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THE CAUCASIAN.

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We will send the Caucasian from now until December 1, 1898, for $1.00.

SENATOR BUTLER AT JACKSON.

He Makes a Great Speech to One of the Largest Crowds Ever Seen in the County.

INTRODUCED BY MR. B S GAY.

He Exposes the Railroad Scheme to Capture the Next Legislature and the Purpose of the Railroad Organs in Crying "Nigger"—He Appeals to the Good Men of all Parties to Help in Defeating the Gold and Monopoly Scheme—Let us Elect a Legislature for Transportation Reform—The Office that Produces Trusts and the Remedy—The New School Law—All Office and Anti-Monopoly Democrats Endorse the Speech.

For the Caucasian.]

JACKSON, N. C., Oct., 9th, 1897—There assembled here on Monday of last week one of the largest crowds which has gathered in the county since the war to hear a political speech. It was remarkable that such a crowd should gather to hear a political speech from anyone when no campaign is on. It had been announced that Senator Butler would speak, and the people had come from far and near to hear him. The crowd was too large to get in the court house, but it was a raw, windy day, and the speaker was afraid to speak out doors; so several hundred were left outside unable to hear the speech, after the court house was crowded to its utmost.

The speaker was introduced by Mr. B. S. Gay, a prominent silver Democrat and one of the leading lawyers at the Jackson bar.

MR. GAY'S INTRODUCTORY SPEECH.

Mr. Gay in introducing the Senator said:—"It may seem strange to some for a Democrat to introduce to you the leader of the Populist party who comes to make a political speech, but I am glad that he has come, and I take pleasure in introducing him to you. He needs, however, no introduction at my hands to this audience, though he has never been in our county before. He is known to every man in the State, and he is known by reputation from one end of this country to the other.

I first met Senator Butler about ten years ago at a Teacher's Assembly in the Western part of the State. He had just left College then and was teaching school. I was up there taking a rest for my health. I noticed that Mr. Butler took a prominent part in the proceedings, and I was particularly struck with the speech that he made nominating Dr. E. A. Alderman, who is now President of the State University, for the position of President of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly. It seems that a slate had been formed by a number of teachers to elect another man President, but Mr. Butler's strong and effective speech in nominating Dr. Alderman broke the slate and elected his candidate.

Soon after that he was elected to the State Senate as the champion of the proposition to establish a Railroad Commission. From that time on the people of the whole State have watched his career and know his record. It was through his efforts that the Railway Commission was established and much other good legislation passed. In fact, he is the father of the North Carolina Railroad Commission, and while the Commission has not done all that he told the people that it would do, yet he was wise enough to put into the law a provision giving the Governor the power to remove the Commissioners if they failed to do their duty, and it is under this provision that Governor Russell has just suspended the two Wilsons. It is a splendid law, it simply needs good men to execute it.

Mr. Butler was a Democrat then since that time he has left the Democratic party and taken the lead in establishing the Peoples Party, but I can say to you that he stands to-day for the same principles for which he stood then. He did not leave the Democratic party until Cleveland was nominated and there was an effort to force him down the throats of Mr. Butler and his followers, and even then Mr. Butler appealed to the Democratic State committee, saying that he and his friends could not support Cleveland for President, but if they could be allowed to participate in Democratic primaries and county conventions while refusing to support Cleveland that they would not leave the party. His request, which was not unreasonable, I am sorry to say was spurned by the committee. He stood by his convictions, and hence the formation of the Peoples Party in the State.

You all know Mr. Butler's record in the United States Senate. Though the youngest member in that body he has made a proud and remarkable record in the interest of the people. I feel safe in saying that no one has over accomplished more. Besides, no one did more earnest and patriotic work than he did to elect Bryan in the last campaign, in spite of some divisions and dissensions in his own party. He also did everything in his power to get the silver men who supported Bryan in the last campaign to join hands in electing an anti-monopoly legislature and a State ticket standing for the same principles. His efforts were defeated by the influence of the gold Democrats on the Democratic State Committee, some of whom afterwards knifed Bryan and did all they could to elect McKinley. If his advice had been listened to we would have elected an anti-monopoly legislature last year by the same twenty thousand majority that carried the State for Bryan. If he had been listened to many a good law would have been passed in this State and many a bad one would not have been passed. He is a Populist from principle. I admire him for his individuality and courage. He has always put his principles and the welfare of the people above every other consideration. Therefore, I take great pleasure in introducing him to you to-day. We will all gladly hear him.

When the Senator arose he was greeted by warm applause from the large audience. It will be impossible for us to give even a synopsis of all of his speech, for he spoke more than two hours and a half, making many good points which were elaborated and illustrated, so as to make them clear, distinct, and impressive to every one. To give a synopsis of the argument with the illustrations would take too much space in your paper, I therefore give a running synopsis of the leading points.

SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH.

He began by thanking Mr. Gay for his very kind and complimentary introduction, saying that no higher tribute could be paid to any public man than to say that he had put the principles of good government and the interests of the people above all personal and party considerations. He appreciated this tribute all the more coming from a man of Mr. Gay's character and standing, and too, from a gentleman belonging to a different political party.

In a graceful way he expressed his gratification at the very large, intelligent, and representative audience which had done him the honor to assemble to hear him speak. He asked why so many of all political parties had left their homes to attend this meeting when there was to be no joint discussion and it was even a year before a political campaign would open. He said that it showed not only that the people were dissatisfied with present conditions, but that they were seeking for the true causes of the hard times and the remedy; that they were thinking more of this than they were of their party prejudice; that they were doing their own thinking, were determined to know the facts and to vote accordingly. Besides, he said that he trusted he could be permitted to say with pardonable pride that every man in that splendid audience, no matter how he may at times have differed from him, knew that he had always told the people the truth, that he had never betrayed them nor fooled them, and had never been derelict in his duty, and that were this not so that hundreds who were present would have stayed at home.

He then proceeded to expose the railroad and monopoly scheme which is being worked in this State and other States to turn over the next legislature to the railroads, and for the further purpose of side tracking Bryan in 1900. He said that there were a very large number of politicians in the Democratic party who at heart were with Cleveland, but did not bolt Bryan's nomination: first, because if Bryan was elected they wanted to claim to be good free silver men and get the offices and patronage, and besides they hoped to be able to again capture the machinery of the party. He said that these politicians were composed chiefly of the courthouse rings, the old Ransom machine, and the Railroad Attorneys. That they were today into a scheme with the Cleveland goldbugs and the railroads all over the country, and cited a number of evidences to prove this. In the South, he said, this scheme was being worked behind the "nigger racket" with the further purpose of reviving the tariff in the great national campaign. He pointed to the News and Observer and to the Charlotte Observer as two illustrations. In the last campaign these two papers were at daggers' points, occupying positions diametrically opposite to each other: one silver, and the other for gold, one against monopolies and the other for the monopolies, one for Bryan the other against Bryan and secretly plotting to defeat him. These two papers are now together in the same bed, both crying "nigger" with all their might and main.

He said that this class of politicians would try to sidetrack the money and monopoly issues in the next campaign and be yelling tariff and denouncing trusts, and charging that the tariff was responsible for trusts. He warned the people against these hypocrites who yell against trusts but who at heart are for the trusts. He showed that a man who was honestly opposed to trusts would be opposed to the causes that produce trusts. He showed that every trust was the direct cause of allowing private individuals and syndicates to control the telegraph, the means of transmitting intelligence, the railroads, the great national highways of transportation, and the volume of money, the very life blood of commerce and business. These were the causes that produced trusts, and trusts would continue to prosper and flourish until these wrongs were righted. These causes would produce trusts under a high tariff and under a low tariff, and even under free trade. Remove these causes and let the great vital instruments of commerce be used as fairly, as freely, and as much without discrimination as each individual had a chance to use God's sunlight and air, and that then every trust would vanish as fog before a rising sun. Besides, individual enterprises would spring up and compete with each other. Individual effort would be encouraged, and every person who desired to work could find work and make an honest living. The Peoples' party platform is the only platform before the country that offers the true remedy for trusts. We have trusts now and will continue to have them until this platform is put into law.

In discussing the money question he exposed the hypocracy of the Republican gold organ in claiming that their tariff law had increased the price of wheat. He asked why it had not increased the price of cotton? He showed that as long as we were under the gold standard that every product raised in this country for export would be sold at low price except when our foreign competitors fail to make a crop.

He endorsed the action of the Populist legislature in denouncing and expelling the traitors and bolters, and asked why the two old parties had not expelled their members who had betrayed the people and went over to the side of monopolies as the bolting Populists did? Any party that expels traitors will stay pure, any party that does not will become corrupt.

He paid a tribute to the courage and patriotism of Mr. B. S. Gay, a leading lawyer, of Jackson, and to Mr. Andrew J. Conner, editor of the Patron and Gleanor (both of whom were in the audience) for attending the silver convention at Raleigh in 1895 and not running away from it as Jarvis and other machine Democratic politicians did. He said that they had shown that they had the courage to declare for silver before it was known that their party would not nominate a gold bug or a straddle bug. He said that he regretted that these two men were not in the last legislature, for even if they had been there as Democrats he did not believe that they would have betrayed the people as a majority of the Democratic members of that legislature did, but that they would have stood true and faithful by the forty

(Continued on 4th page.)

RAILROADS AND THE STATE.

Results in Germany Surely Justify Government Ownership of Railroads, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Consul Monaghin at Chemnitz, Germany, has sent to the State department a report on Prussian railroads.

"State ownership of railroads," he says, "plays an important part in Prussia's finances. Earning enormous sums, serving commerce and manufactures in time of peace and for all strategic purposes in times of war, they have more than justified the arguments that urged the government to own them and the liberal policies that have put them down and pushed them out into all parts of the empire."

The receipts for 1895-7 have gone beyond the estimate of the budget of 1,020,692,100 marks, and the estimate for 1897 9 is 1,110,210,350 marks, while the total income of the kingdom is only slightly more than 2,000,000,000 marks. After giving statistics in some detail the consul continues:

"No other branch of public property pays so surely and so well. Certainty of the receipts, their size, the ease with which they are obtained, their cash character, render them the most useful of all moneys turned into the public treasury. How successfully they are run in other respects, whether better than they would have been under private ownership, it is hard to say. The State has its hands on the roads from the very beginning. Seeing how successfully they would aid armies and also how necessary they would be in the development of the empire, Prussia did not hesitate to take the railroads over to the State. Their quasi public character has helped the people to understand that they should be controlled, at least, if not owned, by the State.

"The tendency all over the empire is toward State and city ownership of all kinds of transportation facilities as well as of telegraphs, telephones and other means of communication."

BLAND AND BRYAN PROGRESSING.

A Rabid Gold Organ Says That They are Now With the Populists for Full Legal Tender Greenbacks.

From the St. Louis Globe-Demorat.

Mr. Bland, too, is showing that to the orthodox silverite the descent to the avenues of greenbackism is easy. "I am in favor of a large volume of money," declared this free coinage apostle in a Labor Day speech at Paris, Mo. "I would first have silver and gold coined, free and unlimited, at the ratio of 16 to 1. If that does not furnish a sufficient circulating medium I would issue paper money, and I would have that paper money like the old greenbacks—redeemable in nothing, and good legal tender for all debts public and private."

It will be noticed that Mr. Bland, in time of peace, would go farther in the way of note issue than the Republicans did in time of war, when the wealth of the country was only a quarter of what it is at present, when expenditures were far greater than they are now, and when only small amounts of gold and silver were in the country. The Republicans, under the stress of those adverse conditions, issued greenbacks, which were to be a legal tender for all obligations except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, but the intention was to redeem them in gold at the earliest practicable moment, a purpose which the Republicans made good by the resumption act of 1875, which went into operation in 1879. Bland, however, would make the greenbacks legal tender for all sorts of debts whatever, and would have them "redeemable in nothing"—that is, he would have no coin of any sort behind them, not even 39-cent dollar silver. They would be simply and absolutely flat money, and nothing else.

Heretofore Mr. Bland has been considered an honest money man to the extent that he would pay 39 or 40 cents on the dollar. Almost all the other Popocratic chieftains have, at one time and another, ranged themselves with the fiatists. Bryan, for example, did this when he supported Weaver in 1892, and nobody took any special notice of it, for Mr. Bryan has always been a Populist and nothing else. Bland, however, despite his affiliations with the Populists in 1896, was considered to have a little of the old Democratic instincts and traditions still in him. As was popularly supposed, he was in the Populists but not of them. His Labor Day speech, however, shows that he, too, has gone over to the rag money men. The change of base was natural, of course, for the difference between money which is three-fifths flat and that which is all flat is one degree orly and a very small degree. Bland's shift of ground completes the metamorphosis of the Populistic party. Scratch a Bryanite of any part of the country and a greenbacker will be found under his skin. There will be no silver issue in 1900. The difference between a 20 cent dollar—the Bland coin will probably be down to twenty cents before the next national conventions meet—and a no-cent dollar is too slight to "count." The old rag money party which Republican gold resumption smashed in the early "80s" will be resurrected in 1900 by the elements which supported Bryan in 1896 This greenback folly will be crushed easier than was last year's silver lunacy.

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS.

We heartily recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 22½ South Broad St. Atlanta, Ga, as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases of men and women. They cure where others fail. Our readers if in need of medical help should certainly write these eminent doctors and you will receive a free and expert opinion of your case by return mail without cost; this certainly is the right way to do business. They guarantee their cures. Write them to-day.

Now is the time to subscribe for The Caucasian. One Dollar a year.

THE POSITION OF THE TRUE POPULISTS IN OHIO.

THEY REPUDIATE THE INTERFERENCE OF MORGAN AND THE NASHVILLE CONFERENCE CROWD.

They Want to Know who is Putting up the Money, and Why Morgan is Getting up Rump Conventions to Nominate a Bolting Ticket Against Every True Populist Ticket—The Secretary of the Hamilton County Convention Writes Some Facts—The Populists of Ohio Endorse the Position of the Caucasian.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5,, 1897.

To the Editor of THE CAUCASIAN:

In the last issue of the CAUCASIAN I note with some amusement the account of one Morgan. The Populists of Hamilton county held their Convention Sept. 30. On the evening in question this gentleman, in conjunction with the chairman of the State Central Committee showed up. The courtesy of the stage was granted, and pending the report of the committee on credentials, Morgan sought and gained the floor, and proceeded to map out a plan that he insisted we should follow in our convention, relative to keeping in the "middle of the road." Exception were taken to his remarks by a delegate present, before he had gone very far, who stated that he was not "the only plank in the walk" if he did come from Arkansas. The convention transacted its business, with, more or less discussion on every motion before the convention, and adjourned near midnight. After the convention had adjourned a handful of men, composed of nondescripts, in connection with Morgan, held a seance, and the next morning the papers, (the Republican ones especially) gave out the ticket that the "rump" convention had nominated, only about one half the offices being filled, they not having men enough to make a full ticket, and some of those nominated were not present. I was a delegate to the State Convention, and first saw this man Morgan there, and now I rise to a question of information. Where is the money coming from to pay this middle of the roader's expenses? A man publishing a weekly paper in Arkansas, can not travel over the country, stopping at first-class hotels and dressing in the height of fashion unless the prosperity wagon was down his way. He lays great stress in his talks upon "the reorganization committee, of which I am secretary." Another echo of the Nashville ticket. The Hamilton County Populists propose to strike a blow at Hannaism this fall, Morgan to the contrary, notwithstanding. We endorse the stand taken by the CAUCASIAN.

Fraternally,

W. R. VOILES.

THAT COTTON RATE.

Reduced From Some Points and Increased at Others—Commends the Governor's Action.

NEUSE, N. C., Oct. 9, '97.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—It is not due the Railroad Commissioners to give them any credit whatever for reducing the rate on cotton. In fact what they did proves, I think, conclusively thay are for the Railroads.

In taking the rates off at some places they fixed it so the railroads can put it on at others, about equalizing the thing. Cotton from Neuse, ten miles to Raleigh, has only been seven cents; this worthy Commissions put rates for ten miles at 9 cents.

The Governor is to be highly commended for his course, for he has disposed of two very unworthys, and I hope he will do something with the penitentiary.

Yours truly,

J. O. T.

BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Charged With Embezzling by Means of "Accommodation Notes"—Some Startling Discoveries Made by the Bank Examiner.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 7.—Wm. E. Breeze, President, W. H. Phenland, cashier, and J. C. Dickinson, a director of the defunct First National Bank, of Asheville, were arrested here this morning on indictments from the United States Court in session at Greensboro, charging them with embezzlement and conspiracy. Thirty thousand dollars bail was required in each case, Breeze gave bail at two o'clock, the other two were placed in jail, but at 4 o'clock gave bail and were released. They have all been under $5,000 bonds since July 31, for violating the National Banking Act.

Since the National Bank Examiner Maxey has been in Asheville, he has made some startling discoveries, one of these discoveries is alleged to be that $250,000 of "accommodation notes," signed by insolvent persons, and filled out by officials, and some forged papers are in the bank. Some of the insolvent notes had been rediscounted in other banks. C. B. Leonard, the man who is said to have secured the note signers, comprising janitors, street car motormen, plasterers, carpenters and others of no financial standing has fled to Mexico.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Switzerland Votes to buy the Railroads in that Country and to Run Them at a Lower Rate and Without Discrimination.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 7.—The National Council, by a vote of 98 to 20, has adopted a bill providing for the purchase of the five principal railroads of Switzerland at a cost approaching a billion francs, or $200,000,000 for which purpose a loan is projected, a sinking fund is provided so that in a certain number of years the profits of the roads will pay for the roads. Besides the rates will at once be reduced by the government.

YELLOW FEVER GERMS

breed in the bowels. Kill them and your are safe from the awful disease. Cascarets destroy the germs throughout the system and make it impossible for new ones to form. Cascarets are the only reliable safe-guard for young and old against Yellow Jack 10s, 25c, 50s. all druggists.

ANOTHER INFAMOUS SUPREME COURT DECISION.

THE RAILROADS OF NEBRASKA GET AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE STATE BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION.

The Supreme Court will Stand in With the Railroad Monopolies in the Case of the State of Nebraska Against the Union Pacific and Other Roads—What Better Could be Expected of a Court That Decided the Income Tax Unconstitutional?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12. '97.

It may be positively stated that the forthcoming decison of the Supreme Court in the case of the state Board of Transportation. of Nebraska, vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company et al., will be in favor of the defendants. The decision will not be unanimous, and it is expected that dissenting opinions will be filed. It will be another Income tax decision case.

The case grew out of an act passed by the legislature of Nebraska in '93, which, among other things, fixed the maximum rate to be charged by railroads for the transportation of freight within that State. The railroads, headed by the Union Pacific Company got an injunction against the State Board of Transportation from executing the provisions of the law, alleging, among other things, that the rates established by law were not sufficient to maintain the roads.

When the case was tried by the Supreme Court last April, the State Board of Transportation showed that the rate established was not insufficient to maintain the railroad lines.

Owing to the questions involved the case attracted great attention, and aroused great interest among the railroads.

It will be remembered that the Hon. W. J. Bryan appeared among others as counsel for the State Board of Transportation, when the case was heard by the Supreme Court, and made a powerful argument in favor of the rate established.

ASSAULTED A YOUNG BRIDE.

The Fiends Were Identified by the Victim and Locked Up in Jail to Await Action by the Grand Jury—Citizens Wanted to Lynch Them.

NEWPORT, Ky., Oct. 7.—Thomas Gleason and his wife had started out the Alexandria pike to visit a friend last night when two men, with revolvers and representing themselves to be officers, separated husband and wife and dragged the shrieking woman into a field where eleven men assaulted her. The penalty for this crime in Kentucky is death. To-day Mrs. Gleason has positively identified ten of the men, who were arrested from her description. Eleven of the gang of ruffians were brought to preliminary trial before Judge Bennett, who, upon the testimony, held them all to answer to the grand jury without bail. Meantime, owing to the excited state of feeling and the insecurity of the Newport jail, the men were ordered to be taken to Maysville this afternoon for safe keeping.

M'CAULL THE NOMINEE

Of The Anti-Machine Faction of Virginia Republicans—The State Has Two Complete Republican Organizations.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 5.—The anti-machine faction of the Virginia Republicans in convention here today nominated the following ticket:

Governor—PATRICK H. MCCAULL, of Culpepper.

Lieutenant Governor—O. B. ROLLER, of Rockingham.

Attorney General—JAMES E. LYONS, of Richmond.

The Republican party in Virginia now has two State chairmen, two State and executive committees, and two National Committeemen; in fact, two complete organizations. The convention which made this dual machinery possible claims to represent a great majority of the rank and file of the Republican voters of the State, who objected to the policy of inaction prescribed by their State Committee, and certainly exceded the anticipations of its promoters in its size and personnel. On the only ballot of to-day the total vote was 988, but the actual attendance was not more than 800, as many incomplete delegations cast the full vote to which their counties were entitled. The personnel was fully up to the average of a Republican convention in convention.

BLISS AS A COMPROMISE.

Possibility of The Withdrawal of Both Tracy and Low.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Efforts are being made to effect a compromise between the warring Republican factions of Greater New York. These efforts contemplate the withdrawal of Gen. B. F. Tracy, the Republican candidate for the Mayoralty, and Dr. Seth Low, and the substitution therefor as the representatives of both the Republican and the reform elements of Hon. Cornelius Bliss, Secretary of the Interior.

Some of the Citizens' Union leaders will listen to no compromise talk, but the formidable character of Henry George's candidacy is impressing the Republicans more strongly every day with the importance of getting together.

Destructive Fires.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 7.—At 1 o'clock this morning, the shops of the Central Railway syztem, in this city, are on fire. The paint shop, carpenter shops, store room, and two stores are already in ashes. The round house with engines and hundreds of cars, is also on fire. The fire department is out. The big oil tanks filled with kerosene are expected to explode at any moment. The loss so far is about $75,000. No insurance.

The Detroit Grand Opera House and Leonard & Carter's ten story furniture house, in Detroit, Mich., were burned last night.

Careful estimates of the losses caused by the fire, place the total figures at $640,000, with $535,000 insurance.

J. R. Ransom & Co's Planing Mills and box Factory and the Globe Foundry and Machire Works, at Nashville, Tenn., were destroyed by fire. Loss on the former $100,000, insurance 80 per cent; on the latter $19,000 insurance.

WHAT GOLD DEMOCRATS WANT AND DON'T WANT.

They Want the Railroads to Capture the Next Legislature and Then Turn Down Bryan in 1900—They Don't Want the People who Agree on the Money and Monopoly Question to get Together to Save the State and the Nation—They Have Raised the Nigger cry to try to get in Control Again—They Want a "White Man's Party" in the Interest of the Monopolies.

Statesville Mascot.]

Grover Cleveland has been almost fatal to the Democratic party here in North Carolina. The Populists left us on account of him and now his peculiar friends, who still claim to be Democrats, prevent them from returning. The more we study the question, the more firmly are we convinced that the Cleveland men of North Carolina do not desire Democratic success in the State unless they can dictate the policy of the party. In order to get their earnest aid the party must sacrifice or compromise its principles. No course could be more unwise. Let silver be kept at the masthead. Let it be understood that the Democracy of North Carolina still stands for the people's money, for States' rights and against trusts, in the nation; and for white supremacy, good government and economy, in the State. And on that platform let us seek the aid of all North Carolinians who believe as we do.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF LIFE.

How the Man Who Voted Against Impeachment Became Governor.

Chicago Times-Herald.]

When Mr. Cleveland became President the first time, ex-Senator Ross, formerly of Kansas, was a type-setter on a New Mexico paper and was very poor. One day, while setting up a list of presidential appointments, the old printer, whose family had been scantily clad and fed for some time, got to thinking of his past good fortune. He said to himself: "The last Democratic President was saved from lasting dishonor by my vote and I have suffered for that vote ever since. I could have been elected to the United States Senate maybe several times but for that act. As it is I'm poor and in need, my family lacking the comforts of life and I, working at the case. I'll ask the new President for the governorship of New Mexico.

The next day his application and the letters of several influential Democrats were on their way to Washington. It was not many weeks after that when the foreman gave the old printer another "take" of presidential appointments. When his dim old eyes looking through spectacles fell upon "Edmund G. Ross, to be Governor of New Mexico," the "stick" fell from his hand, and when the foreman looked over his "case" the old printer's face was in his half closed hands, resting on the "space" and "a" "boxes."

"What's the matter Ross?" asked the foreman.

The old man slowly raised his head, looked at the foreman and said: "Gov. Ross, if you please; look at that," and he pointed to his "copy."

"Drop your work and come here all of you," called the foreman. "I want to introduce you to the Governor of New Mexico. Together, hip, hip, hurrah!"

One of the printers dodged out of the office and ran over and told the Ross family the good news, and when the Governor was about half way home he saw his household coming to meet him. The baby, a winsome young lady, threw her arms about his neck, gave him a noisy kiss, and in a half-laugh and half cry voice, exclaimed: "O, paps, we are all so glad for your sake. Now you won't have to work so hard."

"Well, daughter, I'm so glad for your sake, and that of the family."

Mr. Ross made as excellent Governor as he had Senator twenty years before.

BUTCHER WEYLER REMOVED.

The New Spanish Cabinet Sends General Blanco to Cuba With More Troops—The New General a Better Man Than Weyler.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The new Liberal Cabinet of Spain has decided upon the immediate recall of Gen. Weyler from Cuba. A decree will be issued appointing Capt. General Blanco by Arenas, Marquis of Pena-Plata, Gov. General of the island. The Queen Regent will sign the decree to-morrow.

Gen. Blanco will be accompanied by Gen. Arderino, as Vice Governor of Cuba; by Gen. Gonzalon Pairals, as chief of staff, and Gens. Pando, Bernal and Canolla.

According to El Heraldo 20,000 reenforcements will accompany Gen. Blanco to Cuba. He was Gen. of the Philippine Islands in 1894, and is reported to be a much better man than the brutal wretch Weyler.

RURAL FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

The Experiments Being Made Under Order of Congress are Working Well.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 8. About a year ago a fund was appropriated by Congress through the efforts of Senator Butler of North Carolina for experimentation in rural free delivery of mails, and Postmaster General Wilson selected the district surrounding his own town as one of the localities in which to try the experiment. Mr. C. A. Johnson, deputy postmaster at this place, submitting a statement showing that 35,827 pieces of mail have been handled during the first six months of the year, the cost of delivery per piece amounted to 1.85 of a cent. The expense of the experimental system is much larger than it would be if the system was permanently and generally established for the whole country. The people are delighted with the plan and want it continued.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The Hon. A. C. Shuford will speak in Gaston county, N. C., at the following times and places:

Stanly Creek, November 3d, 2 p. m.
Mt. Holly, November 4th, at night.
Gastonia, November 5th, at night.
Bessemer City, November 6th, 3. p. m.

A FICTITIOUS PROSPERITY.

The Rise in Prices of Farm Products Caused by The Failure and Famine in Foreign Countries—This is Not Real Prosperity—And it Will Not Come Until The Peoples Party Measures are Enacted Into Law.

For THE CAUCASIAN.]

SUGAR GROVE, N. C. Oct. 9.—There seems to be a sentiment started among the people, by the friends of the present goldbug administration, to the effect that the Populist Party ought to be content with the present state of prosperity, for the simple reason that wheat has gone to $1.00 per bushel and cotton to 7 and 8 cents per pound (cotton is selling in Raleigh at 6¾) thereby enabling the Western farmer to lift the mortgage off his farm, and the Southern farmer to do the same with his cotton; and this they say, is the result of the recent tariff legislation. Now Mr. Editor, no intelligent or thoughtful man can place any confidence in such a statement, knowing the fact that the cause of the rise in prices of farm products is due only to foreign demand caused by crop failure, famine, and wars. Must the American farmers enjoy prosperity only through the misfortune and distress of other nations? Is this the only prosperity this government offers the laboring people?

The Peoples Party was organized to bring about certain reforms by which the laboring people might have equal chance with other professions in the acquisition of wealth and the pursuit of happiness, and must and will be accomplished before the mission of the Peoples Party is fulfilled. Poor "Tray" was terribly abused for the simple reason of being found in bad company, and so the Peoples Party has had the thunderbolts of wrath hurled at them for the same reason. We trust our leaders will stear clear from fusion in the future, and stand firmly planted on the principles enunciated at Omaha and convince the two old parties that we are right and they are wrong. This must be done if we expect to become the majority party in this country. The Populists up here in the "land of the skies" are anxiously desiring to have Senator Butler visit us some time before the close of the next campaign.

W. A. BURMAN.

WORK OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

A Good Plan for Every County in the United States.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

The Free Library Commission of Wisconsin appears to be justifying the increased expenditure for the extension of its work which was authorized by the last legislature. It is promoting in a practical and comparatively inexpensive way the establishment and wider circulation of the free traveling libraries, wisely designed to place wholesome literature within the reach of the people in small communities and rural districts, where the advantages of ordinary public libraries cannot be hoped for.

A library meeting at Grand Rapids last week, the first ever held in Wood county, furnishes gratifying evidence of the growing interest in this educational enterprise conducted along common sense lines. A little more than a year ago fifteen traveling libraries were purchased by a public-spirited citizen, Mr. J. D. Witter, for Wood county. A little later twelve more were added to meet the increasing demand for books. Each library contained thirty volumes originally, of which one-fourth were books for children. The number was increased to forty books in each library, all of the additions being juvenile works. At the meeting last week all of the librarians reported a need of more books for children, and it developed that in many of the families the young people, who are eager patrons of the scheme, were the only ones able to read the works in English.

There is an aggregate of over 1,000 carefully selected books, kept constantly in circulation and found inadequate to supply the demand for good literature in a single county having a population of about 20,000 people, the greater number of whom are widely scattered over the county. The good results of such work are beyond estimation. With the libraries made up with careful exercise of the ripe judgment of experienced librarians, the benefits to be derived from them by the young people who have access to no other libraries or standard literature may be calculated as next best to a special course of study at some approved school.

The plan is thorough and far reaching. It is comparatively inexpensive, and has passed beyond the experiment stage. It carries knowledge alike to the most remote cabins and the houses of the well-to-do in smaller cities, free to all, and old and young find entertainment and occupation for leisure hours in the reception of it. It is a proper auxiliary to Wisconsin's splendid system of free education, and the State cannot fail to be benefited by it.

A "HESSIAN" AND A "STRIPED SKUNK"

What Governor Russell and Solicitor Mott Think of Maj. Grant.

Governor Russell referring to Maj. Grant's statements is reported to have said:

"Grant is a Hessian who betrayed his constituents in order to get the smiles and favors of the monopolists, and he is one of the sneaks and traitors whose existence and safety attest to the liberality and toleration of the decent people among whom he lives."

"Solicitor Mott also takes a whirl at the Major through the medium of an interview in the Greensboro Telegram, in which he says that Grant knowingly tells what is not true. He then proceeds to criticise Maj. Grant as "an old pie-hunting alien," and winds up by apologizing for taking up so much time in "talking about a striped skunk."

YELLOW JACK PREVENTATIVE.

Guard against Yellow Jack by keeping the system thoroughly clean and free from germ breeding matter. Cascarets Candy Cathartic will cleanse the system and kill all contagious disease germs.

MANY STRICKEN BY FEVER.

The Past Week Breaks Previous Records—A New Foci Discovered in New Orleans.

NEW CASES AT MANY PLACES

The Enforcement of the Law Requiring the Physicians to Report all Cases Has the Effect of Increasing the Number—Warm Weather Responsible for the New Cases—The General Death Rate is Still Small.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—After two days of improvement and of promise the fever situation on the face of the record took somewhat of a turn to-day. For forty hours there had been no deaths; and yesterday the number of cases had shown material falling off from the day before. Early this morning, however, the reports of new cases began to come in to the Board of Health office with considerable rapidity, and by 1 o'clock there had been fifteen cases reported, and by 7 o'clock to-night all previous records of this season had been broken, so far as new cases were concerned. In a few hours three deaths had also been reported to the board. The physicians were not at a loss to explain the increase in cases. They took the view that it might be expected that numerous cases would still continue daily to be reported.

Dr. Oliphant said to-night: "The stern enforcement of the law requiring all the physicians to report promptly both suspicious and actual cases of yellow fever has had a material effect in increasing the number of cases."

October 6.—Even as early as six o'clock this evening, the day has proved a record-breaker, both as to the number of cases and to the number of deaths that have been reported. The weather has been warm during the afternoon, and the large territory that the board of health has to cover makes perfect scrutiny impossible. Germs are being distributed which, if the localities of the fever were fewer, would be easier restrained. While the number of cases under treatment to-day is in the neighborhood of 250, there are many houses which have not yet been disinfected, but in which the patients have been declared well.

Less restraint than usual is imposed on the inmates of such premises, and the result has been that the number of foci has been increased, but the general death rate is still small in proportion to the number of cases.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—The fever situation was considerably improved to day. There have been but two deaths reported up to this hour. Yesterday by noon there had been but 19 cases and five deaths. As a matter of fact the situation here is no worse than it has been for some time, and excitement has absolutely died out. Now that the disease has shown no symptom of epidemic form, business men are arranging to bring their families back to the city.

FOUR NEW CASES IN MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 7.—There were four cases in the past 24 hours, and no deaths in the past 48 hours. The board of health to-day decided not to establish yellow fever hospitals at any place in the city. Several more suspicious cases are reported at St. Elmo.

TEN NEW CASES AT EDWARDS.

EDWARDS, Miss., Oct. 7.—Ten cases of yellow fever were officially reported to-day.

The total deaths to date are 16; total number of cases to date 376; number convalescent and discharged, 105; number under treatment 156; with black vomit, 2; seriously ill 6. The condition of affairs is somewhat improved.

QUARANTINE REMOVED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 7.—The State board of health has removed the restrictions against refugees from the yellow fever districts, relying upon the inspection service established upon the railroads.

DENGUE EPIDEMIC IN GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 7—Dr. John Guiteras, of the marine hospital service, continued his investigation to day. He says he finds an epidemic for dengue fever here.

A FAIR CUBAN MAIDEN ESCAPES.

Bars in Her Cell Were Filed Away and Bent, Showing that Outside Parties Assisted in Her Flight—Jail Officials Arrested.

HAVANA, October 7.—The beautiful young Cuban patriot, Senorita Evangelina Cosio y Cisneros, heroine of the sensational adventure with the Spanish Governor of the Isle of Pines, has escaped from the Casa de Recogidas (house of scrapings), where she had been confined for several months on a charge of conspiracy against the crown of Spain and of an attempt upon the life of Gov. Berez, Governor of the Isle of Pines.

According to the statements of the jailers or attendants, she made her escape some time last night. At this morning's roll call she was missing, and when search was made for her, the attendants found that the iron bars of the room in which she had been confined had been filed and bent outward. The bar could not have been moved except by a great outlay of strength, and all the circumstances go to prove the co-operation of outsiders in her escape.

The authorities have not yet secured any clew as to the whereabouts of Senorita Evangelina. Several of the employes of the establishment have been arrested.

More Money Order Offices to be Established.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct., 12.—The Post-office Department has adopted a policy of general extension of the money order system First Assistant Postmaster General Heath believes that any post-office wanting money order facilities should be given them. Complaints have been constantly filed by business houses that their correspondents at villages are unable to send money orders because their post-offices have no such facilities. During the past fiscal year almost 27,000,000 money orders were issued, amounting to a little less than $200,000,000.