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THE COMMITTEE RECOMMEND IMPEACHMENT.

The House Judiciary Committee, by a vote of 23 to 10, recommend to the House, favorably, the resolution introduced by Mr. Craig, looking to the impeachment of Justices Furches and Douglas. This action is no surprise to this paper, for we have all along entertained the belief that the ballot stuffing element in the legislature, or rather those who profited by the anarchistic methods of the last campaign, would be disposed to institute impeachment proceedings.

The deliberate purpose of beginning impeachment proceedings is to shake public confidence in the court, and destroy that high regard they have always entertained for our highest tribunal. Whether the House adopts the report recommended by the Judiciary Committee or not, is immaterial; for the recommendation contained therein is intended to damage and destroy, not only the high judicial character and reputation of Justices Furches and Douglas, but also to undermine and besmirch their private character. There is no hint or suspicion of any corruption on the part of these distinguished gentlemen; on the contrary, even the most partisan Democratic papers are constrained to admit that their characters are of the highest.

The Statesville Mascot, regretting the action of this intensely partisan Judiciary Committee, says of Judge Furches: "No man who knows him ever doubted his honesty and integrity. He may have made a serious mistake and transgressed his authority, but there is nothing to show that he did so intentionally and knowingly."

The Mascot is published at the home of Justice Furches, and that paper has had every opportunity of knowing not only his official life, but his private career, and it testifies to his honesty.

The High Point Enterprise, a paper published in Guilford county, of which Justice Douglas is a native, says that "he has always borne a spotless reputation." This same paper in speaking of Judge Furches says that he likewise "has equally as good a reputation in the State. Commenting further, the Enterprise says: "An accusation sometimes does as much harm to a man's reputation as a conviction, and these men will probably suffer in reputation, no matter what turn the affair may take."

In this light this matter will be regarded by conservative, fair-minded and justice-loving citizens of the State, even though the House should deliberately refuse to recommend impeachment to the Senate. The matter has gone so far now, that even though they should retrace their steps, they have succeeded, to some extent, in undermining and destroying that public confidence in the highest court, which is so essential, but the anarchical element now in control of the State would hesitate to do nothing to trench themselves in power.

Indeed, this brazen and senseless attempt to destroy the high official character of these judges is no surprise when we take into consideration the violent and lawless character of the campaigns that were carried on by the red-shirt Democracy. In their hypocritical attempt at impeachment on the ground, as they allege, that these judges violated the Constitution of the State or transgressed their jurisdiction in the White case, and in view of the fact that many of these same men, who are now so active and aggressive in pushing impeachment proceedings, either violated, endorsed, or acquiesced in the violation of the Constitution of North Carolina and the United States in the August election, reminds us of Satan rebuking Sir. In all the years past when the Democratic party had control of the State it frequently happened that they had men on the bench who were guilty of intemperance, and yet no attempt was made by the Democratic LEGISLATURES to IMPEACH THESE JUDGES.

Populist papers in some instances having knowledge that some of the judges were guilty of intemperance, while actually engaged in the discharge of their duties, never called public attention to this fact, much less to demand their impeachment at the hands of the Legislature. While this was good ground for urging action by the Legislature, yet these papers, having high regard for our Courts, did not seek to undermine or destroy public confidence in them. It is generally admitted, even by the most rabid partisan Democratic papers that Justice Furches and Douglas are men of high character and legal ability. No doubt in issuing the mandamus to compel the State

THE OBSERVER'S ESTIMATE OF FRANCIS D. WINSTON.

Replying to the attacks made upon it by Francis D. Winston and other Democrats in the Legislature, the Charlotte Observer, in its issue of February 11th, says editorially:

It was Mr. Winston, of Bertie, the reader will recall, who first arose to this question of personal privilege. Mr. Winston now calls himself a Democrat and was elected to this Legislature as such. Yet it was not so many years ago that he was in the bosom of the Republican party. During that time he was a candidate for judge and wrote a letter to George H. White, the negro solicitor of that district, now a member of Congress, telling him of the pleasure it would give him to ride the circuit with him. It was said about him, too, that on a certain occasion he was seen arm in arm with two negroes on the streets of Tarboro, and if he denies this he will produce a witness whom he cannot impeach. This is one of the gentlemen who arraigns the Observer at the bar of public opinion for an expression neither personal nor insulting.

DISFRANCHISED FOR FAILURE TO PAY POLL-TAX.

New Orleans, Feb. 8.—The Mississippi politicians are much disturbed over the great shrinkage in the vote of Mississippi this year. The constitution of that State requires the payment of poll taxes two years in advance of an election in order to qualify an elector to vote. The time for the payment of these poll taxes expired a few days ago and the returns from the several counties show that a large majority of white voters have disfranchised themselves by failure to pay this tax and will not be allowed to participate in the Congressional or other elections of 1902.

In spite of the efforts of the politicians and the newspapers, the number of voters who have disqualified themselves is far greater than ever before. In Yazoo county, for instance, with 43,948 population and never over 8,000 registered, more than seven-eighths of the voters failed to pay their poll taxes and cannot vote before 1903. The number of votes in that county has been reduced to 920, and the vote is likely to be reduced to 600 in 1902. At this rate, Mississippi's vote in the election this year will fall below 30,000 and may fall below 24,000. The neglect of the whites to fit themselves for the suffrage has caused a feeling of great disgust.

The same situation that prevails now in Mississippi, as a result of the imposition of the poll-tax, as a prerequisite to voting, will give trouble to thousands of honest white men when the amendment goes into effect in 1902.

The failure to pay poll-tax will certainly result in the disfranchisement of thousands of white men in North Carolina; as that feature has prevented thousands of white men from voting in Louisiana and Mississippi it will likewise have precisely the same effect in this State.

The demagogues who pledged that no white man would be disfranchised will not come forward and pay the poll-tax of those voters in order that they may be able to exercise their highest privilege.

These political fakirs and strikers will have important business elsewhere then.

They will probably deny that they ever pledged that no white man would lose his right to vote. It is indeed an awful and dangerous situation when a voting population of 8,000 is reduced to 920 on account of failure to pay the poll tax.

When one-eighth of the voters control the political affairs of a county, is that a "Republican form of government," such as is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution? Is not such a narrow restriction of the suffrage dangerous? Are we not sowing the seeds of our own destruction when we so limit the suffrage that a very small minority controls a county or State?

What has happened in restricting the suffrage in Louisiana and Mississippi, is certain to happen in North Carolina.

In a few years we will have this State governed by a small oligarchy. The poll-tax provision was placed in the amendment for that purpose. The Simmons Machine knew what they were doing.

The "State Manure Pile," otherwise known as the Agricultural Department, needs a little airing, it seems. The expenses of the Department have reached about sixty thousand dollars, and no itemized statement has been rendered. Scott, of Alamance county, has introduced a bill calling for the submission of a report of the expenditures, etc. We earnestly, but respectfully call the attention of the News and Observer to this matter, lest its "manure pile" should get in "bad order." A Spring cleaning may be necessary.

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THE LAW MAKERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

SATURDAY.

SENATE.—The following new bills were introduced and passed first readings:

By Mr. Ward.—To permit graduates holding diplomas to teach from State Normal Schools to teach in public free schools for two years without examination by county boards of education.

By Mr. Foushee.—To amend the road law of Durham county. Committee on Public Roads.

By Mr. Guder.—To prohibit the manufacture or sale of liquor in Madison county. Propositions and Grievances Committee.

By Mr. Broughton.—To incorporate the North Carolina Trust Company, with headquarters in Raleigh. Corporations Committee.

The calendar was then taken up and the following bills passed third reading.

To establish graded schools in Henderson township, Vance county.

To establish graded schools at Selma, Johnston county as amended by committee.

To prevent hunting on lands of another without owner's consent in Wilkes, Cabarrus, Pender and Polk counties.

To amend chapter 26, Acts 1887, in regard to drainage of lowlands.

To amend chapter 58, Acts 1899, in relation to the investigation of incendiary fires.

HOUSE.—The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. Hood of Wayne.—An act to amend chapter 85, Laws of 1893, dividing murder in two degrees.

By Mr. Oliver of Robeson.—A resolution to pay the expenses of the committee that visited the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind at Morganton.

The bill which required the prison authorities to place every discharged convict on the train with a ticket to his home, was defeated.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING.

The following bills passed their third readings:

Validating certain stock law elections in Swain county and to levy a tax to build fences around the same.

Authorizing the commissioners of Beaufort to levy a special tax.

Authorizing the commissioners of Madison County to use certain funds.

Authorizing the commissioners of Halifax to pay the indebtedness of the county.

Authorizing the commissioners of Beaufort to levy a special tax for purchase of cemeteries.

Resolution paying the expenses of the committee that visited the D. and D. Institution at Morganton. The expense of the committee was \$14 for each member.

A bill abolishing the Eastern and Western Criminal Courts and creating sixteen judicial, was introduced in the House and passed its third reading.

MONDAY.

SENATE.—Very little business was done in the Senate. Only about a dozen bills were passed and only five new bills were introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Smith.—To amend section 914 of the Code, relating to extra terms of courts.

By Mr. Brown.—To prohibit the sale of cigarettes, cigarette paper, etc., to minors in North Carolina.

By Mr. Webb.—To amend chapter 375, Acts 1893.

PASSED THIRD READING.

Authorizing Wilcox county authorities to levy a special tax.

To refund taxes to certain citizens of Chatham county.

To amend section 1858 of the Code, so as to provide a remedy for property-owners damaged by the development of water-powers, etc., as well as through the building of milldams.

To amend section 6, chapter 17, Acts 1899, relating to days of attendance at the office of clerks of Superior Courts, adding Pamlico county.

To amend section 9, chapter 14, Acts 1899, relating to wrecks and wrecking.

To abolish office of standard-keeper of Cumberland county.

To change boundary lines separating townships Nos. 3 and 9 in Craven county.

To amend chapter 1, Acts 1899, so as to confer same police powers (in grounds of institutions) on superintendent of deaf and dumb and blind asylums as superintendents of hospitals for insane have, etc.

Providing for payment of expenses of Senate and House committees who officially visit asylums at Morganton.

The Simms divorce bill was before the committee in the evening and they attached on two amendments. These amendments provide two additional grounds for divorce, viz., in case of rape by husband, or abandonment for three years. Both amendments were adopted by the committee.

HOUSE.—New bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Mauney of Graham.—An act to grant license to certain physicians who held diplomas prior to 1890.

By Mr. Mauney of Graham.—An act to prevent the cutting of cherry trees while leaves are on the trees.

By Mr. Smith of Gates.—An act to carry out the constitutional requirement in regard to public schools.

Following is Mr. Smith's bill which provides for four months

Sec. 1. That there shall be and there are hereby appropriated annually out of all funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, an amount which, together with the school funds apportioned by the several counties, shall be sufficient to maintain and operate every public school of the State for at least four months in every year.

Sec. 2. That annually hereafter as soon as the school fund of any county shall have been apportioned the county superintendent of

A FAMOUS MUSICIAN

Cured of Catarrh and La Grippe by Peruna.



HENRY DISTIN, OF PHILADELPHIA. Henry Distin, the inventor and maker of all the hand instruments for the Henry Distin Manufacturing Co., at Williamsport, Pa., is probably the most active old man in Philadelphia today.

Dear Sir: I write to inform you that I had a bad attack of la grippe last December which lasted more than three months, and which left me with catarrh, and several of my friends advised me to try your wonderful medicine, Peruna. I began with a bottle the first week in March and it certainly did me a great deal of good. I was so well satisfied that I purchased another bottle and followed your directions, which you furnish with every bottle, and I am glad to say that it has cured me. I shall certainly recommend the Peruna to all my friends. Yours, very truly, Henry Distin.

public instruction shall as soon thereafter as practicable, report to the State Superintendent designating by township, race and number every school which is to receive under such apportionment an amount less than ninety dollars; and such report shall also state the specified amount apportioned to each school thus designated.

Sec. 3. That within ten days thereafter the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall draw upon the State Treasurer in favor of the treasurer of the county school fund an amount sufficient to cover in the aggregate the differences between all such apportionments and the said sum of ninety dollars; and the State Superintendent shall, in his annual report, designate by county, township, rate and number, every school thus benefited by the provisions of this act, and the specified amount thus appropriated to each.

Sec. 4. That there shall not be appropriated out of the State treasury any funds for common schools other than what may be required for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 5. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

By Mr. Owen of Tyrrell.—An act authorizing the commissioners of Tyrrell county to levy a special tax.

By Mr. Blythe of Henderson.—An act for the protection of fish in Henderson county.

By Mr. Baldwin.—An act to change the boundary line between Yadkin and Forsyth counties (by request).

By Mr. Bennett of Swain.—An act for the relief of B. B. Vandegrift.

As soon as any one is attacked with la grippe Peruna should be taken every few hours during the day—adults a tablespoonful, children a teaspoonful. But it is the after-effects of the grippe which are generally the most serious unless Peruna is taken. In all cases where Peruna is taken as above during the acute stage the recovery is prompt and complete, but where the ordinary treatment is followed the patient will complain for weeks and months of weakness, slight headache, want of appetite and many other symptoms of low vitality. Such people should begin a course of the use of Peruna a tablespoonful before each meal, gradually increasing the dose to two tablespoonfuls.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Ex-Secretary of the German consulate writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman in regard to Peruna:

3417 WARREN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL. The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Gentlemen:—During the winter of 1900 I was seized with an attack of la grippe, and having repeatedly heard of the value of Peruna in such cases, I thought I would try it. I used it faithfully, and began to feel a change for the better the second day, and in the course of a week of rest I was very much improved.

After using three bottles I not only found the la grippe had disappeared, but my general health was much better. I am satisfied that Peruna is a wonderful family remedy, and gladly endorse it. Yours, Mrs. Theophile Schmitt.

La grippe is epidemic catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Send for a free copy of "Winter Catarrh." This book contains a lecture by Dr. Hartman on the grippe, which has attracted wide attention. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

WARNING TO NEGROES. Mob's Victim Denies His Guilt and Begs for His Life. Lexington, Ky., Feb. 11.—At Paris, in the county seat of aristocratic Bourbon county, last night a negro, George Carter, was taken from the county jail and hanged to an arm of an electric light pole in the main thoroughfare of the town and directly in front of the court house. When the city was awoke this morning the stiffened body of the negro was dangling in the air with a white coating of snow covering it. The mob was formed at midnight in the outskirts of the town and comprised not more than fifty persons, all of whom were white men. The name of the leader cannot be learned. They went to the jail, awakened the jailer and demanded the keys which were at first refused, but finally were taken from his pockets and the doors thrown open.

The mob was orderly and there was no shooting. Carter was dragged from his cell, clad only in his undergarments and carried to the selected spot, a hemp rope was tied about his neck and the other end thrown over the arch supporting the street lights. Anxious hands seized the rope and drew the negro into the air, some ten feet from the ground, where he was strangled to death. A large card was attached to his back reading: "Warning to all negroes not to insult or assault white women."

Carter denied his guilt and died begging for his life. The mob would show him no consideration, giving him a chance to say his prayer. This morning Sheriff Jones cut down the body and the coroner held an inquest. The jury found that the deceased came to his death by unknown hands.

A grand jury will be impaneled to investigate the lynching.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County. FRANK J. CHEENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHEENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHEENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists. The Hall's Family Pills are the best.

John Lakey Shot by James Hammond at a Distillery. Winston-Salem, N. C., Feb. 9.—Mr. John Lakey, aged forty years, was shot and killed at a distillery in Yadkin county yesterday by James Hammond, a young man, who made his escape. Three balls took effect in Lakey, one in the abdomen and two in the back.

Littleton Female College continues to receive more applications for teachers from among its former pupils and graduates than it can accept. At this time every former pupil of the institution, so far as can be ascertained, who desires to teach is at work.

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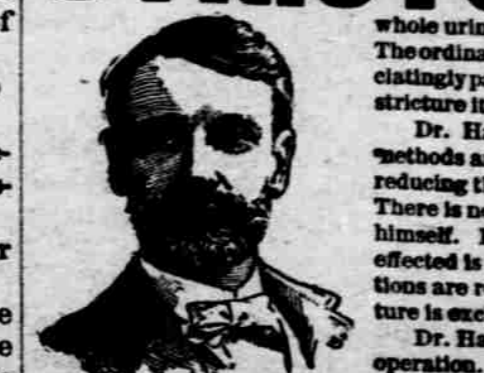
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STRICTURE



When neglected, almost invariably results in a score of serious complications, frequently causing uric acid poisoning resulting in death. Stricture, even when slight, weakens the ordinary methods resorted to for cure are not only extremely painful, but frequently cause disorders as serious as the stricture itself. Dr. Hathaway years ago discovered these old-time barbarous methods and perfected a system by which he removes the stricture, there is no operation. The treatment is applied by the patient himself. It is painless and takes no time from business. The cure effected is permanent and all complications of the disease are removed. This method of treatment and cure of stricture is exclusively used by Dr. Hathaway. Dr. Hathaway by a similar method, cures Varicocele without a chronic nature and is treated by him by his exclusive system, which for 25 years has proved invariably in its results. Write to him or call at his office for a free copy of his new 64 page book and self-examination & NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D. Dr. Hathaway & Co. 33X "D" South Broad Street Atlanta Ga