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**THIS PAPER was endorsed
 by the State Assembly of the
 KNIGHTS OF LABOR, at its LAST
 SESSION, AND IS THEREFORE THE
 AUTHORIZED ORGAN OF THE K. OF
 L. IN NORTH CAROLINA.**

Fearful floods are reported in Alabama and the South.

The Daily Wilmington Star, notwithstanding its foibles, is the best newspaper in the State.

The Raleigh papers say that President C. E. Cross and Cashier S. L. White of the State National Bank have fled from that city carrying off about \$250,000. Whom can we trust?

Col. Jones is improving the Charlotte Observer day by day. It will soon be itself again. So mote it be!

The time of all six months' subscribers expires with this issue of the TRUTH. It is now in order to renew your subscription, if you want the paper continued.

Chief Justice Waite of the U. S. Supreme Court died suddenly in the city of Washington last Friday of lung troubles. He was in his 71st year. President Grant appointed him in 1874. Nobody scarcely knew him at the time, and he was sneered at and ridiculed by the opposition press as a man of obscurity and wanting in capacity. But he has made an upright Judge, showing much cleverness and reflecting honor upon his country. He was not the equal in legal acumen of Marshall, or Taney, or for that matter, of our own Pearson or Ruffin, (for these two last have had but few superiors), but he has left an honored name, and the respect of the whole people.

We would be glad to see Secretary Bayard appointed to take his place.

Senator Vance is writing letters to the Baltimore Sun in opposition to the protective system. Some of his protection speeches, made before the war when the South didn't need protection ought to be published by the side of these letters of his in the Sun. But then these latter day dissertations of his on the tariff and the Constitution are not very likely to revolutionize our Democratic systems, or cause another war. They are of no more force than the sophomoric "Sketches of North Carolina" which emanated from his "distinguished pen" and published in a Virginia paper twelve or fifteen years ago.

We are indebted to the Hon. John Nichols for public documents.

By the way, it is proper to say that Mr. Nichols is the only representative of labor in Congress from North Carolina, and though a staunch Republican, he has ignored his party and stood square upon every question affecting the laboring people. He refused to vote even for the man who was brought forward by the Republicans for Speaker, choosing rather to vote for a labor representative, while every other member from this State voted strictly for a bitter partisan, and the majority of them for Carlisle who rejoices in occupying a seat that rightfully belongs to a representative of labor. But, great is Diana of the Ephesians! So we go.

The manner in which the partisan press of this State has undertaken to coerce the laboring people into their way of thinking is worthy of men who have no independence of their own but merely echo the ipsissima verba, directions or commands of the bosses, and it should teach the working people a lesson. It plainly shows what every close observer has known for years, namely, that the political bosses have no interest in the laboring man except to use him for the advancement of their own personal ends. He is hale fellow well met until his vote has been secured, and after that he is only a common laborer, unfit for anything but to do menial work. Throwing papers at Raleigh first made the slanderous attack on the labor organizations and the little whiff flees throughout the State took up the order and shouted it down the line.

The organization of the farmers' Alliance looked something like an independent movement—like the farmers were going to strike out for themselves—and so it became necessary to notify the farmers that their Alliances would be tolerated if they would not deal in politics. But the grand old farmers didn't pay any attention to this threat, but went on organizing until their Alliances covered the land. Now, these court journals are slobbering over the farmers

and trying to make them believe that their impudence had no meaning in it. It was only intended to get the farmers to adopt the Democratic policy of free trade and opposition to the repeal of the internal revenue. But the farmers seem to be able to take care of themselves.

The same set has also been denouncing the Knights of Labor, making the false charge that the organization is a negro and radical concern. This too in the face of the fact that the great bulk of the powerful order is North and that nine-tenths of the members are white and three-fifths old democrats. Now, the white Knights and the black Knights have their separate Assemblies, just as do the white and black Masons, the white and black Odd Fellows, and the white and black Christians. Just as well repudiate the churches because there are negro members. But the Order needs no defense at our hands and the hypocrite and liar is beneath contempt.

The west is filled up with peoples from every country on earth. Many of them outcasts and criminals from the place of their birth. They are reckless, thoughtless adventurers, bent on spoils at whatever cost. The native and more conservative population has become almost entirely helpless, the foreign element dominating everything. Many of the largest cities are entirely in the hands of this class. The population of Chicago, for instance, is about ninety per cent foreign. These Western States are increasing in democratic strength because these people suppose that Democratic liberty is a license to do what they please. They are growing in favor of free trade because they don't understand this question any better than they do that of Democracy. They do not consider that the protected East gives them a market for their products, and that free trade would destroy the manufacturing interests of this country and force thousands and thousands of manufacturers, mechanics and artisans to the farms whose farm products would be brought into competition with theirs in the markets, thus reducing the price and rendering sale slow. Not only so, but the value of land would be decreased. Foreign Nations would buy very little more of our farm products than they do now, and the increase of foreign sales would, in no wise compensate us for the loss of our home industries. But politicians will be found to favor anything if they can but advance their own selfish claims thereby.

The Wilmington Star, a few days ago, issued a long, gushy editorial concerning the Rev. Mr. Pearson, as if nobody in all the State or South had yet heard or seen that gentleman and it was necessary that some profound genius and critic should describe him, define his mental qualities, his manner, tone, and gesture, in order to settle the question of his claim to public esteem, love and respect. And that paper seems to be wonderfully concerned about what people think of said editorial. Now, the opinion of one man is a very insignificant matter in this age. In fact, the wisdom of man is a poor thing at best, and the opinion of one man is of far less importance when it has to depend upon its own intrinsic value for superior excellence in comparison with that of others. Among a people who think, read, and observe, one man does not tower above another as in old times. Hence it would be presumptuous for any one to suppose that he holds the keys of the understanding on any subject. Then, there are no men without great ability now-a-days. After a person has passed baker in Webster's spelling book, rushed through Blackstone, or passed a few months in some primary school, called a college, pouring over Greek roots and getting a smattering of the sciences, he is prepared for anything; and if he has the gift of gab and the brass, the able and learned critic of the press proclaim him a Solomon, and the question is settled. He embarks in journalism, prefixes Prof. or Rev. to his name or attaches Esq. to its tail and struts over the earth a full fledged giant, intellectually and otherwise, made so by the learned and discriminating critics. Congress, a Judge, or a Dr. of Divinity is the goal if it is never reached. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the world's high-way is strewn with the wreck of disappointed and overleaping ambition.

But nearly all who have heard Mr Pearson have a good opinion of him as a man of faith, zeal, and devotion and believe that he is used by the Almighty for the special work he has in charge: and the simple and efficient manner in which he performs the duty impresses one the more of the fact. He does not exhibit any of the powers of a great orator, rhetorician, or logician. And but few regard him as possessing extraordinary learning or mental force, as these are generally estimated. But the untutored, the impulsive, and the slow of speech have been selected in all ages as instruments through which the Holy Spirit has manifested the purposes of God to man. So, if Mr. Pearson does not appear so able and polished as some, he doubtless fills his place the better for it. An extract from the Presbyterian in this paper is to the point on this subject.

It does simple justice to Mr. Pearson without assuming to be a learned critic and umpire.

What is the secret of M. Pearson's power? We think we know: First, it is not in his appearance, nor in his voice, nor in his style—even in a very considerable degree it is (let this be for a paradox), even from a merely human point of view, it is entirely independent of Mr. Pearson himself. Hundreds of persons attend the Tabernacle to hear a message from the King. * * * Mr. Pearson's message was in these words: "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." The message was laid before the audience; it was enforced by apt illustrations from nature, from jurisprudence and from human experience, above all from the Word of God itself. The discourse went upon one. There were no superfluous words; there were no softening-down; there was simple, plain, direct forcible delivery of the message. The message was behind the message, was obscured by the message, and behind the message was the spirit of God Himself, pressing it upon the hearts and consciences of those who heard. This, then, is the secret of Mr. Pearson's power; that God uses him in that way in which the messenger will be sought, and God Himself be All-in-All. We have scores of sermons judged by the usual rules of judgment, very far superior to the discourse of Mr. Pearson, but we have heard few, perhaps we should say none, superior in magnetic power.—N. C. Presbyterian.

There are five hundred and thirty-one Alliances this morning, thank you, and only twenty-one counties heard from, says Col. Polk; and then he strokes his beard and laughs from the bottom of his belly up.—Correspondent of the Landmark, March 18th.

The above would indicate that the Alliance is spreading itself, and that in the near future it will have on its roll the names of a majority of North Carolina farmers. We are glad of it. The great drawback heretofore has been a want of combined consultation and deliberation among themselves. Constituting, as they do in our State, the class most interested in every legislative enactment, it would seem that their own interest demanded some well defined course laid down after mature reflection among themselves. They, that is the majority of them, may have no political ambition, but the official aspirant who succeeds in capturing their good will "gets there all the same."

It is not in the power of combinations and town rings to manipulate nominations and manage elections provided each and every farmer begins at the beginning of a campaign and lays down his own ideas, fits them in with the views of his neighbors, and then they as a whole (Alliance, Grange or any other named deliberative body you choose to call them), mark out the platform on which the recipient of their votes must stand. In National and State politics a convention is a necessity, and the farmers should see to it that they, as a body, are fully represented. We hope the farmers, after our next primaries, may be able to join Col. Polk in his happy vein of humor, and go through the same motion.—Concord Standard.

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STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Raleigh Visitor.

This body assembled yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The subject, "Practical Methods in Sunday School Work," was introduced by Mr. Wm. Reynolds, of Illinois, who handled the subject in an able manner. Rev. W. L. Cunningham was elected Secretary. Mr. N. B. Broughton delivered an address on "Temperance Work in the Sunday School," and was followed by Mrs. Mary C. Woody, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in North Carolina.

EVENING SESSION.

Rev. Dr. E. A. Yates, of Durham, addressed the Convention on "The Sunday School and the Church." It was an effort of great merit.

President Parrish extended an invitation to Gov. Scales to address the Convention, which he did in a forcible manner, and was enthusiastically received. The evening's proceedings closed with an address from Mr. Wm. Reynolds.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

President E. J. Parrish in the chair.

The first subject for consideration, "Results of Sunday School Organization in Georgia," was discussed in an able speech by Mr. E. B. Reppard, of Georgia.

The next question, "How can parents assist Sunday Schools," was considered by Rev. E. Rondtholer, D. D., President of Salem Female College. This address abounded in thoughtful suggestions.

The executive committee was then appointed for the current year, whose duty it shall be to print and circulate all kinds of information in regard to the work, and to effect organizations in each county in the State. A number of liberal county subscriptions were made to this committee, aggregating about \$700.

The question box was opened and a number of timely questions were answered by Mr. Reynolds and other members of the committee.

Lieut. Gov. Stedman seems to have the largest following for the nomination for Governor, with Judge

Clark pretty close behind, while the farmer candidate, Capt. S. B. Alexander, lags way in the rear. Evidently the democratic editors, lawyers, chairmen of committees, &c., interviewed by the Raleigh Chronicle are not much in favor of the laborer. But the rank and file have got a little say.—Messenger.

Ice Cream Poisoning.

The delicious and palatable American dish known as ice cream is frequently charged with being the cause of not only poisoning entire families, but often large assemblies, such as church societies, picnics, parties and other summer gatherings, where this tempting delicacy is the queen of the menu card. It is held in like esteem by rich and poor, and is the summer dish of the sea-coast, as well as the rustic loving pair that haunt the ice cream parlor in a rural town on a Sunday night. Its exceeding popularity makes it a potent danger when tinged with impurities. That this favored delicacy has been the cause of many reelings in the agencies of being poisoned, can not be denied, but the trouble is not in the flavor used, as is generally supposed, though too much care can not be exercised in keeping the flavorings pure. The symptoms of the poisoning closely resemble arsenic poisoning, and it is often supposed that the cream has been adulterated. Dr. Vaughn, of Michigan University, in an article in the Medical Era, claims to have discovered the substance that is productive of such terrible results. He gives it the name tyrotoxin, and as ptomaines are produced by putrefactive changes in the dead body, so tyrotoxin is a product of the decomposition of milk and cheese. This is brought about in milk when in an impure atmosphere, or placed in unclean vessels. The cause has often been attributed to the use of zinc cans and freezers, but there are few, if any, establishments which use zinc, tin being almost the universal metal of which cans are made. Many caterers and restaurant men are careless in taking care of the cans used for milk and cream, and it is not infrequent that when cans are returned from a festival or wedding with a portion of the ice cream not used to dispose of it by turning it into a fresh can of cream, it probably having stood over night and been exposed to an impure atmosphere. The poison is thus generated. A small portion of tyrotoxin introduced into pure milk will set up fermentative changes which will cause it to impregnate the entire mass. This also brings to light another important matter, which will be useful to physicians in the treatment of diseases. The tyrotoxin is undoubtedly a cause of cholera-infantum, and, while no remedy has been discovered, it is a great help to know the cause. Ice cream is one of the most delightful summer dishes used on the American table, and is certainly as less harmful as any when properly made. Any other dish would be as productive of bad results if the same carelessness was manifested in its making, and public establishments guilty of carelessness are criminally responsible. The public is dependent upon the caterers and restaurant men for this palatable article, and a firm should not be patronized that is not known to be responsible.

"The Good Old Times."

In olden times many pious individuals considered it a good work to set apart part of their worldly wealth for keeping the members of the congregation from sleeping during divine service. On the seventeenth of April, 1725, John Rudge bequeathed to the parish of Trysull, in Shropshire, twenty shillings a year, that a poor man might be employed to go about the church during the sermon and keep the people awake. A bequest of Richard Doyery, of Farmcote, dated 1659, had in view the payment of eight shillings in the church at Claverly, Shropshire, for a similar purpose. At Acton church, in Cheshire, about thirty years ago, one of the church-wardens used to go round in the church, during service, with a huge wand in his hand, and if any of the congregation were asleep, they were instantly awakened by a tap on the head. At Dunchurch, in Warwickshire, a similar custom existed. A person bearing a stout wand, shaped like a hayfork at the end, stepped stealthily up and down the nave and aisles, and whenever he saw an individual asleep, he touched him so effectually that the spell was broken—this being sometimes done by fitting the fork to the nape of the neck. A more playful method is said to have been used in another church, where the beadle went round the edifice during service carrying a long staff, at one end of which was a fox's brush, and at the other a knob. With the former he gently tickled the faces of the female sleepers, while on the heads of their male compeers he bestowed with the knob a sensible rap.

Ancient and Modern Wonders.

The seven wonders of the world in ancient times were the Pyramids of Egypt, the Pharos of Alexandria, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the temple of Diana, the statue of the Olympian Jupiter, the mausoleum of Artemisia, and the Colossus at Rhodes. The seven wonders in modern times are the printing press, the steam engine, the spinning jenny, the telephone, the phonograph, telegraph and electric light. The so-called "seven wonders" of the ancients were mere trifles compared with those of the present time. The whole put together would sink into insignificance could their builders have seen a lightning express train at full speed.

It is the habit of human nature to run from one extreme to the other.

"My Lord! give me every day a little work to occupy my mind; a little suffering to sanctify my spirit; a little good to do to comfort my heart," was once the prayer of a devout soul; and might well be the prayer of every devout soul in the beginning of a new year's work.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The alarming development and aggressiveness of great capitalists and corporations, unless checked, will inevitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses.

It is imperative if we desire to enjoy the full blessings of life that a check be placed upon unjust accumulation, and the power for evil of aggregated wealth.

This much-desired object can be accomplished only by the united efforts of those who obey the divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread."

Therefore we have formed the Order of the Knights of Labor, for the purpose of organizing and directing the power of the industrial classes, not as a political party, for it is more—in it are crystallized sentiments and measures for the benefit of the whole people, but it should be borne in mind, when exercising the right of suffrage, that most of the objects herein set forth can only be obtained through legislation, and that it is the duty of all in nominating and supporting with their votes only such candidates as will pledge their support to those measures, regardless of party. But no one shall, however, be compelled to vote with the majority, and calling on all who believe in securing "the right to nominate and elect number," to join and assist us, we declare to the world that our principles are:

I. To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and National greatness.

II. To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties; all of the benefits, recreation and pleasures associated in a word, to enable them to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization.

In order to secure these results, we demand at the hands of the State:

III. The establishment of bureaus of Labor Statistics that we may arrive at a correct knowledge of the educational, moral and financial condition of the laboring masses.

IV. That the public lands, the heritage of the people, be reserved for actual settlers; not another acre for railroads or speculators, and that all lands now held for speculative purposes be taxed to their full value.

V. The abrogation of all laws that do not benefit the honest and laboring man, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice.

VI. The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining and manufacturing, building industries and for indemnification to those engaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards.

VII. The recognition by incorporations, of trade unions, orders and societies of associations as may be organized by the working masses to improve their condition and protect their rights.

VIII. The enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employees weekly, in lawful money, for the preceding week, and giving mechanics and laborers a first lien upon the product of their labor to the extent of their full wages.

IX. The abolition of the contract system on National, State and Municipal works.

X. The enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and employees, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

XI. The prohibition by law of the employment of children under fifteen years of age in work-shops, mines and factories.

XII. To prohibit the hiring out of convict labor.

XIII. That a graduated income tax be levied.

XIV. The establishment of a National monetary system, in which a circulating medium in necessary quantity shall issue direct to the people, without the intervention of banks; that the National issue shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and that the government shall not guarantee or recognize any private bank or create any banking corporations.

XV. That interest-bearing bonds, bills of credit or notes shall never be issued by the Government, but that when need arises, the emergency shall be met by issue of legal tender, non-interest-bearing money.

XVI. That the importation of foreign labor under contract be prohibited.

XVII. That, in connection with the post office, the Government shall organize financial exchanges, safe depositories and facilities for deposit of the savings of the people in small sums.

XVIII. That the Government shall obtain possession, by purchase, under the right of eminent domain, of all telegraphs, telephones and railroads, and that hereafter no charter or license be issued to any corporation for construction or operation of any means of transporting intelligence, passengers or freight.

And while making the foregoing demands upon the State and National Government, we will endeavor to associate our own labor.

XIX. To establish co-operative institutions such as will tend to supersede the wage system, by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system.

XX. To secure to both sexes equal pay for equal work.

XXI. To shorten the hours of labor by a general refusal to work for more than eight hours.

XXII. To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

If you believe in organization, you are earnestly invited to join with us in securing these objects. For further information in regard to organizing Assemblies, address or call on C. B. Woodward, Organizer Knoxville, Tenn.

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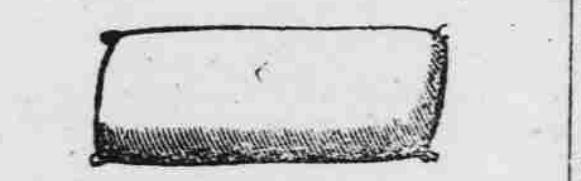
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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
 Having taken out letters of administration upon the Estate of William Brown, ceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make prompt settlement with me and all persons having claims against the Estate are hereby notified to present them to me on or before the 15th day of November, 1887, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
 November 15, 1887.
 D. R. JULIAN,
 Admors of William Brown

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