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THE REDSHIRTS IN ACTION.

The present legislature was elected by violent, murderous and revolutionary methods, and they have done so many revolutionary things that conservative citizens are disgusted with the whole 'play out'.

They claimed that the campaigns of 1898 and 1899 were revolutions, and indeed all of the proceedings since the redshirts came into power have been revolutionary, violent, malicious and vindictive.

They have absolutely shown no regard for the rights of any one since they got control of the State by 'force and fraud.'

Indeed, knowing the methods by which the redshirts were elected and the anarchistic character of their campaigns it is not surprising to read the following account of their disgraceful conduct in the Senate a few days ago.

We clip these 'interesting' proceedings from the Raleigh Post. The Senate had under discussion a proposition looking to the investigation of the conduct of the Blind Asylum at Raleigh.

The following is the Post's account of their orderly(?) and becoming(?) conduct:

'Later on in the debate when Mr. Gudger was interrupting Senator Lindsay (chairman of the special committee) Senator Brown arose and objected to the manner in which the Senator from Buncombe was 'cross-examining Senators on this floor.'

Continuing, he said that Mr. Gudger had applied offensive remarks to members of the committee, and now he attempted to put Senators through an inquisitorial cross-examination while they are speaking. I protest that—'

Mr. Gudger—'But I withdraw my offensive remarks.' Mr. Brown—'Yes, you withdraw them, but gentlemen do not like to hear such offensive and insulting language applied to them and then 'taken back.' It sticks, nevertheless.'

Mr. Gudger—'Well, so far as you are concerned, you can consider my remarks as not withdrawn if you like.'

Mr. Brown—'What's that? Do you mean to apply the remark you applied to the committee to me? If you do, sir, I tell you now I will hold you personally accountable. You shall not—'

The chair, (Mr. London)—'Senators must be respectful in their remarks to each other. The sergeant-at-arms will preserve order.'

Sergeant-at-Arms Smith then hurried to the scene and stood near the angry Senators and remained near them for several minutes.

The excitement became intense, and Senator Henderson rushed to the front and demanded that order be restored.'

Coming into power by violation and anarchy it seems that they are destined to go out in the same manner.

The conservative, law-abiding element in the State, without regard to past party affiliations, will be forced to unite on some common basis in order to rid the State of the disgrace and humiliation of the present anarchistic class in control.

Their high-handed, outrageous and revolutionary conduct has brought disgrace to North Carolina throughout the country.

WHY DOESN'T HE ANSWER?

The following appeared in our issue of Feb. 21st, and it has not been answered up to this time:

'We asked the editor of the News and Observer last week to tell the people of North Carolina, as a matter of news, how much he and his kind received at the hands of the Republican party. We have waited one whole week and he still hasn't answered. We again ask him the question, and hope this time he will not disappoint us; we also hope the editor of the News and Observer will not think we are impatient in asking the question.'

Our readers already know that the recent session of the legislature increased the number of judicial districts from twelve to sixteen. This necessitates the appointment by the governor of four new Superior Court Judges and four new Solicitors. It is confidently said that one old acquaintance, Mr. Francis D. Winston will be one of the new judges. Francis D. is a redshirt man from the wild woods of Bertie, the original George White—supremacy man in fact. Considering his long desire to be judge and his party services in recent campaigns, who shall say that he will not make a red-hot Judge and grease a Democratic bench?

There is nothing like selecting your job and going for it till you get it, if you can get it the way you want it, you will like it better; but if you get it as all, you will feel sort of satisfied. Winston, though deprived twenty years ago of the prospective 'pleasure of riding the district' with a negro Solicitor, will doubtless be 'able to sit up and take nourishment' riding the district alone. In justice to him, we must suspect that to be judge was this man's desire; howbeit, he would not have rejected White's companionship as a condition precedent.

The legislature adjourned last Friday to April 3d, and most of the members of the House have returned to their homes. The Senate is sitting as a court of impeachment for the trial of Judges Furches and Douglas. Of course the managers on the part of the House are here with an able and varied array of counsel prosecuting the judges, and now and then one sees some lingering member of the House not officially charged with a part in the prosecution, sitting around with a future-like expectancy of appointment to some of the new created judicial positions.

The impeachment trial is in progress, the witnesses for the defense being now on the stand. The opening speech for the prosecution was made at the beginning by Judge Allen, of Goldsboro. The opening speech for the judges was made by Ex-Judge William P. Bynum, Jr., of Greensboro. Judge Bynum's speech was one of the ablest legal arguments ever delivered in this State.

Ex-Congressman John S. Henderson, now a member of the Legislature, launched out recently in a very laudatory speech of Grover Cleveland. It will be remembered that Mr. Henderson professed, at one time, great loyalty to the doctrine of free silver, but when defeated for Congress by Mr. Shuford he publicly denounced the free silver idea. The modern Democrat can change quick.

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WILKES COUNTY BONDS NOT VALID. The North Carolina Courts Decision Sustained.

Washington, March 18.—The United States Supreme Court today rendered its opinion in the case of Commissioners of Wilkes county, North Carolina, vs. Coler, involving the validity of bonds issued by Wilkes county in aid of the North-western North Carolina Railroad in 1889, under State laws passed in 1868, 1879 and 1881. The principal question involved was whether the United States Courts in passing upon the case should accept the construction of the State Supreme Court in the matter. Justice Harlan handed down the Court's opinion holding the State Court's construction to be binding.

The State Court had held that under the State Constitution a year and a half by the legislature in authorizing the indebtedness was mandatory. Such a course had not been pursued in authorizing the bonds, and the contention was made that it was immaterial. The effect of today's decision is opposed to the validity of the bonds.

Proposed Negro Colony Near Atlanta. Atlanta, March 16.—A movement is being formed to establish near Atlanta a colony to be composed of and governed exclusively by members of the negro race. The movement was started by the 'Benevolent Enterprise' of Atlanta, of which Rev. Edmund Bibbbs is President. This is an organization composed of about 500 families, and a majority of these, it is said, favor the project. In speaking of the matter the President of the organization says: 'We desire to establish for ourselves a colony about seven miles out of the city on a tract of land big enough to build a town, have it incorporated, and governed by our own people, and then establish the enterprises for making a livelihood. We hope to complete the work of organization within seven months.'

The President's Trip. President McKinley and his Cabinet will leave Washington on April 25th for a tour of the United States. They will go as far west as San Francisco. The ostensible object of the trip is to witness the launching of the battleship Ohio. An interesting incident of the trip will be the meeting of Mr. McKinley and President Diaz, of Mexico, at El Paso, Texas, where the two Presidents will shake hands on the border lines of the sister republics.

THE LAW MAKERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

stitutions, separate the hospital and ground from the prison and grounds, and are required to advise with the superintendents of the three hospitals as to what is best for the safety and welfare of the patients.

Section 4. The board shall appoint a skilled physician. He shall hold office for four years, but may be removed for incompetency or infidelity to his trust.

He is also required by section 5 to make a study of phrenology and crime, and make biennial reports to the board, who shall report to the Governor and General Assembly.

Section 5 also provides that the superintendents shall be an advisory board. They are allowed their traveling expenses, to be paid by their respective institutions.

Section 7 appropriates \$5,000 annually for support of said hospital, and \$3,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING. A bill to pay counsel when employed by the State institutions. This bill was introduced in the Senate at the request of the Governor. No counsel to be employed without getting the consent of the Governor.

House bill relative to the board of managers of the Court of Impeachment of the House to make their report to the Governor of the State instead of to the House of Representatives.

Senate bill to require the street car companies to use vestibuled cars and fenders on all cars in use in North Carolina.

To establish a pension board in Madison county.

To correct errors and mistakes in plats of land entry.

To establish graded schools in the town of Clayton.

To establish resolution to pay the enrollment clerk and his assistants per diem of \$4 for four days, to finish up his work and turn the same over to the State Librarian.

The Code Commission bill as passed the House and sent to the Senate was sent back to the House for concurrence in Senate amendments. The bill was discussed at considerable length and every phase was fully presented. The House finally concurred in the Senate amendments by a vote of 33 in the affirmative and 10 in the negative.

FRIDAY. Senate—Among the bills which passed final reading was the one providing for the continued keeping of dangerous insane at the penitentiary.

The bill to abolish the enrolling clerk's office, placing the work in the hands of the Secretary of State, allowing him to appoint clerks to perform the duties of enrolling clerk, was tabled.

Little else was done of interest to the people.

House—Only a few bills passed the House, among them being the following: House bill allowing the city of Monroe, Union county, to issue bonds and to refund its indebtedness.

Senate bill to incorporate the town of Pinehurst, in Moore county, and to provide for the general management thereof.

House bill relating to the drainage of certain low lands in Catawba county.

TRIAL OF THE JUDGES.

(Continued from First Page.)

'Was the Auditor and Treasurer present?' Capt. Chas. M. Cook, for the defense, objected to this question. In the answer he said the prosecution referred to the agreed case and no objection was made.

President Turner said he thought the question competent. Mr. Harris—'They were not present.'

'Who agreed on the facts?' 'Mr. Busbee and myself.'

'Were you present when the affidavits were signed?' 'I drew them, but was not present when sworn to before Mr. Cook.'

'What was done with the papers after they were made out and sworn to?' 'They were sent to Judge Starbuck at Washington, N. C. I think.'

'You sent them to him somewhere in the first district?' 'Yes.'

'Do you remember the date the facts agreed upon were sworn to?' 'I do not.'

'The case was then carried to the Supreme Court, was it not?' 'After the decision by Judge Starbuck.'

'Was the Attorney General consulted about the case?' 'I think not.'

'Did the court render a decision at that time?' 'I think so. In May 1900.'

'When was the next time you took any steps toward enforcing the judgment?' 'I don't remember. It was in the fall along towards October.'

'What was the first thing you did?' 'I had a talk with the now dead Chief Justice. I next asked the court to issue a peremptory mandamus. The Chief Justice or Judge Furches—I do not recall which—asked me if I had given the other side notice. I said I did not think they were entitled to notice. I thought that having a final judgment by the court I was entitled to mandamus. The court insisted that I notify the other side. All the members of the court were present. I then telegraphed Mr. Cook, counsel for defendants. Mr. Cook waived notice, and said I was entitled to the mandamus. Judge Furches wanted to know if I had an affidavit. The court declined to hear the matter without an affidavit.'

'Did you refuse to make an affidavit?' 'I did not. I did not have one with me.'

'And did you make an affidavit?' 'I did not.'

'Why did you not make out an affidavit?' 'I had a reason in my mind. I never intended to make an affidavit.'

This answer was objected to by Capt. Cook and Mr. Osborne, who asked that the question be stricken out. They held that the statement was not communicated to the court. They maintained that the intent of the witness was not to be considered.

Capt. Cook stated that the question must sooner or later be settled and that to know in what manner an appeal could be taken from the ruling of a presiding officer.

President Turner here stated that the witness could not testify as to intent.

Senator Woodard desired to know that when a member of the court was in doubt as to a ruling what should he do. He asked if a division could be called and whether the matter would be settled in open or executive session.

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA



Mr. Isaac Brock, Born in Buncombe Co., North Carolina, March 1, 1788. Says: 'I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Peruna.'

Born before United States was formed. Saw 22 Presidents elected. Peruna has protected him from all sudden changes. Veteran of four wars. Stood a horse when 99 years old.

Always conquered the grippe with Peruna. Witness in a land suit at age of 110 years. Believes Peruna to be the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

'I never did off the bench' 'Did you talk to Judge Douglas?' 'I spoke to him once while passing him at the corner of the capitol. He said I reckon you will get your money while talking to him about the case.'

'Was that before you got the writ?' 'I think so.'

'You made no effort to get the writ until the fall term of the court?' 'No. As soon as I got the accounts I asked for the writ.'

'As counsel for White, you got the writ and the pay, did you not?' 'Yes.'

'Did Judge Furches say why he could not issue the writ?' 'He could not issue the writ because there was nothing on which to grant it.'

'Mr. F. H. Busbee, for the defense, objected to this question and the objection was sustained.'

'Did Judge Furches say why he could not issue the writ?' 'Nothing more than his question to me as to whether I had an affidavit. He or the Chief Justice, I don't recall which, said he could not act unless there was something before the court to proceed on.'

'Did you exhibit the claims for salary and mileage?' 'I did not, though I had them at the time.'

Senator Woodard—'At what time was this?' Mr. Watson—'At the October term of the court, when the writ was issued.'

Mr. Watson to the witness—'At the time you sent the papers to Judge Starbuck had you determined in what county you would have the case tried?'

The defense objected to this question, and it was withdrawn. Mr. Watson to the witness—'At the time you sent the papers to Judge Starbuck had you determined in what county you would have the case tried?'

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