

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

The railroad organs are now referring to Commissioner Caldwell as a brave and patriotic man.

Judge Timberlake is in danger of being praised by the monopoly organs as a wise and just judge.

Governor Russell should lose no time in accepting Commissioner Caldwell's resignation, and appointing a man in his stead who is of the same kind of grit that Commissioner Pearson has shown.

The Charlotte Observer and the Raleigh Post are both doing everything in their power to prevent co-operation. This is perfectly natural, because these two papers are gold and silver monopoly organs, and in fighting co-operation they are serving their masters.

Every newspaper politician in the State who is opposed to Bryan and his principles is also fighting co-operation. Bryan favors co-operation, because, as he says, it is the only way to win a victory for principle and for the people. The Clevelandites and Hausmanites oppose co-operation for the same reason.

There is no office in the State that is more important at this time than the office of Railway Commissioner. It is one, too, that requires not only ability, but the highest class of courage. The monopolists have boasted that they will control any commission that is appointed. But plenty of men can be found in the State who know what is right and who have the courage to do it, in spite of the combined monopoly influence of the United States. The next State convention of the Peoples Party should nominate two such men and let them go on the stump and canvass the State, and tell the people where they stand, before they are elected.

GOOD FOR LOUISIANA.

The Constitutional Convention of Louisiana which is now in session has just put a provision into the organic law of that State prohibiting free passes. It not only prohibits the railroads from giving free passes, but goes further and makes every State official liable to impeachment who receives a pass from any railroad within the State. We learn from the Associated Press dispatches that the railroad lobbies fought this provision vigorously. The railroads know the power of free passes. They have given them to nearly every judge, legislator, and other officials in the State, and they know that they have succeeded in influencing nearly every man who has accepted their passes. The free pass has a strange and mysterious influence. It costs the railroads nothing to issue it, and yet with it they can bribe legislators that could not be bribed with money. The railroads use free passes not only to corrupt judges and legislators, but they use them to control conventions and to get their tools and attorneys nominated for office.

Louisiana has acted wisely. If the constitutional convention does nothing else it will have done more to free the legislatures of the State from corrupting influence than anything else it could have done. Let North Carolina follow Louisiana's example.

NEBRASKA WILL NOT GIVE UP.

The Nebraska Independent commenting upon the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the "maximum freight rate" decision says: "There will be no halt in the fight for lower railroad rates in Nebraska until they are secured. If the corporations knew the strength of sentiment among the great mass of people on this point and their knowledge of the railroad problem they would pursue a different course. The mass of people do not want to 'confiscate' any property, they simply insist that the railroads become public servants and furnish the public service without discrimination against persons or places and at rates commensurate with the average returns from other lines of industry. If the corporations will do this it is well. If they won't the people will find means to make them do it or will take possession of the roads at the price they are worth—not at all at what they are capitalized.

Well and bravely spoken. We admire that kind of grit. But Commissioner Caldwell says, 'no let us give up to the railroads and surrender.' Commissioner Caldwell, you are wrong. There is something to matter with that sort of liver and your head. The people will not surrender to the gold and railroad syndicate of the Rothschilds. Justice shall prevail.

A Fair Proposition to be Submitted.

State Senator Atwater, of Chatham, said: "Senator Butler holds a warmer spot in the heart of every Populist in North Carolina than he ever has before. The rank and file are all with him. Since the silver Democrats got religion at Chicago, they've been generated and we wish to be with them. There will be a proposition made to the Democrats and it will be a fair one for co-operation, but we don't think they'll accept. The proposition will be a fair one, to meet on equal ground, unite on silver in Congressional elections and may go the way down to the county officers."

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors natural brown or black.

PUBLIC OPINION.

What Our Exchanges are Saying on Current Events.

R. R. Commissioners Should be Elected by the People. Patron and Gleason (Dem.)

We were among those who approved the action of the Governor in removing the Wilsons from office, believing that the law and the facts in the case warranted that action on his part. Of the Governor's appointees we know but little, but it seemed to us he had made fairly good selections. Subsequent events have proven that the State Railroad Commission, as now constituted, is a mere farce. We are not in favor of abolishing the Commission, but of changing the manner of electing its members. They should be responsible directly to the people for their actions. The railroads should not be oppressed by the rights of the people. We do not believe in appointing the people against the railroads, nor the railroads against the people. All matters in controversy should be settled upon their merits. The office of the Railroad Commissioner is one of great importance requiring ability of a high order to properly discharge the duties of the office—requires men who cannot be traded by politicians.

The Governor Should Act. Stateville Mascot (Dem.)

If Governor Russell was sincere in his speech before the Railroad Commission when he said that he desired passenger rates reduced, he should accede to the offer, proffered resignation and appoint someone who will reduce them. He threw Jim Wilson out of office because he would not reduce the rates. He can get Caldwell out without a lawsuit. Now is your chance, Governor.

Who is He? Fayetteville Observer.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Asheville Citizen, writing on the 28th of March, says:

"A member of the Democratic State Committee says he regrets the publication of National Chairman Jones' letter advising co-operation. Now, in view of the fact that the committee endorsed (unanimously, as stated by this correspondent) the Charlotte Observer's Chairman Jones' address declaring for co-operation, this is a most extraordinary position for a member of the committee to take. It is due to the fact that the member in question, who is thus under suspicion of having acted in bad faith, that the name of this backslider be given."

Caldwell Confesses, Too Much. Webster's Weekly.

L. C. Caldwell, chairman of the Railroad Commission, is catching it on all sides for his mysterious flop on the passenger rate question. He voted with Commissioner Pearson to reduce rates and a few days later reversed himself, giving as his reason the shameful confession that "he voted against his better judgment (the first time) and foolishly yielded to the clamor of politicians." He says further, that "he voted against his better judgment, while the evidence on his side was overwhelming! If Mr. Caldwell's vote was backed by an unworthy and demagogic motive, what assurance have we that the second was any better? His own confession is a confession that he is a serious thing to take an oath binding one to be absolutely impartial and then confess that said oath was willfully violated. A judge making such a confession would be impeached and impeached he would undoubtedly be. Governor Russell can retain Caldwell after removing the Wilsons for a much less serious offense. Caldwell tendered his resignation simultaneously with his confession, but the resignation was not accepted. Why this delay?"

Judge Avery too Busy to Write History of North Carolina Soldiers. News and Observer.

After expending a great deal of time and labor in collecting material for the history of the Confederate war, and to rescind his contract with the Atlanta Publishing Company. He abandons the work with much regret, but he is unable to write the history now without neglecting important and profitable professional work. "The people of the State will regret that Judge Avery has been so reluctantly compelled to give up his history, but they will not regret that he has done so. He was one of the bravest men the State sent to the front in the late war and he is a man of high character and of peculiarly true and appreciative account of the valor of those brave men who were 'first at Bethel; last at Appomattox.'"

The name of Maj. Graham Davies has been suggested as a fit historian. He is a scholarly man, well qualified for the work.

An Important Bank Case Decided. Chatham Record.

The Supreme Court on last Tuesday, decided the "bank" suit from this county in favor of the plaintiff. This is an unusually important case involving the liability of directors of national banks. It is an action brought by Mrs. Sophia A. Houston, of Ore Hill, against Frank W. Thornton and others, as directors of the Peoples Bank of Fayetteville which failed and went into the hands of a receiver in January, 1891. The plaintiff alleged that by the false statements of the banks' condition published by the defendants, she was influenced to buy shares of the capital stock of the bank, which shares became worthless through the gross negligence of the defendants. The case was tried at the last fall term of Chatham Superior Court, and judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount she had paid for the stock and interest thereon.

From this judgment the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, and tribunal has now affirmed the judgment and the plaintiff will at last get her money.

BRYAN TO DEMOCRATS

Calls Down the Colorado Bourbons Who Oppose Co-operation.

THERE MUST BE UNION

The Idea of Colorado Democrats That Populists Must Join Democrats Not Endorsed—Senator Jones also Writes Two Interesting Letters.

The political situation in Colorado is just now full of interest—especially to the Nebraskans. A few days ago a meeting of prominent silver Democrats was held in Denver. Among them were some of the most influential and active men in the state—the leaders of Colorado democracy. They unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of nominating straight democratic tickets in that state and against fusion or combining with any other party in the campaign of 1898.

To understand the real significance of this move by Colorado democrats a study of the election returns from that state is important. In 1894 the vote on Judge of the supreme court stood, republican 90,845, populist 76,478, democratic 9,534. In 1896 Bryan had 161,183 votes, McKimley 22,717. But on the state ticket in 1896 the democrats fused with the silver republicans with a democrat for governor and their entire fusion ticket was elected over the populist. The vote for governor was as follows: 87,456 Alben, McKimley rep, 24,111. Five of the present state officers are republicans and three democrats. Last year the silver republicans and McKimley republicans combined on a candidate for judge of the supreme court. The populists nominated Judge Gabbert, a very strong candidate. When the democratic convention met it rejected the suggestion of Judge Gabbert, who had formerly been a democrat and put up a candidate of its own. It was discovered that its nominee had formerly been a Cleveland democrat, and so much dissatisfaction was the consequence that he was thrown out. The fusion ticket counted Gabbert had 68,888 and the republican 64,947.

It would appear on any basis of computation that the populists in Colorado were largely in excess of the democrats. This action on the part of the fusion democrats is therefore a little difficult to understand, except on the theory that they have the governor and believe they will be able to elect him this fall. But if one may judge by their statements as reproduced farther up, they believe that the democratic party there will absorb the populists and other bi-metalists. They think union for the battle of 1900 is necessary and the only way to secure that union is by uniting in one party. The fusion democrats claim must furnish the candidates and the platform for the next presidential campaign. This seems rather strange talk from western democrats—at least it will seem so to western populists. Upon the question of this matter by Colorado democrats the following private letter from W. J. Bryan to the democratic national committee there will read with great interest:

Byran's Letter. FAYETTE, Mo., March 20, 1898. Hon. C. S. Thomas, Denver, Colo. DEAR MR. THOMAS:—I have not had time to write you since the three addresses were issued by Senators Jones and Butler and ex-Congressman Towne, but I have to say that so far as I have been able to learn, the position taken by the three national committees is quite generally indorsed by the rank and file of the three parties. If there is any opposition anywhere it will manifest itself in those states where the silver sentiment is so strong that one faction may hope to control the local offices by defeating the other faction.

To some it may seem immaterial whether our forces win by united action or one wins over the others, but it seems to me that a survey of the whole country ought to convince any impartial friend of bi-metalism that divisions now weaken us for the battle of 1900. Where the parties agree upon the paramount issues, but have different tickets, the contest is likely to arouse partisanship and personal feeling which will make future co-operation difficult. Co-operation requires some sacrifice upon the part of parties and individuals, but certainly some sacrifices may be reasonably expected from those who believe that the gold standard would ultimately entail upon the human race "more misery than all the wars, pestilences and famines of the past." In the presence of a conspiracy such as we have to meet, all minor differences should be forgotten and all guns turned toward the common enemy. "Divide and conquer" is the motto of our enemies; it has always been the motto of the shrewd and well organized few. The privileged classes are necessarily in a minority, but they have won many victories by stirring dissensions among the many who desire equal rights to all. Where the gold democrats are numerically strong they will insist upon ignoring the Chicago platform, but where they are numerically weak they will insist upon accepting the platform and will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform. I am confident that the friends of bi-metalism will be earnest enough to put the triumph of the cause above every personal ambition and above every temporary party triumph. Our people should remember the parable of the good Samaritan. The neighbor—although of a different party name—who gives aid in the hour of danger and distress is the real friend and more to be considered than the enemy who makes

WAR SPEECHES

President McKinley's Dilatory Tactics Severely Arraigned in the Senate.

POPULISTS FOR FREE CUBA

Eloquent Speeches for Cuba's Freedom by Peoples Party Senators—Senator Harris Says American Sailors Now Bordered in Cuba Will Know No Rest Until Cuban Republic is Raised as a Monument to the Maine Victims.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, '98. "Nearly all other questions have been subordinated in Congress to the consideration of a Cuban question, and throughout the past week the greatest interest and sentiment have been manifested. People, by the thousands, have come to this city from all parts of the country so eager to see the exact condition of matters relating to Cuba and the destruction of the Maine. It was expected that, before this time, the President would send in his message to Congress favoring armed intervention to stop the butcheries committed by the Spaniards in Cuba. The country has been disappointed, and in many sections, disgusted with the weak, vacillating and procrastinating policy of the President. In fact, so intense is the sentiment for Cuban independence, that the very clubs have denounced the President's methods of stopping the cruelties in Cuba.

Congress is now, and has been, for some days, ready to act in a manner that will relieve the Cubans of further distress and suffering, and at the same time be in harmony with the overwhelming sentiment of the country—but the President has not been in accord with Congress. Many able and patriotic speeches were made this week in favor of Cuban independence and several of the speakers favored a declaration of war against Spain for her treachery in destroying the Maine. Senator Allen, (Pop. Neb.) was one of the first members of the Senate to propose the declaration of war against the Cubans, and just here, we quote briefly, from his recent speech on the Cuban question, which is as follows: "Mr. President, my zeal for Cuban independence is not new born, nor the growth of a mere night. I spoke for the liberation of the Cuban people when it was by no means a popular thing to do, and I recall very distinctly at this time that several years ago then the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. Call] and I were apparently the only persistent and outspoken friends of the Cuban people in the United States. We were indefatigable in our advocacy of independence and intervention. We were so persistent that we incurred the displeasure of many Senators, some of whom I am now glad to know have become sincere and earnest advocates of independence. That I may prove the correctness of my statement, I will refer briefly to the record. December 4, 1895, I introduced a resolution, of which this is a paraphrase: "That the government of the United States of America should promptly recognize the revolutions of Cuba, who are now honestly struggling to secure their independence of the Spanish government, and should establish an independent nation and possess the rights thereof according to the law of nations. And in speaking of its support at that time, I said among other things: 'I am of the number who believe that the government of the United States should recognize the revolutionists of Cuba and assist them in all lawful ways to secure their independence of the Spanish government and enable them to establish an independent republic. I believe that the United States should plunge headlong into a needless quarrel with the Spanish government, but I would lend every assistance that could be lawfully and properly given to the aspirations of the people of Cuba for a republican form of government. I believe that the United States should recognize the true doctrine of our country that whenever a people show themselves desirous of establishing a republican form of government upon any territory adjacent to us they should receive our encouragement and support. If our form of government is the correct one, and of that I have no doubt—then its recognition or establishment in other lands should be encouraged, and when an opportunity shall present itself to us to extend our Republic, we should be promptly and effectually given.'"

Senator Turner, (Pop. Wash.) introduced a resolution in the Senate directing the Foreign Relations Committee to investigate fully and report to the Senate what action should be taken by Congress in the matter of the destruction of the Maine, and what measures should be adopted to uphold the honor and dignity of this country. Senator Turner, in his speech declared that the evidence submitted by the Board of Inquiry was sufficiently strong to justify the United States in declaring war against Spain, for he forcibly maintained that the blowing up of the battleship was due to the Spanish treachery and he should be held responsible for the act. He arraigned the President for his policy of non-action, saying: "With a diplomatic representative at Madrid complicating the position of this country and defeating our best efforts by the most frantic assertions or a purpose to secure peace at any price; with a private secretary, the alter ego of the President, circulating appeals throughout the country for petitions and memorials to cool an unruly and unpatriotic Congress; with the Executive himself departing from the regular and orderly method of communicating with Congress in favor of private and personal appeals to Senators and members to forego action until some indefinite time when the Executive may be expected to take some indefinite action; with such

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at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said resolutions. It shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the executive committee of the county extending the chairmen of the district executive committee of the said county executive committee shall at once call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions. Sec. 11 That in case of failure of any primary or convention to elect delegates, the executive committee shall have power to appoint, and certify the proper number of delegates. The chairmen, or in his absence any member of the county, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional committees, shall call to order the respective conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairmen.

SECTION 12 Each township, precinct or ward primary of the Peoples Party shall send to the county convention three delegates and one additional delegate for every twenty-five votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the Peoples Party candidate for Governor in 1892. Sec. 13 Each county executive committee shall be entitled to send to each of the other conventions two delegates at large, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the Peoples Party candidate for Governor in 1892. Provided that every convention shall be entitled to send as many delegates as it may see fit; and provided further, that the number of duly accredited delegates in any convention shall cast the vote of the county.

SECTION 13 It shall be the duty of the chairmen of the various county conventions to certify to the list of delegates that may be chosen for the district districts, United States Senators and forward list of State delegates to the State Chairman.

GETTING IN FIGHTING TRIM.

With the United States and Spain engaged in a war, the United States Fleet is being re-equipped by the United States Navy. The fleet is being re-equipped by the United States Navy. The fleet is being re-equipped by the United States Navy.

MADRID VIA PARIS, April 7.—Fifteen Spanish men-of-war will leave Cadix immediately for Cape Verde Islands, and several battalions have started to re-occupy the garrisons at the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean.

The provincial militia in the Canary Islands will be placed on a war footing. Lieut. General Correa, the Minister of War, and Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, are actively at work in their departments despite the holiday.

Commanding officers were selected yesterday by the Navy Department for the four ocean steamers which have just been purchased from the Morgan Line. These are the Vesuvius, El Rio, El Norte, and the Vesol. The officers who will take charge of them are: Commodore H. H. Brown, Commander Charles H. Davis, Commander Charles J. Train, Commander William H. Emory. Today each of these officers will be assigned to one of the four magnificent boats of the United States fleet. Selected for these new additions to the navy to-day, also. These assignments are four of the best.

LONDON, April 6.—A special dispatch from Rome, published to-day says contracts were signed during the day for the sale of three torpedo boats to the United States. The sale of the armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi to Spain. The armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi is a steel vessel of 6,540 tons and 13,000 indicated horsepower. She is 328 feet long, 35 feet 6 inches beam, and draws 24 feet of water. The armament of the Garibaldi consists of two 10-inch guns, ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, six 4.7 inch guns, ten 2.4-inch guns, ten 1.64 inch guns, and two 1.18 inch guns. She has four torpedo tubes; her speed is 20 knots at twenty knots; she carries 1,000 tons of coal, and her crew numbers 450 men.

CHAIRMAN ISSUES CALL

For The Populist State Convention to Meet in Raleigh May 17th.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

The State Committee suggests That a Nominating Convention of Any Character be Held Until After Meeting of State Convention—All who are Opposed to Trust, Monopoly and Favor Free Culture are Invited to Participate.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 6, '98. At a meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Peoples Party of North Carolina, regularly called by the State Chairman, and held in Raleigh on Tuesday, April 6, 1898, the chairman was directed to call a State convention of the Peoples Party, to be held in Raleigh on Tuesday, May 17, 1898, at 5 o'clock p. m.

"In accordance with the instructions of the committee, the State convention for 1898 is hereby called to assemble at the place and time above stated, viz: Raleigh, Tuesday, May 17, 1898, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of dealing with such business as may come before the convention."

"It is the unanimous instruction of the State Committee that the chairman respectfully suggest to the members of the party of the various counties Congressional and judicial districts, that no nominating convention of any character be held until after the meeting of the State Convention. "All who are opposed to the present financial system of our Government, who are in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; who favor a further increase of our legal tender currency without intervention of banking corporations; who favor a graduated income tax; who are opposed to having our Executive, legislative and judicial branches of our Government dominated and controlled by trusts, combines and monopolies; who favor the freedom and sanctity of the ballot, and who are willing to co-operate with the people's party and secure the passage of these reforms, are cordially invited to participate in all Peoples Party primaries and conventions. "W. E. FOUNTAIN, "Chairman Peoples Party State Executive Committee."

Plan of Organization of the Peoples Party, COMMITTEES. SECTION 1. Each township shall be under the government of an Executive Committee of five members, who shall elect their own Chairman; said Committee shall be elected by the voters of said township, and shall hold office for one year, under call of the County Chairman: Provided that those Townships which are divided into precincts or wards shall have a separate Committee for each precinct or ward. Sec. 2. Each County shall be under the government of the County Executive Committee, which shall consist of the Chairmen of the several Townships, Ward or precinct Committees. This Committee shall meet at the same time and place that the (first County) Convention of the Peoples Party of any year is held, and elect a county chairman, who may or may not be a member of its own body. It shall at all appear at said meeting of the county Executive Committee, that any township, ward or precinct has failed to take action in accordance with Section 1, the said county Executive Committee shall be empowered to appoint said committee or committees. Sec. 3. The executive committee for the various Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts shall consist of the chairman of the county executive committee of the counties that comprise the said Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts. The Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial committees shall meet at the same time and place that the conventions meet to nominate their respective candidates, and shall elect a chairman for said committee, who may or may not be a member of his own body. Sec. 4. The State Executive Committee shall consist of the chairman of Congressional executive committees, the chairman of Congressional convention while in session, with six additional members at large. Sec. 5. The county executive committee, Congressional executive committees, and county executive committees shall report their action, as provided for above, to their respective conventions while in session, for their approval or disapproval. If not approved, then the convention, before adjournment, shall elect the chairman of said committee. Sec. 6. The members of the State executive committee, as provided above, from Congressional districts, shall meet at the same time and place as the State convention, and elect six additional members for the State at large, who, body, acting together, shall elect the State chairman. They shall report their action to the State convention, while in session, for approval or disapproval. If disapproved, the State convention shall, before adjournment, elect the State chairman, and the six members of the committee at large. Sec. 7. In case any committee fails to report to its convention while in session, as provided above, it shall be sufficient proof that there is no proper organization, and the convention shall thereupon proceed to elect a chairman of the committee. Sec. 8. All executive committees shall have the power to supply all vacancies occurring therein. Sec. 9. A quorum of the various committees shall be as follows: The county and Senatorial committees—a majority; the Congressional, Judicial and State—one-third of the members of said committee above. Sec. 10. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectively, shall,

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"In accordance with the instructions of the committee, the State convention for 1898 is hereby called to assemble at the place and time above stated, viz: Raleigh, Tuesday, May 17, 1898, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of dealing with such business as may come before the convention."

"It is the unanimous instruction of the State Committee that the chairman respectfully suggest to the members of the party of the various counties Congressional and judicial districts, that no nominating convention of any character be held until after the meeting of the State Convention. "All who are opposed to the present financial system of our Government, who are in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; who favor a further increase of our legal tender currency without intervention of banking corporations; who favor a graduated income tax; who are opposed to having our Executive, legislative and judicial branches of our Government dominated and controlled by trusts, combines and monopolies; who favor the freedom and sanctity of the ballot, and who are willing to co-operate with the people's party and secure the passage of these reforms, are cordially invited to participate in all Peoples Party primaries and conventions. "W. E. FOUNTAIN, "Chairman Peoples Party State Executive Committee."

Plan of Organization of the Peoples Party, COMMITTEES. SECTION 1. Each township shall be under the government of an Executive Committee of five members, who shall elect their own Chairman; said Committee shall be elected by the voters of said township, and shall hold office for one year, under call of the County Chairman: Provided that those Townships which are divided into precincts or wards shall have a separate Committee for each precinct or ward. Sec. 2. Each County shall be under the government of the County Executive Committee, which shall consist of the Chairmen of the several Townships, Ward or precinct Committees. This Committee shall meet at the same time and place that the (first County) Convention of the Peoples Party of any year is held, and elect a county chairman, who may or may not be a member of its own body. It shall at all appear at said meeting of the county Executive Committee, that any township, ward or precinct has failed to take action in accordance with Section 1, the said county Executive Committee shall be empowered to appoint said committee or committees. Sec. 3. The executive committee for the various Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts shall consist of the chairman of the county executive committee of the counties that comprise the said Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts. The Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial committees shall meet at the same time and place that the conventions meet to nominate their respective candidates, and shall elect a chairman for said committee, who may or may not be a member of his own body. Sec. 4. The State Executive Committee shall consist of the chairman of Congressional executive committees, the chairman of Congressional convention while in session, with six additional members at large. Sec. 5. The county executive committee, Congressional executive committees, and county executive committees shall report their action, as provided for above, to their respective conventions while in session, for their approval or disapproval. If not approved, then the convention, before adjournment, shall elect the chairman of said committee. Sec. 6. The members of the State executive committee, as provided above, from Congressional districts, shall meet at the same time and place as the State convention, and elect six additional members for the State at large, who, body, acting together, shall elect the State chairman. They shall report their action to the State convention, while in session, for approval or disapproval. If disapproved, the State convention shall, before adjournment, elect the State chairman, and the six members of the committee at large. Sec. 7. In case any committee fails to report to its convention while in session, as provided above, it shall be sufficient proof that there is no proper organization, and the convention shall thereupon proceed to elect a chairman of the committee. Sec. 8. All executive committees shall have the power to supply all vacancies occurring therein. Sec. 9. A quorum of the various committees shall be as follows: The county and Senatorial committees—a majority; the Congressional, Judicial and State—one-third of the members of said committee above. Sec. 10. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectively, shall,

at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said resolutions. It shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the executive committee of the county extending the chairmen of the district executive committee of the said county executive committee shall at once call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions. Sec. 11 That in case of failure of any primary or convention to elect delegates, the executive committee shall have power to appoint, and certify the proper number of delegates. The chairmen, or in his absence any member of the county, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional committees, shall call to order the respective conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairmen.

SECTION 12 Each township, precinct or ward primary of the Peoples Party shall send to the county convention three delegates and one additional delegate for every twenty-five votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the Peoples Party candidate for Governor in 1892. Sec. 13 Each county executive committee shall be entitled to send to each of the other conventions two delegates at large, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the Peoples Party candidate for Governor in 1892. Provided that every convention shall be entitled to send as many delegates as it may see fit; and provided further, that the number of duly accredited delegates in any convention shall cast the vote of the county.

SECTION 13 It shall be the duty of the chairmen of the various county conventions to certify to the list of delegates that may be chosen for the district districts, United States Senators and forward list of State delegates to the State Chairman.

GETTING IN FIGHTING TRIM.

With the United States and Spain engaged in a war, the United States Fleet is being re-equipped by the United States Navy. The fleet is being re-equipped by the United States Navy. The fleet is being re-equipped by the United States Navy.

MADRID VIA PARIS, April 7.—Fifteen Spanish men-of-war will leave Cadix immediately for Cape Verde Islands, and several battalions have started to re-occupy the garrisons at the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean.

The provincial militia in the Canary Islands will be placed on a war footing. Lieut. General Correa, the Minister of War, and Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, are actively at work in their departments despite the holiday.

Commanding officers were selected yesterday by the Navy Department for the four ocean steamers which have just been purchased from the Morgan Line. These are the Vesuvius, El Rio, El Norte, and the Vesol. The officers who will take charge of them are: Commodore H. H. Brown, Commander Charles H. Davis, Commander Charles J. Train, Commander William H. Emory. Today each of these officers will be assigned to one of the four magnificent boats of the United States fleet. Selected for these new additions to the navy to-day, also. These assignments are four of the best.

LONDON, April 6.—A special dispatch from Rome, published to-day says contracts were signed during the day for the sale of three torpedo boats to the United States. The sale of the armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi to Spain. The armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi is a steel vessel of 6,540 tons and 13,000 indicated horsepower. She is 328 feet long, 35 feet 6 inches beam, and draws 24 feet of water. The armament of the Garibaldi consists of two 10-inch guns, ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, six 4.7 inch guns, ten 2.4-inch guns, ten 1.64 inch guns, and two 1.18 inch guns. She has four torpedo tubes; her speed is 20 knots at twenty knots; she carries 1,000 tons of coal, and her crew numbers 450 men.

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