State Librarian

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

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BRIEF OPINIONS.

ITS opponents have often asserted that the Alliance was in a moribund condition. They made false statements, hoping thereby to shake the faith of some of the weak-kneed brethren. The Alliance will prove itself to be the livest dead organization that the country has ever seen before it is many years older. Its enemies will find it out to their sorrow.

THE cotton speculators, in all probability, are reducing the price of cotton, hoping thereby to force the Alliance to surrender its idea of government loans on land and farm products. This, we believe, they are doing to show that the Sub-Treasury plan would be ruinous in practice. If the masses demand the enactment of the measure into law should not their wishes be granted in preference to the moneyed class and speculators?

PUT on the armor for the fight for your rights and liberties. Let no obstacle prevent you from performing your duty faithfully, honestly and wisely, in the interest of the suffering millions. The cry of distress wells up all over this country, and it is within the power of the people to regain what has been unjustly snatched from them. Be fearless and perform your duty. Be a man.

THE campaign of education must continue. The work that has been done along this line in the past two years can never be estimated. The people have been educated on the reform movement, and when they began to examine affairs in the light of the facts that have been presented they ascertained that in the past they have been too dependent on a few for information. They are rapidly learning. When the people think, justice will be done.

THERE is no reason why there should be any prejudice existing among any classes against the Alliance. The object of the organization is to secure reforms in the management of national affairs. It does not seek to destroy any legitimate business interest. Every merchant, every doctor and every lawyer, is directly interested in the success of agriculture, for when it becomes unprofitable all classes suffer. If you are not a member of the Alliance unite with the organization to secure reform.

THIS is to be the greatest year with the industrial masses that they have ever experienced. It behooves them to align themselves on the side of right, and battle until they obtain equal justice. The crucial test is approaching, and the masses are to stand or fall on the demands which they have promulgated. All who are interested in the welfare of the people should not hesitate to declare themselves in favor of the reform movement.

IF the Sub-Treasury plan were in operation to-day the farmers would be able to store their cotton, receive 80 per cent of its value pay that amount on their store accounts, and then wait till the demand for the staple increased before they would be required to sell it. Under the present damnable speculative system they are forced to sell at whatever price these money-grabbers dictate. Speculation is one of the greatest evils of to-day and should not be tolerated. The Sub-Treasury plan would effectually prevent the establishment of the price of cotton by the speculators. It would give the producers the power to regulate the price. The manufacturers would then be forced to send their representatives to the agricultural section to buy the staple. Under the operation of this plan the government would act as your commission merchant—the only difference being that you would be dealt honestly by.

THE greatest victory yet won by the Alliance was in defeat of the Mills forces in the speakership contest. That the victory is due to the Alliance vote is shown by the fact that seventeen Alliance votes were cast for Crisp from start to finish, and witout these votes behind Crisp, Mills could at any time during the contest have enjoyed a boom that would have resulted in his election. A small but united force acting together within the party to which they belonged have been able to wield a balance of power and dictate who should fill the third office of the government. An office which is in many respects more important than of Vice-President. This is a greater victory than the most sanguine Alliance man hoped to achieve in the Fifty-second Congress. Why is the election of Crisp an Alliance victory, is a question every Alliance man should be prepared to answer, because it will be demed by all politicians, both Republican, Democratic and People's party. The reasons become plain as the issue in the contest is understood. The issue was plain and well defined. Mills stood as the champion of the anti-free silver Democrats, who took that position either from choice or for the purpose of averting opposition to Cleveland. Crisp stood as the champion of those Democrats who advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver and recognized the fact that the money question must be an issue in 1892.

GENERAL NEWS.

A poll of the vote of the Maryland Legislature vote shows Senator Gorman to be the choice for President, with Hill as second choice.

Senator John Sherman was renominated for the Senate in Ohio on the first ballot by a vote of 53 to 38. The Foraker men are very angry over the result and bitterly denounce Harrison and McKinley.

Tennesee miners declare that they will maintain their position against the attack by the State Militia. The matter is drawing to a crisis, the troops are uneasy. A clash is momentarily expected. The miners say that the convicts shall not be allowed to compete with them as laborers.

A Wheeling (W. Va.) dispatch states that preliminary steps have been taken there for the formation of a gigantic glass combine in opposition to the United States Glass Trust. The combine will include twelve leading flint glass factories in the Ohio Valley, and will be capitalized at $1,000,000.

The grip is causing a large number of deaths throughout Illinois. A Bloomington special says fully one third of that city's police force are unfit for duty on account of that malady and that there are many fatalities, especially among the aged. According to a special dispatch the fatality is growing larger every day. Various cities report a large number of cases, many having resulted fatally.

Diphtheria in a violently epidemic form exists in several places near Reading, Pa. In the vicinity of Crosskill Mills more than fifteen children have died, including four in one family and three in different families, in one night. At Robiso pia, where a dozen children have died, the disease is abating and the schools which were closed will open shortly. The spread of the disease is attributed to the fact that the funerals of the victims are public and that large crowds attend. The ravages of pulmonary troubles growing out of the grip have been particularly fatal among aged persons, it being estimated that no less than fifty persons between the ages of 50 and 90 years have died in three weeks within a radius of twenty miles of Reading.

The Converse College for young ladies in Spartanburg, S. C., was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The fire started in the boiler room of the main building, which is a total loss. The estimated loss on the building and furniture is $155,000, insurance $47,000. Most of the pupils were absent on account of the Christmas holiday week, but one hundred who were asleep in the building when the fire occurred, escaped safely. There was only one accident. Robert Dawkins, a colored fireman, fell from the second story, but struck on a mattress and was severely hurt, but not fatally. Many of the pupils lost their trunks and valuables, some only managing to escape with what they wore. The citizens offered hospitality to the pupils, and the college will resume operations in temporary quarters tomorrow. New and better buildings will be erected by October.

A correspondent making a tour of the famine districts of Tomsk Russia writes: The wealthier land owners keep away from their estates, leaving the entire burden of helping the shiftless peasantry upon the poorer gentry, who are a little better off than the starving peasants. Careful lists that have been prepared of the stores of each family show many instances where a peasant with six children has only 120 pounds of grain to last through the winter. There is a general fear the famine will recur, leaving Russia in a state of national bankruptcy. In the meantime aid from the Zemsvos is inadequate. The chief reliance is placed in the Red Cross Society. At the first meeting of the local branch of the society it was disclosed that only the sum of 110 pounds had been subscribed for a district having 80,000 population verging on starvation.

Many million roubles have gone into the coffers of the central committees of the society in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and nobody knows how the money has been expended.

A sentiment of anarchy is prevailing throughout Coal Creek Valley, Tenn., and another outbreak of lawlessness is expected every moment. The following has been circulated among the miners to rouse them to action: "The convicts shall never gain a foothold here again. Our prayer must be blessings on our people and destruction to the convicts, the lessees and the State militia. We must act with prudence and give tit for tat. No matter what comes, death, destruction or anarchy, we must stand together. One hundred and sixty-seven men think they may intimidate us. Shall we flinch? Never! The time to strike is here for our homes and homes almost at hand." Yesterday when a United States flag was put up the troops cheered it, but a miner yelled in derision, "Hit won't stay there long; we will shoot it down and you with it. We come about the things and water the soldiers standing about in such a manner that it is somewhat suspicious. The trouble is bound to come inside of a week and there will be bloodshed." Hugh McGee, the leader of the miners, has issued a proclamation calling for a meeting to-morrow night. After that the outbreak is expected and the State troops are preparing for it.

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

WELDON.—The statement which was published in this paper last week that eight convicts had died of grip on the Caledonia farms has been denied by the authorities..... Mr. John P. Tyree, of Ringwood, died at Wilson on Sunday last. He had an attack of malarial fever this fall and never entirely recovered from its effects. .....We regret to announce the failure of R. B. Britt & Bro., which occured at Enfield Monday. This firm had been in business for a number of years and had on enviable reputation for honesty and probity.—*News.*

WINDSOR.—Thieves broke into the store of Mr. W. H. Sanderlin on Monday night. They effected an entrance through the rear door, which was forced. A bunch of door keys was found on the floor. So far as known only one box of cigars was stolen.....Quite a pleasant dance was given at the American House last Friday night by some of the young men of the town.....On one day last week a cow belonging to Mr. James M. Bunch, was ran over and killed by the Branning Mfg. Co's train near Drew's staton.—*Ledger.*

ASHEVILLE.—A special to the *Dispatch* from Asheville, N. C., says: To day, on the Murphy branch of the Western North Carolina railroad, forty miles from Asheville, the engine of the West bound freight, while detached at a heavy grade, became uncontrollable and dashed down the track at a fearful speed. At Dirk Ridge trestle it left the rails and plunged into the gorge, landing in Scott's creek, more than one hundred feet below. The following men were killed: Sam Francis, engineer, of Asheville; Sam Arthur, fireman, and Rufus Hemphill and a colored hand.—*Dispatch.*

WASHINGTON.—On the morning of Dec. 24th an infant was seen lying on the river shore where it had drifted up near the W. H. Mish place about five miles from town by a colored boy. The boy was on his way to town and said nothing about it until his return home that night, when search was made, but the body had drifted off and could not be found The boy says it appeard to be a white child. The child must have been drowned to conceal its parentage. From all appearances the child had never been dressed.....Mr. J. B. Clark, son of Mr. Walter Clark at Pantego, was accidently shot in the shoulder by the mail driver on Thursday. We hope it will not prove fatal.—*Progress.*

CHARLOTTE.—Churches as well as individuals, "got left" on the universal dryness prevailing since Friday. Yesterday afternoon, a gentleman from Mount Zion Baptist church, west of the city, came in to purchase communion wine for today's service. He found it could not be gotten without a prescription, so he hunted up Dr. Wilder, who gave him the necessary certificate. He procured the wine and returned home. The reporter, yesterday afternoon, met a minister of one of the city churches, who, like the country brother, had neglected getting the communion wine until yesterday. He, too, was doubtful as to where and how he was to procure it, but went on the supposition that "The Lord will provide." —*Chronicle.*

GOLDSBORO.—A colored man named Geo. Best who lives near Dover, on the A. & N. C. R. R., poisoned his wife and two children Monday by mixing "Rough on Rats" in their dinner.....The dwelling of Mr. William W. Pearsalls about six miles from here, was burned Tuesday night, Dec. 22, and on the following morning the remains of himself, his wife Lucie and two boys named Albert and Ernest, were found in the ruins of the house burned to a crisp. Weightman Thompson, white, a notorious character, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime, and will be tried for his life at the approaching term of Wayne Superior court.....The committee of five Elders who investigated the Abernethy-Grimsley scandal at Snow Hill recently decided to suspend the preacher until the next meeting of the Methodist Conference.....The Gregory hotel building was sold at public auction Monday.—*Headlight.*

KINSTON.—Cotton goes still lower in price. Good cotton sold here yesterday at 6 cents. It is hard to tell what to do. It looks now as if the short crop reports from the south were exaggerated. At any rate each farmer should determine within himself, regardless of what other farmers may do, to plant less cotton, to make his own provisions and a surplus of the same to sell to town people. He should also plant a few acres of tobacco, peanuts, rice, or some money crop that his lands will produce besides cotton. Above all do not depend upon cotton to buy meat and bread.....The Goldsboro Argus thinks there are emissaries from the turpentine operators of South Carolina and Georgia in that section in discourse hiring negroes, contrary to the recent legislature's enactment on this matter.....The steam kettle of the Southern Pines Chewing Gum company, located up stairs above Tarvey & McCullen's office, exploded last Friday. Mr. John Potter, an employe, was thrown to one side, his arm broken and his eyes badly scalded.—*Free Press.*

Alliance Holiday.

Special Notice to all Alliances.

The Supreme Council in session unanimously passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the brethren of the entire Order be requested to set aside and observe the first meeting in January each year in every sub-Alliance in the United States as national Alliance day, and that upon that day they read and discuss the national demands, and the sub-Alliance lecturer and others deliver addresses in behalf of the National Propaganda Fund for the distribution of approved Alliance literature, and that the sub-Alliance secretary take up a collection in behalf of the said Propaganda Fund and forward same to the national secretary at Washington, D. C."

This resolution is far-reaching in its effect, and is commended to the careful consideration of the entire Order. The following questions and answers are here presented in order to give a better understanding of the Propaganda Fund and the National Alliance Day:

What is the object of the National Alliance Day?

ANS. It is to concentrate the thoughts and attention on one day in the beginning of the year upon National Alliance work and national issues, and to secure from every member of the Order such contribution as he or she may be able and willing to give toward assisting in the educational work of the Order.

How may National Alliance Day be made interesting, useful, and instructive?

ANS. By each member giving such new facts as he may possess as to the history or the objects of the Order, singing Alliance songs, and by reading and discussing the demands.

What are the demands of the Order?

ANS. The following is a correct copy of the demands as amended at Indianapolis:

"1. *a.* We demand the abolition of national banks.

"*b.* We demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries in the several States which shall issue money direct to the people at a low rate of tax, not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

"*c.* We demand that the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

"2. We demand that that Congress shall pass such laws as will effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions, providing a stringent system of procedure in trials that will secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

"3. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government, and held for actual settlers only.

"5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand—

"*a.* That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

"*b.* We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life, that the poor of our land must have.

"*c.* We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes.

"*d.* We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

"6. We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and national governmental control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

"7. We demand that the Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of each State."

What is the Propaganda Fund?

ANS. It is a special fund composed of donations for the purpose of assisting the Alliance educational work. It is in charge of the Propaganda fund committee, which is composed of the president and secretary and the Executive Board of the Order. The regulations governing it are that none can be paid out except by unanimous consent of the Propaganda Fund committee. At regular intervals the secretary publishes in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST all receipts and disbursements of this fund. All literature purchased with this fund must be at cost, and all services rendered by officers or others in handling or disbursing this fund, or any of its literature, must be without pay. Every effort is to be made to make every dollar do the most possible good.

To what use is the Propaganda Fund applied?

ANS. To the purchase of pamphlets, tracts and leaflets explaining and defending Alliance principles and to the distribution of literature to reform and other papers for publication, and sometimes to paying the actual expenses of a lecturer on some important occasion when the lecture can be made self-sustaining. There is a demand for information in unorganized sections, and there is a great demand for reform literature in all sections.

Does this Propaganda Fund correspond to the campaign funds of the political parties.

ANS. It does not in any sense of the word. Campaign funds, as used in politics, represents money paid by capitalists to dominate the administration after the party shall have succeeded, and it is distributed largely as boodle for corrupt purposes. Its object is to perpetuate machine domination. The Propaganda Fund is more nearly represented by the manner in which the Irish fight for liberty has been conducted. The expenses have been met by donations from those devoted to the cause of liberty. Our battle will soon be raging, our cause is an embodiment of right, justice and equity, we strive to emancipate productive labor from the power of money to oppress and thereby prevent the enslavement of posterity. Every person who assists this cause is a hero. Let each give as the Lord has prospered him.

How should remittances to the Propaganda Fund be sent?

ANS. Address a letter to J. H. Turner, 229 North Capitol street, Washington D. C., and tell him the amount of your donation and who it is from, and inclose him the money order, or registered letter. Then address another letter to C. W. Macune, chairman Executive Board, 241 North Capitol street Washington D. C., stating what amount you have sent Bro. Turner, and give a short report of your meeting and what resolutions you have passed, and the name and number of your Alliance, and the name and post-office address of the president, secretary, lecturer and chaplain.

L. L. POLK,
J. H. TURNER,
C. W. MACUNE,
J. F. TILMAN,
ALONZO WARDALL,
Propaganda Committee.

Foreign Trade of the United States in 1891.

The foreign trade of the United States in 1891 exceeded that of any preceeding year. The total value of the exports of merchandise for the eleven months ended November 30 was $850,570,433, a gain of $91,500,000 over the same time in 1889, of $120,000,000 over 1888, and of 244,000,000 over 1887.

The total value of imports for the eleven months ended November 30 was $758,570,158, an increase of $4,000,000 compared with the same time last year. Taking the five months of the fiscal year from July 1 to November 30, during which the movement of grain has been so heavy, the exports were $431,[illegible]185,082, an increase over the same months of 1890 of $64,500,000 while the imports declieed from $351,400,000 to $325,900,000, a decrease of $25,500,000. For the five months under review the exports exceeded the imports by $105,200,000, while in the same period of 1890 the excess was only $15,000,000. Estimating the value of exports and imports for December at about the same as in November, the total exports for the year will be about $960,000,000, and the imports $822,000,000, or a grand total of foreign trade of say $1,780,000,000—by far the largest in the history of the country.

The indications all point to equally as large a volume of foreign trade in 1892. Of course, predictions as to what the second half of 1892 will show would be absurd, because that will largely depedd upon ths crops at home and abroge, but annunusually heavy business for the next six months is already in sight. The engagements already made for grain shipments and the scarcity of foodstuffs in Europe, coupled with our abundant supply, make it certain that the volume of foreign trade will be very heavy until next summer at least.—*Manufacturers' Record.*

The Columbian Tower.

After much uncertainty and discussion, it has been definitely decided, so says *Engineering*, that a high tower shall form one of the conspicuous attractions of the exhibition at Chicago in 1893. We do not understand this work is any portion of the official plan; but that, on the contrary, it is made the subject of a concession to the capitalists who provide the necessary funds and expect to gain a large return. We think it a matter of regret that an exhibition so original in all its general features should be marred by the adaption of an idea—though absolutely novel and successful at Paris in 1889—from another exhibition. But this is a matter of opinion, and it is eminently satisfactory to note that the Columbian tower has been designed by so eminent an engineer as Mr. George S. Morison, of New York and Chicago. It is stated that the capital will be furnished by Mr. Carnegie. We are without details at present of this interesting work, but we publish a prospective view of the general design. The tower will be higher than that of Effel by more than 150 feet. Mr. Morison has been no slavish imitator of Effel's beautiful structure.

An Address.

To all citizens of the United States, GREETING:

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to issue an address setting forth the objects and purposes of the great conference of producers which has been called to convene in St. Louis, on the 22nd day of February, 1892.

The call for said conference originated with the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union at Ocala, Fla., in December, 1890, as follows: "This body gives its sanction and call for a meeting to be held about February, 1892, to be composed of delegates from all organizations of producers upon a fair basis of representation, for the purpose of a general and thorough conference upon the demands of each, and to the end that all may agree upon a joint set of demands just prior to the next national campaign, and agree upon the proper methods for enforcing such demands. If the people, by delegates coming from them direct, agree that a third party move is necessary, it need not be feared. That the next session of this Supreme Council elect delegates from this Order to represent it in said national conference of productive organizations for political purposes." Committees from the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, the Knights of Labor, the National Citizens Alliance, and the Colored National Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union met in Washington, D. C., January 24, 1891, and chose a national executive committee, and fixed the time for the coming conference at February 22, 1892, and instructed their executive committee to decide on the place of meeting and the basis of representation. The call for the great labor conference has since been ratified and accepted by practically all farmers' and laborers' organizations. The national executive committee met at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 16th day of November, and fixed the basis of representation, and appointed a committee to choose the place of meeting.

This shows the call to be regular, and to be supported by millions of people scattered throughout every section of this broad land. A movement of such great extent and popularity involves great forces and must wield great power; its causes, objects, purposes and methods, therefore, are important subjects of consideration.

The causes are many and depend on combinations of circumstances that have been transpiring for years; many of them are to-day unnoticed, and to attempt even a list of the causes would be almost an endless task, but prominent among the causes for this great movement, causes which should fill with alarm and concern every loyal citizens of this government, are: The rapid accumulation of the wealth of the nation in the hands of a few, and the general impoverishment and discontent of the masses; a financial system that furnishes a volume of money which at one season of the year is so redundant that money is worth in the metropolis only 1 per cent. on call, while at another season it is so inadequate that money ranges as high as 188 per cent. on call, thereby entailing great hardship and distress upon all classes as a result of instability alone. The general and widespread belief of price of on the part of the masses that the government is administered in the interest of a favored class (whether this be true or not, the fact that such belief exists is of matter of public concern) in spite of the wise and just provisions of the Constitution. Boss rule methods and the distribution of millions of corruption money by political organizations; the depressed condition of all productive pursuits; the menace to free government involved in the shameful abuses of aggregated wealth using combinations of transportation companies to control legislative and judical proceedings, the foreign invasion which is received and allowed to exact tribute on account of the unavailibility of American wealth in business; the plainly visible wide separation between the government and the people who seem to feel that they are pushed aside for the politician and lose a proper interest in government affairs; that monster, the mortgage, which is rapidly devouring the liberties and the independence of the grandest and best people the sun ever shown upon, and whose conscienceless exactions must soon bring on a climax of violence unless wise councils shall prevail and the cause of justice assert itself. These among the many causes are sufficient to enlist the support of all patriotic citizens in any laudable effort to wrest American institutions from such abuses and restore them to the foundations laid by the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The object of the coming meeting is, under the blessing of God, to confer and agree upon the wisest, fairest and most just means of relief in the interest of the whole people, and to announce a declaration of of principles upon which all are agreed to stand and demand laws to carry out. For this purpose every organization of producers in this broad land is invited to send delegates and participate in the deliberations. For the love of our country for the sake of your family, in view of your duty to prosperity, and pursuant of your responsibility to God, come! and let this be the second Declaration of Independence for the American people in which instead of throwing off the yoke of a tyrant king they liberate posterity from a threatened industrial tyrant and slavery.

The purpose of the meeting will be developed when the delegates of the people assemble. It is idle to suppose that they will adopt a set of demands without making adequate provision to enforce them. It is not for this committee to say what the purposes will be, but it is the duty of this committee to urge the intelligence, wisdom and virture of the land to participate in the deliberations and abide the results of that meeting.

C. W. MACUNE,
HERMAN BAUMGARTEN,
THOMAS W. GILRUTH,
JOHN P. STEELE,
Committee.

OFFICIAL.

To the Brotherhood of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

We believe that the great principles upon which the demands of our Order are based are correct. We believe that these principles are founded in equity and justice. We believe their recognition and adoption in our governmental policy would conserve the highest interest of the public weal. We believe that the just equipose between the great industries of our country, which is absolutely essential to our existence as a free people, has been destroyed. We believe that the political power and wealth of the country are being appropriated and absorbed, through discriminating and vicious legislation, by the few, to the deteriment and ruin of the many. We believe that as a people we are fast drifting away from the landmarks of the fathers of the republic.

Prompted by these painful convictions, we have solemnly appealed to the sense of justice and patriotism of the American people. Ignoring past party differences, men of all sections and of all shades of political opinion, have magnanimously and patriotically aligned themselves under the Alliance banner and espoused a common cause—the cause of a common country, the cause of humanity and justice.

We expected opposition, persistent, bitter and powerful opposition. We expected that every expedient that could be devised for demoralizing and dividing us would be employed. We expected that the formidable evils against which we had entered battle would intrench and fortify behind party lines and employ the machinery and enginery of party power against us. We expected that our righteous demand for an open field and an equal chance in the race of life would be ignored and spurned. We expected that our earnest plea for justice would not be weighed in the scale of reason nor met with fair and manly argument, but that we would be ridiculed, maligned and persistently misrepresented. In all this we have not been disappointed.

Now what is our duty as Alliancemen? Plainly, it is to stand loyally and manfully by our principles, vote for no man nor party who oppose our principles, extend the hand of friendship and fellowship to any man or party who favor our principles. Place principles above parties. Place measures above men. Place country above section. Place love of home, of family, above the illusive and treacherous rewards of party service. Place right above wrong.

Let duty—the grandest word ever uttered in the dialect or mortal tongue—duty to God, duty to country, duty to home and family, be the sublime standard of our action in all things devolving upon us as citizens. Let us be diligent and faithful in all our duties as Alliancemen. Keep our ranks strengthen the organization. Encourage the wavering, strengthen the weak and confirm the strong. Continue to educate the people in the great principles of justice, equity and truth. The crucial test of our manhood and our loyalty to principle is upon us. Stupendous efforts will be made by our enemies to so direct the campaign of 1892 as to disrupt and destroy our organization. Appeal to sectional pride or prejudice will be made. Let us answer that our Order knows no North, no South, no East, no West. The disaffection or disloyalty of an occasional traitor in our ranks will be urged as evidence of decay. Let us answer that no human organization that ever had an existence was exempt from these. Party fealty and party spirit will be invoked to force an abondonment of our principles. Let us answer that we will stand by that party that will stand by us, and that we are not so blind as to look for relief at the hand of any political party that opposes our principles and seeks to destroy our organization. Weakness in members, and our disorganized condition as a political factor, will be paraded to prove our helplessness. Let us answer that the old Saxon spirit and courage which met this same base argument in two of the mightiest revolutions of modern times, and gave to the world this great countly, has not yet died out in the hearts of the American people.

Corporate power, centralized capital, and all their allied forces, will be held up in formidable array to intimate us. Relying on the justice of our cause, the invincible power of right and the favor of God, let us meet them with the only weapons left us—manhood and ballots.

"Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" is all we ask. A just and honorable people would be content with nothing less. Be not deceived by plausible devices involving a compromise of principles, or a betrayal of the high purposes of our Order. Beware of gift-bearing Greeks.

L. L. POLK,
Pres't N. F. A. and I. U.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY DR. J. W. JONES, LATE PRESIDENT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

But it was clearly evident that such a precaution should not be confined merely to refuse infected with the contagion of small-pox, for equal danger was to be apprehended from that infected with the contagion of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever etc. Here, again, Ex-Alderman Gray exhibited his zeal for the welfare of the city by urging upon the board the absolute necessity for the destruction by fire of the entire collection of offal removed from the city, bearing in mind the possibility of a visitation of cholera, at no distant day. So tenders were invited for the incineration, as well as for the collection and removal, of house offal. In response to an advertisement, Mr. Mann, who had so successfully initiated the crematory process for the night-soil the preceding year, submitted a tender. After careful examination of the same, the board, having previously possessed themselves of such information as would enable them to judge of the probable efficiency of any method proposed, as well as to form an idea of the probable cost of the same, became convinced that the interest of the city demanded the immediate acceptance of Mr. Mann's tender, and reported to the city council accordingly. The latter body ratified the decision of the board, and granted, in the early part of last year, a contract to Mr. Mann for a period of five years, at the price of $43,000 per annum.

To the enthusiastic support given the measure by the then chairman was due in a great degree its success, and full credit should be given him for the valuable services he thus rendered the city.

Montreal may well be proud of the position she has taken in this matter; and, from the number of inquiries daily received at the health department from all parts of the continent, it is evident that her example will shortly be followed by every leading city in America.

The scavenging work is now performed in the following manner: The city is divided lengthwise into three districts, each of which is visited by the scavengers twice a week, between the hours of seven o'clock p. m., and eight o'clock a. m. Citizens are required to collect the refuse accumulating on their premises and put it out in vessels of a capacity not greater than that of an ordinary flour barrel, either in the streets in front of their houses, or else in the lanes contiguous thereto when they are large enough to admit the scavengers are required to conform to the following section of the specification for this work:

Sec. 6. The scavenging work comprises and embraces the removal of all refuse of animal and vegetable food matter excepting human and animal excreta; all decayed fish and fruit, all entrails and cleanings of fish, flesh and fowl, rats; all garbage ashes, soot, and cinders; all house, store, and yard sweepings; all shavings, sawdust, rags fur, leather, and tin cuttings; all tailor cuttings; all oyster, clam, and lobster shells; and broken crockery, glass, tinware, stone-pipes, paper, garden trimmings, and straw,—which may be placed in boxes, tubs, barrels, or other vessels, and set out in any street, avenue, square, and public or private lanes, by the proprietors, tenants or householders of all dwellings, hotels, restaurants offices, shops, factories, warehouses, and all public and private institutions within the limits of the city, as described in the preceeding clause; the said barrels, boxes, tubs, or other vessels or receptacles not to exceed in capacity an ordinary flour barrel. The contractor shall also remove from every public or private hospital, within the limits of the city, all such matters are above enumerated, but he shall not be called upon to remove poultices and other objectionable matter, unless the same be placed in tight-fitting covered vessels, nor shall the contractor be required to remove any portion of human remains or parts of animals which are not the refuse of animal food; and if such is found by the contractor to be mixed with other matters, he shall report the same to the board of health, who shall relieve him from the necessity of removing the offal from such hospital until convinced that proper precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition of such offence.

The matter thus collected is conveyed to the incinerator, and there destroyed.

A by-law formerly existed requiring the separation of the ashes from the garbage, and an endeavor was made to put it in operation; but when it was found that it would be required to institute prosecutions in order to enforce its provisions, the attempt was abandoned, there being no special reason at the time demanding such separation. Later, when it become necessary to take measure to prevent rag-pickers and others from deranging and overturning the vessels put out for the scavengers to meet the requirment; but, by some mischance, the clause relating to the separation of the ashes from the garbage was altered in such a way as to deprive the board of the power to cause the separation. So that possibly the authorities will find it necessary, sooner or later, to amend the law in question, in order to regain the power loss. Of course the separation of these matters has its advantages and disadvantages.

(CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)