

and wage-worker found themselves in the toils of capital, and the train of evils under which both classes suffer followed and must continue, until the small minority of our people are forced to cease to appropriate the large part of their profits.

Plutarch says in his "Lives" that Theseus, the founder of Athens, invited everybody to come to his commonwealth and enjoy equal privileges with the natives. "Yet," says Plutarch, "he did not suffer his State, by the promiscuous multitude that flowed in to be turned into confusion and left without any order or degree, but divided the commonwealth into three distinct ranks—the noblemen, the husbandman, and the artificers. To the nobility he committed the care of religion, the choice of magistrates, the teaching and dispensing of the laws, the whole city, being, as it were, reduced to an exact equality, the nobles excelling the rest in honor, the husbandmen in profit, and the artificers in numbers." In this recognition of intelligence by giving the nobles the dispensing and interpretation of the law, in allowing the husbandman just and reasonable returns for his labor, and in the recognition of the necessity of diversified industries by having an excess of the population artificers, Theseus laid the foundation for the greatness and fame attained by that small Greek State, whose civilization has exerted and still exerts a powerful influence upon our modern civilization. This policy adopted by him in founding Athens, although this event is clouded in the mists of remote antiquity, stands out in bold relief as a beacon to statesmen that the certain way to make a country prosperous and happy is to lay deep the foundation for a prosperous agriculture, by insuring to the husbandman remunerative returns for the product of his labor, and to encourage the establishment of manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries. With a prosperous agriculture the tendency is toward the division of land into small holdings, with the natural result of an ever-increasing productive capacity of the soil to sustain an increasing population. While, as we readily perceive, under the unfortunate condition now existing in this country, the tendency is to the concentration of land in the hands of the few, who become, too often, absentee landlords, with a deterioration of the capabilities of the soil, while the tenant tiller, to all intents and purposes, becomes a slave, though not held in actual bondage.

A writer in *Harper's Magazine* of April last, discussing in an able paper the condition of agriculture, says: "There are steadily accumulating conditions, which will, in the near future, make imperative the adoption in this country of closer and more enlightened methods of agriculture than now generally obtain among our farmers." We are all ready to acknowledge that there is a sad lack of intelligence and intelligent methods among our farmers. We have recently had the experience of seeing the farmer prefer a visit to the circus, to attending a good agricultural fair. We saw last week more farmers in Concord to see the circus than attended the fair during the four days of its continuance the previous week. Yes, there is a sad lack of intelligence among the farmers; yet it will be impossible for them, as a class, to attain that degree of intelligence or anything approaching it, which will enable them to adopt scientific methods, so long as agriculture is weighed down, hampered and made so unprofitable by existing evils; and the longer these evils continue, the less possible it becomes for them to become an educated class, pursuing closer and more enlightened methods. Their efforts must be directed to securing a subsistence for themselves and families. That this is the main effort of the average farmer over the entire country is too true. "This true some succeed, but they either do so by the strictest economy, denying themselves of life and leading a life of hardship and toil no one can envy, or by their fortunate convenience to market, being thus enabled to succeed by growing specialties.

Mr. B. F. Johnson, a farmer and an able correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, says in his letter to that paper of October 3rd: "The corn, oats, and hay crops of 1889, for the black-soil counties, are scarcely more than two-thirds of the average per acre of the last five years, while prices for these and neat cattle are 30, if not 40 or 50 per cent lower. Meantime no small portion of these products are raised by tenant farmers who pay, some, from two-fifths to one-half of the crop harvested, and others from \$3 to \$4 and even \$5 per acre for the total acreage of the farm. This state of things is a distressing one for the average tenant farmer, while the outlook is scarcely less encouraging to the farmer who owns and cultivates his acres, inherited or the accumulated fruits of his life-long labors. Meantime taxation is rather increasing than diminishing. There is no reduction in the salaries of the public officers, and while the business of county and State courts has declined from 50 to 75 per cent, the number of judges and costs of courts have been increased. Such being some of the leading features of the agricultural situation in counties on the black soil

of Illinois, one of the world's most fertile and favorably situated tracts of land, what can be the state of affairs where soil is less productive and the situation less to be desired?" Go where we will, the same cry of distress—of unrequited toil comes from the agricultural classes, that we hear coming from the highly favored region of Illinois.

Injudicious laws have been framed, powers have been granted by the law making power, resulting in these evils under which we labor. The tide of the moneyed power through these grants and privileges and the concentration of capital are about to overwhelm our boasted civilization. We are reaching a momentous crisis in our history. We cannot, if we would, close our eyes to the impending revolution between the wealth producers and the moneyed power. The remedy for these evils under which we labor must be applied and that quickly, if it is to be done peaceably. Who is to do it? Who has the voting power in these United States? The farmer. To him the country must turn for relief; to him who constitutes the conservative element of this country as well as every other country. Unorganized, he is helpless; organized, his power will prove resistless. In this State the Alliance offers such an organization, and when united with similar organizations of other States, as is contemplated, and is now almost an assured fact, the victory can be made complete.

These questions I have briefly discussed are momentous ones and the burning questions of the hour. They cannot be thrust aside. If I shall have succeeded in making you ponder them, I shall have accomplished my purpose. Thought leads to action.

IMPORTANT CROP DECISION.

A very important case has just been decided by the Supreme Court at this term. At the last term of the court it was held in the case of Core vs. Smith that wherever land is under mortgage the crops raised on the land by the mortgagor belong to the mortgagee. The result of this decision was proving disastrous to the public and was speedily putting an end to the system of lien bonds to merchants for advances on the crops and for the purpose of making the crops. So at this term of the court in the case of Killebrew and Bullock vs. Hines, the court, Judge Shephard writing the opinion, have overruled the decision of Core and Smith and decided that the crops on the mortgaged land belong to the mortgagor, and if the mortgagee claims and desires the crops he must take possession of the premises.—*Raleigh Signal*.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The total amount of the \$5,000,000 guarantee fund of the New York World's Fair is now \$2,258,061.

Marshal Cushing, a well-known news paper man of Washington, has been appointed Private Secretary to Postmaster General Wanamaker.

David S. Wambold, one of the few surviving exponents of the old-time minstrelsy, died at the Continental Hotel, New York, on Sunday night.

A law suit has recently been decided in Kentucky which has been seventy-eight years in court. It originally involved \$5,000 and is said to have cost about a million.

Push cases are made to snugly hold a marriage license. Filled with the proper paper they make very acceptable Christmas presents for a young man to give a lady friend.

Nashville ladies have started a fund to save Andrew Jackson's old home at Nashville. A worthy movement, which will doubtless receive the aid of patriotic Tennesseans.

A pocket typewriter is shortly to be offered to the British public. The retail price will be \$250; it measures three and one-half inches by three inches, and weighs about four ounces.

Friends of Samuel J. Randall report that though his will power may enable him to attend the opening sessions of Congress, he is a very sick man, and there is no hope of his recovery.

Mexan papers are advancing the exclusion of cattle importations from the States, on the ground that resident raisers cannot compete in that business with the cattlemen from this side of the Rio.

Dr. Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is preparing a reply to Postmaster General Wanamaker's schedule of rates in accordance with the directions of the Executive Committee.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that natural gas is a commercial commodity, and, consequently, the legislative act of last winter prohibiting the piping of gas out of the State is unconstitutional.

Joseph Pulitzer, the editor and proprietor of the *New York World*, is about to start from Paris, where he is now staying, on a tour of the world. He will go by way of the Suez Canal, India and Japan.

A dispatch from Sacramento, Cal., reports the arrest there of Frank J. Lee, on a charge of stealing a quantity of railroad tickets. Lee, it is said, was secretary of Rev. Sam Jones while Mr. Jones was in California.

The *Wilmington Star* does not believe that the white tax payers of North Carolina are in favor of any material increase in school taxation, so long as the money is appropriated as it now is, between the whites and negroes.

Four millions of New England dollars have recently been invested in the New Alabama town of Fort Payne. Many other Southern towns and sections have also been greatly aided by the moving in of Northern and Eastern capitalists.

About ten and a half millions of eggs were cooked in Chicago Monday evening. The occasion was the burning of the upper floors of the Western Refrigerating Company's coal storage warehouse on the southern corner of State and Michigan streets.

Thursday afternoon the Old Dominion steamship "Wyanoke," landed at Norfolk, Va., one hundred and twenty-five European Mormon proselytes, in charge of several elders of that faith. The party took a special immigrant train for Utah, leaving in the afternoon.

A Westchester, Pa., young man is now awaiting a penalty of one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000 for playfully pointing a gun which he didn't think was "loaded" at a young woman. The gun went off and so did the young woman with a big load of shot in her body.

At the Bayard wedding Mrs. Cleveland wore a gown of tan-color camel's hair cloth with wite figures interwoven. Deep Vandyke points of lace extended down from the throat, while similar shorter points of lace extended upward from the belt and fastened in the side seams, defining the bust.

That fierce Apache, Geronimo, who is confined to Mt. Vernon barracks, Alabama, and whom the Secretary of War proposes to bring to this State, has learned to play the banjo. The *Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer* says: "His guard has less trouble in preventing his running away than to keep him from getting drunk."

This week's *Wilkesboro Chronicle* reports the discovery in Wilkes county of coal, or what it calls coal stone, which upon being put in the fire burned freely. This is the first discovery of anything resembling coal in that county. It seems that the discovery was made in uprooting a tree under which the coal was found.

A dispatch to the *News* from Des Moines, Iowa, says there are evidently going to be lively times in the legislature. The republican majority is so small that every effort will be brought to bear for defeat of Senator Allison, and the enactment of a high license law. Whether either of these can be accomplished remains to be seen.

The General Committee of the World's Fair took a wise step last week in deciding to exclude Central Park from the proposed site. It is possible that the Park would not have been injured by the Fair in any way, but that fact did not alter the situation at all. Public sentiment on the subject was so strong that there was no other course for the committee.—*N. Y. Star*.

Having been declared criminal conspiracies in New York, the Philadelphia *Record* says, the Trusts cannot expect to fare better at the hands of the judiciary in other States. It is probable that they will all make what haste they can to find shelter under the provisions of law governing corporations, and that they will not stand upon the order of their movement.

The value of property in the business portions of New York may be estimated from the sale a few days ago of two old office buildings in Liberty street, which with only a frontage of forty-five feet on the street, sold for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Liberty street blocks are no where deeper than a hundred feet from front to rear, and in most instances less.

Boston capitalists have made preparations for sinking test wells on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in Canada, in the expectation of developing a new oil field. Boston refiners have been driven out of the oil business since pipe lines were laid to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, but if they should get a supply in Canada they would ask no odds of former competitors.

The New Orleans cotton exchange has published statements derived from other exchanges as to the average weights of cotton bales in their respective States, based on receipts so far. The report by sections are: Texas, 534 24-100 pounds; Louisiana, 499 80-100; Alabama, 500; Georgia, 498 71 100; North Carolina, 500; and Tennessee, etc. 501 47-100. Compared with the September weights, the average of the cotton belt for the two months together is 10 42-100 pounds per bale lighter.

Mr. James Mooney, of the Ethnological Bureau, returned to Washington the 9th from North Carolina, where he spent the summer with the Cherokees, carrying with him a basketful of dead languages and usages. Among other things, he has obtained copies of the secret formulas and sacred ritual of the "medicine man," including hundreds of their invocations to beasts and imaginary beings.

Do you know that the largest room in the world, under one roof and unbroken by pillars, is at St. Petersburg? It is 620 feet long by 150 in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a battalion can completely maneuver in it. 20,000 wax tapers are required to light it. The roof of this structure is a single arch of iron, and it exhibits a remarkable engineering skill in the architect.

Col. L. L. Polk, editor of *The Progressive Farmer*, whose speech at the Atlanta Exposition attracted so much attention and was so highly complimented, has been invited to deliver an address at the Southern Exposition at Montgomery, Ala. The Colonel is in demand as a speaker at Southern expositions, for he makes rattling, good speeches, without any chaff in 'em.—*Wilmington Star*.

Frank Engelman, a farmer living near Nashville, Ill., was attacked by an eagle, as he was riding on horseback, Tuesday. After nearly an hour's hard fighting, having started to run twice, but being followed by the enraged bird, he succeeded in killing the eagle. Engelman, went to town and sent other parties out after the eagle, which he could not carry. The bird measured six feet four inches from tip to tip.

The health authorities of Philadelphia are talking of putting up a crematory to cruminate the bodies of the poor who have to be buried at a public charge. The *Washington Star* thinks the paupers are to be congratulated on this. It will doubtless be comforting for them to know that instead of being turned out into the cheerless potter's field, their bodies will be nicely roasted. Dying won't be such a grave matter then.

A London dispatch says that lately a message was sent around to the daily papers asking them not to print any reports their correspondents at Athens might write about the Prince of Wales' health. The papers in London all obeyed the suggestion. A medical report received in that city says the effects of Bright's disease are beginning to be obvious, and the result of his voyage to Egypt will be watched for with deep interest.

Mr. Windham R. Meredith, the counsel for the Richmond, Va., electric railway, has just returned from New York, where he went to attend a meeting of the directors of that company. Mr. Meredith says that the board appointed an expert, who had been recommended by the Sprague Company, for the purpose of having the view and equipments examined with a view of having the same thoroughly overhauled and put in perfect order.

Miss Kate Drexel, of Pittsburg, Pa., whose wealth is estimated at \$5,000,000, entered upon her duties as a novice in the Convent of Mercy last week. Hitherto, during her stay in the convent, she has been merely a "postulant" or applicant on trial for admission. This preliminary probation being ended, she now receives for the first time the habit of a sister, with the white veil, which admits her to the novitiate and the duties and regulations of the Order.

The new Australian ballot system of Missouri received a partial trial in the St. Louis school elections of Tuesday with the most satisfactory results. Although the questions involved aroused much interest and called out a large foreign vote, yet the loafers, ballot distributors, bribers and heebers, who crowded about the polling places under the old system, were conspicuously absent, and the voters were for once able to cast a ballot quietly and amid decent surroundings.

A Washington correspondent of the *Atlanta Journal* gets off the following lottery story: "L. Gould, Banker," is a sign over a basement door on F street. L. Gould is the representative of the Louisiana State lottery in this city, and is doing a land office business. He has hundreds of sub-agents who visit the departments and sell tickets, and it is estimated that at least \$35,000 is sent away every month for tickets from Washington alone. It is quite the thing here for everybody to invest. The following story, which is credited to General Beauregard, the leading spirit in that great gambling scheme, may serve as a pointer worth serious consideration. One of the General's old soldiers sent him five dollars with the request that the General forward a winning ticket, as he was always at his post during the war and never disobeyed orders. "I came out of the war with hardly clothes enough to cover my nakedness," he added. The General added: "My Dear Comrade—I send you a ticket. I hope you will draw a prize, and offer you this advice: If you stick to the Louisiana lottery as well

as you did to the Southern Confederacy you will not have clothes enough to wad a shotgun." The story may be true, or may not, but there is a great deal of truth in it.

Mr. John Payne, Jr., of Warsaw, Gallatin county, Ky., is one of the oldest pensioners in the United States, who has drawn a pension continuously for over a half century. Mr. Payne was a cadet at West Point in 1820 and on April 25th of that year he received a wound in the face, which permanently disabled him from duty as a soldier. He has drawn his pension from the Louisville office ever since. He does not come after his check, but General Buell's efficient young lady clerks send him the money regularly if it takes the last cent in the office.

Miss Martha A. Booth, daughter of an ex-alderman of Lewiston, Me., a handsome and accomplished young lady, brought suit several days ago against George A. Wiseman for breach of promise of marriage, appraising the injury to her heart at \$10,000. Wiseman and Miss Booth had been intimate friends for many years, and it is said that she taught him how to read and write, he having been a poor boy, and deprived of educational advantages. Wiseman, however, married the daughter of one of the wealthiest Irishmen in Lewiston, and is now away on his bridal tour.

A Washington correspondent says: The Secretary of War, Gen. Cooke, U. S. A., and the principal of the Indian school at Carlisle will visit Western North Carolina next December to inspect the lands which Mr. Ewart has offered the government through his constituents, for Geronimo's band. Mr. Ewart says a military post will be established near Asheville if the Apaches are sent there and that Geronimo and the worst of his braves will be closely guarded. He seems to think it will be a fine thing for the Indians to locate in his district as they will also bring the fort and the soldiers.

It is said that the makers of the big globe which is now on exhibition in Paris found it necessary to make parts of Africa over twice on account of important geographical news received from the Dark Continent. Some Belgian map makers had a still livelier experience two years ago. They prepared a large Map of the Congo States five times for the press, and withdrew it each time for additions and corrections. Mr. Habonicht, editor of a most notable map of Africa, says in his preface to the second edition, that "the map of Africa is never completed, and that no mail arrives from the big continent without bringing new work for the map makers."

A letter sent from the postoffice at Briar Creek, Wilkes county, N. C., on October 16th last, was registered at that office and a ten-cent Confederate stamp, containing the vignette of Jeff Davis, was placed upon the envelope as a registry fee. The envelope was a United States stamped envelope bearing the well-known features of Ben Franklin. The letter was received received at the office of destination, Statesville, N. C., inclosed in the usual registered package envelope, and then it was that the peculiar mistake of the postmaster at the office of mailing was discovered. Evidently Confederate stamps, though slightly out of date, still retain their popularity in that region.—*Washington Post*.

A man of thirty years, who gave his name as William Savage, while filing an application a few days ago for a position on the force in the office of the Board of Public Commissioners, at St. Joseph, Mo., began looking over the Rogue's Gallery and suddenly snatched a picture out of the books and said it was his picture, taken thirteen years ago in Paterson, N. J. Secretary Lawrence looked up the record of the picture and found it was that of William Savage, wanted in Paterson as an heir to a fortune of \$50,000, his parents having died twelve years ago. Savage was overcome, and said he had run away from home before his parents died, and since then had heard nothing from them. He left for Paterson that night.

Ivan Dzsarsch'y Orloff, from Buda Pesh, has arrived in New York, and will be exhibited in a museum. He is known as the "transparent man," and his case has interested some of the greatest medical authorities of Germany, among whom are Drs. Virchow and Bergmann, of Berlin, physicians to the royal family. The peculiarity of Herr Orloff's case is that the bones of his legs, which are very small and thin and greatly deformed, are so soft and cartilaginous that with the aid of a candle or other light in a darkened room one can look right through the limbs and observe the workings of the blood vessel, both veins and arteries, which run through the bony tissue. He is not exactly transparent, but he is certainly translucent, and a number of physicians who met the little fellow were very much astonished at what they saw. According to the medical authorities this softening of the bones, which seemed to begin when he was about a year old, is extending over his whole system, and in a few years he will be perfectly limp and helpless. They say it is due to the loss of the chalky substance in the bony tissue, and it has already more or less affected the whole skeleton.

ALAS! THAT IT SHOULD BE SO. The jute bagging trust is throttled at last. A Cabarrus man came to town Wednesday with his bale of cotton wrapped in a bed quilt.—*Concord Times*.

That's nothing. Lots of them come to Monroe entirely covered with mortgages.—*Monroe Enquirer*.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

W. W. McE.—Would it be unconstitutional to pay the salary of County or Sub-Business Agent by a per cent. upon sales and purchases? Would it conflict for a Sub-Alliance to amend its Constitution by striking out the word "ten" in line four, section 3, article 5, of the State Constitution, and insert therefor twenty? Yes.—The Alliance does not pay commissions, but stated salaries. No. You can pay more, but not less.

W. G. S.—Are distillers of fruit brandy eligible to membership in the Alliance. Yes.

If a member fails to pay dues for two quarters is he expelled without action of the Alliance? He simply stands suspended, but upon payment of all dues immediately becomes a member in good standing.

Does a member who accepts office under the U. S. Government, such as a gauger or collector, render himself ineligible? Not necessarily. See paragraph four of the Working Bulletin.

J. T. E.—In answer to your two questions: A lady member pays no fees or dues.

ELIAS CARR, Pres't State Alliance.

ONCE HE WAS POOR.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, who, in his youth, was a reporter, had a strong desire to become a lawyer. He saved a small sum of money and began his studies, but his funds were all gone before he had completed his preparation for the bar.

He needed two hundred dollars more to carry him to the end and support him, until he was made a full fledged member of the bar. But try as he would, he could not obtain the necessary funds, and with disappointment unspeakable, he was obliged to relinquish his studies and return to newspaper reporting.

But one's misses sometimes mean more than one's hits, and although Mr. Pulitzer was by reason of poverty deprived of a chance to make fame and fortune at the bar, he has achieved one of the greatest newspaper successes ever known in American journalism. Nevertheless, the memory of his early struggles have never left him, and his establishment of twelve free scholarships, costing him \$15,000 a year, indicates his sympathy with the struggles of poor boys for a higher education.—*Ladies' Home Magazine*.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination at the court house in Raleigh on Monday, the 25th of November, to fill a vacancy of one scholarship in the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

W. G. CLEMENTS, Co. Supt.

NOTICE.

Newsom's, Nov. 8, 1889. The next meeting of the Alliance (United Union of Virginia and North Carolina) will be held in Suffolk, Va., on the 21st day of November, 1889. The Sub-Alliances, growing peanuts will send one delegate each with the annual dues of 25 cents for each member growing peanuts. John D. Owen, of Wakefield, Va., is general agent for the sale of Alliance peanuts. F. C. Roberts, special agent, will furnish peanut bags in bales of 500. Office, Windsor, Va. R. T. BARNES, Pres't A. P. Union.

NOTICE.

To Delegates to the National Convention of Farmers' Organizations to be Held at St. Louis, D. C. 5, 1889: As the time will be too short after the arrangements have been fully completed, to give notice of reduced fares on railroads and at hotels, etc., to delegates elect to the Convention to be held in this city Dec. 5th next, I now issue the following notice:

Arrangements have been made already with some roads, and no doubt will be with all, by which visitors to the convention can make the round trip for one and one-third fares. This reduction will be made on the certificate plan; that is, when buying tickets of the railroad agent, get from him a certificate that you are coming to the convention. This certificate when properly stamped will enable the holder to purchase his return ticket for one-third fare. If a through ticket to St. Louis is bought, only one certificate will be necessary; but if different tickets are bought over different lines get a certificate from each agent selling the tickets.

Notice of reduced rates at hotels and in formation in regard to the hall for meeting will be published later. But to all who do not see such notice, I will say, call at the office of the *Journal of Agriculture*, No. 9, North 8th St., which is the headquarters of the Committee of Arrangements, and full information will be there furnished.

PHIL CREW, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

R. B. Hunter, Assistant Lecturer, will speak at the following times and places: New Bern, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 11 a. m. Pollocksville, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 11 a. m. Trenton, Thursday, Nov. 21, 11 a. m. Jacksonville, Saturday, Nov. 23, 11 a. m.