

BRIEF OPINIONS.

THE Kinston Free Press, one of the neatest, newest and best weekly papers in the State has completed its eleventh volume. We wish our contemporary unlimited prosperity, and a long and prosperous life.

ALLIANCES should not allow the politicians to side track their reform measures. In the political battle let the Ocala platform be the touchstone, and do not vote for any man for office who opposes it. If you let the political trickster dupe and mislead you the success of our principles can never be obtained. Make your demands the test.

THE Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock) puts it thus: If every farmer in the country could draw interest on what he has as well as what he owes, and a good deal that his neighbor owes they would be the most prosperous class of all citizens. This is just exactly what the national bank does. The scheme is accurately and skillfully fixed up by the national government, and to make the scheme still better the whole capital in the deal is practically exempt from any taxation whatever.

THE People's Forum (Canton, Ohio) says: The farmer toils in all kinds of weather, rain, sleet, snow, foul or fair, under all conditions of mind, slush or dust, raising immense crops to feed the world and if by close economy and sacrifice of body and mind he can obtain a small house, he is far above the average. The speculator in his crops by gambling on the prices which the money power fixes under the law of demand supply and purchasing power of the people, makes millions without adding one penny to the wealth of the world, lives in luxury and idleness and controls the law of the land. Can the government do nothing to destroy this nest of pirates who operate on land under the sanction of law?

THE Farmers Union (Memphis, Mo.) this will do to read twice: A farmer of this country advertised to sell a considerable amount of stock. The time was set for one day last week, and when the crowd gathered the auctioneer tried his best to entice the people in the way of bidding; but to no avail, as two-year-old cattle sold for \$5 to \$6 and milk cows at about \$9. This no doubt made the owner think that there was an over-production of stock and stopped the sale. As the organs of plutocracy say, a dollar will go farther now than at almost any period in the country's history, and no doubt the owner of the above stock would make a good witness to the Shylock's assertion. If it were not for fear of being called a "calamity howler" we could call attention to the almost universal depression of farm products, while interest on the mortgage remains the same. This necessitates harder work, economizing beyond economy, children going about half clad, and improvements running down in a frightful manner.

THE People's Paper (Buffalo, Mo.) says: The national bankers are bitterly opposed to the sub-Treasury plan just as they are and will be to every movement which is intended to destroy that business in which a set of idlers are enriched by the laboring man's brow. Now the government's money is put out to the people through the banks as deposits. The banks pay little or no interest on this money, but loan it to laborers at from 7 per cent. per annum, thus benefiting the government by the loan and reducing the interest to the people. If the people of this country are willing to carry the bankers on their backs we do not blame the bankers for jumping on and riding. They would be fools if they did not, but we do blame the people for crawling on their hands and knees in order to carry the rich on their backs. Of course the banker sticks at the idea of a sub-Treasury, and why should he not? It would take his remunerative business and distribute the profits among millions of people. It would be a most effective way of breaking up a vast monopoly. Some man may object to the sub-Treasury, that as he has no security to give, the government would not loan him money. How much money would the banks let such a poor, deluded mortal have? Besides it would benefit every laborer by bringing plenty of money into the country, thereby securing him constant employment at good wages. When you hear men denouncing the sub-Treasury plan as most visionary and impracticable you may safely conclude that it will effect his pocket as a money-loaner, or there is something the matter with his head.

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

MOUNT AIRY.—Mrs. Rebecca Pike died at her home near Westfield, this county, February 24th, aged about 70 years. On last Friday while a young white man named Dalton was hauling rails on his farm near Hillsville, Va., the chain which held down the pole broke and the pole flew up and hit him on the head, producing a fracture from which he died in 20 hours.—*Herald.*

ROCKY MOUNT.—While Mr. S. K. Kountain's son Willie was chopping wood, his youngest son Lewis happened to come up behind him and was struck in the forehead with the back part of the axe. He fell, stunned; if it had been the blade, the blow would have been fatal. Mr. Walter Wiliford's wagon team came very near being sent to Kingdom come Monday at noon. His driver attempted to cross in front of a moving train.—*Phoenix.*

GREENSBORO.—The Hotel Gregory was again sold at public auction Monday, bringing this time only \$18,000. Dr. M. E. Robinson, of this city, was the purchaser. Hundred acres of corn has been planted this week through the county. An illicit distillery run by J. J. Odum in Grantham's township, was destroyed by Deputy collector Grimley, Thursday and the owner put to flight. The smoke-house of Mr. Roy E. Murphy, in New Hope township was disastrously entered Friday night, and all the meat taken therefrom.—*Herald Light.*

GREENVILLE.—Track laying commenced here on the railroad from the Junction to Washington last week. It is expected to have the road completed in time to move this season's truck crop. Rev. Redding Moore died Sunday near Fairville, at an advanced age. He was for many years a local preacher of the Methodist church, but owing to age and declining health had not been able to follow the ministry the last few years. The skimmers caught quite a number of shad the past week, some of them very fine. The price has declined somewhat and may get to poor man's price yet.—*Reflector.*

DR. E. S. WARICK reports a case of child birth in the South Mountain section of this county, which is one of the most remarkable on record, if we except the scriptural story of Sarah. Mrs. William E. Smith, of Upper Fork township, on last Thursday, February 25th gave birth to a child, a circumstance which would have created very little comment in the South Mountains had it not been that the day on which the child was born happened to be Mrs. Smith's seventieth birthday. The child was alive and well formed, and the physicians all say this beats the record.—*Morganton Herald.*

WILKESBORO.—Thomas Whittington, colored, went to Mr. D. A. Reese's store about four miles north of Wilkesboro, on last Monday, the 9th, with a quantity of dew on. He became very boisterous and Mr. Reese ordered him out of the store and approached him. As he did so the negro struck him with a knife, breaking Mr. Reese's watch chain. The negro stepped toward Mr. Reese and struck at him again. This time the point of the knife cut through Mr. Reese's vest, striking his double-breasted gold watch, cutting clean through the two outer cases and indenting the solid part of the inside. By this time the negro had Reese hemmed in one corner of the store and was in the act of striking again when Mr. Augustus caught his arm. The negro was thrown down and securely tied and jailed.—*Chronicle.*

WILMINGTON.—Justice Bouting issued a warrant yesterday for Charles Nixon, colored, charged with stealing wood from the lands of Mr. Thomas A. McIntyre. He was arrested and committed for a hearing on the 10th instant, but while in the sheriff's office about 1 o'clock he leaped out of a window and escaped through the lot back of Mr. Hayden's and thence to Market street through Dr. Potter's yard. About 4 o'clock a telephone message stated that the refugee was at Northrop's mill, and Deputy Sheriff King and Wm. Shehan went down to arrest him. While Mr. King waited outside, Mr. Shehan went on the mill yard and drawing his pistol attempted to arrest Nixon, but he resisted and wrenched the pistol from the officer and fought like a demon, biting the officer severely on the hand. He finally made good his escape carrying the officer's pistol with him. There was a slight accident on the incoming freight train on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad yesterday evening near Freeman's caused by one of the cars running off the track. This delayed the passenger trains for a few hours, but the track was soon cleared. No one was hurt. John Hall and Robert Brown, both young colored men, engaged in a shooting affray yesterday morning about 3 o'clock near Ruth Hall, on Seventh street, between Nun and Church. They were before Justice Bouting yesterday morning, and he committed them to bail for trial at the next term of the Criminal court, in default of \$50 bond for each. Hall shot Brown in the calf of the leg, but escaped injury himself, although they both fired at each other. Both claim that the other fired first.—*Me-segger.*

GENERAL NEWS.

There is a horse in Philadelphia on exhibition with a forelock 8 feet 9 inches long; a mane 9 feet 9 inches long, and a tail 12 feet 3 inches long.

The New York World announces editorially: "Cotton has reached the lowest price on record in Liverpool, and a panic is threatened."

Honolulu, March 9.—Returns, now complete, show that the coming Legislature is composed of a majority of members that may be classed as Liberals, or opposed to "missionary" influence.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, to be an Inter-State Commissioner vice Walter L. Bragg, deceased, and William Lind-say, declined.

Senator Hill will not go to Savannah, Ga. He has finally determined to limit his Southern trip to a visit to Jackson, Miss., invitation of the Mississippi Legislature, and a brief stop off of an hour or two at Birmingham, Ala., on his return.

The Duke de la Roca, a grandee of Spain who may stand banneted before the King, has retired to monastery. He was a prominent figure in Madrid society and something of a politician, and retired disgusted at the failure of his motion in the Cortez to reduce the civil list and the consequent feeling against him at the court and with the aristocracy.

In preparation for the next siege of Paris the French War Department has taken steps toward the construction of an immense establishment in the city for the preservation of meat by freezing. Similar establishments, smaller scales will be attached to the forts encircling the capital. The cold air will be supplied to all from a central station operated according to a new compressed air system.

Last week a mob broke into the Shelby county jail, Tenn., for the purpose of lynching the negroes confined in Saturday night's trouble at "The Curve." Calvin McDowell, Tom Moss and Will Stewart, leaders of the negro gang, were taken out by the mob. A search was also made for a negro named Shanks, thought to be a ringleader, but he was concealed in the women's department and the mob did not find him.

The New York, Ontario and Western proposes to issue \$20,000,000 4 per cent. bonds, of which \$5,500,000 will be used to retire \$4,000,000 of old bonds, and the remainder will be used to retire \$5,800,000 consolidated five, and the remainder will be issued for improvements. A meeting of shareholders will be held April 20 to authorize the new bond issue.

Lincoln, Neb., March 9.—An attempt was made to kill Acting Police Justice Borgelet at about 10 o'clock this morning while police court was in session. Charles Warner, a man about 65 years of age, walked into the court room and up to the desk where Justice Borgelet sat writing. Drawing a revolver he fired two shots at the Justice, but the one which took effect in the region of the heart, but was turned by its course by some article in his vest pocket. The second bullet struck the Justice over the left eye and ploughed through the flesh in an upward direction. Warner was at once seized and held after a severe struggle.

Dr. De Roeber, keeper of the archives in Amsterdam, announces that he has found a hitherto unrecognized Rembrandt, representing the assembling of the Batavi under their chief, Claudius Civilis, just before their revolt against the Romans, about a century before Christ. The picture had long been attributed to Jureaan Ovens, an Amsterdam artist of the middle of the seventeenth century, and hung in the gallery of the City Hall. When King Louis Napoleon made the City Hall his palace the picture was taken from the gallery and was hung in a dark corner of a back room, where it remained unnoticed until Dr. De Roeber had his proofs before the Dutch Government, which is expected to transfer the picture to the Rembrandt gallery of the Royal Museum.

Tennessee has six surviving ex-Governors, and they all reside within the borders of the State. The oldest of them all is Senator Isham G. Harris, who has been in politics longer than any other man in the State, and whose public career links the ante-bellum days with the present. He has passed nearly sixty years in office, and for thirty years he has sat in the Senate. No other man is so conversant with the events that marked Parson Brownlow's sway in East Tennessee, and it is to be regretted that the Senator has not published a book of reminiscences. Political history as told by one who was a part of it and helped to make it is more desirable nowadays than the closest work of the student who gets his opinions second-hand and takes a posterior view, so to say, of the procession after it has passed by.

AN ADDRESS.

The Great Industrial Conference to the Brotherhood of the Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina.

Having been honored with a commission from you as delegates to the Industrial Conference on the 23d ult., we render at the earliest practical moment, a truthful statement of the work accomplished, and of our action as your representatives in that body. The six organizations embraced in the official call issued by the Committee on Corporations, were represented by seven hundred and thirty-seven properly accredited delegates. To these were added the delegates of seven other kindred organizations (on the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials) making in the aggregate over one thousand delegates and representing almost every State in the Union. The Committee on Platform consisted of one hundred and twenty members, representing every State in every organization. The committee labored faithfully and without intermission fourteen hours, and presented as their unanimous report the following:

PLATFORM.

First.—We demand a national currency safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. provided, as set forth in the sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

a. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

b. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

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 all national and State revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

e. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

LAND.

Second.—The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now in the hands of corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

TRANSPORTATION.

Third.—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

a. The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

While some parts of the above address may seem at a mere glance to make partisan political distinctions, but upon closer examination will be found to be impartial, and further will be impressed with the truth of its premises, and the ability of the committee who framed it. It was adopted with only a few dissenting votes, and the platform was adopted unanimously, and received with great applause. The Conference having completed its work as a representative body, then adjourned sine die.

THE MASS-MEETING.

After the adjournment, a mass meeting was called, in which a great many delegates took part as citizens, together with a number who were not delegates to the Conference, and proceeded to take steps looking to political action. The result was a call for a National Convention, to be held on the 4th day of July, in the city of Omaha, Nebraska. This action was entirely distinct from the work of the Conference of Labor Organizations to which you sent us as your representatives.

It will be seen that the Conference did not, by its action, bind any one of the organizations represented, nor any member thereof, to the support of any particular political party. In a spirit of concession and compromise, and all shades of political opinion, so long as they are for the common good of the whole people, and with remarkable unanimity adopted a declaration of opinions which, in their judgment will restore peace, prosperity, and justice to the country. It will also be observed that this declaration or platform embraces essentially the great principles enunciated by our Order at St. Louis in 1889, at Ocala in 1890, and at Indianapolis in 1891. The undersigned, therefore, heartily and unanimously gave their endorsement to these principles.

Impressed with the solemn conviction that the enactment of these principles into law, and the faithful enforcement of the law, will bring relief to our distressed industrial people, and insure to the common good of all interests and classes, we earnestly appeal to all Alliancees, and all patriots of whatever calling, to aid us in electing to office only

such men as will faithfully execute the laws.

It is gratifying to state that all the Southern States were represented in the body, every delegate voted for the platform.

MARION BUTLER,
J. F. BRINSON,
J. T. B. HOOVER,
E. C. BRIDGESFIELD,
W. C. WILCOX,
P. H. MARSEY,
A. F. JOHNSON,
A. C. SHEPHERD,
J. C. BROWN.

The St. Louis Meeting.

Again the people have demonstrated their ability to withstand temptation, act with moderation, and stand firmly upon principle. The trickster, traitor, and wily politician have been confounded, and the disorganizer with all his ilk has been ingloriously defeated. Well laid plans to disrupt, side track, or load down the movement with objectionable features met with similar fate, and the wrath, ebullience, and wickedness of its enemies, were made to serve the cause of justice and reform. Out of that tangled mass of inharmonious opinions, diversity of sentiment, and distrust of each other, has evolved a declaration of principles that will ever challenge the admiration of a free people. Nothing save a righteous cause guided by the hand of Omnipotent Justice could have terminated in such a happy, beneficial, and almost unexpected manner. Let those who are inclined to scoff and treat lightly this movement consider carefully its origin, growth, and the result of this meeting, for there is a lesson contained in its history that will some time be declared from the house top. It is true that this meeting marked a crucial period in the life of this reform effort, but the fact is, nevertheless, certain that the work was done in a manner and honestly met. That there were mistakes of minor importance made that a convention of machine politicians would have avoided is doubtless true, but these very mistakes confirm the honesty of purpose which actuated those present. Taken altogether, its counterpart was never witnessed before on American soil.

Such a rugged protest against present conditions, backed up by the coming of this national convention, and the well-known continuity of action which obtains among the class making it, can not be much longer ignored, but will sooner or later be recognized in its fullest sense. This action will result immediately in a show of hands, and, as in the days of Gideon, towards and traitors will go to the rear.

The number who have been counted as in this reform effort, will be lessened, but the quality will be enhanced. The number of excuses will be given for deserting the banner of reform, and the most unreasonable and extravagant propositions will be brought forward to sustain this defection. Men who have stood in the advance as trusted counselors and leaders will be seen in the rear future marching in the ranks of the despoilers of the people. Men who have climbed the ladder of honor, and reached positions of honor and trust through the confidence and assistance of the rank and file of this reform, will betray that trust, make merchandise of their positions, and like the dog, return in due time to their vomit. Let no one be discouraged when he sees a trusted leader or friend gather up his arms and joins the other side, since it were better so. It is a purifying, purging process that organizations as well nature demands. As the walls of Jerusalem were once rebuilt, every man against his own house, so will this great army of reform become invincible when the principles which are the basis of our brighty written charters are firmly and earnestly held by each individual member. Let us all be thankful, and let us take fresh courage, and declare for more vigorous action.

Let it be Understood.

That the Alliance, as an organization, cannot be converted into a political party. It had the largest delegation of any one organization in the St. Louis Conference. But it did not have more than one fourth of the aggregate number. A large majority of the Conference was for prompt action by the body in favor of a new party, but in deference to this recognized restraint on the Alliance, that action was deferred until the work of the Conference had been completed and it adjourned. But almost every delegate, in his capacity as a citizen, with thousands of other citizens joined in the great ratification meeting, which was held immediately on the adjournment of the Conference and ratified its action and appointed a committee of the People's party to arrange for a time and place to hold a National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. This joint committee met and decided on July 4th as the date, and the city of Omaha as the place for the convention, and issued an address calling upon the people to hold meetings on the last Saturday in the present month and ratify the platform adopted by the Conference and to arrange and organize for representation in the National Convention—four for each Congressional district in the United States and eight for each State at large.

This statement of facts is made to show that so far as the action of the Conference went it did change the relation of the Alliance or any other organization, as such, to the political parties. It did not nor could not bind the Alliance, as an organization, to the Democratic, the Republican or the People's party. No one man, no one thousand men, could do this. No power could force its members to remain in the Democratic or Republican parties—no power could prevent them from going into the new party. The conference left every man just where he stands, and individual responsibility to do as he pleases, guided by an honest and earnest purpose to discharge the high duty of taking such political action as will best meet his honest convictions and secure the enforcement of his principles.

Nash Notes.

Last Monday we visited Nashville and met with many of the brethren from all parts of our good old country. We found the county board of commissioners in session transacting the regular routine business, and there was a large number of citizens present, and the almost unvarying subject of conversation was the condition of the country, the Third party and the action of the St. Louis convention. We believe if a vote had been taken there would have been a two-third majority in full accord with its action. The demand for reform was universal and the Ocala demands if it took the third or the thirty-third party.

All during the day the auctioneer was crying off property before the court-house door and we saw one home containing a few acres over 100 sold for \$175. These continued sales brought a kind of reflective mood upon us. We remember, but a few years ago the ocean civil war sounded through on land and old Nash responded nobly to the call of North Carolina, on the bloody fields of Virginia she left a record of blood that could never be erased, and now they are by unholly criminal financial

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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

Disease Germs are Productive.

BY G. A. LINDSLEY, M. D.

To illustrate: A child becomes ill with scarlet fever from a brief contact with a few scarlet fever germs, emanating from the body of another scarlet fever patient. The seed germs thus sown in the child's body lie awhile, several days, a week or more, dormant apparently, the period of incubation, the hatching period; then suddenly the child is ill, the whole system is disordered, and scarlet fever is established and runs its course. But the few germs which that child received found a fruitful soil, and they have sprung up and yielded such an abundant harvest, that wherever that child may be planted, the germs will grow, and what- ever touches it is fully charged with the same germs, all capable of communicating the same disease to other susceptible members of the human family.

These germs produce only scarlet fever, never any other disease. It is no more possible to acquire small-pox from a scarlet fever patient, than it is for a farmer to raise a crop of peaches from a field in which he had planted only potatoes.

But there is another consideration: the vitality of these scarlet fever germs is very enduring. The maximum period of existence is not known. It is known, however, that if the clothing of a scarlet fever patient is taken off and packed in a trunk, that clothing will retain the infection in an active form for weeks months, and possibly for years, so that persons in its presence when it is unpacked will take the disease.

Conversely, it is known that if the clothing of such a patient is exposed to the open air, the disease germ speedily perishes, and loses its infective power.

Exactly the same facts are true of small-pox, and some of the other contagious diseases.

Some years ago I was summoned to see a sick babe, but at few weeks old. The briefest examination showed me that it was a case of small-pox, in the fully developed stage of the eruption.

Where did it acquire the disease? It had never in its brief life been outside the house. The mother, a quite feeble woman, had not been outdoors since the babe was born. The father, the only other member of the family, worked in the neighborhood, and had not been away from home to any other place in a long time. They had no visitors, except those who lived quite near them. There was no small-pox in their neighborhood.

Persistent inquiry finally elicited these facts. The family had, some months before, removed to New Haven from another city. A former husband of the mother had died of small-pox about two years before. Some trunks and boxes, possessions of her former house-keeping, had been brought with her to New Haven, and had not been opened since the death of the former husband, until after the birth of her baby. The origin of this disease in this case was no longer a mystery.

There is no limit to the recorded illustrations of the fact that disease germs, packed away from the free access of air in confined places, maintain their vitality for an indefinite time. The story of the grains of wheat found in the wrappings of an Egyptian mummy, where they had reposed some thousands of years, and sprouted vigorously when planted in the soil, is generally credited by botanists, it is, however, conceded by them that the vitality of seeds of some forms of vegetable life does not perish for many years. The emanations from the graves of the dead, after hundreds of years of burial, have communicated to the living fatal maladies of which many have died.

Now we have another class of infectious diseases which typhoid fever is a type. You may call upon and cheer up your typhoid fever friend, if he is not too sick, or as soon as he may be able to see you, without risk of taking the fever, or carrying it to others. That you could not do with your small-pox and scarlet fever friends.

Disgusting as it may appear to you, and seemingly impossible, almost the only way one can take typhoid fever is by swallowing some of the excrement of a typhoid fever patient. It has been very satisfactorily shown that the infection from a typhoid fever case is only found in the discharges from the bowels. It is not floating in the air, given off from the skin, and exhaled in the breath, as are the infections of small-pox and scarlet fever. It is only in the stools, and to take the disease one must swallow some portion of them.

The involuntary thought, of each one of you, is, if that is so, I am safe from typhoid fever, for I shall never swallow the minutest portion of another person's stools. Now do not be quite so sure of that. You may even be in the practice of swallowing a dilution of other person's stools every day. Some of you, I know, drink water daily from a well in the back yard of your house. In the same yard is a privy vault, which receives the daily excrement of all the family. Your neighbors on each side of you have exactly the same accommodations, each a well and a privy vault. By a city ordinance (a very bad one) every privy vault

must be six feet deep. Your well is only twelve or fifteen deep. That is, the ground water, which is the well water when a well is dug down to it, is only twelve or fifteen feet below the surface. Now the fluid part of the contents of your privy vault soak directly through the bottom of the privy until it reaches and mingles with the ground water. Then bear in mind that the ground water is in motion, it has a current, and although the flow is slow, it nevertheless does run in some direction. As this subterranean current flows a long, charged as it is with urine and diluted feces, reaching from the most privies of a populous locality, it passes through the bottom of soil which your well has penetrated, and your family draw up from the well, for your drinking and cooking, a solution of the contents of your own or your neighbors' privies. If under such conditions the excreta of a typhoid fever patient are thrown into a privy without disinfection, the fever germs in due time reach the ground water, and are carried to the wells of the vicinity.

Even large reservoirs of water intended for the general supply of a town are not safe from the danger of such infection without constant vigilance. This fact was illustrated in Plymouth, Pa., quite recently when a town of 8,000 people, 750 were stricken with fever, and 130 died. The infection of this water was from a privy vault located on the banks of a brook running into the reservoir.

Salt for Sore Throat.

In these days when diseases of the throat are so universally prevalent, and in so many cases fatal, we feel it our duty to say a word in behalf of a most effectual, if not positive cure for sore throat. For many years past, indeed we may say for the whole of a life or more than forty years, we have been subject to a dry, hacking cough, which is not only distressing to ourselves, but to our friends and those with whom we are brought into business contact. Last Fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt. We commenced using it three times a day, morning, noon and night.

We dissolved a large tablespoonful of pure table salt in half a small tumblerful of water. With this we gargled the throat most thoroughly just before meals. The coughing has been during the entire winter we were not only free from coughs and colds, but the dry, hacking cough had entirely disappeared. We attribute these satisfactory results solely to the use of salt gargle, and most cordially recommend a trial of it to those who are subject to diseases of the throat. Many persons have the impression that it is unpleas- ant, but after a few days' use no one who loves a nice, clean mouth and first rate sharpener of the appetite will abandon it.

Natural Resources of the South.

By the census statistics the mortality among whites for the census year 1880 was 14.74 per 1,000 for the whole United States, including the South; and for the Southern States alone from Maryland to Louisiana inclusive it was but 11.04 per 1,000. By the best of all denominations, therefore, the South is proving the salubrity of her climate, the fertility of her soil, the extent of her natural resources, and her fitness for the support of a large population.

An empire in extent her lands are still not one-half occupied. Her population per square mile averages about one-third that of the average Northern State, and one-fourth that of the more populous ones. The sole condition which now prevents a large immigration, both from abroad and from the Northwestern States, from taking advantage of the opportunities open in the South, is ignorance of the situation. Such ignorance cannot be of long duration. Briefly, there is not elevation, where you get a territory open to the Anglo-Saxon race, with such varied and great resources, and such propitious and easy conditions of life and labor, so abundantly supplied with rivers, harbors, and with lines of railroad transportation, or so well located to command the commerce of both hemispheres. The prophecy of what our people will make of these advantages in the struggle for commercial supremacy among the nations of the earth is but faintly written in what has already been done, under adverse conditions, by each section working alone. Now their united strength will be brought to bear on the easiest part of the problem. The most progressive race on earth—the leaders of the world in science, in invention, in wealth, in energy, and in enterprize—will here develop the greatest natural resources under the most favorable conditions possible.—Gen. E. P. Alexander, in the March Forum.

Mr. Vance Breaks up the Senate.

During the consideration of the Idaho contested election case, Mr. Vance taking the floor, in behalf of the contestant, Mr. Chaggers, Mr. Vance made a witty speech, his noteworthy voice filling the chamber. At one point in his remarks two prominent senators who were engaged in earnest conversation reached a point in their discussion which elicited from one of them a most extraordinary—a compound between a laugh and a yawn. Pasting abruptly and gazing in the direction of the offenders, Mr. Vance said: "Mr. President I do not yield."