

Carolina Watchman.

OUR COUNTRY, MAY SHE EVER BE RIGHT, BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY."

ESTABLISHED 1832

SIXTY-SIXTH YEAR. NO. 12.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1897.



The Foot of a Fly

says an eminent English doctor, "will carry through persons to infect a household." In summer-time, more especially, disease germs fill the air, multitudes are infected, fall ill, die, multitudes escape. These messengers of mischief do not exist for millions. Why not? Because they are healthy and strong—protected as a crocodile is against gunshot. It is the weak, the aged, the thin-blooded who fall; those who have no resistive power so that a sudden cough or cold develops into a grave disease. We hear of catching diphtheria. Why not catch health? We can do it by always maintaining our healthy weight.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, is condensed nourishment; food for the building up of the system to resist the attacks of disease. It should be taken in reasonable doses all summer long by all those whose weight is below the standard of health. If you are losing ground, try a bottle now.

For sale by all druggists at one and one-half price.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

New York, August 9.—Cotton firm.	Midling upland, 8 00	Midling Gulf 8 15	
High—Low—Closing—Est. est. est.			
August	7 64	7 52	7 50
September	7 34	7 26	7 20
October	7 19	7 12	7 05
November	7 13	7 07	7 00
December	7 10	7 04	6 98
January	7 09	7 03	6 97
February	7 08	7 02	6 96
March	7 07	7 01	6 95
April	7 06	7 00	6 94
May	7 05	6 99	6 93
June	7 04	6 98	6 92
July	7 03	6 97	6 91

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, August 9.—Midling 4 9 1/2.

Futures—Closed quiet but steady.

August	4 15	4 14
September	4 02	4 01
October	3 85	3 84
November	3 65	3 64
December	3 55	3 54
January	3 45	3 44
February	3 35	3 34
March	3 25	3 24
April	3 15	3 14
May	3 05	3 04
June	2 95	2 94
July	2 85	2 84

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston, Aug. 9.—Cotton firm; middling 7 1/2.

Wilmington, Aug. 9.—Cotton firm; middling 7 1/2.

Savannah, Aug. 9.—Cotton firm; middling 7 1/2.

Norfolk, Aug. 9.—Cotton firm; middling 7 1/2.

Charlotte, Aug. 9.—Strict good middling 8; good middling 7 1/2; strict middling 7; middling 7; strict low middling 7; low middling 7. Market steady.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Baltimore, Aug. 9.—Flour—Firm, but quiet; western superfine, 3 70; 3 65; white, 3 50; do on grade 3 45; spring do, 4 05; 4 00.

Wheat.—Weak; spot, 87 1/2; month, 84 1/2; September, 83 1/2; steamer No. 2 red, 82 1/2; Southern wheat by sample 80 1/2; do on grade 82 1/2.

Corn—Dull and quiet; spot, 31 1/2; month, 30 1/2; September, 29 1/2; steamer mixed, 28 1/2; Southern white corn, 35; do yellow, 35 1/2.

Oats.—Weak; No. 3 white, old, 27 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 26 1/2.

RICE.

Charleston, Aug. 9.—The rice market was quiet with no sales. The quotations are:

Prime	5 05
Good	4 40
Fair	3 80
Common	3 00

NAVAL STORES.

Charleston, Aug. 9.—Turpentine firm; at 24. Rosin firm; sales none; A, B, C, D and E, 1 20; F, 1 10; G, 1 00; H, 1 45; I, 1 45; K, 1 60; M, 1 55; N, 1 75; window glass 1 90; water white 2 30.

Savannah, Aug. 9.—Turpentine firm at 25; sales 342; receipts, 4,280; Rosin firm; sales 785; receipts, 4,280; A, B, C, D and E, 1 20; F, 1 10; G, 1 00; H, 1 50; I, 1 60; N, 1 80; window glass 2 00; water white 2 30.

Wilmington, Aug. 9.—Turpentine steady at 24 1/2; receipts 97. Rosin quiet at 1 30; and 1 35; receipts 860. Crude turpentine firm at 23 1/2; receipts 36. Tar quiet at 1 15; receipts 73.

COTTON SEED OIL.

New York, Aug. 9.—Cotton seed oil firm; yellow crude 36 1/2.

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 9.—Options opened steady, 3 points advance; ruled quiet, but showed firmer undertone. European cables being better than expected and Brazilian receipts lighter, which caused a rally in the afternoon, with covering a feature. The close was steady at 15 to 16 points net advance. Sales, 16,230 bags, including September, 6,800; October, 8,850; December, 7,070; January, 7,500; Rio quiet; Cordova 10 1/2; sales 400 bags Maracabo E. T.

STOAR.

New York, August 9.—Raw, steady; fair refining 8 1/2; centrifugal 96 test 8 1/2; refined, steady.

In New York the other day a young fellow cut off the nose of a music hall singer and showed her husband with a razor. When he was arrested a letter was found in his pocket recommending him as "a young man of quiet tastes and steady habits." Wonder what he would have done if he had not been a quiet fellow?

THE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Comparison of Figures in This State and Virginia on R. R. Taxation.

OLD NORTH STATE CULLINGS.

Delegates to Farmers' National Congress—The Excellence of the Cross Simply Wonderful.

The following delegates and racing teams were represented at the State Firemen's Association at Fayetteville last week: Asheville, Charlotte, Concord, Salisbury, Greensboro, Durham, Raleigh, Wilson, Newbern, Wilmington, Goldsboro and Winston-Salem; Columbia, Orangeburg, Sumter, Florence, from South Carolina. The officers elected are: James D. McNeill, of Fayetteville, president; J. C. Nichols, of Durham, secretary; Dr. J. W. Griffith, of Greensboro, and Parnell, vice president; T. A. Green, of Newbern, treasurer.

The following is the result of the races: In the engine contest the New Bern steam fire engine's time was 2:41 1/2; Winston 3:49 1/2; Atlantic, of New Bern, 4:08 1/2; Greensboro 5:19 1/2; Wilmington 6:36 1/2. The first prize was \$50, second \$30, third \$20.

In the hand reel 150 yards dash Fayetteville's time was 31 seconds, New Bern 32, Greensboro 33, Durham 34, Salem 35, Salisbury 36 1/2, Charlotte 38, Durham No. 1, 38.

The grab reel race resulted, New Bern, No. 1, 35 seconds, Durham, No. 1, 32 1/4, Atlantic, of New Bern, 33 1/2, South sides 33 1/2, Fayetteville 38 1/4, Durham No. 1, 38.

In the long distance rapid steaming, Wilmington and Winston made fine show.

In the long distance throwing water, Winston won, 3:30 feet, The Greensboro Juniors defeated the Fayetteville Juniors. The championship hand reel race was won by the Atlantic, of New Bern; the horse wagon contest was won by the Greensboro team; the horse hook and ladder race was won by Winston; the hand hook and ladder contest was won by Greensboro.

The next place of meeting is at Greensboro.

Charlotte didn't get the tournament, but she got the promise of the Fayetteville boys, along with others, to go there next 30th of May.

Much has been said recently as to the taxation of railway property in Virginia and North Carolina. The following are the facts as to such taxation. The total value of railways in Virginia, including property outside of right-of-way, as well as street cars, assessed for taxation, is \$33,880,540. That in North Carolina, not including street cars and property outside of right-of-way, is \$29,000,000. The gross earnings in Virginia are \$50,000,000; in North Carolina \$40,848,000. The net earnings in Virginia are \$15,510,000; in North Carolina \$13,837,000. So the taxation in Virginia, instead of being one and a half times greater than in North Carolina, should have been in round numbers four times as much. Governor Russell explains the railway tax as simply wonderful. The returns for August are rapidly arriving from correspondents. None of these put out below 100 per cent, and some put it as high as 130, compared with average years. There is a large increase in acreage. The report as to corn is the best ever received by the department. It is a remark that 1897 may well be termed "a year of plenty."

The commissioner of agriculture says all the crop returns which come in are remarkably favorable. In fact the excellence of the crops is simply wonderful. The returns for August are rapidly arriving from correspondents. None of these put out below 100 per cent, and some put it as high as 130, compared with average years. There is a large increase in acreage. The report as to corn is the best ever received by the department. It is a remark that 1897 may well be termed "a year of plenty."

Governor Russell appoints the following delegates from North Carolina to the Farmers' National Congress for the next two years: State at large, J. S. Cunningham and Wm. Dunn; First district, John Brady; Second district, M. L. Wood; Third district, J. A. Westbrook; Fourth district, Ransom Hinton; Fifth district, Ebenhan Cannon; Sixth district, Nick Gibbons; Seventh district, S. A. Lawrence; Eighth district, J. L. Byers; Ninth district, W. G. Candler.

Up to the 6th the Charlotte Observer says: Of all the counties in the State from which returns have been sent to the Auditor and to the State board of equalization, Gaston leads so far as increase in values is concerned. The increase in the value of property in that county is \$215,811 over 1896 and \$416,941 over 1895.

For the first time in three years the Cabarrus jail is clear of prisoners. Another incident attending the term of court just concluded is the fact that not a whiskey case was tried during the term—something that has greatly surprised even the public, to say nothing of the lawyers.—Charlotte Observer.

Durham paid \$50,000 internal revenue tax for the month of July, the sales being: Tobacco, \$25,000.00; cigars, \$13,935.00; cigars, \$3,877.45; snuff, \$285.00. Total, \$40,147.45. Exports were: Cigarettes, \$1,803,500; tobacco, 1,800 pounds.

The railroad commission reduces the tax valuation \$500 per mile on the following railways: Georgia, Carolina and Northern; Western North Carolina; between Bond Knob and Pain Rock; and the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, thus making the valuations, respectively, \$9,000, \$8,500 and \$11,000 per mile.

Martin Roberts, of Reidsville, has been convicted of the seduction of Georgia Willis, a pretty nineteen-year-old girl. He was sentenced to twelve months in jail.

TITLE TO THE KLONDIKE FIELDS

No Valid Objection Can be Advanced to Great Britain's Claim.

Incited by the newspaper publications recently, tending to throw doubt upon the ownership of the Klondike gold fields, some of the high government officials who would naturally be expected to deal with the question if it comes to a practical issue, have been quietly looking into the matter with a view to preparing themselves for any controversy that may arise. Their views are in substance that there can be no valid objection advanced to the title of Great Britain to this territory. A careful examination of all the reliable charts and maps made far enough back in date to be free from suspicion of influence of the recent heavy gold finds, has convinced the officials that so far as the Klondike fields, as defined by the latest reports of explorers, there is no question but that they lie east of the one but and forty-first meridian, which defines the boundary line, and so are within British territory by about thirty miles, at least, for the meridian itself, it is said that it has been so closely located by the survey of the Canadians and our own coast survey, that there is not at any point a difference of more than 700 feet in the defined boundary, which, of course, would not substantially affect any controversy that might grow out of the title.

A VOLCANO IN ERUPTION.

Five Hundred People Known to Have Perished and 15 Towns Destroyed.

A special to the Chicago Chronicle from Tacoma, Wash., says: Five hundred reported killed up to July 1st is the record of the terrible outbreak of the great volcano Mayon, on the island of Luzon, one of the Philippine group. On the night of June 24 this volcano began throwing up ashes and lava in such quantities, that the lava stream was thrown upward considerably over 100 feet above the crater. The next day 65 bodies were recovered at a considerable distance, and the most recent dispatches to Hong Kong up to July 8th stated that less than 500 were known to have been killed.

It is probable, said the dispatches, that the loss of life will reach into the thousands, depending on the length of eruption. On that date lava streams and ashes had reached the cities of Bacoor, Malipot and Liberi, and their destruction was certain. Fifteen smaller towns between these and the volcano had been destroyed, and scores of the agricultural population had been overwhelmed while attempting to escape.

TILLMAN AT ABBEVILLE.

He Defends the Dispensary and Tells Some Great Things About Himself.

Senator Tillman spoke to the farmers' institute at Abbeville, S. C., delivering the first speech he has made in the State since the opening of the present senatorial campaign. He defended the dispensary law, and declared that the troubles it had been involved in were due not to the law itself, but to its unwise administration. He endorsed the tariff of Senator McLaughlin, and said that while he himself was not a protectionist, if there was any stealing going on, he wanted his State to have its share. He told his hearers that he was the only farmer in the Senate, and that he therefore besides pays 1 per cent on net income, deducting interest on funded debt and taxes, and this amount to only \$3,000. With a similar tax, North Carolina could collect nothing save a small sum from the Atlantic Coast line.—Charlotte Observer.

GOVERNMENT JOBS.

Civil Service Examinations to Be Held September 22.

Civil service examinations will be held in Columbia, S. C., on September 22 for the following positions under the government service: Bookbinder, clerk of the departmental service, compositor, electrotypist (of all kinds), elevator conductor, janitor, messenger, pressman, railway mail clerk, skilled laborer (male or female), stenographer, stereotypist, stock examiner, tagger, typewriter, watchman. One wishing to stand the examination can select any one of the above callings to be examined upon. All applications must be on file in the office of the Civil Service Commissioner, Washington, at least ten days before the examination is held. Examinations will be held in Charleston on the 24th of September and the 26th of October.

ATLANTA OPERATIVES STRIKE.

Rogers Women Were Employed and All the Other Hands Cut.

As a result of the employment of twenty-five negro women in the folding department of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., 1,400 men, women and children have gone out on one of the largest strikes that has ever occurred in that city. The mills were forced to shut down their entire plant, and it will effect fully 3,000 people of the working classes. When the notice was put up that the mills were closed much disorder broke out, and it was the inclination of the strikers at first to cause trouble, but the police reserve force arrived in time to quell any disturbance.

Iowa Colony in Alabama.

A number of Iowa families have secured a concession of 6,000 acres of land in Shelby county, Ala., 30 miles south of Birmingham. The tract is to be laid out on the colony plan, but each colonist will own his own property.

Business Men as Swindlers.

Three prominent business men of Pittsburg, Pa., have been arrested and bound over to the October term of court, charged with conspiracy to defraud the National Loan and Investing Company, of Detroit, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country. The case promises to be a sensational one, owing to the prominence of the accused, and the amount claimed to have been secured by them, which is said to be in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

NEWS ITEMS.

Southern Penitentiaries.

The smallpox situation in Birmingham, Ala., is very much improved.

M. A. Connelly, of Savannah, Ga., has been chosen as secretary of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission.

Alfred E. Holton has been appointed United States attorney for the Western district of North Carolina.

A gentleman who has been dead two months has been appointed postmaster at Wahoo, Sullivan county, Tennessee.

During a game of ball at Fayetteville, Ala., Boss Faulkner struck Cal Taylor on the head with a stick and death resulted. Faulkner escaped.

The Charlotte Observer says the proposition to move the court house site from Dallas to Charlotte, N. C., has failed. A majority of those who voted were in favor of Fayetteville, but a majority of the registered voters did not go to the polls.

The Home, Ga. cotton factory has obtained a government order for 1,000,000 yards of heavy duck for mail sacks. The cost of the contract is \$250,000. The mill has been forced to purchase new machinery and employ a large number of hands at good wages.

The erection of a twenty-ton cotton seed oil mill will be commenced at Lenoir, Ga., at once.

It is believed that the plan to utilize the water power of the James, at Richmond, for a great electric plant, will succeed.

The old Talbot machine shops, at Richmond, Va., have passed away after fifty years of life. The depression of the times did it.

Worried by business troubles, wealthy Samuel Blair, of Chattanooga, Tenn., cut his throat and died in his bath.

J. H. Milan, of the Seaboard Air Line at Charlotte, has mysteriously disappeared. His shortage foots up to \$1,444.44.

A sheriff's posse in Coffee county, Ala., killed Alfred Lightfoot and badly injured his son Joe, in attempting to arrest them for general crimes.

All About the North.

A rain storm at Colorado City, Col., flooded the street, six inches.

An association composed of buyers for commercial houses in the various cities has been formed in New York.

Cincinnati, O., is the centre of a great new combination of manufacturing and working machines.

The World says that 2,500 babies have been abandoned by their mothers in New York within the past year.

The National Democratic Association of Colored Men is called to meet in convention Columbus, O., on Sept. 23d.

All the gas companies of Chicago, have consolidated. The capital stock is raised from \$400,000 to \$25,000,000.

Stephen M. Carty, who put up the first telephone use in Cuba, died at New Haven, Conn., from heart failure caused by excessive smoking.

At St. Louis cotton is said to be cornered and it is likely to remain so until September 1st, when the official cotton year opens, and the new crop begins to move. The statements of the local warehouses show that the total number of bales in storage aggregate 9,082 bales.

A gang of gold brick swindlers have come to grief in New York.

At Signonrey, Va., four girls were drowned in Skunk river. They were caught in the current while wading.

Chas. A. Dana, the nestor of American journalists, owner and editor of the New York Sun, is seriously ill.

It is reported that Senator Gorman, of Maryland, will not be a candidate for reelection at the end of his present term. Senator Gorman will have served 24 years.

Many of the principal life and accident insurance companies of Chicago are refusing to assume risks upon the lives of persons contemplating a visit to the Klondyke.

The gold brick swindle was worked on a New Orleans saloon keeper for \$7,000 by members of a gang who have been operating extensively in South American cities and large towns in this country. The men were arrested in New York.

At Hudson, Mass., an attempt was made to blow up a section of the tenebrous house owned by the L. D. Appleby Rubber Company, in which several of the workmen employed at the factory in the place of the striking help have been boarding.

Miscellaneous.

American whalers this season have reached \$705,440.

Within eighteen months famine and pestilence have killed 8,900,000 people in India.

Most Kansas counties pay a bounty on wolves killed, and Michigan pays for dead sparrows.

Mr. Moody announces that he has no idea of retiring from his evangelistic work.

An explosion in the cartridge factory of Rustchuk, on the Danube, killed fifty-six people outright.

Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a mail route to the Klondyke region.

The highlanders in San Francisco, Cal., have posted a list of Chinese who they will murder.

New York is still talking of a World's Fair in 1900 to commemorate the consolidation of the various cities which are comprised in Greater New York.

From 12,000 to 15,000 natives are now under arms in revolt against the British in India, and the rebellion is still spreading.

Missouri has raised the taxable valuation of her railroads and telegraphs by \$3,000,000 and will add \$750,000 to her revenue next year.

Representatives of Peter Maher and Tom Sharkey have posted a second deposit of \$2,500 of the \$10,000 for a fight between the pugilists. They will probably fight in San Francisco October.

PESSIMISTS GROWING WEARY

Gratifying Reports of Business Improvement by Dun & Co.

THE DAWN OF BETTER DAYS.

Fewer Failures the Past Week Than in Any Week Since the Year 1892.

The weekly trade review of Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., for the week ending August 7th, says: Four years ago, August 8th, 1893, the first of Dun reviews was issued, with failures in that month amounting to over \$60,000,000, while in the month just closed failures have been only \$7,117,787, the smallest in any month since 1893. The statement of failures by classes of business for July and for forty-six months shows that in manufacturing failures have been the first for four years of which the volume of business reported by clearing houses was larger than in the same month of 1892, and the telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the country give this week show gratifying improvement. This is probably due to a larger yield of wheat and good prices, though the crop is probably not as large nor are prices thus far as high as in 1892, because of cotton prices higher and the yield probably larger than in that year. Other farm products are realizing good prices, and the possible decrease in yield of corn may help to market the enormous surplus brought over from last year.

Liquidation of a powerful combination in wheat broke and wheat advanced 3 cents on Tuesday, a gain of 1 1/2 cents for the week. It is the wrong season to expect much from industries, and yet there has been material increase in the number of hands employed in the iron manufacture because of the satisfactory adjustment of wages dispute with the Amalgamated Association and the opening of numerous establishments which have been waiting for a better market.

Strikes are scarce, but lay morose. Early to end in a permanent settlement beneficial to both parties. Meanwhile the demand for most finished products is steadily increasing, the factory output being large, pipe contracts for Russian oil fields, Sumatra and Germany.

The sales of wool, as comparative returns by months show, bear little relation to the actual consumption in manufacture, but heavy liquidation since the new tariff bill was enacted gives the impression that some dealers are no longer confident of a speedy advance in the price of wool.

Manufacturers are buying but little, though they are rapidly increasing the output and are able to report an advance of 10 per cent in prices of goods, with rapidly increasing orders.

The temporary curtailment of output by cotton mills continues, but does not yet bring improved prices for product, although the demand is generally gaining.

Failures of the week have been 337 in the United States, against 340 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 33 last year.

WESTERN UNION APPEALS.

Keats Made the Reduction in Telegram Rates.

Keats Made by the N. C. R. R. Commission.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has appealed from the order of the railroad commission making 15 cents the rate for a ten-word day message. The company contends that the rate is not just and reasonable and that it would force the company to operate at a loss, also that a commission has no power to make the rates for telegrams.

The company alleges that at 25 cents it has operated North Carolina business before the New Jersey board of agriculture, as published by the Southern planter (Richmond, Va.), which lauds Mr. A. as the greatest statistician and an eminent authority. He attributes the enormous losses which the farmers have sustained in the last two years in the decline of their staple crops to "the shadow of a threatened crime," and he then says: "The penalty which the farmers have paid for tolerating the effort to tamper with the standard of value of the nation has been a loss of one-third of the farm values of their great products in the returns of 1895 as compared to 1891, in the sum of \$750,000,000." Continuing, he says: "This loss has by so much reduced the purchasing powers of the largest consuming class in the country in 1896." Let the reader compare this astounding statement of the cause of the loss of \$750,000,000 in one year's being "the shadow of a threatened crime," with the foregoing statement of a goldbug editor of the worse condition existing in England and on the continent of Europe, where no "shadow of a threatened crime" clouds the landscape of the fundholder. And these "outlaws to reason" presume to teach; and they find room in journals, professional agricultural, which will not permit an exposure of its infamy to appear in their columns. Why! the above is on a par with the wolf's logic to the lamb in Aesop's fable. We must note the admission made of the impairment of the purchasing power of the greatest consuming class in our country in 1896 of \$750,000,000—over 100 per cent for every man, woman and child in it; for it must comfort the men who seek relief by more taxes—more revenue—and in the opening of more mills instead of mints. Comfort them, just as their

THE CROSS OF GOLD.

HOW AMERICAN PRODUCERS ARE BEING CRUCIFIED.

J. W. Porter of Virginia Exposes the Methods Resorted to by the Plutocratic Press to Hide the Cause of Falling Prices of Our Products.

(By J. W. Porter of Virginia in the Silver Knight-Watchman.)

In view of the long continued decline of agricultural prosperity, which has reacted upon all other industries, and is making commercial business hazardous, to say the least, we see men still groping in darkness as to the cause. And we see others ignorantly or willfully misstating the cause, and declaring that it is irreparable, while chronicling the damaging evidence of the destruction of values which is due to causes which are remediable. The cause and the remedy have been long ago pointed out by some of the wisest and ablest men of the time, and public opinion would long ago have compelled the application of that remedy which consisted in a removal of the known cause, but for the determined effort to prevent public opinion from reaching the cause, and the closing of the columns of so many of our great newspapers and agricultural journals to any fair discussion of the subject. This is no light matter in a republic, whose enlightened public opinion is our every safeguard. The power of money to oppress is nowhere more aptly illustrated than in this attempted control of the vehicles of public intelligence. Every writer against the gold standard in this country and in Europe knows how difficult it is to get any presentation of fact or argument against the gold standard before the people. The late Prof. Laveleye, of Liege university, asserted in his last days, after long and ably contending against the injustice of the gold standard, that he had to pay for the publication of his papers in the great continental journals. In a republic this is irreparable. It is dangerous. It is the first step taken to throttle liberty. Americans should be aroused to the danger, ere it is too late. Truth and justice have nothing to fear in the arena, open to public discussion. A free and untrammelled public press was once deemed "the palladium of our liberties." Have we such now? Most assuredly not, when the press is closed to the free discussion of the most important questions which ever agitated our country. One great agricultural journal which has a large circulation, formerly took great interest in this question. Its control was secured, and it was silenced, and all discussion of the subject of bimetallicism as affecting agriculture was stopped, though its two editors are pronounced friends of the metalism. Every number brings evidence of the decay of the farming interests, yet the cause must not be discussed!

Recently published the following from the Tribune (N. Y.):

"Farms in England are selling at a ruinous reduction of their former value, and in many cases cannot be sold at all. Many properties within two hours ride of London and its suburbs are being sold for less than one-tenth their value twenty years ago. Well-to-do farmers are abandoning the business and going to the colonies or to the cities to start life anew. . . . Although the situation is grievous, there may be consolation in the fact it is worse on the continent. . . . We have not yet suffered so severely in this country." It continues. Now, as to its last conclusion, what are the facts?

The abandoned farms of our Eastern states are an older story than the ones in England, and so is the emigration of its yeomen, to whose sturdy manhood both owe their greatness. We can instance as great a decline in farm values in almost all the older states, and then the sequestration of all debt or interests in farms, largely or nearly paid for, which has been constantly going on. Coupled with this let us present the following from Mr. Edward Atkinson's address recently delivered before the New Jersey board of agriculture, as published by the Southern planter (Richmond, Va.), which lauds Mr. A. as the greatest statistician and an eminent authority. He attributes the enormous losses which the farmers have sustained in the last two years in the decline of their staple crops to "the shadow of a threatened crime," and he then says: "The penalty which the farmers have paid for tolerating the effort to tamper with the standard of value of the nation has been a loss of one-third of the farm values of their great products in the returns of 1895 as compared to 1891, in the sum of \$750,000,000." Continuing, he says: "This loss has by so much reduced the purchasing powers of the largest consuming class in the country in 1896." Let the reader compare this astounding statement of the cause of the loss of \$750,000,000 in one year's being "the shadow of a threatened crime," with the foregoing statement of a goldbug editor of the worse condition existing in England and on the continent of Europe, where no "shadow of a threatened crime" clouds the landscape of the fundholder. And these "outlaws to reason" presume to teach; and they find room in journals, professional agricultural, which will not permit an exposure of its infamy to appear in their columns. Why! the above is on a par with the wolf's logic to the lamb in Aesop's fable. We must note the admission made of the impairment of the purchasing power of the greatest consuming class in our country in 1896 of \$750,000,000—over 100 per cent for every man, woman and child in it; for it must comfort the men who seek relief by more taxes—more revenue—and in the opening of more mills instead of mints. Comfort them, just as their

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against allium and forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

promised prosperity comforts us, as it were. This tremendous impairment of the purchasing power of the farmers of our country is the cause of manifold evils which afflict our country and the world. Instead of being caused by "the shadow of a threatened crime," as this wanton writer calls the struggle for relief, it is the result of the most gigantic crime ever attempted—the attempt to change the standard of payment after getting the nations under bonded debts aggregating certainly one-third the total wealth of the world. We may more truly reverse Mr. Atkinson's assertion, and say that our present great losses are due to our having so long tolerated the fraudulent and unconstitutional attempt to change the standard of payment, not the standard of value, as Mr. Atkinson falsely calls it, by which the spoliation of the people is permitted under forms of law. There is no standard of value. The demand of this thing valued in man's minds by their desire to keep it or to exchange it. A standard is a fixed quantity of law, or of custom. Value is subject to many changes. It is "ideals," as our supreme court once declared.

The World's Lie.

I looked from out the grating
Of my spirit's dungeon cell—
And I saw the Life-life rolling,
With a sullen, angry swell;
And the battle-ships were riding
Like leviathans in pride—
While their cannon-shot were raining
On the stormy human tide.
Then my soul in anguish wept—
Sending forth a wailing cry:
Said the World "This comes from heaven!"
Said my soul, "It is a LIE!"

I looked from out the grating
Of my spirit's dungeon cell—
And a sound of martial moaning
On my restless senses fell;
And I heard the fall of lashes,
And the clank of iron chains,
And I saw where Men were writhing
Under Slavery's cruel pains.
Then my soul looked up to God,
With a wo-begleaded eye:
Said the world, "This comes from heaven!"
Said my soul, "It is a LIE!"

I looked from out the grating
Of my spirit's dungeon cell—
And I heard the wailing moaning
Of a malfactor's killing;
And I saw the frowning gallows
Reared aloft in awful gloom,
While a thousand eyes were glistening
O'er a felon's horrid doom,
And a shout of heartless mirth
On the wind was rushing by:
Said the world,