

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL XVI

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.

NO. 40.

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THE CAUCASIAN CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

SENATOR BUTLER IN TEXAS.

Is Given an Enthusiastic Reception by the People of the Lone Star State.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

Extracts From His Speech—He Says Goldbugs are Scheming to Kill Bryan in the Next National Democratic Convention. The Senator Says Goldbugs Control Democracy.

Senator Butler, accompanied by Mrs. Butler, is on a brief trip through the West. He was invited to be present and address the Populist camp meeting to be held at Greenville, Texas, which invitation he accepted. The following report is taken from the Dallas News:

GREENVILLE, TEX., Aug. 19.—This was the closing day of the Populist camp meeting in the beautiful grove north of the city. Hon. Marion Butler, chairman of the National Peoples Party Executive Committee, a member of the United States Senate from North Carolina, was the orator of the day. Senator Butler was invited sometime since to attend this rally, and as it was his intention to spend a portion of the heated term in Colorado, he accepted with a view to making that trip this way.

For some time past this Populist leader has been a picturesque figure, not only in his own party, but in the Senate of the United States Congress. His firm stand taken in advocacy of fusion at one time has served to create dissension in his party ranks. And for this reason among others no little interest has attached to his visit and no little speculation was indulged touching the nature of his utterances of today.

The Senator has come and gone, and behind him no far as Texas is concerned stands the hosts of Populism with all differences sunk and faces presented in solid phalanx to its foe.

Senator Butler reached this city yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Butler, and while yet the dust of travel was upon him he repaired to the camping ground, and Hon. Barnett Gibbs, the Populist nominee for Governor, had no more attentive auditor during the delivery of his speech than the distinguished North Carolinian. Last night and this morning a stream of people filed in and out of the hotel, all of whom were anxious to meet the noted visitor.

This young North Carolinian is in many respects a remarkable man, and something of his past will not be amiss. His appearance is more than that of the student and thinker of the politician. In build he is physically almost the counterpart of Attorney General Crane, and in his speech the same distinction is marked. Still he is rather more deliberate and perhaps by no means as adept at repartee. His hair is black and rather inclined to be somewhat difficult of control, while his beard of similar hue presents an appearance following exposure to the elements after long confinement. His eyes are deep set, black and expressive, giving ample evidence of the fact that when aroused he is a foeman well worthy of the ablest in debate.

Born in Sampson county in the Old North State on May 20, 1863, he was prepared for college by his mother, graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1885. He studied law, but the death of his father prevented practice of that profession and he returned to the farm, both in the capacity of superintendent and as teacher of the neighborhood school.

In 1888 he joined the Farmers' Alliance and at the same time purchased the Clinton Caucasian. In 1890 he was elected to the State Senate, assuming from the start leadership in the Alliance forces in that body. It was at this session that he made a fight for the present North Carolina Railroad Commission law, and ere the session closed saw it engrained upon the statute book of the State.

In 1891 he was chosen President of the State Farmers' Alliance, re-elected in 1892, and in 1893 he was made Vice-President of the National Alliance to become its President in 1894. Reared within the ranks of the Democracy he is a strong supporter of the nomination by the Democrats at Chicago in 1892. It was immediately after the adjournment of that body that he made public declarations that he would not support Grover Cleveland and at once severed connection with his late associates. It was then that he began the work of organizing for a campaign which was to render meteoric his upward course in the political world.

As Chairman of the executive committee of his party in the campaign of 1894 he made the old North State the scene of a contest seldom equalled. The Populists under the young giant's leadership swept all before them and as reward for his work he was chosen Senator in the Congress of the United States, to succeed Hon. W. W. Ransom. His term began March 4, 1895, and will end March 3, 1901.

With a single exception he is the youngest man ever to occupy a seat in that body—he at the time of taking the oath of office being four months the senior of Henry Clay upon his entry into that body. Almost from the day he entered the Washington legislative halls he has occupied an interesting position. He has for years been a great admirer of William J. Bryan of Nebraska, and the leading part taken by him in the national convention of his party at St. Louis two years ago which culminated in the nomination of that gentleman, for the Presidency is well remembered. As the national chairman of his party he has figured prominently on recent days and at times bitter warfare threatened against him, but such differences have been adjusted, his party now stands united upon

the threshold of vigorous State campaigns with the national election of 1900 as an incentive for present endeavor of herculean proportions. This morning dawned bright and clear, but soon clouds appeared and intermittent showers largely drenched the town folk as well as residents of the rural precincts from attending, still at 10 a. m. when the Senator reached the grounds he found an audience of 3000 people to greet him.

By 10:30 a. m. the speaker's stand was comfortably crowded, among those noted seated there being Hon. Barnett Gibbs, E. W. Kirkpatrick, Jake Rhodes, Lee Rhodes, W. E. Farmer, Stump Ashby, Cyclone Davis, Harry Tracy and Milton Park, all party leaders, while Hon. C. H. Yoakum, late Democratic Congressional Representative for the district, was also there.

Senator Butler's appearance, while the signal for vociferous applause, nevertheless provoked enthusiasm. He was introduced by Hon. Barnett Gibbs, who took occasion to congratulate the party upon the fact that it stood to-day united and in better fighting condition than ever before. The Senator's speech was a rousing cheer from many.

Senator Butler started by contrasting conditions existing in Texas with those in North Carolina. "Riding across your fertile fields and pastures," he said, "I was impressed with the great abundance of your crops and the richness of your soil. If a man can manage to subsist in my beloved home State while in agricultural pursuits, farming could be profitable in Texas. But the same difficulties confront alike the citizen of your great State and all other States. We are to-day confronted with serious problems for solution. The correct solution of these problems is of vital importance to all classes. It is not alone the farmer who is interested in the correct settlement of these questions."

He then proceeded at length to argue that all legitimate interests in this country were to-day suffering by reason of lack of application of the principles of the Populist party.

"This party," he said, "was organized to restore justice and equity among all classes and industries." Following this came an extended argument to show that in reality no differences existed between the machine Democratic and Republican parties in material respects, and further that both were wholly dominated, or sought to be dominated, by the money power. He charged that to-day that an organized effort was on foot and being carried to a successful conclusion by adherents of the gold standard to control the next National Democratic convention.

He charged that the men who served corporate interests and at the same time professed to be for the people were the real danger to the Democracy. "The recent Democratic convention in my State," said he, "passed resolutions and declared for W. J. Bryan and free silver. (Laughter.) That convention was controlled by Clevelandists, McKinley Democrats, goldbugs, railway attorneys. The element of the Populist party controls the party in my State to-day. That element is gaining the control of the party the country over, in pursuance of the deep laid plans of the money power, and will dominate the next national convention of the United States. It is to-day in the hands of the goldbugs and railway attorneys and other elements not in sympathy with the great masses of the people. Why, when is your money for Governor in this State? Joseph D. Sayers? What element dictated his nomination? Let us see."

Here he read the following extract from the speech delivered by Hon. M. M. Crane at Sherman upon the occasion of his joint debate with Hon. R. M. Wynne, on May 13 last: "The nomination of Sayers would place the control of the Democratic party in Texas in the hands of the men who fought the commission, the Hogg and Culbertson administration and the reform laws enacted under them, the free coinage of silver and Bryan for President, and many of whom supported McKinley for President."

Cheers greeted the reading of the extract. Continuing, the Senator said, "Now, my friends, your Attorney General used that language and it was published in the Daily News three months ago. I know these publications. He was correctly reported by the reporter or he would have denied it. He told the truth in that speech, he knows it, and he is the Democratic candidate for Governor in Texas just as well as I know who nominated their candidates in North Carolina. Do you believe that is the kind of man you want for Governor of Texas? (Cries of 'No, No!') That same condition of affairs exists all over the country, and that same element to dictate the Democratic nominee for Governor in Texas will dictate the nominee of the party for President in 1900." (Cheers.)

Next the speaker presented his remedy for the "evils of the times." More than an hour was spent in arguing the government ownership of transportation lines, the overthrow of trusts and reform in the transmission of intelligence. He charged that railway rates were twice as high in Texas to-day as in New York. Conditions there were still too high in the latter state; that under existing conditions six men now made the railway rates for the whole country, and that in ten years time a gigantic trust with one central office would control the transportation of the whole country.

As to the money feature, he claimed that the circulating medium of the country was controlled and regulated now in London. Under the "Transmission of Intelligence," head he contended that the Associated Press now handled the question of what the people shall and shall not read. "Let me control what the people read," he said, "and I will control their votes, and when I control their votes I control their pocketbooks."

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The whole mission of the Peoples Party is to give all men in business an equal show. There is no discrimination in the postal service. A man sends one letter and he pays 2 cents. Another sends 100,000 and he pays 2 cents each. There is discrimination there. The burden falls alike upon the rich and the poor. Each man pays his share. Trusts and combinations would ruin the postal service had they a chance and discrimination would result. The only solution is to have a uniform rate of destruction of the combines and the trusts. Break the transportation trust and justice alike to all will be done. Make the money trust looser and all will have a chance. No long as the advantage of transmitting intelligence is controlled by a great concern like the Associated Press, just so long is it possible to educate the people to the true way of thinking. The man in charge of the best trust at the time is the man in charge of the best trust at the time. He grows up educated to look at all matters through the spectacles of the money power and unwittily and honestly becomes its slave."

He then urged his followers to cease abusing their political opponents and to proceed with the work of reasoning with them. Cleveland and McKinley bond issues were denounced. His chief aim was no justification whatever for the former; that it was a move in peace times in the interests of the trust. That in the latter case the war was made the pretext. He was willing to go to the funds to fight the war, but opposed any bond issue. An income tax was his idea of how the money should have been raised. That he contended, would have fallen alike on the poor and the rich, as did the expense of the postal service. He said he had "figured out" the recent election and he said that where the rich paid one dollar the poor paid two thousand. All this he denounced as the work of the trusts.

Turning to the News reporter, he said: "Put this in your paper. There is going to be another war. A war to control the money power and to terminate the trusts. Don't go and say I referred to the use of bullets and weapons, for I do not. That war will be fought with ballots—white ballots that fall with the swiftness and the efficacy of a bullet. They will send men to represent you in the national legislative halls who will not succumb to the infamous influences of the money power. (Cheers.)"

Referring to the charge that the Democrats stole the silver and other planks from the Populist platform, he said: "I have no complaint to make of that action. I wish they had gotten it all, and further, that they had had sufficient honesty to live up to it after they got it." (Laughter.) Next he highly eulogized the Populist platform and the work of the party in the field and commended it as worthy the support of all men.

Then came a reference to Wm. J. Bryan that may or may not be significant. He charged that the money power was gaining the control of the Democratic party and that at the next national convention he (Bryan) would be politically obliterated as completely as "Dewey wiped out the Spanish fleet at Manila, and Schley that of Corvera, at Santiago." This mention of Schley's and Dewey's names was loudly cheered in the field.

The remainder of the argument was along well known Populist lines. After a short pause and with a side glance at Milton Park, who was seated near him, he slowly and with deliberation turned to present to the audience the platform of the Peoples Party. "I will call the national convention of the Populist party to order one month ahead of the old political parties, if not sooner, and there will be no deals, contracts or understandings made directly or indirectly by your national committee to bind or in any way interfere with the free action of delegates to the national convention fresh from the people from every quarter of the Union. The agreement is broad and specific enough for every Populist in Kansas or Texas or other sections of the Union to stand upon until the national convention meets and then and there the people's representatives speak for themselves. As national chairman I shall observe it and carry it out in good faith to the very letter. (Cheers.)"

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DR. THOMPSON'S GREAT SPEECH.

A Large and Representative Gathering of Populists of Sampson and Adjoining Counties at Clinton to Hear the

OPENING OF THE POPULIST CAMPAIGN.

Dr. Thompson Tears the Mask of Hypocrisy From the Gold and Monopoly Crowd Which is now in Control of the Democratic Organization.—He Proves Their Inimicry to the Cause of Financial and Corporation Reform. The Populists of Sampson Enthusiastic in Marching to the Democratic Party.

For THE CAUCASIAN.

CLINTON, N. C., Aug. 19, 1898.

Clinton has today been alive with Populist enthusiasm. The occasion was the opening of the Populist campaign in this county, and Dr. Cyrus Thompson, Secretary of State, was the speaker. Notwithstanding the fact that this is an especially busy season of the year for farmers, it being fodder gathering time, there was an exceedingly large crowd present, representative of the best element of this county and adjoining counties. A number of ladies were also present. Everybody seemed to be in a good humor and everybody enjoyed Dr. Thompson's speech. The loud applause which met his defense of Populism, the bursts of laughter which greeted his jokes at the expense of the enemy, and his sarcastic references to the days of "good government under the old corrupt Ransom machine" were sufficient proof of the fact that the Populist of this county are not to be fooled into following the leadership of the men who tried to compel them to vote for Grover Cleveland in 1892. No, the proverbial Populist of the Democratic press who is going to vote the Democratic ticket this year was not in evidence at Clinton to-day, nor indeed is he known anywhere in Sampson county.

LADIES AND FELLOW CITIZENS.—It has been almost two years since I attempted to make a speech, and circumstances which I could not control, for many months past, have prevented my giving that attention to politics which I am open for a free fight. Did they give me; and recently I have not had the time to spare from my official duties in the preparation of a political speech. I had hoped to give the campaign sometime after the first of September. I had hoped that by that time I should find opportunity for such a speech. Men who have had to have had. When I was written to to speak to you on this occasion, I replied that it was not probable that I could do so. I am now, however, in a position to do so, and I have been invited to come, and it was evident that I must come or somebody else would. I am now, however, in a position to do so, and I have been invited to come, and it was evident that I must come or somebody else would.

It is the duty of every citizen to be informed of the principles and purposes of the Peoples Party, and to be able to speak for it. I am now, however, in a position to do so, and I have been invited to come, and it was evident that I must come or somebody else would. It is the duty of every citizen to be informed of the principles and purposes of the Peoples Party, and to be able to speak for it. I am now, however, in a position to do so, and I have been invited to come, and it was evident that I must come or somebody else would.

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committee of the Populist party, and the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the proposition for fusion suggested by the Populist committee, be, and the same is hereby instructed to enter into no further proposition for fusion.

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