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THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

The first land battle of this war against Spain began on last Friday morning at Santiago de Cuba. It was a desperate fight with great loss on both sides. At the same time the heat was intense, the thermometer registering about 120 degrees. The loss on our side was, in the first day's battle, about two hundred killed and seven or eight hundred wounded, while many hundreds sank to the earth under the withering heat. The loss on the Spanish side is reported to be about two thousand.

There were about eighteen thousand soldiers in each army, but the Spanish had the advantage of a fortified town and strong entrenchments, while our soldiers had to charge in the open against these terrible odds. At the same time the Spanish fleet was lying in the harbor and throwing shells from their battleships into the ranks of the army, while our fleet was lying outside the harbor, but too far off to be of much advantage.

It now seems clear that the sinking of the Merrimac in the mouth of the channel to the bay was not only a mistake but a failure; but it is fortunate that it was a failure. It was sunk at a spot in the channel that is wide enough for two battleships to pass around the wreck. It seems certain that our fleet must go into the harbor and attack the Spanish fleet and destroy it before we can take Santiago and occupy it. Why this has not been done before it is hard to tell.

There was little fighting on Saturday, for the Spaniards withdrew within their fortifications and awaited further attack. Our army is scarcely able to take their fortifications without reinforcements. On last Sunday General Shafter wired the Secretary of War admitting his inability to storm the city without more force. The War Department is exerting every effort to send reinforcements at once, but it will take five or six days for the reinforcements to reach General Shafter's army; and, besides, it is doubtful if the reinforcements can be properly armed to attack the city on even terms. The fact is we have but few more soldiers who are equipped for service with modern guns.

The Spanish soldiers are armed with the Mauser rifle, one of the finest modern rifles, which will kill at the distance of a mile. The only other rifle known that is equal to the Mauser rifle is the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. But there is but one small factory in the United States making these rifles. At the beginning of the war it seems that none or very few of our soldiers were furnished with this modern rifle. The factory is working day and night making these rifles, but their greatest possible capacity is only one hundred and fifty per day. So up to this time Gen. Shafter's army, which is now in Cuba, are about all the soldiers that have been furnished with this modern rifle, which is equal to the Spanish rifle. The remainder of our two hundred thousand soldiers now in camp are equipped with the old Springfield rifle, which is a very good rifle of its kind, but will not kill at a greater distance than four hundred yards. Therefore, it is almost criminal folly to send our soldiers with such guns to face an enemy armed with a rifle that will kill at more than twice the distance.

Whether Gen. Shafter will be able to proceed on the aggressive, or whether he will be forced to stand on the defensive until recruits can be equipped and sent to him is not yet known. Of course ultimately our army will triumph and we will drive the last Spanish soldier from the Western Hemisphere.

No braver and more gallant fighting was ever done by any soldiers than was done by ours on last Friday, when they charged in the open against the Spaniards behind their strong fortifications and armed with their deadly rifles. If our soldiers had met the Spaniards in the open field they would have whipped double their number.

P. S.—On last Sunday (since the above was written,) a naval engagement occurred between our fleet and the Spanish fleet at Santiago, outside of the harbor. Every vessel of the Spanish fleet was captured or destroyed. Admiral Sampson will now go into the harbor and assist our army under Gen. Shafter to take the city. This will enable Shafter to capture the city without further re inforcements.

SHAFTER REPORTS TO WASHINGTON.

From the heat and carnage of the battlefield of Santiago, where for the last three days the American forces have pressed forward against an intrenched enemy, General Shafter sent the following dispatch summarizing the situation:

CAMP NEAR SEVILLA, Cuba, July 3.
To Secretary War, Washington.

We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defenses so strong that it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force. Our losses up to date will aggregate a thousand, but list has not yet been made. But little sickness outside of exhaustion from intense heat and exhaustion of the battle day before yesterday, and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches. Wagon road to rear is kept open with some difficulty on account of rains, but I will be able to use it for the present. General Wheeler is seriously ill, and will probably have to go to the rear to-day. General Young also very ill; confined to his bed. General Hawkins was slightly wounded in the foot during sortie of enemy made last night, which was handsomely repulsed. The behavior of the troops was magnificent. General Garcia reported he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis, and has burned a bridge and removed some rails also that General Pando has arrived at Palma, and that the French Consul, with about four hundred French citizens, came into his line yesterday from Santiago. Have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible.

SHAFTER, MAJOR GENERAL.

General Shafter on Monday demanded the surrender of Santiago and that unless his demand was complied with he would bombard the city, awaiting until noon Tuesday to enable the women and children and also the citizens of foreign countries to move to a place of safety.

The Spanish Commander refused to accede to the demand. However, a desire to observe prudence in the campaign against Santiago led the President and his advisers Tuesday to suggest to General Shafter the postponement of an assault until the arrival of reinforcements.

Shafter's belief, expressed in his message Sunday that he could not take the city without reinforcements is believed to hold good now, despite Cervera's destruction. A more potent factor in arriving at a decision to postpone the bombardment was the information from Shafter today that Pando had joined the Spaniards in Santiago, bringing the total force in the city up to 16,000.

It is regretted somewhat that Shafter sent an ultimatum for surrender under penalty of bombardment at noon today, although the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements excuses him from fulfilling the threat.

The government is now more than ever resolved to lose no time in sending reinforcements, and it is expected that additional troops will have left the camps tonight and embark Wednesday or Thursday.

SIMMONS THE RIGHT MAN.

The so-called Democratic State Executive Committee has elected for its State Chairman one F. M. Simmons, of "secret circular" fame. With all the wholesale election frauds and ballot-box stuffing that has occurred in North Carolina, it is safe to say that the ballot box has never been prostituted as badly as it was when Mr. Simmons was Chairman before.

One of the reasons why the Democratic State Convention refused to cooperate with the People's Party was because the People's Party demanded as one condition, that there should be a free ballot and a fair count, and to this end each party should not only have representation on all election boards, but representation of their own selection. Simmons is opposed to this fair and honest method. Indeed this is the only means by which a fair election can be assured. The gang of railroad attorneys who composed the convention are opposed to honest elections; and one of their reasons for selecting Simmons for State Chairman was on account of his reputation as a successful ballot box stuffer and manipulator.

Again Simmons is known to be one of the leading lieutenants in the old Ransom machine and a rank Clevelandite. Probably no man could have been selected who is more offensive to the real friends of W. J. Bryan and Zebulon B. Vance than Mr. Simmons.

We must say, however, that we are a little surprised at Mr. Simmons being selected. We had thought that the machine, having refused co-operation and repudiated Bryan's suggestion, would then as a matter of good politics select a chairman in whom the honest masses had some confidence. Indeed, it would have been better for the machine in the coming campaign to have selected such a man, but their action in selecting Mr. Simmons shows that they are looking forward to the campaign of 1900, and that they are determined to have a Ransom and Cleveland delegation to go to the next National Democratic Convention.

Besides, the machine has probably decided that it is better to depend upon ballot box stuffing in this coming campaign than to depend upon appealing to the honest masses of the voters. After the action of the Democratic State Convention, composed as it was of goldbugs and railroad attorneys, there was nothing more logical, fitting or proper that they could have done than to select Mr. Simmons for their State Chairman. He is the typical representative of the monopoly machine that ran the Convention.

WILL STAND BY THE ORGANIZATION.

One of the prominent Texas editors of a People's Party paper is Mr. O. P. Pyle, of Mineola Courier. He is President of the Reform Press of Texas. He held a proxy and had a seat in the meeting of the National Committee at Omaha. While he voted all the way through with the minority element of the middle-of-the-roaders who were fighting the national organization of the party, yet we were much pleased with his manly bearing. When the extreme middle-of-the-road element bolted the action of the committee, after everything possible had been done by the majority for harmony, he refused to bolt with them. In the last issue of his paper, commenting on the meeting of the committee and the action of the bolters, he says:

The Courier will support the national organization of the party headed by Senator Butler and we believe every Populist paper in Texas will do it.

As we view it, the Peoples party of the nation is in better shape now than it has ever been before. There will now be harmony and we will present a solid front to the enemy. There are now no middle of the roaders, or fusion Populists. We are all Populists, a united party that will march on to victory. It was well for us to meet from all parts of the nation and talk these matters over. We have been near together and learned much of the peculiar conditions of the various sections of the United States.

"Now, that the party differences have been healed every Populist should go to work in earnest and see that his neighbor is converted to our principles."

THE CAUCASIAN most heartily concurs in the above sentiments.

The editor of the Peoples Cause, another middle-of-the-roader, who was at Omaha, in his report of the meeting and comments on the action of the bolters headed by Barker, Parsons and Vandervoort, says:

Our impression is that it will be the better policy for the people to stand by the action of the constituted authorities, while pursuing a manly and consistent course, than to undertake to organize a new party with all its attendant difficulties.

This is gratifying. It shows that many good men and true Populists have been fooled by the disorganizers, but will follow them no longer.

The Peoples Party is now in better shape than ever, and is to be congratulated upon getting rid of the radical element of disorganizers. The honest middle-of-the-roaders have had their eyes opened. They will not follow further Mark Hanna's agents in their efforts to disorganize the People's Party.

THE REASONS WHY.

Why did the Democrats refuse to cooperate with the People's Party as requested by Bryan and the national organization of the party?

Because the party in North is controlled by men opposed to Bryan and his principles.

Because the Clevelandites and the Ransomites who controlled the Democratic State Convention are opposed to the election of nine free silver and anti-monopoly congressmen from North Carolina.

Because the gold-bug monopolists and railroad attorneys who controlled the Democratic State Convention are opposed to a reduction of freight and passenger rates.

Because they are opposed to putting a curb on monopoly by preventing the removal of cases to federal courts which should be tried in our State courts.

Because they are opposed to electing such an honest official as John Pearson, Railroad Commissioner.

Because they are opposed to setting aside the infamous midnight-ninety-nine year lease.

Because they are opposed to electing a legislature that would stand squarely by the people and against monopolies and trusts in all their forms.

Mr. Bryan described their condition exactly when he said that where such gold men and monopolists controlled the machinery against the will of the people that they would profess to be for the principles that the people favor, while at the same time they would do everything in their power to prevent a victory for such principles.

We notice that several of the Democratic papers of this State have been publishing the resolutions passed by the Democratic State Conventions of South Dakota, Kansas and Michigan, and calling attention with much gratification to the fact that all of these conventions passed resolutions endorsing Bryan and free silver. We notice, however, that these Democratic papers are careful not to state that the Democratic conventions of South Dakota, Kansas and Michigan went further: They not only endorsed Bryan and silver in words, but they did it in actions. They accepted in each State the proposition of the People's Party for co-operation on the lines pointed out by Bryan as the only practicable and feasible way to win a victory against monopoly and the gold standard. A goldbug and monopoly convention of Democrats will at any time pass resolutions endorsing Bryan and free silver if it is necessary to do so to fool the people, and then refuse to take the course necessary to win a victory for free silver. Bryan foresaw this danger when he made the following important utterance:

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically strong they will insist upon ignoring the Chicago platform; but where they are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."

This is exactly what the goldbugs and monopoly Democrats who controlled the North Carolina Democratic Convention did; and if the goldbugs and monopolists had controlled the Democratic Conventions of South Dakota, Kansas and Michigan, they would have done just like the North Carolina Democrats did.

The Democratic machine politicians who did the bidding of Cleveland, Ransom, and Col. Andrews at their recent State Convention of railroad lawyers, are raising quite a howl about the nomination of Col. Dockery for Congress in the 6th District. They are raising a howl because they realize that they cannot defeat him. The Ransom machine had hoped to elect some man like John D. Bellamy for Congress in that district. Bellamy would prefer to see Cleveland President rather than Bryan. It is such men that the machine wants to send to Congress. Col. Dockery stands now where he did in the last campaign. He had the courage to repudiate the gold platform of his party and to support Bryan for President. How many of those who are abusing him would have the courage to repudiate Grover Cleveland if he should be nominated and support a Populist candidate for President who stands for the principles of good government!

Dockery will be elected, and he can be depended on to stand by the people after he is elected.

They Did Wrong—That's All.

Hickory Mercury.]

It seems that Brother Ramsay and Garrett, national committeemen did wrong in their votes in the committee meeting recently. It seems to us that if they were consistent in their middle-of-the-road views expressed there, they can not fuse with any one. They did wrong—that's all.

Senator Allen's Son a Private.

Reform Advocate.]

Senator Allen has excited the wonder and admiration of all the country by requesting Governor Holcomb not to appoint his son to an officer's position in the militia. He expressed a belief that merit alone should win such cases rather than heredity. A rather severe slap for some of the "Sons of Fathers" recently promoted to exalted military positions when they are grossly ignorant of the rudiments of military tactics.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Senator Nelson's Remarks in Explanation of the Bill—A Carefully Prepared Statement by the Author of its Purpose and Effect—It Will Provide a Uniform System of Bankruptcy.

Pending the passage of the conference report on the bankruptcy bill by the Senate, Mr. Nelson, in explanation of the bill, said:

At the last session of Congress the Senate passed a bankruptcy bill. It was in its chief provisions a voluntary bill. If contained provisions for involuntary bankruptcy in two classes of cases—cases where a man made a transfer of his property with intent to defraud his creditors and cases where a man transferred his property with intent to prefer some of his creditors. Those two grounds were stated in general terms, but were ample to cover those two classes of cases.

When the bill went over to the House, they adopted as a substitute for it substantially, with some modifications, what has been known for years as the Torrey bill. The bill came back in that condition and went into conference on the 3rd of March last, and we have been wrestling with it in conference from that time until about a week ago.

I may say, inasmuch as I was to some extent the author of the Senate bill, that I always felt that in the matter of procedure it was not as complete a bill as it ought to be. It left a good deal to be supplied by rules of court. The House bill, on the other hand, contained elaborate provisions as to administration and procedure. A good deal of it perhaps might have been well left to rules of court. The conferees, however, concluded that it was perhaps best to adopt what are known as the administrative and procedure features of the House bill.

The main contention between the two Houses and between the conferees of the respective Houses was in respect to three questions: First, as to the grounds of involuntary bankruptcy; next, as to the offenses for which a bankrupt could be imprisoned; and, thirdly, what limitation and restrictions should be placed upon discharge.

The House bill contained nine different classes of grounds for bankruptcy, put under eight distinct heads, one of them, the fourth, containing two grounds. Four of those grounds have been entirely eliminated by the conference, and the other five have been greatly modified. The five grounds for involuntary bankruptcy agreed upon by the conferees are these:

First, a transfer or concealment of property with intent to defraud one's creditors;

Second, a transfer of property while insolvent with intent to prefer one or more creditors over the other;

Third, a preference through legal proceedings, coupled with the fact that the alleged bankrupt must be insolvent and that he has failed to remove the embargo or preference that has occurred through legal proceedings five days before a sale of his property in the proceedings;

Fourth, where a man has made a general assignment to his creditors; and,

Fifth, where a man has admitted in writing his insolvency and his willingness to be put into bankruptcy on that ground.

It will be perceived that in respect of the last two grounds they are practically voluntary. If a man makes no general assignment to his creditors, he can not be put into bankruptcy; and if a man is in an insolvent condition, he has one of two options. He can either go into voluntary bankruptcy or he can make a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors; in either case his estate is administered in bankruptcy and he gets his discharge.

The fifth ground, of course, is purely within his control. It is admitting his insolvency and his willingness to go into bankruptcy on that ground. In other words, it amounts to this: The man says, "I do not care about being put to the trouble of going into bankruptcy. I admit I am insolvent. If my creditors care about it, they can put me into bankruptcy."

Practically, then, there are only three grounds of involuntary bankruptcy, and two of those—a transfer of property to defraud creditors and a transfer to preferred creditors—are substantially included in the Senate bill, though in more general terms. These two grounds are, moreover, wholly at the the option and under the control of the bankrupt.

The only other ground is what is termed preference by legal proceedings; that is, if a man is insolvent and his creditors proceed against him by attachment, and through such process seek to take his property, in that case, if he is not able to discharge those proceedings before a final sale on execution, he can be put into bankruptcy.

It is to be observed in respect to this ground, considered in connection with other provisions of the bill, that the attaching creditor can easily be deprived of his preference. If bankruptcy proceedings are instituted within four months, his attachment is set aside and the property that he has attached goes into the general estate of the bankrupt for distribution among the creditors. Hence, while there may seem to be an apparent hardship in the eyes of those who are opposed to involuntary bankruptcy in this case, yet there is, on the other hand, a protection in it against the attaching creditor, for he will be slow to move when he knows that the other creditor can put the man into bankruptcy and vacate the attachment, and he will have nothing left but the expense of paying costs and attorneys' fees.

Now, coupled with these grounds for involuntary bankruptcy which I have described is another thing that gives color to the whole matter and takes away the harshest features of those grounds. Under the House bill if a man had committed one of the nine classes of acts of bankruptcy, he could be put into bankruptcy on the petition of his creditors, even though he was solvent. In the conference bill we have made it a condition that no man, no matter what act of bankruptcy he has committed, can be put into bankruptcy unless he is insolvent.

Then we have adopted a new rule, a new definition of insolvency. Under the old bankruptcy law and at common law a man was deemed insolvent when he did not pay his debts in the ordinary course of business when they were due. I will read a brief citation from Bump on Bankruptcy, which is familiar to most lawyers. It will just take a moment:

Insolvency, within the meaning of the bankrupt act, means inability to pay debts in the ordinary course of business, as persons carrying on trade usually do.

That was the definition and rule which were applied under the old bankruptcy law. That is the definition and rule which is substantially applied in most cases under State insolvency laws. In the conference bill we have adopted a new rule or definition for insolvency laws.

We say in this conference bill that a man is not insolvent if all his property, exclusive of what he has disposed of or concealed to defraud his creditors, at a fair valuation, is equal to his debts. We do not make it the criterion that a man can not pay his debts. He may be in no fault on his notes and his commercial paper, or his other dues, still if he can come into court and show that his property at a fair valuation, exclusive of what he has attempted to dispose of to defraud his creditors, is equal in value to his debts, then he is not insolvent and cannot be put into bankruptcy.

But on account of adopting this new rule of insolvency we have in connection with it from the necessity of the case, adopted a different order of proof. We require the alleged bankrupt to assume the burden of proving his solvency. Under the old rule and definition of insolvency it was very easy for the creditor to show that the bankrupt had not paid his paper when it was due. It was a simple thing, and hence it was fair to charge him with the duty of proving such insolvency. But under this new rule of insolvency it is more difficult, and the matter is to a large extent within the peculiar and special knowledge of the alleged bankrupt.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

PUBLIC OPINION.

Thinking and Acting as Individuals.

Our Home.]

We have always been a lover and admirer of independence. Without independent thought there can be no progress. Our friends of the Democracy who are loyal to the principles that Bryan advocates and who are talking independently, are getting in a position to think and act for themselves. A man can't learn much as long as he is blinded by prejudice, blinded by "loyalty," to the machine. When a man closes his eyes and stops his ears to everything that does not have a certain label on it, he is not a progressive man. A voter that swallows everything that is given him with a certain label on it, is an impediment to political progress and is not a Democrat in the true meaning of the word. We hope to see more independence and less party slavery in politics and the signs of the times indicate that we will see it.

The Omaha Meeting.

Winston Republican.]

The National Executive Committee of the People's Party met at Omaha Nebraska, on June the 15th. It is understood that the meeting was not called for the purpose of transacting any pressing business but it was to give the "middle-of-the-roaders" an opportunity to tell of their grievances and to devise plans to harmonize the leaders of the party. Practically nothing, however, was accomplished. The Committee after remaining in session all day and the following night until five o'clock in the morning realized that their efforts were in vain, it being found that some of the "middle-of-the-roaders," headed by Wharton Barker, Milton Park, W. S. Morgan and others had bolted the action of the committee, and at the same time bolted the national party organization. The majority of the committeemen, however, sustained Butler in his position with reference to the war which is being waged in the ranks of the Populist party, and it was decided that no national nominating convention of the Populist party should be called until 1900; and with reference to the co-operation questions, it was decided that each State should decide for itself what action it should take in the matter. It is said that the bolters' faction will arrange for a national convention to be held in the fall of this year.

Cleveland Gang in Control.

Webster's Weekly.]

Far from the Weekly's feeling humiliated by the defeat of its policy sustained in the State convention, never in its life has it had a more cheering sense of duty faithfully performed. We are not the keeper of other men's consciences, but ours is clear. We did what our conscience and judgment dictated, and what Mr. Bryan and the national Democratic organization approved and requested. The odds were against us—party prejudice, ambition, the lust of office, the old Cleveland element, all working together, but the path of duty was plain and we would tread it again with certain defeat awaiting us. If the prevailing policy proves the winning policy, our principles are vindicated; if the contrary, our hands are free of the party blood.

Conflicting Precepts.

From the Indianpolis Journal.]

"Haven't I told you," asked the father, "to always tell the truth?"

"Yes, you told me that," the young man admitted, "and at another time you told me never to become the slave of a habit."

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The Matter of Passenger Rate Reduction Deferred Until July 12th—Gov. Russell Asks for Increased Assessment of Railroad Property.

At the recent session of the Railroad Commission was the petition of citizens of Mt. Airy, asking that the Western Union Telegraph office be compelled to move their office up town. It is now situated at the depot, three-fourths of a mile from the business center of the town. The Commission ordered that the relief asked for in the petition be granted, and that the company comply with the order by August 1st.

Petition of citizens of Lexington for an up town express office was read and the relief asked for was granted by the Commission.

In the matter of extension of time to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to file their answer why passenger rates should not be reduced, the road was given further time to file their answer and exceptions.

Chairman Caldwell gave notice that he expected to dispose of the matter of reduction of passenger fares in North Carolina at that meeting, and no further time or extension would be granted. The annual assessment of the railway was taken up. Colonel Hinsdale appeared as counsel for Governor Russell for the purpose of getting assessed value of railways increased, which he claimed was much too low. The assessed valuation of the roads will hardly be given out before the next meeting of the Commission.

Pennsylvania Democrats Nominate Governor.

ALTOONA, Pa., June 29.—The Democratic State Convention today, nominated George A. Jenks, of Jefferson county, for Governor, and a State ticket. The convention was nominated by the friends of Wm. J. Bryan, led by Colonel James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg. Notwithstanding the fact, an effort to insert a plank reaffirming the Chicago platform was defeated, the controlling influence in the convention preferring that the platform should relate only to State issues.

McMillin to Lead Tennessee Democratic State Ticket.

CHATANOOGA, Tenn., June 29.—Hon. Benton McMillin was nominated for Governor of Tennessee tonight by the Democratic State Convention. The nomination was made by acclamation amid great enthusiasm.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH
Pain-Killer.
A Medicine Chest in itself.
Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for
CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
25 and 50 cent Bottles.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
PERRY DAVIS'

CONGRESS DOING LITTLE WORK.

DISCUSSION OF HAWAII CONTINUES BUT MAY BE BROUGHT TO A CLOSE THIS WEEK.

Importance and Interest to the United States to Build the Nicaragua Canal—Senator Harris a Faithful Adviser of its Construction—Washingtonians Celebrated the Fourth on a Grand Scale.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, '98.

The past week in Congress has been uneventful and without particular interest. The debates on the annexation of Hawaii continue in the Senate. Many of the opponents have presented their views on the subject, and it is now very generally believed that Congress will adjourn this week. In fact sufficient progress has been made with the discussion and the passage of appropriation bills and other important measures to justify the prediction that adjournment will be reached during the week. If it is, it will certainly be gratifying to the members of the House particularly and not a few Senators who stand for re-election.

The Fourth of July was most appropriately celebrated here. In fact it was a "red-letter" day devoted to patriotic observances befitting the great event which gave to our country "Old Glory." greeted the eye on every street, while patriotic national airs greeted the ear of the citizens as they marched or rode through the sweltering streets. This was the most observed and most eventful Fourth of July that has been celebrated in many years. Our country finds itself engaged in war with a foreign foe—the last vestage of sectionalism is wiped out forever, and the sons of "Dixie" march with high hopes and proud steps to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." The country is re-united now and forevermore.

Owing to an earnest desire to complete the discussion on Hawaii the Senate showed its patriotism by having a session on the Fourth.

One of the greatest projects for the future extension and development of the trade and commerce of the United States is the building of the Nicaragua canal. This canal, when constructed, will increase the trading interests of this country in a most wonderful degree by opening up direct waterway communication with Japan and other Oriental countries that will contribute greatly to our commercial development. It will mark a new era in our country's history. The Nicaragua canal committee of the Senate has reported a bill which provides for the construction of the canal by our government under the proposed bill, the United States have nine directors, Costa Rica one, and Nicaragua one—to represent their respective governments and supervise the construction of the canal. Senator Harris (Pop Kan.) who is a member of the Nicaragua Canal Committee has manifested a deep interest in the project, and has contributed very valuable information and suggestions to the committee. Thirty-eight years ago Senator Harris was engaged in surveying in Nicaragua, and he is, therefore, thoroughly familiar with the country and the grand possibilities offered to the United States by the building of this canal. The present bill, with certain modifications, adopting a proposition of the Maritime Canal Company—the owner of these concessions eliminated from the corporation all private ownership of stock, leaving the three Republics as sole stockholders of the company. In accomplishing this result, which many esteem as being very desirable, compensation is made to the private stockholders for their expenditures and liberalities incurred in the work they have done. They are to be given five million dollars to reimburse them.

Senator Harris is a very earnest and enthusiastic advocate of the building of this canal by the government, and he takes a great interest in the scheme. He believes when the canal is completed the establishment of waterway communication with oriental countries will wonderfully advance and promote the commercial interests of our country.

The Pullman Company.

Chicago Journal.

It will be observed that the Pullman Palace Company, which appealed with feverish anxiety for the protection of United States troops in 1894, is one of the first companies to protest against paying just taxes for the support of the government in a foreign war.

When the Pullman company and its allies were in difficulties, Chicago was turned into an armed camp, and the peaceful people of this town were treated to the most imposing military spectacle they had seen since the civil war. Fair play would seem to demand that the Pullman company should repay a part of the obligation thereby incurred.

Isn't it time the "patriotism" which exhausts itself in the "protection of vested interests" were assigned to its true place as a cloak for meanness, and selfishness and corruption?

PROTECTING SMALL SUBSCRIBERS.

Treasury on Lookout for Attempts to get Large Bond Allotments.

Among the many thousand subscriptions for the smaller amounts of $500 or less, daily received by the Treasury Department, there appear almost daily remittances from banks and smaller institutions covering a long list of subscribers in uniform amounts of $500 each. In these cases one large draft or check is inclosed for payment for all the subscriptions. The fact that there is a small premium offered by large would-be investors has stimulated certain persons to secure pro-forma subscriptions from people who have no bona fide intention of investing in the bonds. The pro-forma subscriptions thus obtained are then forwarded by the agency gathering them in with a draft in a round sum for payment. It is easy to be seen that the fair purpose of the law which favors an honest subscription by the citizens of humbler means may be thus circumvented. The Treasury has a watchful eye out for such abuses, and where the case is clear enough such subscriptions are unceremoniously returned to the sender. In other cases where doubt exisit the Secretary has prepared and will send a letter requesting an explanation.

Blood-Cleaning.

House cleaning is a duty in every well-regulated household. People don't wait until the filth becomes painfully apparent, but it stands to reason that in every day use more or less dust or dirt accumulate. It is so with the human blood. From the enormous variety of eatables takn into the stomach, a a quantity of useless material is bound to accumulate in the blood and clog the free and wholesome flow in the vessels. Every person should, from time to time, have a a "blood-cleansing," and the best cleanser and blood purifier is Cascarets Candy Cathartic. We recommend them to all our readers.

Clark-Kilgo Controversy.

(Continued from 1st page.)

lege, Judge Clark sent the following letter:

RALEIGH, N. C., June 30, 1898.

J. H. Southgate, Esq., President Board Trustees:

DEAR SIR: The day of miracles has returned: "The dumb are made to speak." Information abruptly denied to me has been (in part) conceded to an outraged public opinion, but with so little clearness that the miracle was hardly worth working.

Your theory of defence that it was Dr. Kilgo, and not myself who was on trial does credit to your ingenuity and would be convenient if correct. The verdict and judgment show who was intended to be tried and condemned. Read your resolutions:

"We the committee, to whom was referred the matter of correspondence between Dr. John C. Kilgo and Judge Walter Clark, respectfully submit the following:

"RESOLVED 2. That we deprecate and CONDEMN the uncharitable and unfair spirit manifested by Judge Clark in his correspondence with and charges against Dr. Kilgo.

"RESOLVED 4. That it is the sense of the Board of Trustees that Judge Walter Clark ought to resign as Trustee of Trinity College."

If I was not on trial, then without a trial you deprecate and "condemn" me, one of your associates, and find that I have been guilty of being "unfair" and "uncharitable." If you did not find me guilty upon what was it that you based your resolution that I "ought to resign." I would like to be informed. If only Dr. Kilgo was on trial, the resolutions expressing your satisfaction with him would have ended the matter. But when you go further and condemn me you either did so by trial without notice (as I complained) or without any trial, as you now assert, which is making the matter worse.

I notice that you deny none of the material points of my complaint.

(1) Though the telephone in the building in which your committee sat is immediately connected with the telephone in the court room in Raleigh, where I was, and three trains a day went from Raleigh to Durham, no summons, nor even a whisper ever came to me, in that or any other way, during your sessions of three or four days, that I was being investigated and condemned. It will not do to say that because I knew the Board would be in session that I was "constructively" fixed with notice that Dr. Kilgo's threat to lay the matter before the Board would be followed by my trial and condemnation. As well as say that because every citizen of the county knows when court will meet, that when one man says to another "I will lay the matter before the grand jury," that the latter can be tried by the jury and sentenced by the Judge without notice and without chance to offer evidence or argument.

(2) You give no excuse why, on my application, after judgment, you refused used me even the limited information you now give the public.

(3) You have shown no jurisdiction in your Board to sit in judgment on me. And if your only object was to endorse Dr. Kilgo, did he want a "whitewashing" only, for it is nothing more when no one is given a chance to be heard in opposition.

(4) If your Board is empowered to sit in judgment on the views of its members, you do not answer why it did not try your views on the matters of public importance as well as my private views as to Dr. Kilgo.

(5) You say nothing as to the laudatory declarations of Dr. Kilgo that the possessor of wealth, who gives money to the college which pays his salary, the greatest possible object of respect. These degrading views are not proper to be taught college students in North Carolina without rebuke and I know the Board by its silence would not be taken as endorsing them.

These things you do not answer

As to the new matter, that after Dr. Kilgo introduced the recommendation for a four years' term, that in reply to my objection he stated verbally that it did not embrace himself, I solemnly aver that I never heard it. "The written word abides" and proves the fact I asserted. The recommendation in his report, is broad enough to embrace the President, and if he did not wish to include himself, why did he not exclude himself. If he made a verbal exclusion of himself why did he make no reference to it in all his correspondence with me and leave it unasserted till now.

In my first letter to him I stated that the conversation was misconceived for my remark was not as to his motive, but upon the fact that it would have given him a [illegible] term, and that we were [illegible] his suggestion down. To Mr [illegible] query I had said I "didn't intended to leave himself" [illegible] a desire to avoid a [illegible] him I wrote him it was a [illegible] conversation and that it [illegible] have it reported to him exactly [illegible] It is his own folly that he misstood my repugnance to [illegible] as awe for his importance.

In reference to the advertisement of the matter by the Charlotte observer, information did not come to me, it must have gone from someone cognizant of the action of the committee, who was it? I recall your attention a statement in that publication which throws a flood of light on the "true inwardness" of this matter. Says the Charlotte observer article, "Dr. Kilgo had the correspondence before the Board, asked for an investigation of the charges brought by Judge Clark and stated that if they were sustained his resignation would be forthcoming. The investigation was made the result being that Dr. Kilgo was sustained and that the resignation of Judge Clark was requested." Now look, without prejudice, at the letter of 14th July, 1897, which is the only letter which can be construed to make any charges. What are they? Read it again, I pray you. That Dr. Kilgo seemed to think it an offense for me not to have as high an opinion of him as he had of himself. 2. I admitted I had said that "owing to Dr. Kilgo's unpopularity it was cause of thankfulness that the Trustees had defeated his recommendation which would have made him irremovable for four years" (as any lawyer looking at the report would have been its legal effect) and that I inferred that he intended just what his recommendation would have accomplished, if it had passed. 3. That his quarrels with Dr. Kingsbury, Rev. Mr. Page and others and his reported speeches assailing the honesty of silver men would shorten his stay unless he was protected by a four years' term or some influence other than public esteem, and that if he progressed further along that line, wealthy syndicates might give him money but the public would not send him boys. Read the letter over and that is all you can find in it. Yet that is the letter whose charges the committee find on "ample evidence" was not sustained under Dr. Kilgo's threat to resign if they did otherwise, and for writing which (at Dr. Kilgo's insistence) I am convicted of high treason and requested to resign.

There are many more excellent men on the Board. They did not scrutinize this matter. Your letter shows that you did not. Dr. Kilgo has satisfied the Board that he is the only man who can get big donations from the cigarette trust, that he is the only man who can "milk the cow" and when the awful threat was made that if he was not "sustained" they would lose their milker, he was "sustained" and I doubt if one in ten of the trustees ever noticed the other part of the resolutions "condemning" me or that it occurred to them that they were committing the injustice of passing in judgment on an absent man, without a hearing or an opportunity to be heard. It is true there is wide complaint among the public that the cow makes her milk by eating up the collard patches of other people and that it is against the law for her to run at large (for both State and national law declares trusts illegal) but then the milk is good and you have kept your milker. It was unjust to condemn me without a hearing, but then barbarian that I am, I ought to have said nothing to irritate the feelings of this artist in milking, whose touch is so soothing and irresistible and whose services are so indispensable.

In the days of glorious old Dr. Braxton Craven the college did not find an employee of that kind necessary or desirable. It stood broad based on popular support, and though it was remote in the forests of Randolph, his number of students ran up to a higher figure than we can now boast, with all our magnificent "plant" and endowment. He turned out sturdy, self-respecting young graduates who have been an honor, a blessing and an ornament to our church and State. Such sentiments as we now hear did not then echo from the President's chair. I would that we could look upon his like again.

Yours truly,
WALTER CLARK.

Little Pimples Turn to Cancer.

Cancer often results from an impurity in the blood, inherited from generations back. Few people are entirely free from some taint in the blood, and it is impossible to tell when it will break out in the form of dreaded Cancer. What has appeared to be a mere pimple or scratch has developed into the most malignant Cancer.

"I had a severe Cancer which was at first only a few blotches, that I thought would soon pass away. I was treated by several able physicians, but in spite of their efforts the Cancer spread until my condition became alarming. After many months of treatment and growing steadily worse, I decided to try S. S. S. which was so strongly recommended. The first bottle produced an improvement. I continued the medicine, and in four months the last little scab dropped off. Ten years have elapsed, and not a sign of the disease has returned."
E. F. WILLIAMS, Gillsberg, Miss.

It is dangerous to experiment with Cancer. The disease is beyond the skill of physicians. S. S. S. is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Cancer.

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed Purely Vegetable. All others contain potash and mercury, the most dangerous of minerals. Books on Cancer and blood diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Poor and Weak

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble Had no Appetite—Now Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time since I [illegible] and could not get rid of it, to catarrh and bronchial [illegible] terribly. I lost my appetite, [illegible] poor and weak and I did not [illegible] work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the catarrh disappeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. In the spring I was not feeling well, had no appetite and no strength. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt like work. My little nephew, a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest [illegible]. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to sleep." MRS. [illegible] FREEMAN, South Duxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1 per bottle.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic. 25 cents per box.

The Tax on Bank Checks.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Thomas G. Sherman, in a communication to the New York Herald ventures the prediction that the the trifling tax of 2 cents each upon bank checks, which has been imposed by the new revenue law, will speedily result in stopping the development of bank deposits in rural districts, will lead to almost universal payment of sums under $20 in money instead of by checks, and will thus increase the demand for actual money instead of checks to the extent of $30,000 000 every day.

Mr. Sherman