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THE CAUCASIAN CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

A FINE POPULIST RECORD. DUPLIN COUNTY CONVENTION PUTS OUT A STRONG TICKET.

No Official in Duplin County have ever made a finer record than the present Populist one. There were recommended by Acclamation, O. W. Patton for the Legislature, Strong and Pointed Resolutions Adopted.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Aug. 9, 1898. The Peoples Party of Duplin county held a Convention on the above date, which was attended by a large body of the best citizens of Duplin county.

RESOLVED, 1st. That the Peoples Party in Duplin county do fully endorse the platform of the National Peoples Party and the platform adopted at Raleigh, N. C., May 17th last by the Peoples Party.

RESOLVED, 2nd. That we take special pride in endorsing the administration of the Affairs of Duplin county for the last two years, when by a debt of \$2,500 has been cancelled without borrowing money, or any special tax, and thereby re-establishing the finances of the county on a safe basis.

RESOLVED, 3rd. That we strongly endorse the efforts that are being made to set aside a judgment of \$1,865, against Duplin county (in favor of a Democratic ex-official) which we believe is unjust and should not be paid.

RESOLVED, 4th. That we cheerfully endorse the Hon. Marion Butler's course in the United States Senate.

After passing the above resolutions the following ticket was nominated by acclamation with one exception. For the Senate, Hon. R. G. Maxwell was recommended.

THE STATE ALLIANCE

Holds Its Twelfth Annual Session at Headquarters Near Hillsboro

PRES. GRAHAM'S ADDRESS

Election of Officers Results in Selection of Nearly all Former Officials—Dr. Alderman Addresses the Alliance on Education—Picnic at Occochee.

The twelfth annual session of the Farmers State Alliance was held last week at the Alliance headquarters near Hillsboro.

Our country is to be congratulated upon the approaching termination of our war with Spain. Vivially interested in the great financial question confronting our country and still unsettled, the necessity of united action in ending the war with Spain.

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It gives me to state that your efforts, aided by those of the Executive head of our beloved State, to annul the ninety-nine year lease of the North Carolina Railroad have been averted.

The control of the Seaboard Air-Line, the most liberal of our great through lines, has more than once, nearly passed into the hands of the Southern Railway, its great rival.

The working of dirt roads is second only to the control of the railroads. Our convicts should be made to work our roads as far as practicable. The necessity of their safe confinement is a matter of no doubt.

HON. C. M. COOKE'S VERSION OF IT.

Attempts to Show That the Office of Secretary of State Was Economically Conducted.

FURTHER EXPLANATION

Wanted to Clear the Dark Record of That Office Under Inauguration Administration—A Few More Figures Furnished That Need Light Thrown on Them to Satisfy the Public.

To the Editor: My attention has been called to a publication made in the Progressive Farmer in its issue of April 19th last, comparing the present administration of the Secretary of State with the administrations of his predecessors, which does injustice to the latter.

The article referred to gives what is claimed to be a correct statement of the taxes from insurance companies collected and paid to the Treasurer by the present Secretary of State from January, 1897, to April 1st, 1898, and compares this statement with the amount reported collected and paid over by Secretary Cooke from September 1st, 1895, to January 1st, 1897.

The law in respect to the commission tax on insurance companies is: "That the commission tax of 2 per cent. on the receipts of the insurance companies is due and payable to the Treasurer of the State, and ending first of April 1897, which were collected under the Cooke administration were collected by Secretary Thompson after he came into office.

There are two taxes on insurance companies. The one is the commission tax referred to above, and the other the specific license tax. The commission tax has been uniformly paid by the companies for 1897, and a reduction of this tax to 1 per cent. for investments of the companies' receipts in this State has not been uniform in respect to its requirements.

For years this reduction was allowed on the investment of one-third of the receipts in this State, and a number of the insurance companies complied with the law and only paid 1 per cent. taxes on their receipts. In 1895 during the last year of Secretary Cooke's administration the law was changed so as to require the investment in this State of one-fourth of the entire assets of the company to secure this reduction.

On the day of Dr. Thompson's inauguration as Secretary of State I presented to him a balance sheet showing a balance on deposit to the credit of Secretary of State on all accounts of \$7,766.64, which amount I immediately turned over to him. At the same time turned over to him the books of the office, including a full account of my administration of the office.

of these insurance taxes for the two years preceding December 31st, 1895, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Insurance Commission tax 1895 (by Cooke) \$5,502.45, License tax 1895 (by Cooke) \$9,016.20, Total \$14,518.65.

So it will be seen that the collections in 1896 under the Cooke administration exceed the collections in 1895, the last year of the Cooke administration, by \$17,945.47. The increase in 1896 over 1895 would be accounted for by the increase in the number of insurance companies and the extension of the business of the insurance business.

The license year of insurance companies is from April to April. Some of the taxes—aggregating over two thousand dollars—due for the year commencing first of April 1896, and ending first of April 1897, which were collected under the Cooke administration were collected by Secretary Thompson after he came into office.

There are many mysteries connected with this affair. For instance, for the year 1891, the payment on account of sales of Supreme Court Reports were \$1,251.34, and in 1891 \$2,618.01, showing an average of \$1,867.75 for these eleven years, and then for the three years 1892, '93, and '94, the grand total payments on this account reached only \$621.12 for the three years, and then suddenly went back above the general average.

Meanwhile we shall be glad to have Capt. Cooke tell us where that \$2,558.97 was on November 30, 1896?

THE CAUCASIAN was requested to publish the foregoing, and we gladly comply with the request, but do not see that it explains away the discrepancy in the receipts in the State Secretary's office. The following figures and data is published in the Progressive Farmer of this week, and THE CAUCASIAN reproduces them in

WAR IS AT AN END.

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

WHEREAS, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulation of the protocol, declare and hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President.

WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF PEACE PROVISIONS.

The official statement of the peace provisions is as follows: 1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and all islands in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that Commissioners, to be appointed by the United States and Spain, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five Commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The Commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.

6. On the effecting of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

ORDERED TO SUSPEND HOSTILITIES. The order sent to Gen. Merritt to suspend hostilities was as follows: "ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 12, 1898.

"MERRITT, Manila: The President directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

"By order of the Secretary of War. "H. C. COBBIN, Adjutant General." The orders sent to Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter were identical with the above save as to names.

As the order sent to Gen. Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commandant at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol and to occupy Manila immediately. Gen. Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Porto Rico for the purpose of having Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation.

Owing to conditions in Cuba the orders to Gen. Shafter to be sent hereafter will be much different than those to other Generals.

DEMOCRATS SCHOOL THE NEGROES That They Have a Right to Demand and Hold Office—Which is a Scheme to Cheat Them Out of the "White Man and For THE CAUCASIAN.

FAISON, Aug. 12, 1898. As the war of powder and lead is about over, and the political clouds are gradually lowering, burdened as usual with abuse &c., some of which is being scattered around already, Democratic slogan, "The negroes in office created by fusion of the Pops" and "Repubs."