

RED HOT EDITORIALS.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL SPEAKS RIGHT OUT.

The Editorial Page That is Unique Among the Great Daily Papers of This Press Subsidizing Era—Talks That Tell.

The following are editorials from recent issues of the New York Daily Journal, with an alleged circulation of one million. They would be quite appropriate in the editorial page of any country Populist paper, but there is no other metropolitan daily in which they could ever by any possibility be read. Read the following:

The men of Pennsylvania who shot a lot of workmen in the back have been declared innocent of any wrong doing. The cowardly third newspapers that have not dared all through the trial to speak in defence of the killers now come out bravely and cheer the verdict. These newspapers are well paid, but they do their employers a sorry service.

The Lattimer free killing be must be paid for in this country. It will be paid for by men such as those who hire the venal newspapers of New York.

The man who knows that he can be safely murdered is not a pleasant man to deal with when trouble comes. The gentlemen in Fifth avenue who have built high steel railings around their houses know how foolish it is to make workmen feel the hopelessness of an appeal to law against money.

But these men with the steel railings misunderstand the American workingman's idea. No railings are needed, unless they can be put around the ballot box. That particular institution will advance the Lattimer murders.

The judge who set free without bail a body of men indicted for murder will learn before he goes under ground to sicken all decent worms, that he has put the pocket-books that he tried to save.—New York Journal.

The average British review is as insipid as a St. Giles cockney and as pompous as a witicism in Punch, but while the current fortnightly is not without these characteristics it almost fails to plod through it in order to reach the instructively frank explanation by one writer of the way in which England really subjugates the world. It is discussing the problem of finance and the proposed Chinese loan and the danger that it may be taken by a Franco-Russian syndicate.

"It is clear," says the contributor, who, by the way, is one of the best equipped English writers on international relations, "that if our own interests in China are to be adequately protected we must not allow the empire to become the exclusive vassal of any foreign power or group of powers, and this is what must occur in a thinly disguised form if we abstain from competing with the state-guaranteed loan-monopoly of Russia and France at Peking."

"We can safely and even profitably lend the money without rendering an increase of the burdens on trade necessary, and since the loan would be calculated to strengthen our interests at Peking, and thus advance our interests in the far East, it was manifestly our duty to undertake it."

The debtor is the abject vassal of the world over. Man or nation, it is the same, he who owes the debt is the serf of his holder. Interest has added almost as much territory to the British empire as was ever won by the British sword. Egypt is the "exclusive vassal" of Britain, because Egypt fell into the hands of Lombard street money lenders. China will go the same way, unless her rulers make the unimpaired choice of preferring the Rothschilds that dominate French finance to the branch of the same family which rules Lombard street.

By the way, how great a proportion of United States bonds, national, state or corporation, are held in England? And how far is discernible the purpose of Great Britain to use her rights as a creditor to strengthen her influence at Washington, as she hopes to at Peking, to control our currency system and to dominate our politics?—New York Journal.

Workingmen, in thinking of the Lattimer murders, never to be officially avenged, need not feel that the lives of the murdered men were entirely wasted. It is true that justice has been outwaged and that a certain score some day to be wiped out is a little bigger than it was. But some good has been done. It is not likely that such a killing will occur again for many days. It is probable that the next coward armed with a repeating rifle will hesitate, fearing that murderer No. 2 may not fare as well as No. 1. Public opinion has crystallized about this Pennsylvania murder affair. Murder on a cash basis will probably receive a set-back, despite the verdict.

Of course, no such verdict could have been rendered in England or in France, where the rights of ordinary men are now recognized. They were not recognized in France at one time. But the most ordinary kind of men got a sort of habit of cutting off heads indiscriminately, and as it turned out that the heads belonged to persons of high degree, the memory of that affair has been kept.

In England the ordinary British person has been reminded the powers so often of his presence, sometimes by cutting off a king's head, sometimes in other playful ways, that he is considered quite a serious quantity. The American locomotive engineers, at their last strike, managed to make it clear that they are not to be trifled with; the men of Pittsburgh made themselves felt, and incidentally defeated a Republican candidate for the presidency. These are indications that the American ordinary man is gradually establishing

himself as an animal with rights. The progress is slow, but it is sure.

Constant use of the ballot, with something more drastic on occasions when hired Pinkertons appear to shoot, is bound in the long run to frighten even the Carnegies who hire the Pinkertons and then run away to Europe.—New York Journal.

Lord Salisbury got, in the London City Council election recently, a response to the direful warnings which he uttered last November against the awful consequences of popular government in New York. The whole power of the Tory Ministry, backed by the landlords and bondholders and the titled nob and snobs of the West End, was exerted to get control of the council with a view to carrying out the Salisbury scheme of depriving the people of London of the measure of home rule that they have succeeded in getting. The scheme was further supported by the monopolies which not only control the transit system of London, such as it is, and the gas supply, but even purvey water for the inhabitants of most of the British metropolis.

The efforts of officialdom and well-to-do were especially directed against the labor candidates and the "Socialist" candidates for the governing body in which alone the popular power is exerted. Of course, "Socialism" was exploited as a term of opprobrium, freighted with grave menace to good order, but it really applied to men who seek to have the public interest controlled by public agencies for the public benefit, instead of by private monopolies for private profit.

The result of all the scheming and manipulation of Salisbury and Chamberlain, who carried national politics into municipal affairs with all their might, and of the vigorous and skillful electioneering of landlords and property owners, which included some enticing blandishments of "noble ladies," there was a notable triumph of the radicals and progressives. More labor men and "Socialists" were returned than before, and those against whom the sharpest fight was made had increased majorities.

This is simply another step toward a government of London by its people instead of by the occupants of its palatial mansions and the holders of places in the Imperial service. It means gradual progress toward a home rule in which those who toil and live in the metropolis all the year, and not those who pass the "season" and collect their labor men and "Socialists" there, shall control the administration of affairs. It works toward a government in which the people and their rights and interests, and not property, will be the chief object of public care. The Tory effort to stem this progressive movement, with all the power at the command of the Imperial Cabinet, suffered a signal defeat.—New York Journal.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Striking Facts Regarding Two Systems of Railway Ownership.

The unusually heavy surplus of the Prussian railroads this year has attracted attention. The railroads of Prussia, as is well known, are owned and operated by the state. The Twentieth Century says the rate of transportation is about one-third the rate in this country for both passenger and freight, but the annual profits have been very large, notwithstanding the great sums expended on the road bed and the rolling stock. It is customary to disparage the service in Prussia, but every traveler knows that the service is far superior to the service in this country. Class for class, the advantage is decidedly on the side of the state-owned railroads of Prussia. This is a matter that can be easily demonstrated, for there are in this country thousands of Germans who pay regular visits to the fatherland. The testimony of these men on the subject, wherever available, would show that the last five or ten years have resulted in epoch-making strides in Prussian railroading until to-day the service stands second to none. In spite of steady reductions in rates and lavish expenditures in improvements, the surplus has steadily risen. These surplus earnings have gone for military purposes but this year there is an excess over the needs of the army.

We are often told of the tremendous burden the poor Germans are forced to bear in the expense of the huge standing army. The burden of army expenditures, in Prussia at least, is borne by the railway system. Now the railway system of Prussia costs the Prussian government less than the New York Central Railroad costs the people of New York. The profits of the Prussian railroads support the army and the profits of the Vanderbilt railroads support the Vanderbilts. But the Vanderbilts exact a great deal more from the New Yorkers than the Prussian army exacts from the Prussians. That is to say, it would be money in the pockets of the people of New York to take the Prussian army and the Prussian railroads and give away the Vanderbilt and the Vanderbilt railroads.

The statistics on the subject may be studied at length in the Prussian Jahresberichte and the reports of the New York Railroad Commission. It is facts like these which make the conventional talk about the "freedom" and "opportunities" of the American people so discouraging in its humbug. One does not wonder at the talk because the corporations pay the newspapers to purvey it, but one does wonder that even the guileless and simple minded American countryman can swallow it.

Once Upon a Time.

"I am for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country. I would not dishonor it. I would give it credit and honor with gold. I would make no discrimination. I would utilize both metals as money, and discredit neither. I want the double standard."—President McKinley, in 1890.

MOST VITAL ISSUE.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MUST UNDERSTAND IT.

We Have Grown Rich and Prosperous in Spite of the Worst Money System Ever Devised but We Can't Go On.

Nothing is more important at this juncture of our affairs than a correct understanding of the elementary principles of monetary science. We are now at a turning point in our history where action must be taken, and a mistake now made will be fruitful of evil in future years. Just such a case occurred when congress in changing the ratio of our coinage in 1834-37 instead of making it conform to the French ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, which predominated in Europe, changed ours from 15 to 16 to 1. It was a mistake which has been felt for a half century. Now, when there is a public demand for a fixed policy and a sound currency, a large and growing body of the people demand, with every word of reason on their side, that the creation of money, being a sovereign power, its issue is a sovereign right to be exercised by the government only; while another, less numerous but more powerful in wealth and privilege, insists that the government shall delegate its powers in this important matter to private corporations, and still another body of men actually wish to have the old system of state banks of issue revived. The latter appear to be utterly unmindful of the lessons of the past.

Our country has grown great, powerful and rich, in spite of the most faulty financial system ever devised by the wit of man—a system which has devastated the country with periodical panics more destructive than warfare, involving in wreck and ruin its tens of thousands in each case—and yet the country has survived and recuperated, and our people quickly forget, and go on repeating the same ruinous policy.

It is the part of wisdom for nations as well as individuals to be guided by experience. For a great and wealthy nation like ours to so utterly ignore the lessons of the past is not creditable to our intelligence, yet very many who ought to know better are advising that very course. To now talk of reviving the false and fatal system of ante bellum days, of "red dog" and "wild cat" paper money, with its varying and uncertain value, requiring a constant study of the list of broken banks and of the latest counterfeit detector to minimize losses, is the feast which its advocates invite us to.

Let us have none of it, but get back to first principles instead of re-adopting the old and exploded notions handed down to us when colonies of the King, Why, England herself will have none of it now. She permits no banks of issue in private hands except a few under old charters, and they are under severe restriction.

When Thomas Carlyle described the British Islands as inhabited by 30,000,000 of people, mostly fools, he did not say that they were not honest, nor will we say that the advocates of shillings-plasters—our tools—are not honest. We can say that they are not safe advisers. They cannot lead us to firm ground in our finances. Men who at this late day talk of elasticity as an essential or as even a desirable quality in money betray an ignorance that disqualifies them. The same may be said of those who so far sin against light as to talk of intrinsic value as applied to money. We venture to say that there is not a recognized authority in the world today who will sanction either proposition. All authorities are on the other side. Jevons said: "There is no such thing as intrinsic value."

Prof. McLeod says: "This unhappy phrase meets us at every turn in economics." He most effectively exposes its fallacy. Any number of citations could be given to show this. Ask any of its apologists if they can conceive of any value in money not directly connected with something external to itself? Its value lies in what it will do for its owner, what it will fetch, or bring in exchange. Its value may, therefore, be termed extrinsic rather than intrinsic.

Now, then, one might as well argue for a flexible yard stick or surveyor's chain as for a flexible money. It has been long the custom of false reasoners to compare money as a measure, in its office, with the standard measures of space and weight. Of value, there can be no standard, for a standard is fixed as value cannot be, as it is subject to perpetual changes. In none of the standard measures they refer to does the instrument measuring go with the transfer of the thing measured, while the title to—the public measure—money passes with the transfer of the thing measured.

Will it be wise for us to ignore the lessons of the past, and now delegate this sovereign power to issue this—public measure—money, the tax and debt payer of all the people to private corporations?

It will certainly bring great evils upon the country, for it involves the power to regulate its value by the inflation or the contraction of the volume, as private interest or greed may dictate.

It is a matter of momentous import to our country, and should be well considered. Under such a system, it is an easy matter to show how a transfer of the great bulk of wealth of the country can be successfully transferred to the possession of a few. That process has in all conscience proceeded fast

enough without any such fictitious aid. It is best to call a halt, before we reach the precipice.

We have had the use of a large volume of national money—not large enough it is true, but of enough to show the American people its economic value, and to establish a regard for it as the best money in our country. For many years, costless and safe, it has stood the test until as an object lesson it threatened the—"vampire"—gold, then it was marked for destruction. That question is now fairly before the people. Will they surrender their sovereign power? The edict has gone forth that the greenbacks must go, and the monopoly value of gold be increased and perpetuated. Then what? The transformation of our government into a plutocratic form, pure and simple. A powerful party, with unlimited wealth behind it, stands committed to that policy, though there are millions of its supporters heretofore who will not follow it on that line now. Suppose that the United States were to become involved in a foreign war, and needing money should adopt the policy of issuing paper certificates which stated on their face that they would be received at their face value for all dues and debts to the United States. With an absolute daily demand by the government for money to meet its enormous expenditure daily, and never ceasing, with unlimited power of taxation, what money could be better than the people's own?

We are not raising the question of quantity at all, but of quality. Incomparably better than any bank issue, national or private, would be the same quantity of national paper certificates, the demand for which would be ceaseless and limited only by the taxes levied by the representatives of the people. Is it reasonable to suppose that the power to coin paper money is merely a war power? That a great people may to conduct carnage on the field of battle possess such power, and yet not use it to promote the arts of peace, or even to avert calamities worse than war?

Money, the great instrument of association, is essential to our civilization. Credit appliances can be made, and are made flexible; but the volume of money upon which credit appliances are based, should be fixed, and provided by law, issued by the sovereign power.

It almost seems that some people think that the world was made for coupon clippers, and that the chief end of man is to meet interests on bonded debts. Such people do not consider that from industry, promoted by a sufficient supply of money, all payments must come, and that hard times, caused by a contracted volume of money, is not conducive to the just payment of debts, bonded or otherwise.

It is not so much from low prices as from falling prices that the world has suffered. When prices are tending downward nobody will invest money in property, but money is hoarded. We have given a monopoly value to gold, and there is a general want of confidence, not in the money existing, but in the value of all forms of property which constitutes the wealth of nations, and money the measure, is exalted not only above all wealth, but above humanity. It is not more credit appliances—more debts—but a return of that confidence in the value of that which has in all past ages been esteemed as true wealth, and the restoration to its function of the money we see hoarded. That function is use in the transfer of wealth and competition for its possession and distribution.

This will constitute the greatest benefit to be derived by the restoration of silver to its time-honored place as a full value money metal. But there must be no surrender of the sovereign right to coin all the money of the country.

J. W. PORTER.

Ye Sons of Toil, arise! Ye Sons of Toil, arise! And greet the God of Day; See, where His banners deck the skies; He bids you to the fray.

Ye Sons of Toil, arise! Your bonds are bonds of straw, Like Peter's chains they fall apart, Walk forth in solemn awe.

Let not despondent hearts Your holy zeal assuage, Stretch forth your toil-worn hands, And seize your heritage.

Get notes the sparrow's fall, Yet He's a God of Might; And only cowards fear to die, When cause is just and right.

Ye Sons of Toil, arise! Be sons of God to-day; A New Time dawns in eastern skies, And darkness flees away.

—Nellie M. Beardsley.

An Inevitable Transfer. The continued rise in the value of gold, or, which is the same thing, the continued fall in prices, must inevitably transfer the property of all those engaged in active business, the actual creators of wealth, whether by hand, brain or capital, to those who, avoiding the risk and effort of active business, only draw interest.—Napa Reflector.

Two Not of a Kind.

There will be no war.—Mark Hanna. This organized money power, from its secret conclaves would dictate the choice of your highest officers, and compel you to make war or peace as best suits their own wishes. The forms of your government might for a time remain, but its living spirit would depart from it.—Andrew Jackson.

VIOLATING THE LAW.

SECRETARY GAGE SHOULD BE IMPEACHED.

By Destroying the Silver Notes of 1890 He is Contracting the Currency at the Rate of a Million a Month—Is This What the People Voted For?

The treasury reports show that on the 1st of February, 1894, there had been issued by the government treasury notes of 1890 to the amount of \$153,079,908; February 1, 1893, their amount had been reduced to \$105,531,280; reduction in four years, \$47,538,628.

This shows that in the past four years the secretary of the treasury has destroyed nearly \$48,000,000 of the treasury notes of 1890, or a million a month. The act of 1890, says:

"... but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion, and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom held in the treasury purchased by said notes... and shall be receivable for all customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued."

There is nothing clearer than that it was the intent of congress that these notes should, in amount, equal the cost of the bullion they purchased and the silver dollars coined from it—that they would be redeemed in silver, and that none of them should be destroyed. But observe "the ways that are dark" on the part of the secretaries. It is so managed that the 1890 silver dollars go out of the treasury, and treasury notes of 1890 do not take their place. There is then more 1890 treasury notes outstanding than bullion and dollars made from it cost, in the treasury, and immediately the secretary destroys the surplus. This process goes on destroying the 1890 treasury notes at the rate of \$1,000,000 a month, and it is only a question of time until the last one of them will be destroyed.

There is not a word in the act of 1890 providing for the destruction of the notes to be issued under it, and the plain intent of the act is being nullified by the secretary. True, if the 1890 treasury notes are destroyed, the silver dollars, an equal amount, should be in existence, but if they are not among the \$297,000,000 standard silver dollars lying idle in the treasury, where are they? And if silver dollars coined from 1890 to 1893 are kept in circulation, and silver dollars coined other dates are impounded in the treasury, is it not in effect a contraction of the currency of nearly \$48,000,000 in four years? The law contemplates that the silver dollars coined under that law are for the purpose of redeeming those notes, and are "held" in the treasury for that purpose.

It is evident enough that the intent of the law is being evaded, and the law itself is being nullified, so far as its practical working is concerned, and instead of providing the people with money, it is being used to contract the currency sharply. If such an utter provisions of the laws of the land, and if refusing to exercise the plain right of the nation to pay its debts in silver when it has more silver than gold does not call for the impeachment of Secretary Gage, what would?

GEORGE PRENTISS.

They Would Melt the Dollars. Bimetallists should be on guard. The very fact that the country has its attention taken up with military affairs is a most potent reason why watchfulness is necessary. The gold standard men are crying out loudly against political agitation while we are face to face with a foreign enemy, but their motives are subject to suspicion. We have learned from our experience during the last war that money lenders do not cease thinking while other men are fighting. They have not the time to "go to the front." While others are planning to obtain victories for the American arms, these men are planning to drive sharp bargains with the government. They will not hesitate to seize on every opportunity to forward their plans for the retirement of the greenbacks and the overthrow of the silver dollar. Last week Senator Hale declared on the floor of the senate, that the democrats would be found obstructing the government in its prosecution of the war. Senator Hale knows better, but he is doubtless trying to prejudice the country in favor of the administration when that administration shall attempt to induce congress to issue gold bonds. The democrats will oppose it, and Hale will say, "I told you so."

This will be a good time for the gold men to attack the silver dollar, in spite of the fact that the government will need all the money it can get. That they have already formulated their plans is evident from the following in the report of the bankers' commission that met in Indianapolis to construct a new monetary system for the United States: "The treasury has an asset in its silver bullion not held against outstanding certificates, which may be utilized by selling it from time to time, as the German government has done with its surplus silver. Of course, such sales should be carefully made in such quantities as not unduly to depress the market for silver bullion. It is, therefore, suggested that authority be given to the secretary of the treasury to make such sales in his discretion. It may be well to consider whether the sum of \$452,712,792 of silver dollar pieces, with selignorage of over 50 per cent, which remains as the evidence of a serious danger to the ex-

isting standard, is not too large to be permanently retained in our circulation; and if this should prove to be the case, whether a sufficient number of these silver dollars should not be ultimately, although not immediately, withdrawn and sold as bullion."

In other words, they would have the great American nation melt up two or three hundred millions of silver dollars and sell them at half price, making a net loss to the government of say, \$150,000,000, or \$200,000,000. They would then have the government supply the deficiency with a currency that would in some manner pay a tribute to the men that live by some method of lending money.

It is not likely that this money resulting from sale of silver would be used in the purchase of gold, but that it would be used in calling in greenbacks. The plan is not worthy of discussion in the ranks of silver men, but shows that the monometallists are prepared to go to extremes as fast as they can get the power in congress. However, voters will try to keep out of congress men that would so basely hand over the interests of the public to the Shylocks. We will hold to our present system of finance till we can reduce it to three kinds of money, namely, gold, silver freely coined, and United States notes. This would be a currency both simple and secure. It is destined to be the monetary system of the near future, at least in the United States.

H. F. THURSTON.

Deceiving the People. McKinley, Hanna & Co. have tricked congress and the people ever since the active discussion of the Cuban question came to the front. When the consular reports were demanded they were withheld and the accounts of Spanish atrocities published in the anti-republican newspapers were denounced as lies and set down as the output of "sensational journalism." At last the consular reports have been submitted, and in them is to be found the plain proof that the republican administration has lied to congress and the people for the purpose of preventing discussion and of securing a dishonorable peace. One week after the destruction of the Maine, Consul General Lee cabled the government as follows: "Copper cylinders ammunition found intact in ten-inch forward magazine, starboard side, this morning. Seems to show that magazine not exploded. Evidence beginning to prove explosion on port side by torpedo." Mark Hanna, the personal friend of the president, and the man who boasts that he made McKinley, said two days after the receipt of Lee's dispatch: "I think the destruction of the Maine was an accident, just as I thought at first. I have held all along it was an accident, and I have seen nothing presented to make me change my opinion."

Of course, Hanna knew all about Lee's message, and therefore he lied when he said he had seen nothing to make him change his opinion. But the most flagrant instance of trickery and double dealing is to be charged to Secretary of the Navy Long. It was a week after the reception of General Lee's telegram when Long gave out this famous announcement: "The element of Spanish official responsibility for the Maine explosion may be considered eliminated." Wall street heard what Long said, or, rather, knew what he was going to say, in advance of the actual announcement. Long made for himself an administration convicted of trickery and falsehood fit to control the Cuban situation? The house, under Czar Reed, says "Yes." The people say "No."

Patriotism Bounded by Self.

Omaha World-Herald: "Trust us to preserve the honor of the nation!" shouts the broker. "We will keep that honor secure—for a consideration." "War is hell!" shouts the excited dealer in options, and in an undertone he adds, "It depreciates the price of my securities." The patriotism that is confined to self seems to be in the saddle now. But it is riding for a fall.

He Got Her Easily.

Bertha—Were you very nervous when Jack proposed? Winnie—Awfully. I was so flustered that I forgot myself and said yes, without making him threaten to go away and do some desperate deed.

Fareful Representation.

The fact that one man—the speaker—can hold up congress from taking action on any particular thing, illustrates the force of "representative" government.—Appeal to Reason.

The Lutheran Synod.

The North Carolina Lutheran Synod in session at Burlington, elected officers as follows: President, Rev. C. A. Rose, of Zeb, Rowan county; vice-president, Rev. C. B. Miller, of Concord; secretary, Rev. L. E. Busby, of Salisbury; treasurer, Mr. Jas. D. Heilig, of Salisbury. There are sixty congregations and about twenty-five pastors, with over 8,000 communicant members in the Synod. During the past year much progress in church work has been made. C. L. Miller, of North Carolina, and George A. Riser, of South Carolina, were ordained to the ministry.

Food for "Camp Grimes."

It will give an idea of the amount of food supplies necessary for a camp of mobilization to say that Acting Commissary Marshall's call for proposals names 65,000 pounds of bread; 24,000 pounds of Irish potatoes, and 35,000 pounds of fresh beef.

Vance Monument Dedicated.

At Asheville, on the 16th, the monument to Senator Vance was dedicated. The oration was delivered by Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, in the presence of one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Asheville.

Fruit Company Chartered.

The State charters the Niagara Grape and Fruit Company, of Southern Pine; capital, \$25,000; stockholders: P. A. Stebbins, of Pennsylvania; W. F. Sweet, of Southern Pine, and Charles E. Mahan, of New York.

TO GO DIRECT TO TAMPA.

First Regiment Not to be Sent to Chickamauga at All.

THEY WILL SOON INVADE CUBA.

Great Supplies of Commissary Stores Are Being Laid In at Camp Grimes. It Wants to Go to Cuba.

The Governor has received a letter from the War Department saying that it is desired that the First Regiment shall go to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, as soon as it is armed and clothed and tentage arrives. The Adjutant General says he construes this to mean that the regiment must be equipped with the things by the Government at this point before it moves. Great supplies of commissary stores are being laid in at Camp Grimes. It is true that if there is a movement these could be used as traveling rations. Uncle Sam is a great believer in canned goods and it would cheer the heart of a housewife to see what a generous supply and variety he provides for his soldiers. It may be ten days before the First Regiment leaves Raleigh. It wants to go to Cuba. The question is, how quickly it can be clothed and armed.

Adjutant-General Cowles has been informed by the War Department that the First Regiment of Volunteers would be sent direct to Tampa, instead of to Chickamauga.

Cost of the War.

The whole cost of the war to the State will not exceed \$1,000. The Adjutant-General says the cost of the camp is something like \$1,000 a day. The cost of transportation was heavy. Uncle Sam pays for all these things.

Will Celebrate the 20th Only.

The war will not interfere with the 20th of May celebration except to curtail the number of days of celebration. The military was to be one of the great features, but now that the country has called for her men, and may, by the 20th, send them to the front, there will be no military demonstration except by the Veterans. The programme as to the Veterans remains unchanged. The Veterans re-union will be held on the 20th, and will draw hundreds of old soldiers from all over the State.

Instead of a three days celebration, as was intended, announced before this "crucial war" began, there will be only one day—the 20th—the day we celebrate.

A Patriotic North Carolinian.

Mr. Robert M. Holt, of Alamance county, is a patriot of the right stamp. He controls a large number of men in the cotton mills in which he is interested, and this week he made them an offer which means business. To any man in his employ who enlists in the army he offers to pay the wages now received by such man to his family during the continuance of the war with Spain, to reinstate him in his position when he returns, or in case of death to provide for his family until a Greenboro Record.

A Greatly Appreciated Gift.

John C. Drawry, the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons, is delighted at the receipt from James D. Irwin, past grand master of Georgia, of the "abstract of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for 1892." This records the first connection of the Grand Lodge and makes the record complete. Heretofore it only went back to 1894. This gift from Mr. Irwin will be gratefully appreciated by every North Carolina Mason.

Women Sent to State Farms.

Twenty-one female convicts have been sent from the penitentiary to the Halifax farm, and twelve men to the Roanoke farm, to work in making the crops there. The laundry at the penitentiary has in consequence nearly shut down. The arrivals of convicts are light, as so many are now sent to the roads in the various counties. The arrivals of convicts to work in making the crops there, there are many discharges. These causes reduce the farm labor, and hence women are sent there.

Examination of Colored Troops.

All of the colored companies that have volunteered from this State were examined at their homes. Dr. Wilder examined the Wilmington and Charlotte companies; Dr. Jordan the Newberne company, and Dr. Winter the Raleigh company. The companies will not be mustered into the United States service until they are mobilized at Fort Meade.

Two Excellent Appointments.

Governor Busell has made Dr. B. F. Dixon, of Cleveland county, one of the majors of the Second Regiment, and Mr. R. L. Grey, of Raleigh, Regimental Adjutant to Col. Burgwyn, of the Second Regiment. The salary of major is \$2,500 per annum. The rank of Mr. Gray's office is Lieutenant and the salary is \$1,500 per annum.

Food for "Camp Grimes."

It will give an idea of the amount of food supplies necessary for a camp of mobilization to say that Acting Commissary Marshall's call for proposals names 65,000 pounds of bread; 24,000 pounds of Irish potatoes, and 35,000 pounds of fresh beef.

Vance Monument Dedicated.

At Asheville, on the 16th, the monument to Senator Vance was dedicated. The oration was delivered by Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, in the presence of one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Asheville.

Fruit Company Chartered.

The State charters the Niagara Grape and Fruit Company, of Southern Pine; capital, \$25,000; stockholders: P. A. Stebbins, of Pennsylvania; W. F. Sweet, of Southern Pine, and Charles E. Mahan, of New York.

Some people's idea of good taste is to buy the highest priced article offered.