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THE HARBINGER.

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ORGANIZATION, EDUCATION, ELEVATION.

Vol. III, Raleigh, North Carolina, January 30, 1904. No. 4

CURE FOR SMALL POX.
 Said To Be as Unfailing as Fate and Conquers in Every Instance.
 I herewith append a recipe which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure small pox, though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow pox in England, the world of science hailed an avalanche of fame upon his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this recipe as a solid panacea for small pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever: here it is as I have used it to cure small pox, when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: Sulphate zinc, one grain; fox glove (digitalis) one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonful of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age.
 If counties would compel their physicians to use this, there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease.—Ex.

IN POVERTY AND SLUMS.

ONLY UNIONS IMPROVE THEM.
 Mr. Jacob A. Riis, a specialist in "slums," is amazed and horrified by those of Washington. They are the worst he ever saw, and he has so declared to the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia.

What is the cure? Congress, which has power to act, will be asked no doubt to clear away the foul rookeries so unfit for human beings to live in and replace them with better tenements. That is always the remedy proposed in such cases. It commends itself to the ordinary mind as practical and immediate.

So it is as to any particular slum. Much admirable work of the kind has been accomplished in New York. There are localities here where now we have excellent houses and small parks that so many years ago were disgraced by tumble down buildings and disease-breeding, unspeakable squalor.

But in New York, as in other great cities where the "problem of housing the poor" attracts the attention of the philanthropic, it is found that the people who are unhoused by the cleaning out of a slum are not the ones who become the tenants of the better structures that arise.

The reason for this is that the evicted people cannot afford to pay the higher rent which the improved inhabitations can command. They scatter to other slums or start a new one.

Of course where charity intervenes and a lower rent than the law of supply and demand enables the landlord to exact is charged the result is different. But charity can do little in this direction relatively to the mass of the poor. Anything done on a large scale to better a slum neighborhood must be done on business principles to be effective. The percentage of landlords who are also philanthropists is hardly large enough to be considered as a factor in the problem of "housing the poor."

Every great city in the new as

well as the old world will continue to have slums while the cause which produces slums remains in existence. That is as self evident a proposition as that two and two make four.

What is that cause?
 Poverty.
 People do not live in slums because they like to, but because they have to.

Workers of the Riis class do good undoubtedly. They do contribute toward establishing a better standard, which helps to educate the poor into a larger conception of what the phrase "necessaries of life" means, and with the enlargement of the conception comes the demand for better shelter, better food, better clothing and better chances for their children. But these workers do some harm, too, since, as a rule, they shy away from the consideration of causes and concern themselves only with effects, to which they apply the palliative of charity. They seldom alarm "invested interests" and are usually on the best of terms with the profitters by the system upon whose consequences they benevolently war. In essence they are the almoners of the kind-hearted rich. They are amiable and conscientious men and women, but neither they nor the sympathetic people who open their purses to them are ever likely to make much headway against the curse of poverty, which is responsible for the slums.

In the Metropolitan Magazine some months ago Mr. Leroy M. Scott described the labors of the college settlements and other agencies, volunteer and official, which strive to make life happier on New York's east side. He gave full credit for what had been done, and no one could read his report without sharing his respect for the workers in the cause of ameliorating the lot of the packed population of the tenements. But he added this, which is profoundly significant as a contribution to the solution of the "problem of housing the poor."

"Quite different in character from the foregoing forces and exerting a greater influence than any of them for the betterment of east side conditions is the great force which proceeds from the organization of people into trades unions. Whatever he may think of certain practices of trades unions, no fair man can deny that they, more than any other single movement, have been responsible for the improvement that has taken place in the condition of workingmen in recent years. On the east side, as elsewhere, conditions are better in consequence of the organization of labor. Wages are higher, hours of work are shorter, the environment of work is better, and these improved conditions, which immediately affect the bread-winner, also immediately affect the family and home."

In other words, the toilers are doing incomparably more for themselves than all the philanthropists. As the American said

at the time in commenting upon Mr. Scott's article, the unreflecting and selfish class who sneer at trades unions or rage at them when they exert their power have but to do a little real thinking in order to come into the knowledge that the labor organizations are doing a mighty work, not only for their own members, but for the country. The workingman who does not belong to one of them is blind to his own interests, and all others who are hostile to them demonstrate by their hostility that they are too narrow to comprehend what is going on in and what is best for this democratic republic.—New York American.

"ONLY A PRINTER"

"He is only a printer." Such was the sneering remark of a leader in a circle of aristocracy—coldish quality. Who was the Earl of Stanhope? He was only a printer. What was Prince Edward William and Prince Napoleon? Proud to call themselves printers. The czar of Russia, the Crown Prince of Russia and the Duke of Battemberg were printers, and the Emperor of China worked in a private printing office almost every day. William Caxton, the father of English literature, was a practical printer. What were J. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, James Parker, Horace Greeley, Charles Dickens, James Buchanan, Simon Cameron, Schuyler Colfax? Printers all, and practical ones. Mark Twain, Amos J. Cummings, Bret Harte, William Dean Howells, Joel Chandler Harris, and Ople P. Read were plain practical printers, as were Artemus Ward, Petroleum V. Nasby, and Sut Lovingood, Senator Plumb, of Kansas, and James J. Hogg, ex-Governor of Texas, were all printers, and the leader of science and philosophy in his day made it his boast that he was a "jour" printer. In fact, thousands of the most brilliant minds in this country are to be found in large cities and towns. It is not every one that can be a printer—brains are absolutely necessary.—Century Magazine.

THEY KNEW HER.

Edith—I believe he only married her for her money.

Edna—Well, he certainly has earned it.

A GREATER GRIEVANCE.

Sambo Cole—Dat gal done insult me; done tole me I wuz brack as de ace ob spades.

Rastus Darke—Sho! Dat's on'y half as bad as she insulted me. She done tole me I wuz brack as de deuce.

CONCERNED.

"This year," said Mr. Biggleson, "we are going to save up at least one-third of my income."

"Have you decided yet what people are to go without their pay?" his wife asked.

The printers of Atlanta are gradually getting over their trouble, but the end is not yet. The outlook is bright for victory.

ORGANIZER IN THE FIELD.

American Federation of Labor to Organize Southern California.

(Special Correspondence.)
 LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 26.

At the recent Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of an organizer for Southern California. During the past week President Gompers appointed James A. Gray to this position. Mr. Gray served four terms as president of the Council of Labor, and also as president of the Carpenters' Union here—the largest labor organization in Southern California. As President Gompers and Mr. Gray both realized the necessity of offsetting the malignant influence of the Times, the appointment of Gray means that the fight against the Times will be carried to every town and village in the southern portion of the State, as the work of thorough organization will begin immediately. The Times is the open and avowed organ of the Employers' Association (or Citizens' Alliance) and this fact alone, aside from its being non-union from cellar to garret, is sufficient reason for every union to give it battle.

Anti-Los Angeles Times committees all over the country are writing letters to and working on advertisers in the Times, and ad after ad. is dropping out.

Have you an Anti-Times Committee in your town? If not, drop a letter to Arthur A. Hay, 331-332 Wilson Block, Los Angeles, Cal., and get a printed list of advertisers who are opposed to organized labor.

PRETTY GIRLS ARRESTED.

Justice Titswell, of Aurora, Ill., and thirty pretty girls are in a quandary. Last week they were arrested for unlawful assemblage. They were admitted to bail, but on Saturday their bondsmen surrendered them to the court. The justice gazed at the bevy of girls before him for a moment, and then rising from his seat, grabbed his hat and overcoat and rushed out of the door into the street.

The justice says it is his duty to send the thirty girls to jail, but he does not believe that would be right. It is said the justice will not hold court for several days. The girls do not know whether they are still under arrest or have been discharged, and the justice has refused to enlighten them.

MAN BITTEN BY RAT.

At Evansville, Ind., on January 21, William Fisher, of that city, who travels for a Chicago house, was bitten on the lips by a large rat while asleep at Hawesville, Ky. His lips are badly swollen and blood poisoning is threatened.

To deprive others of their right to use the earth is to commit a crime inferior only in wickedness to the crime of taking away their lives or personal liberties.—Herbert Spencer.

Call for the Union Label.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular correspondent.)
 WASHINGTON, D. C.,
 January 26, 1904

All appearances indicate that the people of the United States are in a very amiable mood and regard with equanimity, mingled with a certain amount of curiosity, the word-war of politicians now being waged in the forum and the press, regarding the prospects and intentions of possible Presidential candidates. The list is too long for recapitulation. As the President says: "Mr. Hanna has a right to be a candidate if he chooses." He is now ill with the grip, and will allow circumstances to choose for him. The voice of those who profess the Republican faith sings loud in the land for Roosevelt. Bryan is very industriously making speeches and pointing out what ought to be. Senator Gorman is quiet, watching to see which way the senatorial cat will jump in Maryland. He will have an opportunity to indulge in a "heart to heart" talk when he addresses the Legislature of Kentucky. The wind continues to blow "variable" as the scientific phrase is about Panama and the troublesome treaty. After ratification a great calm will follow.

Notwithstanding early optimistic predictions about the present session of Congress being devoted to economy, there is much pressure being brought to bear in the search for the doors of the public treasury. If all the proposed plans for spending money materialize it will flow like water, and the prosperity boom will continue until after the election. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fishes says the American people rush lavishly into expenditure, even to promoting air ships, and then they look about to see how money can be spent on other projects.

Whether many of the employees of government in Washington are riding in carriages at the expense of the Government, and assuming plutocratic airs is a question Congress is investigating. Each Cabinet Minister has been asked to furnish a list of such employees and how many horses, carriages and footmen he keeps on public funds.

The National Board of Trade in session in Washington the past week has made numerous recommendations to Congress. It desires to have silver dollars exchanged for gold when presented, to the Treasury; it suggests that no more silver dollars be coined; it wants one cent postage and a parcels post; it advocates the metric system and provision for a mercantile marine.

The body of James Smithson, philosopher and philanthropist, was due to arrive in Washington today, under escort of Alexander Graham Bell, but the vessel from Genoa has not yet been reported. Smithson was the illegitimate son of Sir Hugh, fifth Duke of Northumberland. He was an agnostic. He spent his life in scientific experiments and

made valuable discoveries in chemistry and geology, for which he was chosen vice-president of the British Royal Society. He warmly sympathized with the American colonies, and sent a satirical letter to his cousin, Hugh Percy, who, in command of a British regiment, fled from the farmers at Lexington, and who sheathed his bloodless sword and ran away at the battle of Bunker Hill. Smithson was ambitious for fame and wrote in his diary, "The best blood of England flows in my veins; on my father's side I am a Northumberland, on my mother's I am related to kings; but it avails me not. My name shall live in the memory of men when the titles of Northumberland and Percy are extinct and forgotten." To this end he sagaciously bequeathed half a million dollars to America, to found the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Americans are better acquainted with the appearance of the beautiful Norman structure of red sandstone that bears his name than any other building in Washington except the Capitol. Smithson will be buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, West Washington, where many of the illustrious dead repose. A monument will be built in the Smithsonian grounds.

There is much excitement in Washington today over the report from France deeply implicating Bunau-Varilla, the minister from Panama, in graft, rake-off, and fraudulent practices in the plunder of the French canal company. He has been sharply questioned by the administration but is very reticent.

The pure food bill has passed the house by a vote of 201 to 68. The word "willful" was stricken out, thus relieving the government in case of a prosecution, from the necessity of providing an intention to violate the law. The standards of purity are fixed, and adulterations defined. As Prof. Wiley of the Dept. of Agriculture, is charged with performing all chemical work for the executive departments, and with the duty of inspecting all food products and drugs, the public may expect to see his bureau grow to enormous dimensions, with an army of chemists, inspectors, clerks and laborers. The bill is to go into effect Feb. 1, 1904.

The Carnegie Institute, founded in Washington by the great library builder, has now assets amounting to \$10,101,500. A bill providing for the annexation of Panama to the United States, "the rights and property of Panama resting in the United States without reserve," was introduced in the Senate Wednesday by Mr. Morgan.

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