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THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Aycock devotes a great portion of his message to the General Assembly to a discussion of the educational needs, the "nigger" question and the necessity for fair elections in the future.

He discusses at length the "evils of negro suffrage," showing the conditions that existed in the South when the ballot was first placed in the hands of the negro, and charges him with ingratitude "for not dividing politically in view of the fact that so much has been done for that race by the white people."

Gov. Aycock, now that the negro has the right guaranteed by the constitution to vote, would not be so hostile to his exercise of that right, if he in a great measure, voted the Democratic ticket.

Therefore, it is not so much against the negro's right to vote, that the Governor's hostility is manifested, but because the negro has not voted the Democratic ticket or "divided" in politics.

When a negro votes that ticket he immediately, in the eyes of the Democratic machine, becomes a "very respectable" and "influential" member of his race.

If negro suffrage is an evil, as the Governor contends, then it is no less an evil because a negro votes the Democratic ticket. There can be no middle ground on that proposition, an evil is an evil wherever found.

That the Governor is hostile to the negro solely because only a few of them vote the Democratic ticket, is shown in the following extract from his message:

"We still hoped that they would follow the example of the whites and divide their vote along the lines of governmental, industrial and moral issues."

If the negro had followed the "example of the whites" as Governor Aycock suggests, then according to his logic, there would be no ground for hostility to the negro exercising the right to vote.

The Governor and his friends have all along argued that a negro's vote should not be used "to kill a white man's vote." To be consistent and honest he should advocate the absolute disfranchisement of all negroes.

For if the negro joins the Democratic party then he "kills the vote" of some Populist and white Republican.

Again, if it be wrong for the negro vote to be used to "kill a white man's vote," then it is a damnable evil when the Democrats in Halifax, Edgecombe, Craven, B. etc. and other "nigger" counties count the negro vote against white Republicans and Populists in the western counties.

This negro vote was counted for Governor Aycock last August, and it swelled his majority many thousands, thereby offsetting thousands of white votes cast for his opponent.

Therefore, it seems that the burden of machine Democratic opposition to the negro is due to the fact that he has no, as yet, solidly aligned himself with the Democratic party. When he does all opposition will melt away as quickly as the mist before the morning sun.

The Governor discusses also the constitutional amendment which was adopted by "force and fraud." He argues that when the negro possesses the "capacity" he should be allowed to vote, insisting that the State should be governed by "virtue and intelligence."

It is indeed amazing that one born on North Carolina soil, and familiar with the inclinations, temperance and characteristics of the negro should believe that "virtue" can be given to a race of people by constitutional or statutory enactment.

Experience in the State has taught those who have carefully watched the development of the race that the educated negro dude is the most vicious in principle when it comes to act in matters political.

The old ex slave as a rule, is inoffensive, kind and docile, but he is the one who is to be disfranchised. If "virtue" is not implanted in man by Providence, instances would be rare indeed where it could be legislated in him.

If the negro today is a vicious element in politics on account of his ignorance he will be doubly so when he receives a smattering of an education.

In justifying the adoption of the amendment by methods that would be a disgrace to the civilization of the early centuries, Governor Aycock says:

"It distinctly looks to the future, it sees the day of universal suffrage." "Universal suffrage" indeed! This plainly gives the lie to all the campaign declarations. The rednecks were opposed to the negro, apparently, because his vote, in some sections was cast against the Democratic machine, and was used to "kill some white man's vote," but now the Governor comes forward with a declaration that the present curtailment will eventually result in "universal suffrage."

What will be done ten years hence when a large proportion of the negroes will again be voters? Will not the "ghost" of "nigger domination" again arise to destroy

the peace and harmony of the State? Or has the Governor already received the assurance from the educated town negro dude and the negro school teacher that all negroes will vote the Democratic ticket?

Governor Aycock, in recommending the measure for the increase of the public school facilities is only following the advice and lead of THE CAUCASIAN for many years.

The farmers' legislature of 1891 took the initial in educational matters, by increasing the appropriations for such purpose, and it was their action, which has given such an impetus to the educational movement.

The State sorely needs adequate funds to maintain school term for 4 months, and this legislature will be derelict of its duty if it fails to make proper provision for the education of the poor children of the State.

The Governor urges the legislature to enact an election law "so fair that the civilized world shall recognize the high purpose with which we have wrought to see this day."

This will sound strange to thousands of his fellow citizens in North Carolina when they reflect that the August election was carried by the most gigantic and wholesale fraud that ever disgraced any State.

No doubt Governor Aycock clearly sees the "hand-writing on the wall." No doubt he sees that such corruption and fraud, that "smell to heaven," will soon bring his party to absolute annihilation.

Why did he not advocate honest elections during the last campaign? Why did he wait until he became a beneficiary of the fraud before advocating honesty?

This thought will impress all honest citizens of the State. The machine not only stole thousands of votes from the Populists and white Republicans, but they likewise stole votes from General Carr, who was a candidate for the Senate against the ballot-stuffing machine.

Governor Aycock cannot be un-mindful of the fact that Gen. Carr was the victim of fraudulent methods, and realizing this fact, is probably the motive behind his recommendation for honest and fair elections.

The fact that so much space in the message is devoted to the discussion of fair elections is positive and convincing proof that the elections used under Democratic administrations were unfair and unjust and fraudulent.

Does the Governor feel happy at the thought that he is a beneficiary of the very dishonest and corrupt political methods that were practiced in the August election, whereby he obtained the high office of Governor?

The Governor also declares that the "mob has no place in our civilization." This utterance would have been exceedingly timely if it had been made prior to the August election. Mob law, anarchy and red shirtism prevailed in many sections of the State, and Governor Aycock either endorsed them or acquiesced in their practice.

On the front page of this issue of THE CAUCASIAN we publish a list of over a hundred Farmers' Bulletins, from No. 16 to No. 120, covering almost every subject pertaining to agricultural interests. Many of these bulletins are very valuable and every farmer in the State would find the information in them of great use to him.

We suggest that every farmer look over this list and write to one of the Senators of the State or to the member of Congress from his district and ask that such of these bulletins as he thinks would be of most interest and value to him be sent to him.

These bulletins have all been prepared by able and experienced men in their special lines, and contain practical experience gleaned from work done at the various agricultural experiment stations, as well as the experience of leading farmers themselves in every part of the country. By studying these bulletins nearly every farmer can save waiting a year in making an experiment that may be a costly failure to him.

Much more information on many more kindred subjects is contained in these bulletins than would appear from the titles. For instance, Farmers' Bulletin No. 16 is entitled "Leguminous Plants." That bulletin discusses one of the most important questions to every farmer, namely, how to fertilize his land in the most economical and effective way. It is well known that the most expensive part of every fertilizer is nitrogen. When a commercial fertilizer is bought a large part of its value depends upon how much nitrogen it contains and a large part of the expense is due to this nitrogen. The phosphoric acid and potash, other important ingredients, are not so expensive. The bulletin referred to discusses these questions and shows what kind of plants absorb nitrogen from the air, and how a farmer by planting that kind of plants, chief among which is the cow pea, red clover, etc., on land that is lying out, can improve this land on account of the large amount of nitrogen which the cow pea and other similar plants inhale from the atmosphere and carry to the soil. Therefore, when a farmer improves land by sowing such nitrogen producing plants he can buy for the next year a fertilizer containing chiefly potash and phosphoric acid and less nitrogen, and thus get exactly the fertilizer that the land needs at a greatly reduced

cost to what he would pay if he bought a fertilizer containing the usual amount of nitrogen. This bulletin is well written and is very practical, instructive and valuable. The same can be said of nearly every one of the others.

We urge our readers to get such of these bulletins as they are interested in and read them. Any farmer can read two or three of them in an evening after supper.

THEY ADMIT ITS UNFAIRNESS. The discussion of a new election law, that should be fair and honest, was indulged in by members of the joint committee of the Senate and House on elections Saturday night.

From the report of the speeches made on that occasion the manifestly malicious and unfair election law now on the statute books, was very generally admitted.

Mr. Craig expressed the desire that the committees should begin the work of framing an honest election law at once. He advocated the enactment of a law that will guarantee the counting of every vote as cast.

Mr. Craig said he favored the present infamous law when it was passed, because he thought then that "conditions existed then which made its passage necessary."

He further said that as such "conditions" no longer exist, he "wanted it said that this legislature has enacted the fairest election law in the United States."

People throughout the State will very generally applaud the enactment of the "fairest election law in the United States," and it is to be hoped that Mr. Craig's wishes in this respect will be fully realized.

Senator Broughton said that the "Governor voiced the sentiment of the people of the State" in his message urging the passage of a fair election law.

It is no doubt true that people believe in honest methods in politics and this fact is fully realized now by the ballot stuffing machine who know that a continuance of their damnable methods will be destructive.

WHY THERE ARE SO MANY OF THE SMITH FAMILY. The Philadelphia Medical Journal contains the following:

"FIVE BOYS AT ONE BIRTH. A remarkable birth is reported from Mary's Home, near Jefferson City, Mo., where Mrs. Henry Smith gave birth to five baby boys at one time. They are reported to be well and weigh a total of 30 pounds. Smith has been married less than seven years and is the father of sixteen children, only one time has there been born a single baby. The others are two pair of twins, two pair of triplets, and the quintette."

Does this not explain why there are so many Smiths? This seems to explain the conspiracy on the part of the Smiths to populate and rule the world. There are now six Smiths in Congress, and if this thing keeps up there will soon be more than a majority.

But speaking of kidnapping children for a reward, wonder if any kidnapper will ever get so hard up as to kidnap one of Mrs. Henry Smith's sixteen children, all under six years of age, and expect him to offer a \$25,000 reward.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL REPORTED. Carries \$77,016,635, the Largest Ever Reported to the House.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The Naval Appropriation Bill was reported to the House today with an elaborate statement of its provisions, by Chairman Foss, of the Naval Committee. The bill carries \$77,016,635, the largest ever reported to the House from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

This is \$11,865,718 above the bill of last year, and \$10,229,395 below the estimates submitted by the Navy Department. The bill provides that not more than one battleship or armored cruiser shall be built in one year or by one party and the usual provision is made that at least one and not more than two of the battleships and armored cruisers shall be built on the Pacific coast.

The following plans receive appropriations for naval work: Norfolk \$594,260; Key West \$144,000; Pensacola \$41,500; Algiers, La., \$230,000; Dry Tortugas \$100,000.

The report says in part as to armor: "Your committee also provides for the increase of the navy an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for armor and armament for ships now under construction. It will be remembered that Congress wisely solved the perplexing question of providing armor plate for our ships last year by the enactment of a provision giving the Secretary of the Navy full power to buy armor at such a price as in his judgment might seem reasonable or just, or build an armor factory, toward which \$4,000,000 was appropriated."

Why Dead Letter Postoffice Clerks Lost Their Jobs. Washington, Jan. 19.—Several clerks in the dead letter office of the Postoffice Department have been dismissed on charges of having bought packages at the dead letter sale, knowing in advance their contents and falsely representing their character in the catalogue. The scheme was unearthed by the Postmaster General in an investigation carried on for a month.

In order to avert suspicion by the presence of local detectives in the office during the sale, on December 17, last, inspectors from New York Boston and Maryland carried on the investigation and located the plot in the property division of the dead letter office.

The Charlotte Observer of Monday stated that it received news of the Queen's illness from Cowes, 700 miles from London in 45 minutes from the time it was sent.

THE LAW MAKERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Sec. 3. That in distributing said appropriation the State Board of Education shall first ascertain every county in the State in which there is not raised sufficient school funds to run the schools 4 months in each of said years, and then shall apportion to each of such counties from said appropriation an amount sufficient, when added to the school fund raised within the county, to afford each of such counties four months of school. The remainder of said appropriation, if any, they shall distribute to all the counties of the State per capita.

Sec. 4. That the State Board of Education shall make the distribution above mentioned as early in each year as practicable.

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Sec. 25. That the State Board of Education shall make the distribution above mentioned as early in each year as practicable.

PERUNA PROTECTS THE FAMILY. THE CAUCASIAN

Coughs and Colds. Grip and Catarrh.



The Roberts Family, of Falls City, Neb., Are Healthy and Happy—A Rare Sight in These Days. They Say, "We Think Peruna is the Greatest Medicine on Earth."

No man is better known in the state of Nebraska than Mr. Carl T. Roberts, contractor and mason. A typical American—active, shrewd and full of energy, he is not only a provider for his family, but a protector. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he writes, among other things, as follows: "Our boy, James, had the membranous croup, and after he recovered he was subject to repeated attacks of lung fever, pneumonia and pleurisy. Our third boy, John, was subject to fever and ague (malarial) and liver trouble. Your remedy, Peruna, cured my boys entirely, and now I have three of the healthiest boys in the state of Nebraska, which I attribute to your medicine. My wife had stomach trouble which Peruna also cured. Altogether for my whole family we have used nineteen bottles of Peruna, and have thus saved \$50 in doctors' bills. I am a contractor and mason by trade, and am known all over Nebraska. I have had a stomach trouble which has been greatly relieved by your remedy, Peruna, for which I am still taking it. We think it is the greatest medicine on earth."—C. T. Roberts, Falls City, Nebraska.

Mr. T. G. Walker, Carleton, Kansas, writes: "It is with pleasure that I report that I am better than I have been for many years. I believe Peruna is without a doubt the best medicine that was ever used in a family. It has cured my nervousness, with which I had been afflicted for a great number of years. It is a fact of ever-increasing astonishment that so many otherwise sensible and provident people will, for the neglect of so simple a precaution as to have a bottle of Peruna at hand, bring upon themselves the needless suffering and foolish expense that a practitioner of medicine is forced to witness every day."

As soon as the value of Peruna is fully appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure of these afflictions, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of disease prevented. Peruna is a household safeguard.

A complete work on chronic catarrh sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

WASHINGTON LETTER. Army Bill Passed Senate—Republicans a Narrow Caucus—The President Receiving.

The Army Reorganization Bill passed the Senate last Thursday by a vote of 43 to 23, Senators Morgan, McLaughlin, Lindsay and Sullivan, Democrats, voting for the bill.

The Republican Senators held a caucus Friday morning to decide upon the most important measures that should be given consideration.

It is stated that they agreed that the Ship Subsidy bill should be brought up in the Senate as unfinished business, but this measure will have to give place to the appropriation bills.

It is reported that Senator Pettigrew will sternly oppose this bill, and that he will offer a substitute empowering the government to construct and operate merchant vessels instead of giving a subsidy to private corporations.

In an interview sometime ago Senator Pettigrew declared that the farmers who raise the produce were more entitled to a subsidy than the ship owners.

A vigorous fight will be made against this bill and it is very doubtful if it can pass this session.

The President, who has been confined to his bed for quite a while with a severe attack of the grip is recovering. Owing to his illness the invitations to a mass of his reception here had to be cancelled.

The House has had under consideration for some days a bill to codify all the Postal laws.

The River and Harbor bill carrying an appropriation of sixty millions, is now being considered by the Senate Committee on Commerce.

Senators Pritchard, Martin and Tillman and Representatives Alexander, Klutts and Kitchen appeared before the Senate Committee on Finance Friday and argued a reduction of the tax on tobacco.

President McKinley in a message to Congress strongly endorsed and urged the establishment of a national park in the mountains of Western North Carolina.

Would tax Oil and Gas. Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 13.—A bill has been introduced in the House by delegate Laughlin, of Ohio county, to tax the oil produced in West Virginia one cent per barrel and the gas half a cent per thousand feet. It has created a big stir among oil men, and is liable to precipitate one of the hardest fights in the session. The bill was prepared and is being championed by State Treasurer Kendall, and has a pretty strong following among those who wish to see the State's revenue largely increased.

Lee's Birthday in Richmond. Richmond, Va., Jan. 19.—Lee's birthday was celebrated here today by a closing of the State and city public offices, a parade of the local companies of the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, and the firing of an artillery salute by the Richmond Howitzers.

The first issue of the Commoner, Mr. Bryan's newspaper, went to press Tuesday. It is said that Mr. Bryan ran off the first few sheets himself.

Jefferson Davis Inaugrated Governor. Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 18.—Gov. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated today before the Senate and House in joint session. After his inaugural address the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Buzza. The ceremonies were very unostentatious.

The Superintendents of the graded schools of the State met here Saturday. They seemed to differ as to who should select the books used in the schools.

Special Prayer for the Queen. Staunton, Va., Jan. 20day at Trinity Episcopal Church. A special prayer was offered for Queen Victoria. There are many English people who attend Trinity Church, which was built from brick made in England and brought in sailing vessels to Virginia.

Hazing Prohibited at West Point. The exposure of the dastardly hazing outrages committed at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., has caused the management of that institution to abolish the practice of hazing in its couplings by small gifts of money.

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