are a number of important bills before the Senate, but if the Senate should pass them the House would refuse to take action on them. It will probably be another week before the tariff bill will be ready for discussion in the Senate.

ANOTHER SUGAR SCANDAL.

It looks now as if there may be another sugar scandal. It is openly and publicly charged that the Sugar Trust dictated and wrote the sugar schedule in the present tariff bill. It has also been charged that certain Senators have been speculating in sugar stock, taking advantage of the information in their possession as to the kind of sugar schedule that would be reported by the committee. There may be another sugar investigation.

ALLAN'S CHAPMAN RESOLUTION.

In this connection it will be remembered that when the Senate appointed the committee two years ago to investigate the charges that certain Senators had been investing in sugar stock, that one of the witnesses examined, a Mr. Chapman, a stockbroker, refused to answer the questions put to him by the Senate Committee. Mr. Havemyer, the President of the Sugar Trust, also refused to answer questions put to him. Cases have been pending in the court ever since against these witnesses for the contempt of the Senate in refusing to answer such questions. The Supreme court has recently decided that Chapman was guilty. He will go in prison here in a few days and serve out his sentence if he is not pardoned. It is expected that Mr. Havemyer will also be convicted. It is rumored that a strong effort is being made to get McKinley to agree to pardon these trust magnates. This caused Senator Allen a few days ago to offer a resolution declaring in effect that under no circumstances should the President pardon these criminals unless they come before the bar of the Senate and purged themselves of contempt. The resolution was, however, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK RESOLUTION.

The Senate on Wednesday passed Senator Butler's resolution directing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to gather full and complete information as to the nature and operation of the postal savings bank system now in operation in other countries. This information will no doubt be secured by the fall session of Congress, and Senator Butler hopes to have the Post Office Committee to report a bill providing for the establishment of a postal savings bank system in this country, embodying the good features which may be found to be desirable and successful in other countries.

CUBAN RESOLUTION.

Senator Morgan has been vigorously pushing his resolution to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban patriots. Those who opposed the resolution have sought in every way to secure delay, fearing that the resolution would be adopted by a large majority, should it ever come to a vote. The resolution will come up on Monday as a special order, and from the present outlook it will be sure to pass during the week. Of course it is the Spanish bondholders whose influence has so far prevented any favorable action being taken in the interest of Cuba, just as it was the Turkish bondholders who prevented any government in Europe to raise a friendly hand in the interest of the heroic and patriotic people of Greece and Crete.

A Freak Legislature.

A Hazleton, Pa., paper says: "In the next Pennsylvania legislature will be found one gambler, one baseball umpire, one preacher, eight men who declare they are 'gentlemen,' nineteen without occupations, twenty-seven lawyers and one pugilist. Of the members, three were convicted of larceny, one was tried for murder and acquitted, three in insane asylums, while eight have been at Keeley cures and four are divorced."

How We Are Robbed.

McIntosh (Minn.) Times.]

A few figures are here given to illustrate how the people are being robbed by the three great trusts: The profits last year to the coal trust were $71 659,000; the sugar trust $24,000,000, while the coffee trust came out ahead by $14,850,000. This money was made directly out of the necessaries of life.

One of the best evidences that Ayer's Hair Vigor is an article of exceptional merit is the fact that the demand for it is constantly increasing. No one who uses this incomparable dressing thinks of trying any other preparation for the hair.

THE GRAECO-TURKISH ARMISTICE.

The Powers Present a Collective Memorandum to Turkey and Notify Greece to Remove Her Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—The embassadors of the powers held a prolonged conference to-day, at the close, of which they presented to the Turkish government a collective memorandum proposing an armistice between Turkey and Greece, on the basis of the negotiations for peace now in progress through the powers.

The memorandum, which was presented to Ahmed Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, by the dean of the diplomatic corps, Baron de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, enumerates the conditions which have been accepted by Greeck, and begs the Porte to issue the necessary orders to arrest the progress of the Turkish troops.

ATHENS, May 12.—It is officially announced that the powers have notified the Greek Government that the Greee troops may leave the island of Crete and that the admirals of the international fleet will release the steamers which have been seized during the blockade.

LONDON, May 12.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"I ascertain at the foreign office that Turkey will certainly accede to the request for an armistice, and will place herself in the hands of the powers. The general conditions of indemnity and a strategic rectification of frontier, upon which Turkey insists, have already been acquiesced in by the powers. It is probable that the powers will land additional troops in Crete."

LONDON, May 12.—The Times correspondent at Candia says:

"It is feared that autonomy will fail to pacify Crete, owingto the opposition of the 20,000 Cretan Mohammedans on the island who fear that autonomy will end in union with Greece; while the insurgents are still defiant and actually talk of resisting the departure of the Greek troops."

LONDON, May 12.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Constantinople says the Sultan resents the meditation of the powers and desires to meditate with Greece directly. If this is refused the Turkish demands will be more exacting.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily news says he learns on excellent authority that the Turkish government demands a war indemnity of £3,000,000 and the right to occupy Thessaly untill it is paid.

ATHENS, May 12.—The fact that there is no news of renewed fighting must be regarded as good news but an uneasy feeling exists here.

The Turks are trying to outflank the Greek position at Domokos and the delay in the porte's reply is also interpreted to mean that Turkey does not intend to cease hostilities.

Telegrams from the front report that both armies are concentrating in anticipation of an engagement.

WASHINGTON, May, 12.—The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day decided upon an adverse report upon Senator Allen's resolution expressing sympathy with the Greeks in their war with Turkey on the ground that the subject had been covered in the action of the Senate of last session on a resolution of which Senator Cameron was the author.

A Correspondence Which Explains Itself

PITTSBORO, N. C., April 23, 1897.

Senator Atwater,

Dear Sir: Is it a fact that the Democrats in the legislature, generally favored appropriations and opposed reductions proposed by Populists? Is it a fact that Democrats and Republicans combined to defeat the annullment of the 99-year lease? Is it a fact that Democrats of the legislature favored appropriations to higher education and opposed making any appropriation to higher education, opposed making an appropriation to the public schools without the local taxation feature?

Respectfully,
R. B. LINEBERRY.

RIALTO, N. C., May 1, 1897.

Mr. Editor: In reply to yours of the 23rd ult. It is a fact that Democrats in the last legislature generally favored appropriations, and opposed reductions proposed by Populists. It is also a fact that Democrats combined with Republicans to defeat railroad reduction rates as well as to defeat the annulment of the 99 lease. Also, the Democrats favored appropriations for higher education and opposed taking any amount of the $195,000 of school money now in the treasury, without the local tax feature. Not a single Democrat in the Senate voted for the bill to annul the 99-year lease.

So you see with a combination of Democrats and Republicans the Populists were powerless to give the people any relief. While Democrats and Republicans have put reform in their platforms it is only to get into office; but the people demand reform, and the time will come when they will have it. God speed the day!

J. W. ATWATER.

Hanged by Parties Unknown.

JACKSON, La., May 11.—Ward Constable F. M. Norworthy left here for Clinton, La., about 8 p. m. Monday, having in custody a negro named Charlie Jackson, who was charged with attempting to wreck a train on the Jackson Railroad. When five and one-half miles from Jackson, near Wood Bridge, he was halted and surrounded by an armed body of men who relieved him of his prisoner, and allowed the constable to return to Jackson. The body of the negro, Charlie Jackson, was found at an early hour this morning hanging from a tree some distance from where he was taken from the officer.

Judge R. S. Austin, of the Third Ward Justice's Court, was notified, summoned a jury, and held an inquest. The verdict was: Hanged by parties unknown.

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY LETS THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

WHAT THE NEW TARIFF BILL REALLY MEANS.

It is to Create a Surplus Revenue and to Seize and Impound Greenbacks—Millions of Dollars Taken From the People—The Whole Plot of the Republicans is Revealed at Last.

Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee, in speaking of the bill named after him, gave out a written statement in Washington last week regarding the measure. Here are some notable extracts:

"Where there is revenue sufficient to pay the current expenses of the government and leaves a small surplus, and a run takes place upon the treasury reserve by the presentation of greenbacks for redemption, these notes do not have to be paid out to meet deficiencies, and are held in the treasury either for exchange for gold or for the payment of bonds.

"Unquestionably, if we can now secure abundant revenue to meet all expenditures and leave a small surplus to gradually reduce the principal of the war debt, there will be little danger of any serious prolonged presentation of greenbacks for redemption. It is for this reason that the revenue legislation now pending, designed to secure sufficient revenue to carry on the government, is of itself a fundamental step in maintaining the credit of the government and averting any danger of a depreciation of the currency."

In reply to the objection that the holding of greenbacks in case of a run on the treasury, except for the purpose of exchange in gold, would tend to contract the currency, it is only necessary to say that every dollar of greenbacks redeemed and temporarily held lets out a dollar in gold, and therefore, that the amount of money outstanding is not disturbed. In ordinary times, when confidence reigns supreme, business is good and the revenue sufficient to meet all expenditures and leave a considerable surplus, there will be no run upon the treasury and necessity for holding greenbacks to protect our reserve. Then the surplus will be used to reduce the principal of the interest bearing debt just as it was from 1879 to 1893."

The brilliant correspondent of the New York Journal, James Creelman, to whom these statements were given, well says:

"It is a daring and unqualified declaration that the real purpose of the Tariff bill is to create a surplus and to seize and impound the greenbacks. Hundreds of millions of dollars are to be taken from the pockets of the people, and at the same time there is to be an enormous contraction of the already scant supply of money. The secret has been well kept until this moment, but Mr. Dingley boldly proclaims the hitherto hidden purpose of the emmilioned party of trusts in his carefully revised statement.

The mask off at last. It is not a tariff for honest revenue, but a tariff for a surplus, a tariff to contract the currency, a tariff to do what Congress refuses to authorize.

The conspiracy has been well studied out in all its parts, and is to be the crowning glory of President McKinley's administration. It shows that the trusts and syndicates have full swing and that the Republicans are drunk with victory. "Will the American people stand it?"

RUTHERFORD COUNTY POPULISTS

Meet and Pass Ringing Resolutions Endorsing the Stand of the Populists in the Last Legislature—Invite Co-operation With Any Party That Desires to Enact Reforms for the People.

For The Caucasian.

LOGANS STORE, N. C., May 8.—A number of the Populists of Rutherford county met in Rutherfordton, on May 3rd, and elected L. Purgason to serve as chairman, the former chairman, Mr. E. W. Deadmond, having moved out of the county. Every one present was hearty in his approval of the course pursued by the true Populists in the last General Assembly as the following resolutions will show:

Whereas, as representatives of the Populist party of Rutherford county, N. C., we feel it a duty that we owe to the world to speak plainly and sincerely our views concerning the present political situation, both in the State and Nation, believing that prosperity can come only by enacting into law the great principles advocated by the Peoples Party. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, 1st, That we reaffirm our allegiance to the principles set forth in the State and National platforms, and that we will vote for no man to legislate for us who is not in accord with the fundamental principles of the Peoples Party.

RESOLVED, 2d, That we fully endorse the action of all our Populist Senators and Representatives in the recent General Assembly who voted for Dr. Cyrus Thompson for U. S. Senator, and we extend to them our hearty approval in their patriotic and firm stand against the 99 year R. R. lease, and against the sudden unhinging of the practical workings of our State institutions.

RESOLVED, 3rd, That we believe the Populists took the only honest course that could be taken in withdrawing fellowship from the bolters.

RESOLVED, 4th, That we endorse the patriotic course pursued by Senator Marion Butler, and others in standing firm for Populistic principles.

RESOLVED, 5th, That we heartily endorse the manly course taken by our Representative, L. Purgason, and that he merits the confidence of all good citizens and especially the Populist party.

RESOLVED, 6th, That we stand ready to welcome into our ranks any and all persons who believe that we are right, or co-operate with any party that will lay down party prejudices and greed for the spoils of office and help us to make laws for the best interest of the people.

Signed by the committee.

L. PURGASON, Chm'n,
D. S. WILKINS,
F. M. FREEMAN,
T. C. SPURLIN,
Committee.

DEAD MAN COMES TO LIFE.

Supposed Corpse in The Morgue Gets up and Goes Back to Work.

BOSTON, May 12.—A dead man came to life in the City Hospital Morgue yesterday. Frank McDermot left his home at 33 Webber street at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and went to work on a new building at Mount Pleasant avenue. About 9 o'clock one of the workmen, three stories above the place where Frank was working, dropped a brick which struck him on top of the head. Several of his fellow workmen picked him up as dead. Then they called a police ambulance and hurried him off to the City Hospital. Everybody thought he was dead, and he was carried directly to the Morgue. A half dozen physicians gathered around the body. Just then Frank came to his senses. "What's the trouble?" he asked, getting up from the table and jumping about the room.

Examination by the physicians showed that McDermot's skull had not been fractured, and that except for a slight scalp wound he was all right. After his head had been dressed he went back to work.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CAUCASIAN.

COMMENCED RIGHT.

Has Been Right All The Time and is Right Now—So Writes Mr. Gibbons of Senator Butler's Course.

For The Caucasian.

DERITA, N. C., May 16.—It seems that the political pot is still a boiling and that some of the big men in the different parties are trying to "put some of the dumplins out of the pot." What a wonderful attraction a little "pie" does have.

I want to say a word about Senator Butler, and I want those who read what I say about him to compare him with some other men in North Carolina who seem to think that they should dictate, and that we, the common people, have no right to do anything but follow them.

When was Marion Butler first introduced to the public in North Carolina, and where did he come from?

In the legislature of North Carolina in 1889, there was a strong demand for a Railroad Commission Law, a bill creating such a commission was introduced in, and passed the House, but in the Senate it was killed, and it was said that Senator Kerr, of Sampson county, helped to kill it. Two years later Mr. Kerr took the field for re-election, and the farmers of Sampson county brought out Mr. Butler against him. But few people knew at that time there was such a man in North Carolina. We first saw his name as we read of his record in the North Carolina Senate. He was brought out and elected by the people of his county before the people of his State had heard of him.

Where is Mr. Kerr of Sampson county to-day who worked for the Railroad's and against his people in the State Senate of 1889? We have not heard of him since Mr. Butler left him at home in 1890?

Where is Mr. Butler to-day? He is occupying the highest place in the gift of the people of his State. Yes he is in the United States Senate fighting for the same principles, and contending for the same rights that he has been fighting and contending for ever since his people called him out. Think of it, read from the records of Congress and see that Mr. Butler stands to day exactly where he has always stood—with the people of his country. He commenced right, and has been right all the time, and he is right now.

Did ever a man in North Carolina gain such political victories as Mr. Butler has done? From the printing press and school-house in 1890 to the United States Senate in 1895.

All men have their enemies, and sometimes, I think the best men have the most of them, but my notion is the pie-hunters who are trying to make Mr. Butler unpopular are only trying to improve their own conditions; they are in hopes that if he comes down they will be able to go up. We can find men who are disposed to find fault with Mr. Butler because, they say, he has not conducted some of our political affairs as they should have been conducted. I will remind such men of the fact that they do not know it all, and that they are too far behind the procession to be able to judge whether Mr. Butler did right or wrong.

Let us try to inform ourselves as to facts. This is a big country of ours, and it requires men of brains to look after public matters, and plenty of us are not able to see things in their true light, but I am well satisfied that while Mr. Butler stands for the real welfare of his country as he has done, and is now doing he deserves, and should have the earnest support of all men and women who love their country.

He is the friend of the masses of the people and should be encouraged and supported amidst the trials and duties that surround him.

N. G. GIBBON.

White Star line, steamship Tuetonic arrived at New York last Thursday Among the steerage passengers were 550 young women from Ireland. Their ages range from 18 to 25 years and they are mostly good looking.