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VOL. XV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1897. NO. 49.

TELEGRHPH RATES ARE TOO HIGH.

Railroad Commission Files its Answer to the Western Union Company.

TREMENDOUS PROFITS ON WATERED STOCK.

EIGHTEEN PER CENT OF PROFIT HAS BEEN MADE ON CAPITAL INVESTED.

AN ENORMOUS SURPLUS HAS ALSO BEEN ACCUMULATED.

The Telegraph Rate in England and Germany is One Cent a Word, and in France and Belgium is Less, and Yet a Fair Profit is Made by the Companies.

It will be remembered that at its July meeting the Railroad Commission issued an order cutting down the toll on telegrams of ten words, over the Western Union line, from 25 cents to 15 cents, when sent from one point in the State to another in the State. The toll on other lines was made 20 cents. The Western Union Company at once ran to the Federal Courts an got an injunction restraining the State from enforcing the order.

The Commission assisted by the attorneys of the State, have filed the State's answer with the Federal Courts.

After denying the jurisdiction of the court in the premises and setting forth that the Western Union Company, being a foreign corporation, it is permitted to carry on its business in this State only by comity and not of right, and that in so far as the public at large is concerned, the corporation is subject to the control and regulation of the State of North Carolina, as to its property and the rate of charges for transmitting messages, the Commissioners declare that the complainant's old rate of charges was and is unjust, unreasonable, extortionate and oppressive to its patrons. Further answering, the defendants say that it is not true, that the new rate was made without notice to the complainant; nor is it true that the defendants before making and promulgating the rate informed the complainant that no order would be made by it changing or otherwise affecting the rate of charges as then made. The answer further denies that the Railroad Commission is in any sense a court and that the entering of the record in the United States Circuit Court and the filing of the bond constitutes a removal of the action into their court. Not only was a day set by the Commissioners for a re-hearing of the case before the rates went into force, but that they were subject to a revision of the State court under laws of the State of North Carolina creating the Railroad Commission, and upon filing of a proper bond in the State court the enforcement of the order could have been stayed until a final decision should be made therein.

It is denied that the new rates are unjust and unreasonable; that any loss would occur to the Western Union Company when required to transmit messages at the rate prescribe, but that a fair and reasonable profit will be derived therefrom, and if applied to the Western Union's entire system and business of transmitting messages, would enable it to maintain its lines, defray operating expenses, and pay dividends upon its actual capital invested, both in its entire business and in its business in this State. The defendants go further and declare their belief that if the same rate should be established by every State in the Union, so as to affect the entire system and business of transmitting messages from point to point within each State, the complainant would receive a fair and reasonable income on its entire actual capital; and that if the rate should be applied to the entire system and business of transmitting messages, not only within the State, but between the States, the company would still be enabled to maintain its lines, defray its operating expenses, and pay a reasonable dividend on the actual capital invested in its business.

Further it is denied that the effect of the enforcement of the new rate would be an unlawful appropriation of the complainant's property without just compensation, or that the Board of Railroad Commissioners has unlawfully and unjustly discriminated against the Western Union and in favor of other telegraph companies operating in the State of North Carolina. The answer alleges that the rate was made with authority of law, and is not in violation of the constitution of the United States or of North Carolina.

It is claimed that in determining what is a fair and reasonable profit to be made by the complainant in the operation of its system of telegraph lines throughout the country the present capital stock of the complainant cannot be taken as a criterion of the values of its properties. For that, as the defendants are informed and believe, its capital stock has been watered beyond measure.

"That, as the defendants are informed and believe, in the year 1851 the said complainant invested the sum of $150,000 in its plant and business, which at that time constituted its entire capital stock.

"That without any other or further sum having been paid into the treasury of the complainant, or without its having purchased any or other thing of value as a basis therefor, its capital stock was, in the year 1851, increased to $240,000.

"That, in the year 1858, without any other or further sum having been paid into the treasury of said complaint, or without its having purchased any property or other thing of value as a basis therefor, its capital stock was again increased to $385,700.

"That shortly thereafter, the complainant purchased what was known as the "Brownville line," worth at the time only $75,000, and paid for the same by issuing therefor $2,000,000 of its capital stock.

"That in the year 1863, without any money having been paid into its treasury, or any property or other thing of value having been purchased by it as a basis therefor, its capital stock was further 'watered' to the amount of 224,300, making the aggregate capital stock at this time $3,000,000, and in the same year (1863) the complainant declared a stock dividend of $3,000,000, without basis therefor, and thus increased its capital stock to the aggregate amount of $6,000,000, of which amount the only items that formed a substantial basis and bona fide investment consisted of the said original investment of $150,000 in the year 1851, and the purchase, as aforesaid, of the said 'Brownville Line,' of the value of only $75,000—the remainder of the six millions of stock representing nothing of value, and being known as 'watered stock.'

'That in the year 1863, the complainant purchased other telegraph lines whose actual value, as the defendants are informed and believe, was less than $150,000, and paid the same by issuing therefor $322,000 of its capital stock, and in the same year declared stock dividends, without any basis therefor, amounting to $1,678,000, thus increasing the capital stock to $11,000,000, and soon thereafter, and during the year 1864 without its stockholders having paid into its treasury any further sum of money, or without any other property or other thing of value having been purchased as a basis therefor, it declared stock dividends to the amount of $11,000,000, thus increased the capital stock to $22,000,000.

That in the year 1866 the complainant purchased the 'United States Telegraph Company,' worth at the time only $1,443,000, and paid therefore by issuing $7,216,300 of its capital stock, and also purchased the 'American Telegraph Company,' worth at the time only $1,500,000, and paid therefor by issuing $11,833,100 of its capital stock, and thus increased its capital stock to the aggregate amount of $41,049,400, and soon thereafter another stock dividend was declared without any basis therefor, to the amount of $5,060,000. A purchase was then made of the 'American Union,' and Atlantic and Pacific companies, worth about $3,232,000, for which account the capital stock of the complainant was added to the sum of $19,080,000, and immediately another stock dividend, without any basis therefor, was declared, in the sum of $15,000,000, thus increasing its capital stock in the year 1895 to $95,000,000, and on the first day in January, 1897, the complainant declared to the defendants herein, that its capital stock was $97,370,000. Thus showing as defendants allege, over $60,000,000 representing less than $10,000,00 of actual value and more than $37,000,000 of other stock representing a value not ascertainable in detail—consisting chiefly of stock dividends, issued with no basis in actual values. That the total actual expenditure of the said complainant from its organization of money derived otherwise than from its bonds will not exceed $16,000,000. That it has issued from time to time, and has outstanding $15,000,000 of bonds which added to the aforesaid $16,000,000, would make a total of $31,000,000. That as defendants are informed and believe, many of the lines purchased hereinbefore set forth were utterly worthless duplicates, built solely to be bought off by the complainant, and in some of which many of its officers and directors were largely concerned so that they were personally interested in selling at exhorbitant prices; and that nearly all of said lines are much depreciated in value. That complainant pretends, that it owns and operates 190,000 miles of line, 800,000 miles of wire, and 23,000 offices. That as the defendants are informed and believe, the pretended mileage is arrived at by adding together the mileage of all the complainant's lines the Western Union has ever bought, leased or built, a large portion of which has long ceased to exist, and another portion consisting of useless parallels, constructed on purpose to be bought by the complainant, which remain on its hands as worthless. That three-fourths of its offices are furnished, operated and maintained by railroad companies, without expense to the complainant. That the defendant alleges upon information and belief, that the total land plant in actual operation, exclusive of the cable interests, which have been leased by the complainant, does not exceed 100,000 miles of poles and 400,000 miles of wire." That defendants are informed and believe that 80,000 miles of poles and 300,000 miles of wire are more than sufficient to replace its said plant in operation. That the total or cash value of its entire plant, including offices, fixtures and other property, does not exceed the sum of $20,000,000. That according to the estimates of reliable experts it could be replaced for this sum. That subtracting from this sum the amount of $15,000,000 outstanding bonds hereinbefore mentioned, there is left only the sum of $5,000,000 of tangible and actual basis for the $97,370,000 of stock

"That notwithstanding the fact the various opposition companies which have existed from 1866 to the present time, have been absorbed by the complainant, it has continned to receive enormous gross and net earnings, so that, although it increased its capital from $41,000,000 in 1880 to $80,000,000 in 1881, and from $80,000,000 in 1881 to $97,370,000 in 1897, the profits of the business have enabled it according to its statements, to pay six per cent on its fictitious capital, and also to accumulate a large surplus in addition to paying its officers the most extravagant salaries.

In support of the allegation of the immense net profits accruing to said company from its said business, the defendants submit the following ex-

(Continued on 4th page.)

RUSSIA AND JAPAN MAY GO TO WAR.

Relations Between the Two Powers Said to be on the Verge of Disruption.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 21.—Advices by steamer Empress, of Japan, state that a correspondent of a Shanghai paper, writing from Korea, claims that both Russia and Japan are preparing for war. The Japanese are surveying the southern coasts of Korea, while the Russians have obtained a small island off Fusan as a naval coaling station. They also have a naval coaling station on Roze Island, opposite Chemulpo. The Japanese also are building barracks in Gensan that will hold 5,000 men, although they claim that they are only for 200 men, which the Russian convention allows them to have in Gensan, as well as each of the treaty ports.

China has a gold excitement, too, the precious metal being reported to have been discovered in the Chang Mountains near Tsaitein. A rush of Chinese to the spot is expected.

ENGLAND SAYS "NO."

This is her Reply to the American Bimetallic Commission.

OPPOSED TO BIMETALLISM.

The End of the International Bimetallism Humbug—The Rainbow Chasers will Return Home—Lord Salisbury Expresses Regret at the Inability of England to Accede to Proposals of the Commission and Does not see the Desirability of an International Monetary Conference—Now let America show Some Independence and Establish Independent Bimetallism.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Salisbury tonight sent to Ambassador Hay the reply of the British government to the proposals of the American bimetallic special commission, headed by Senator Wolcott. It is a diplomatically worded note.

His Lordship says that the government of Great Britain is not able to reopen the India mints at present. He regrets the inability to accede to the proposals of the American commissioners, Great Britain having as great an interest as the United States and France in securing a stable par exchange for gold and silver and an enlarged use of silver. In these circumstances, continues Lord Salisbury the British government does not see the desirability of an international monetary conference, but will be pleased to consider any other practical suggestions from the United States.

Lord Salisbury incloses with the note a copy of the statement of Sir J. Westland, head of the financial department of India, which was under discussion at the meeting of the Cabinet Council last Saturday, and which takes strong grounds against the reopening of the India mints.

ELOPED WITH A GYPSY.

Married Man Said to Have Run Away With a Fourteen-year old Girl.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 21.—Last week a large band of well-to-do Gypsies encamped on the banks of the Potomac, near Shepherdstown, this county. Among them was a fourteen-year-old girl who attracted a great deal of attention as she went about the streets reading the hands of the men and forecasting their futures. And it was in this quaint old town that she unconsciously forged a link in her own chain of fortune. A young man named Nailer Harrison, who was stopping at a hotel here, enchanted with the maiden's gypsy beauty, made love to her and won her affections, resulting in an elopement on Monday.

The failure of the girl to return to camp on Monday night created alarm among the gypsies, who immediately sought to find their missing favorite in the village. Here it was ascertained she had eloped with Harrison, and diligent search failed to reveal the runaways.

It has been developed that Harrison is a married man with a wife and two children, who are now in Baltimore. The girl is said to own property in Washington, valued at $25,000, left her by a deceased brother.

FROM EUROPE TO DAWSON CITY.

Arrangements Made for the Transportation of Passengers and Baggage.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 21.—Frank Waterhouse, President of the Fort Wrangel, Glenora and Teslin Lake Transportation Company, passed through this city on his way to London, England, to appoint agents and arrange for transportation of passengers right from Europe to Dawson City. From England first class fare will be $1 000; second-class, $750. These amounts include the transportation of supplies and other necessaries for one year.

The company will have a line of steamers plying between ports on Puget Sound to the head of navigation on the Sticken River, a distance of about 130 miles from Fort Wrangel. From the river to Teslin Lake, a portage of about 135 miles, pack trains will convey the travelers, it being intended to have about 1,000 horses on the route. Thence on Teslin Lake and the river course to Dawson City, a distance of about 450 miles, boats now in course of construction, are to be used.

Quarantine on Southern Cattle Raised.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 21.—Gov. Tanner to-day issued a proclamation permitting cattle from Tennessee and Arkansas north of the government quarantine line to be admitted to Illinios without restriction after November 1 and cattle from any Southern State for grazing and feeding purposes after November 15.

In many cases, the first work of Ayers's Sarsaparilla is to expel the effects of the other medicines that have been tried in vain. It would be a saving of time and money if experimenters took Ayer's Sarsaparilla at first instead of at last.

DR. KILGO UNCOVERED.

Dr. Cyrus Thompson Exposes The Purpose Behind His Plea For "Christian Education."

"A PLEA FOR IGNORANCE."

Dr. Thompson Considers His Doctrines Dangerous—He Says Kilgo Would Have Sought to Quell The Reformation had he Lived in Luther's Time—That he is at Variance with and Opposed to The Fundamental Principles of Personal Liberty.

Rev. Jno. C. Kilgo, D. D., President of Trinity College, preached a sermon Sunday morning at Central Methodist church on "The Resurrection," and at night lectured at Edenton Street Methodist church on "Christian Education."

He began with a tribute to the Christian religion. No religion could supercede the Christian. If this is a failure, the problems of the world would be a failure. All other processes had failed.

"I'm tired of this going up and down the country crying out that this nation is going to the bad. Anybody can criticise. It takes neither brains nor character to find fault with existing conditions. I want somebody who can give a remedy. I'm sick of men howling calamity and stirring up the people. If you can't solve the problem quit making them. Quit this eternal mourning and crying hard times.

"These are not ignorant men, either, who are doing this wailing; they are educated men. They are not fools. You never find dynamite in the hands of a negro."

Here he took a whack at calamity howlers and labor agitators.

He spoke of North Carolina and its illiteracy, and he said he preferred North Carolina with her illiteracy to Massachusetts with her loose morals and catalogue of crime. He was not afraid of illiteracy so much as education without Christ. He considered the swamp negro and the ignorant mountaineer less dangerous to the body politic than a sharp, shrewd, educated bad man. No education was better than a non-Christian education.

"Ignorance is not the cause of crime, it's meanness. Your education will not get rid of the meanness. It may develop it unless the education is Christain education. Christian education cannot be got from a school whose teachers are simply Christians. It is to be had only from schools whose teachers are Christians and whose foundations are laid for the sole purpose of giving Christian education."

DR. THOMPSON'S CRITICISM.

These sentiments and others in the lecture were much discussed yesterday—Secretary of State Thompson, Attorney General Walser, Superintendent Mebane and others being especially sharp in their criticism.

Asked what he thought of the lecture, Dr. Thompson, Secretary of State, and a leading member of the Methodist church said:

"I went especially to hear and to determine for myself whether the criticisms which have been made to me upon Dr. Kilgo's lectures on "Christian Education" were just or unjust to him. I listened to him carefully. At first I thought he had been misrepresented. As he went on and concluded, I was convinced that, as had been reported to me, there were four things in his address, to wit; (1) A covert plea for monometalism; (2) a somewhat bolder plea for monopoly; (3) a heartless attack upon the university and public education; (4) a very eloquent and masterful plea for ignorance.

"No other conclusion can be derived from his address than that he is at variance with and opposed to the fundamental principle of personal liberty, which is the very germinal idea of all this great American republic. He finds fault with the religious toleration of our constitution, while at the same time he appeals to Methodists to stand by Trinity, to Presbyterians to stand by Davidson and to the Baptists to stand by Wake Forest.

"If he had lived in King James' time and could have preached before him, the king would have wanted no better advocate of the divine right of kings, and would have made of him not only a bishop, but an archbishop. If he knows, he seems to care nothing for popular oppression or human misery. He pleads for every existing political evil, omitting the liquor traffic. Any cry of burdened humanity, I gather from his address, awakes in him only the ennui of the well-fed churchman, who would cry peace when there is no peace. In the face of all that Dr. Josiah Strong has said from the standpoint of a loving and broad minded Christian soul, Dr. Kilgo cries out: 'I am tired of men, with their hands upon the fevered brow and pulse of this nation predicting evil.'

"With all the eloquence he can command he cries: (Hush!(in the face of every wail of human bitterness. He damns the spirit of discontent with present attainments—discontent which alone gives birth to progress and prophesies better things whether in affairs spiritual or temporal. It was discontent that wrought the reformation. I take it that Dr. Kilgo would have quelled it. It was content that threw off British tyranny. I take it that Dr. Kilgo would have cried out at that time that all is well.

At Kinston at the last annual Conference he wanted the Conference to adopt a resolution favoring an increase of taxation sufficient to run the public schools six or eight months in the year; the argument of his address leads logically and inevitably to the complete destruction of the whole fabric of public education.

"His position upon this question cannot differ from the position of Catholicism. The early years of a man's life are the formative years,

(Continued on 4th page.)

SENATOR BUTLER AT AULANDER.

He Speaks to a Large and Representative Audience on the Issues of the Day and the

PRINCIPLES OF POPULISM.

The Good Men of all Parties Must get Together to Arrest the Insidious Growth of Trusts—The Causes That Produce Them Must be Removed—The Populist Platform Offers the Remedy—The New School Law Upheld.

FOR THE CAUCASIAN.

AULANDER, N. C., Oct. 19, 1897.

On Saturday the 16 h, in response to an invitation from the Populists of this and adjoining counties, Senator Butler spoke here to a large and representative audience. He was introduced in a graceful and happy manner by Mr. Alex. Lassiter, a young, talented and rising lawyer of this place.

Mr. Lassiter, in his introductory remarks said:

MR. LASSITER'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I am called upon to perform a duty to which I hardly know how to respond. But I am constrained to say that this country of ours, with all of its sectional diversity of views and opinions is one. It is one in the fame of our fathers. It is one in the cherished historical remembrances which belong to us as a nation. It is one in the political principles of republicanism. It is one in the ties of friendship, affinity and blood, and it is one in that glorious constitution, the grandest inheritance handed down to us by our fathers, a living, loving monument of their wisdom and virtue, under whose shelter we to day live and flourish as a people.

Notwithstanding the fact that since the days of my majority I have officiated with the Democratic party and as yet have found no reason why I should depart from such a course, you may think it strange in me to introduce a speaker who is filled to the brim in the principles of Populism,

Advocates Jeffersonian Democracy.

Yet I am frank to confess that some of the principles of Jeffersonian Democratic government is to-day being advocated by him who comes to speak to his countrymen, and tell them of their oppression and the causes and remedy as he sees it, and it becomes every one of us, fellow citizens, it makes no difference to what political party we belong, today in the eyes of the world and our countrymen, with the muse of history before us to record our deeds and words to like Hanibal at the altar of his gods, swear eternal faithfulness to our country, eternal hatred to its foes. Show us that we are wedded to the cause of right and justice, and will fight to the death those causes that to-day oppress the people. Such a course Senator Butler approves of, and we are glad to say that his record, during the last political campaign won for him the admiration and esteem of all honest men.

He has shown to the people by his public record, that he has put the principles of good government and the interest of the

People Above Party

and personal consideration. He has proven himself loyal to the cause of free silver and an avowed enemy to the trusts and monopolies, and he gave his hearty support to that greatest of living Americans, William J. Bryan. Only a few months ago he with other true Populists, expelled from the ranks of the Populist party, those traitors to their trusts, who sacrificed their principles for gain after having been placed in the legislative hall of North Carolina by the suffrages of an oppressed people. Such a course, fellow countrymen deserves the admiration of all true patriots, it makes no difference to what political party he belongs, and wherever you find Marion Butler, since that unfortunate occasion in 1892, when he was not allowed in the Democratic primaries of the State because, forsooth, he was opposed to a man for the Presidency whose office made him a millionare, Grover Cleveland, the tool of the trusts, he has adhered strictly to the principles of Populism, and he will never deliver his people into the hands of the Republican party.

A Glorious Mission.

Let us then all march in solid phalanx against the common enemy, though we march in different divisions, yet we can fight successfully, for in the efforts of the people struggling for their rights, there is something glorious, when they can go, not in military and disciplined masses, but man for man and heart for heart. Then they can go forward without orders and without combinations and brave the flaming lines of battle without intrenchment to shield or walls to cover them, and yet come out victorious.

Allow me then, fellow countrymen, to present to you, the Hon. Marion Butler, North Carolina's youngest Senator, who to day comes before the people of his native State with his voice, his eloquence, his brains and his ambition as weapons to fight the trusts and monopolies till they cease to exist and until every tool of them is extinguished forever.

SYNOPSIS OF SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH.

After thanking in a pleasant manner Mr. Lassiter for his kind and complimentary remarks, the Senator proceeded at once to the task of dissecting and laying bare the plan of the gold bugs and monopoly syndicate in North Carolina to hide from the people the real issues before them, and under the cry of a "white man's party," to revive the dead issues of the past, while the corporations and their allies plied the fatal work of robbing them as they had for the past twenty years and more.

He showed how the Populist party had made it possible that a new party should have been born at Chicago under the splendid leadership of William Jennings Bryan, that if purged of the gold element still in hiding in its councils, would to day be worthy of its grand and splendid leader.

He told the people how by the unremitting toil of the Popalists it came to pass that to day we had the spectacle of a divided Republican party, headed by Senator Teller and his able coadjutors who were working in line with the People's party and all other patriots and in full sympathy with all the reform forces, looking earnestly for the

Relief of the People.

He spoke of the great struggle it cost these men to sever the political relations of a lifetime, and to stand "for the free, unrestricted, and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints, at the rate of sixteen parts of silver to one of gold, while the party declared for a gold standard and that alone; and now we have the spectacle presented to us in some of the States of two complete organizations in the party, and two sets of candidates for all the State offices, while the Democratic party has also been divided on the same issues, each wing claiming to be "the party."

In the meantime, while

Parties are Disintegrating

the people are thinking for themselves, and can no longer be fooled by the snaky appeal to prejudice under the plea of a "white man's party" or the old tariff issue, but will vote in the future as their best judgment may dictate, and herein lies the safety of the republic.

The secret midnight lease came in for its full share of earnest denunciation. The Senator declaring that it amounted to a sale of the road for a mere song, as neither our children or grandchildren would ever live to see the end of it.

Trusts and pools and governmently injunctions were fully and ably discussed. The Senator called special attention to the fact that while both the old parties denounced trusts and both had laws on the statute books to suppress them, they flourished more and more continually, because they refused to remove the causes that made them possible. He pointed out what these things were, and showed that the Populist party demanded their removal so as to make them no longer possible.

The School Law.

The school law of the last legislature with the referendum feature therein came in for a full share of commendation, and the Senator declared that never while the Populist party had the power, should the people ever be forced to pay the additional school tax therein proposed, but by their own free will expressed at the ballot box.

And so the Senator continued to discuss the issues before the people, much on the line of his Jackson speech, and of the able letter of Judge Avery, but what surprised us most of all, was to see the earnest faces of leading Democrats and Republicans who were forced to stand for two and a half hours for want of seats, and yet never for one moment did their attention waver.

These men came, many of them, from adjoining counties and from long distances by the county roads, and men of both the old parties said to me "we approve of the Senator's course in Congress," and only one of them before the speaking qualified this by saying that he as yet "was not in accord with him in regard to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad."

This indeed was a day long to be remembered by the good people of Bertie and adjoining counties.

H. P. HARRELL.

MISSINFORMED.

The Fayetteville Observer Corrects the Smithfield Herald—It was the Democrats who Refused the Proposition of the Populists.

Fayetteville Observer.]

We have not received a copy of the Smithfield Herald for several weeks, until yesterday, when there came a copy dated October 7th, with an editorial marked.

Our contemporary says there has been an agitation in the State concerning a "union of the Democrats with either of the other parties." That gives us a new light. The proposition to abandon the party's platform was, then, merely a preliminary step to union with the Republican party. We know it was intended as a means of aiding the Republicans, but had not thought the agitators were so bold as our contemporary suggests. We have no doubt it is quite right in its information.

But our purpose was to point out to our contemporary that it has been imposed on when it declares that the Populists rejected the Democracy's offer of State fusion. The Populists first made that offer to the Democrats, and it was rejected by the Democrats, sad to say. Our contemporary has been misled, like so many others, by the brazen assertions of the Charlotte Observer and of the Raleigh correspondent of that paper and of the Wilmington Messenger. The slander was corrected by the Observer at the time, and frequently since by Webster's Weekly and the Observer, but without effect upon its reckless propagators.

"AN ASSISTANT REPUBLICAN ORGAN"

The Charlotte Observer, the Ally of Cleveland and Carlisle. "Crawfishing"

Fayetteville Observer.]

We reprinted on Friday the vile proposition of the assistant Republican organ at Charlotte to have Miss Cisneros extradited and returned to the keeping of the beast Weyler. In this it stands alone with the traitor Carlisle. It has taken fright, has begun "crawfishing" (to borrow a word from its vulgar vocabulary) and now attempts to hide behind the assertion that the whole story of Miss Cisneros's escape is a "fake."

That wont do, Mr. Assistant Republican. There was not a suggestion of this "fake" invention in your cold-blooded and thoroughly Cleveland-esque proposition for extraditing the innocent.

The best way to avoid scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, is to use the best preventive known for that purpose—Hall's Hair Restorer.

NEWS FROM FEVER INFECTED DISTRICTS.

Seven Cases in Selma—A Total of 1,123 Cases and 114 Deaths in New Orleans—Fourteen Cases at Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 23.—A special to the Advertiser from Selma, Ala., says: Dr. Guiteras arrived here to-day, and as a result of his investigation seven cases of sickness were declared yellow fever. The principal case is H. L. Chapin, and he is not expected to live through the night. The fever is now believed to have been in the town for a month or six weeks. Some weeks ago several young women who had visited Mobile were sent to a camp of detention several miles from town. While there two had what was diagnosed as "slow fever." They were detained thirty days. Mr. Chapin moved one of these patients and her effects into town twelve days ago and now he has the fever. There is a general stampede from the town, and special trains will leave for Rome and Atlanta, Ga., in the morning.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—To-day's fever record was much worse than anticipated. There were approximately 49 cases at 7 o clock and at that time the day's record included seven deaths. There is no abatement of the fever, and at the same time there is no apparent disposition on the part of the plague to grow worse. Cool mornings and nights are keeping at an average mark both the deaths and the number of new cases. Two of the deaths of the day occurred before 1 o'clock this morning. The highest number of fatalities heretofore in a single day has been nine, and it looked this evening as if to-day would run a pretty close race with the first day of the past.

The deaths to-day were: Allen Morris, Mrs. L. Tumentia, Gustave Koeckert, John Mohr, Patrick Ford, Mrs. John Gast, Mrs Lozia H. Smith, Carrie Hummell, Frank Freeman.

The Board of health reports as follows: Cases of yellow fever to-day 49; deaths 7; total cases to date 1123; total deaths 114; recovered 564; under treatment 434.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 23.—The official report of the board of health at 1 o'clock to day is as follows: Cases to-day 13 in town and one 14 miles in the country. Deaths previously reported 2; to-day none.

Since the report of the board John W. Deming, an alderman and agent of the Georgia & Alabama railroad, died. His case was only reported to-day. The large number of new cases reported can be accounted for by the visit of Dr. Guiteras. Before that the doctors were divided in opinion as to yellow fever being in the city, but now they have no hesitancy in declaring the cases.

REDUCING HER WHISKEY STOCK

South Carolina Would Like to Unload Her Dispensary Holdings.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 20.—The Legislative Examining Committee of the dispensary to-day issued its quarterly report. The stock of liquors in the State and county dispensaries was $350,000. The committee recommends this stock be greatly reduced, and urges bonds of county dispenser be increased.

This dispensary, according to constitutional requirement, was to pay all profits after a certain period in the school fund. That time has long past, but no money has been turned over to the school fund. The Legislative Committee figures as a dispensary liability due the school fund $311,000, this being "unearned profits." The net profits for the quarter were $23,000.

AS SCARCE AS GHOSTS

One of the "Critters" Ought to Have Been Captured and put on Exhibition at the State Fair—It Would Have Been a Great Curiosity.

Progressive Farmer.]

Rev. Dr. Kingsbury says several reputable Populists of this State have suffered a change of heart and gone over to the Democrats. It appears to us that the learned Doctor might get out his Gatling gun and capture one of these "critters." There is some vacant space in the State museum, and such a curiosity would be a great attraction. If the Doctor will capture a specimen, have him hermetically sealed up, marked "right side up with care and shipped to Secretary John Nichols, it might be the means of bringing many people to the Fair next week. We've heard of these critters before, but they seem as hard to capture as an ordinary ghost.

All on Board Probably Lost.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 21.—A boat with the name Hallamshire of Hartlepool, and beds, deck gear, and other wreckage, has been driven ashore near Twillingate, on the north coast of Newfoundland. It is feared that the British steamer Hallamshire, Capt. Brown, from Swansea for Tiltcove, to get copper ore, has become a wreck and sunk with all hands during the severe gale which raged here last Sunday.

We know whereof we affirm when we state that Ayer's Pills, taken promptly, at the first symptoms of colds and fevers, arrest further progress of these disorders, and speedily restore the stomach, liver, and bowels, to their normal and regular action.

Three Oil Tanks Exploded.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 21.—Three oil tanks on a Monon freight train exploded near New Albany, Ind., at 2:15 this morning. The train was on a down-grade and the cars behind the oil tanks were destroyed. The cars in front of the burning tanks were pulled into New Albany. The crossties were burned for 300 yards, and the rails so warped that traffic was delayed ten hours. None of the trainman were hurt.

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.

DR. MOTT WRITES THE GOVERNOR

A Letter in Which he Commends his Fight on Railroad Monopolies

THEIR PURPOSE DISCLOSED.

They Will Try to Shape Legislation to Further Oppress the People—They Will Write Laws to be Passed Affecting Their Interests—Then Select Judges to Interpret the Same—The Railroads in the Way of a Change of the Money Laws.

Dr. J. J. Mott wrote the following letter to Governor Russell, who kindly permitted THE CAUCASIAN to publish it. It is a strong and timely letter and should be carefully read. The letter is as follows:

STATESVILLE, N. C., Oct. 12, 1897.

HON. D. L. RUSSELL, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I am and have been all the time in full sympathy with your railroad policy, and I trust that no talk of your losing friends will have the least effect to change your course. I know that most people, regardless of party, are with you on this matter, for you are protecting the people's interests.

Owing to the feeling in the Southern States on the money question, I believe that this Southern Railroad Company was formed with a view to control the politics of enough of these States to prevent a change of the money policy of the Government. A joint co-operation of the Southern and Western States favorable to a change could elect a President and a Congress. The trusts and bankers know this. There is so little money in the Southern States and such dependence exists, that the railroads are controlling large numbers of our influential men of all parties. It is an awful danger, since the men who own the roads are mostly foreigners, who, coupled with capitalists and paid allies in this country, believe in the dominion of money. Once thoroughly fixed and settled according to their ideas and wishes, the owners of the railroads can shape the legislation of any Southern State, and of any Western State save a few of the mining States.

While the roads in this State were controlled at home, I was a strong friend of the roads, and even against the interference proposed by the Farmer's Alliance. But since the purposes of the money power have been disclosed, I would infinitely prefer to see the roads torn up root and branch by the people, rather than such instruments should exist to oppress the people. It were far better that we were remanded to the patriotic, liberty loving, independent condition that existed before a railroad whistle was heard in the land, than that these roads should become the tools of a merciless foreign money power to subject us, and control the fruits of our climate and our labor.

Just think of the management of the sale of the cotton crop, in review of its history since 1865, and see what a carefully devised system has been formed to resist the prosperous advancement of the cotton section. The first few years of cotton crops after the year '65 gave a large surplus of money over the cost of production. This surplus was used to help repair the wastes of war, and restore vanished comforts. In the time of it, however, the calculating cotton manufacturers of the world discovered that any continued considerable surplus of cash in the hands of the cotton producers would go into cotton factories—that the more favorable climate, the cheaper cotton factory labor, and the saving in freight, would give the cotton section such an advantage as would greatly injure cotton manufacturing elsewhere.

There was only one way to prevent the rapid increase of cotton manufacturing in this section, and that was to reduce the price of the crop. The way to reduce the price was to reduce the amount of money in circulation. Through the corporate privileges of the National Banks, and ceasing the coinage of the silver dollar, this was made easy, and to-day the cotton crop is at the mercy of the speculators and manufacturers who handle it.

By a carefully prepared system of reports these speculators know by the time the first bale of cotton opens near about the number of bales the world will produce. The intimate and necessary relations between the National Banks (all the Southern banks keep accounts with the New York banks) furnish information to show how much money the banks in the cotton section can use in moving the crop. It is a very small portion of the amount necessary. The speculators and manufacturers unite in naming the price, and the New York banks distribute to the Southern banks just enough money to move the crop at that price, and *no more*.

The price has been held down now for many years in this way at just about what it costs to make the crop and give the laboring farmer sufficient to pay his taxes and his store bills, making him a dependent man, absolutely living from hand to mouth. He cannot hold his crop, for the rule of the merchant requires a settlement when the crop is baled. This rule of the merchant is handed down by the banker. The banker gives the merchant credit. The big bankers back in London give the rule to the New York banks, and the New York banks to the provincial banks and to the wholesale merchants, and the wholesale merchants to the retail merchants. The London bankers practically own the railroads. The roads write the laws that are passed affecting their interests, and to make doubly sure, select the judges who interpret the laws. Here is a chain of interests, which, deciphered through all the meanderings and fully understood, would appal the big conspirator of the infernal regions himself. The angels are weeping over it, for the distress because of it has broken a multitude of hearts and filled the prisons, graveyards and asylums. The number of thieves, suicides and the demented for five years is without precedent.

Those who understand these things, and have aided in them, and been beneficiaries thereby, deserve the fate of Babylon, wretches that they are to have witnessed unmoved for five years the sorrows and afflictions of the people, owing to the depression in business. They whose habits and employment have been of such ease or elevation as to keep them from learning these things should be despised for their opportunities, and for burying their talents. Nevertheless, the prosperity howler instructs that the world is mostly satisfied, and abuses and insults and ridicules the calamity howler because he refuses to be satisfied himself or allow his neighbor to be satisfied.

"He who would satisfy his neighbor that less than enough is

(Continued on 3d page.)