

# THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

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TARBORO', N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1892.

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## BRIEF OPINIONS.

Do not pledge yourself to any one, vote only for the man who is solid on your measures of reform. This is the critical year, and we must be unwavering and unflinching in our demands.

The political kettle in this State is beginning to boil. There are quite a number of gentlemen mentioned for the gubernatorial nomination. Politics will be interesting this year and we advise our farmer friends to give this matter their attention. The evils that afflict them to-day are due to negligence on the part of the masses to select the right sort of men to represent them. We hope they will look out for their own interests this year.

L. E. DUFFY, writing in the *Kinston Free Press*, urges Alliancemen not to take part in the caucus of any party, but stand aloof, and see which party will adopt the Ocala demands. He maintains that to enter any party caucus would be engaging in partisan politics. Whether the members of the Alliance enter any caucus or not the FARMERS' ADVOCATE don't want to see them stultify themselves by voting blindly against their interests. Let the Ocala platform be the test.

PRESIDENT Marion Butler of the State Alliance, and Col. Harry Skinner are on a speaking tour in the middle section of the State. President Butler is expounding the principles of the Alliance and its measures of reform and Col. Skinner is championing the sub-Treasury plan. We hope their work will serve to strengthen the Alliance wherever they speak. If the members of the organization are true to themselves they will achieve success of their principles.

The *Kinston Free Press* is waging war on the Duke cigarette factory of Durham. Our contemporary says that the factory belongs to the mammoth tobacco trust which has greatly reduced the price of tobacco this season. There is law in this State against the formation or operation of trusts and those in authority should investigate the matter. We agree with our contemporary that the grand jury of Durham county should interest themselves about this great iniquity. It should be crushed.

SENATOR D. B. Hill of New York made a tour through the South last week, and made speeches on the route. His visit was to Mississippi to address the Legislature. He was received with heartiness, but we have no idea that Hill is "in it" for the presidential nomination. He would do his constituents a better service if he would remain in the Senate and attend to the duties of his office. The people will select their own candidate this year, and we do not believe that Cleveland or Hill either will be "in it."

The Tarborough (N. C.) *Southerner* carries "The man who thinks he carries the Alliancemen around in his vest pocket and can vote them as he pleases will find himself a most mistaken man before the year is gone." Right you are, brother! The people will think and act for themselves this year. They have become thoroughly acquainted with the methods of the politicians, in the past, and propose to manage politics for themselves. As Sam Jones says they will not be led around by the nose by the "whipsniffing" politicians.

The *News & Observer* says: "For our own part we believe that the Democratic party can whip the Third party and the Radicals combined, and all that is needed is a strong, vigorous campaign." Then it is strange to see why our contemporary continues to agitate the Third party question. Sometime ago the *News & Observer* was very uneasy, and said that a Third party in North Carolina meant disruption of the Democratic party—that it would turn the State over to the Republicans. What has happened to reassure our contemporary?

The April number of the *Forum* will contain a discussion of the Hill and anti-Hill issues in New York. *Gyrgyas* of the two Democratic State conventions to select delegates to the National convention, by Mr. Frederic C. Couder of the New York bar, who is the leader of the Democratic opposition to Senator Hill. Bearing upon the same subject will be an article by Mr. Mathew Hale, of Albany, the well-known constitutional authority on the process whereby the present Senate of New York was changed from Republican to Democratic. Mr. Hale goes into details and does not hesitate to place the responsibility of this act where he thinks it belongs—on Gov. Hill.

## STATE NEWS.

### THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

#### HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

Rev. Thos. Dixon, of N. Y. will deliver an address at Morehead City and preach a sermon, during a meeting of Teachers Assembly.

MIDDLEBURG.—T. P. Rowland, a large farmer and merchant at Middleburg, assigned Monday to A. C. Zollhofer. Liabilities about \$20,000; assets about \$15,000 to \$18,000.—*Ex.*

It is reported that the Wilmington & Weldon railroad company will build a road from Grifton in Pitt county, on the Scotland Neck and Greenville branch to New Bern, and also a road from the same point to Snow Hill, in Greene county.

The Charlotte *Chronicle* announces that Col. Cowles, for 8 years representative in Congress from the Wilkesboro district, will not stand for a re-nomination. Col. Cowles has made a splendid record and his constituency can ill afford to lose his services.

The Farmers' Alliance of Wake county N. C., which is the leading county Alliance of the State, has adopted resolutions to have the cotton acreage reduced not less than 15 per cent, in 1892, to what it was in 1891, and to increase the acreage for food and home supplies at a corresponding rate.

From the auditor's report it appears that the negroes own about 3 per cent of the real estate of North Carolina. They pay nearly 28 per cent of the poll tax. The aggregate value of real and personal property listed for taxation is \$262,796,816, of which \$8,018,446 is by colored people.

CONCORD.—Mr. A. O. Thies, of the Phoenix mine, who is running a poultry yard by machinery, is succeeding nicely. He loaded his incubator with 374 eggs and in nineteen days the chicks began to crawl out. Up to date 200 have answered to the roll call. He has purchased a brooder to raise them in.—*Standard*

GOLDSBORO.—Counterfeit silver dollars are still in vogue in this city. A bull yearling, weighing 623 pounds, was sold here Saturday by Mr. John V. Sherrard, Jr., of Stoney Creek township. The Racket store of this city, after making a net profit of \$15,000, most of which was invested in outside property, will "pull up stakes" on April 1st and leave for "pastures new" The proprietor commenced business here about five years ago with a capital of only \$250.—*Headlight*

WILKESBORO.—News just reached here of an infanticide in Ashe county, near Jefferson. A few days ago a 16 year old girl, named Nora Hughes, living in one mile of Jefferson, became the mother of an illegitimate child. On Saturday the child mysteriously died. On Sunday afternoon, when the child was taken to the grave to be interred, the coroner forbade the burial. He summoned a jury, and by the assistance of Drs. Gentry and Coward made a post mortem examination. It was found that the child's stomach was saturated with carbolic acid.—*Ex.*

WASHINGTON.—For several nights petty burglaries have been committed in the town. On Thursday night last Mr. Tom. Ray's restaurant was entered and investigation shows that three persons had sat at his table and eaten heartily meals. The same night Mr. Isaac Buck's butcher shop was broken into and the money drawer demolished. This was followed by a theft of a 50 lb can of lard, two large hams, some tobacco and cigars, besides other stuff, from Mr. J. T. Lupton, before morning, and the attempt was made to enter Mr. M. P. Wright's confectionery but without success.—*Gazette*

A cutting affray took place between two colored men on Water street late Monday night in which Willie Pearce was seriously wounded. On Tuesday morning Pearce swore out an affidavit charging George Bell with the cutting and a man named Hildreth chief of Police Tucker had Bell arraigned before Justice L. E. Fagan for a hearing. Pearce being unable to attend trial the case was postponed for ten days to await results and Bell was placed under a two hundred dollar bond for his appearance. At present Pearce is in a critical condition and it is feared that his wounds may prove fatal.—*Bacon*

WILSON.—Rev. H. W. Battle, the popular pastor of the Missionary Baptist Church here, preached his last sermon as such last Sunday night. In deference to a pretty and commendable custom here and from a deep sense of love and esteem, the pastors of the other churches here closed their doors on Sunday night and invited their congregations to hear Rev. Battle. Yielding to the popular opinion that the Skating rink was unsafe, the committee on arrangements have secured the Plaster's Warehouse, and the five meetings will be held there. To-day work was commenced on the seats for the place by Saturday night. The seating capacity of the benches will be 2,000. By the use of chairs, room for 200 more people can be secured if necessary.—*Advance*

## GENERAL NEWS.

The development in regard to Richmond Terminal, including the publication of the re-organization plan, caused much interest in the trading in the terminal securities. Traders bought the first lots offered and there was no appearance of buying from the new interests. The stock declined on sales of 1000 shares by F. T. Adams and small lots by other brokers.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The long pending contest over the nomination of Judge Woods, of Indiana, for appeal was brought to a close to-day after four hours' discussion, chiefly one-sided, proceeding almost exclusively from the Senators who opposed the confirmation. It was expected that two at least of the Democratic Senators would vote for the confirmation, but this did not happen. On the contrary, the vote proceeded on strict party lines with the exception that Mr. Peffer voted against confirmation. The final roll call was 25 for confirmation and 24 against.

Two victims of the grip at Vicksburg Miss., became suddenly blind. One the son of a well-known merchant, obtained partial relief through an operation promptly performed, but as yet can only distinguish between light and darkness. The other, a highly esteemed woman, has consulted the most skillful oculists in New Orleans, who pronounce her case hopeless. The boy's case began with a severe chill, culminating in muscular rheumatism. The woman's symptoms were similar, except that her limbs became gradually swollen and there was no rheumatism. In neither case are the eyes outwardly affected.

The death of Dr. Edward A. Freeman removes the most voluminous and versatile of the modern English school of historians. He was not the originator of the comparative method nor of the historical art which adopts the development of the nation as the most dignified subject for the historian's pen, instead of the lives and battles of monarchs. But he was the most distinguished of the pupils of the great Bishop Stubbs. He was an authority on architecture as well as on history, and was besides a most genial companion. The two Americans whom he chiefly admired were Henry Adams and Henry Hobson Richardson, our great architect.

Carnegie, Phipps & Co., who have the Government contract for a portion of the armor plates for the new battleships, are to build the finished plant of the armor department at their Homestead mill a gigantic steel saw, weighing 110 tons, that will cut a nickel steel armor plate as an ordinary saw does a plank. The armor plates range in weight from eight to thirty-eight tons and are sometimes twenty feet long and twenty inches thick. The saw has a blade seven feet and a half in diameter, geared from above and revolving horizontally. With it an angular slab of dozen nickel steel, weighing perhaps a dozen tons, is taken off like the slab of a pine log. The saw is the first of its kind used in this country and cost about \$35,000.

During the final illness of Mr. Spurgeon, his pulpit was filled by Rev. Mr. Pearson, and he will be the permanent successor of the famous creator of the tabernacle. He had no idea of taking the great preacher's place. Dr. Spurgeon's brother declared at the meeting referred to that he would prefer Pearson to all others. He had come to have a warm brotherly affection for him, and knew that the departed pastor had been deeply attached to him. It has transpired that the late Dr. Spurgeon desired Mr. Pearson to become his permanent associate, a co-pastor with him, and it is the knowledge of this fact that has done more than anything else to induce the congregation to ask the consent to become their future leader. *State Chronicle*

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Attorney General Miller has issued instructions to district attorneys to vigorously prosecute all trusts. "If the facts justify," says the instruction, "you will use your best efforts to indict and prosecute wrong-doers as well as to enforce the law by civil proceedings as provided in the act entitled 'an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.'" Acting under these general instructions, Special Agent Norton, of the Department of Justice, has been investigating the alleged whiskey trust, conlage trust and meat trust, said to have been formed in Chicago. The United States district attorney at Chicago will, it is understood, upon information gathered by Mr. Norton, proceed to prosecute the three trusts named.

M. S. Robinson, manager of Womander Muses and Theatre, at Buffalo has been sued for \$10,000 damages by Oliver Curtis Perry, the bold adventurer who attempted to rob the American express car on the New York Central Railroad a few weeks ago. The enterprising thief re-managed at the cost of much trouble and money, got up two wax figures of Perry for the masses here, the showing him dressed in ordinary clothes and as he appeared when he was passing himself off for a pious young man, and the other showing him in his burglar's outfit with revolver and tools in hand, as he looked when he was robbing the express car. Manager Robinson said that he could subpoena witnesses and show that Perry committed the crime charged and that in that case no action for damages would lie.

## PRESIDENT POLK AT ST. LOUIS.

(Stenographic Report of President Polk's speech, response to the address of Welcome by Mr. C. P. Waldbridge, President St. Louis City Council.)

MR. PRESIDENT.—Gathered here as the representatives of the millions of wealth-producers of this great country, it is gratifying to receive your kindly and cordial words of welcome, and on behalf of this great Conference, I beg to assure you of our warm appreciation of your professed kindness and hospitality and of your brave words of good cheer and encouragement.

When four six square miles of municipal jurisdiction, your two hundred and fifteen miles of street railway, your two hundred and fifty million of taxable property, your annual output of three hundred millions of dollars of manufactured products, your hundreds of trains daily, which pour into your gates, two hundred and fifty millions of people annually, and located here on the banks of the Mississippi, that shall be the measure of your future possibilities and greatness? Within the radius of your influence and legitimate trade, is embraced the richest agricultural region on the face of the earth, capable of sustaining three hundred million of people, and where shall be reared in immortal grandeur the magnificent seat of future political and industrial empire of this continent.

We share with you, sir, the just pride and the cheering hope which is inspired by your auspicious surroundings and assure you that we feel quite at home within your hospitable State.

All the States, all sections, and all the great industries of the country are here represented. The men are here who clothe the world; the men are here who house the world; the men are here who furnish the fuel for the workshop and all the departments of industry throughout this broad land. It is that mighty host whose blended blows of honest toil goes to swell the chorus of the world's happy song of industrial progress. Why are we here? We are here to voice the solemn protest of a nation's wealth-producers against inequalities and unjust conditions which seriously threaten to paralyze and destroy the industrial energies of the country.

Owning less than 20 per cent of the wealth of the country and paying over 80 per cent of its taxes, the outraged and struggling victims of iniquitous and wicked class legislation, we are here to redress these grievances and to right these great wrongs.

In the Board of Exchange of New York, money is quoted at 10 to 12 per cent. In Liverpool it is quoted from 14 to 24 per cent. In Houston, Texas, Vicksburg, Miss., and Shreveport, La., it is quoted at 12 per cent. In Salem, Ala., Macon, Ga., Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., and Pine Bluff, Ark., it is quoted to-day at 10 to 12 per cent. If a broker on Wall street can borrow money at 2 to 4 per cent interest on wheat, corn and cotton, why do the farmers of Michigan, Kansas and Georgia do the same? Que year ago to-day, middling cotton sold in New Orleans for nine cents per pound, or \$45 per bale. To-day it is quoted at 6 and 8-15 cents per pound, or \$22.20 per bale—a decline of over 50 per cent to the farmer. Has there been a corresponding decline in the price of the articles manufactured from this cotton? Have the cotton factories of New England shared this great loss? Have the staple manufactured goods which the farmers are obliged to have declined in a corresponding ratio? From a list of staple manufactured goods from the leading mills of New England, I find that the decline in these goods has been only about 24 per cent. Has the difference of this decline gone into the pockets of the manufacturer or did they pay it to the employees? If it is over-production that drives the farmers to accept a price for his cotton absolutely below the cost of the product, why should it not affect the output and price of manufactured goods?

Permit me to quote further from our official census returns which presents a very significant result of the situation. During the past ten years from 1889 to 1890, the single State of New York, with a population of 5,082,971, gained in actual wealth \$6,000,000 more than fifteen of the great producing states of this country, to wit: Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, and with a population equal to sixteen States the territory of New York. The small non-producing State of Massachusetts with 1,783,085 people gained in actual wealth about \$10,000,000 more than the nine great producing States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, whose population was 13,717,477, and with an area as large as 1,717,477 square miles. New England, New York and Philadelphia hold to-day 180,000 shares of the banking capital of the country, while only 44,000 shares are held by all the remaining States of the Union. Must argument be added to these startling facts to convince us of our duty? To me they proclaim in thunder tones that the time has arrived for the great West, the great Northwest, the great Southwest, to link their hands with the East together and march to the ballot box and take possession of the government, restore it to the principles of our fathers,

and run it in the interest of the people.

Two years ago we presented these facts to the American Congress. They were supported by the petitions of a half million freemen. One year ago they were presented, and what was the answer to these appeals? "Go home work harder, live closer and keep out of politics and all will be well." Over a month ago, we again knocked at the door of the present Congress, and what has been its answer? A good friend, and the magnanimity of his heart and it may be for the purpose of perpetuating a joke on that august body, offered a resolution last week, generously extending to the distressed farmers through this country, a loan of money, or "flat money," which is absurd and it is misleading. The government creates no value in "flat money," neither does it pretend to simply decrease a medium of exchange, which is made indispensable under present civilization. There is no value in the impress of government authority, but there may be more or less in the commodity out of which the impress is made. There is no value in money, since value lies in the commodity out of which the product is made that receives the stamp of government decree. As an example of "flat money" and its functions, it is authorized by law, and is made ready by labor. It goes out from the treasury in exchange for labor or its products. It passes from hand to hand in the various transactions of business. In every instance where it is a factor it is redeemed, and at last reaches the government treasury in payment of taxes, where it is received by redemption in the ultimate sense of that term. Again, it goes out on its grand end of distribution, and again it is returned to the treasury. This is "flat money," and its discharge of its functions, in which it is redeemed, it was redeemed in every bargain, every sale, every transaction of every kind in which it was a factor, and in which it stood as the representative of the power and authority of the government whose fiat it was.

I will treat of irredeemable money in my next.

W. A. DENNING.

## FIAT MONEY.

Webster defines the word "fiat" as "a command to do something; a decisive or effective command; a decree."

Hence, according to the definition, "fiat money" is simply and only made money or decreed money. With this point established, the next question is, under what decree, or by whose command is this fiat money created? Did this command emanate from omnipotence? Did the Creator of the universe ever decree what should and what should not be "fiat money?"

If so, what is its substance and what are its denominations? Also, where is this "fiat money" of Deity found, and what are its particular characteristics? To what is it, or was its existence revealed, and by whom or through whom is it first distributed among children of men? If God does really "make money," as some of our statesmen and writers claim, where in the great laboratory of nature is the process carried on? To charge such effort to deity is sacrilege, and tends to lessen our regard for the Creator of the world, and to question the deity of God. This grows out of their peculiar circumstances and recent education. They believe that all effects are traceable to causes. The impoverished condition of the masses is not an exception to this rule. It has its cause, and in their opinion can be as clearly defined and as unquestionably demonstrated as any other philosophical proposition.

Much thought and education as to the discover of the cause or causes that have led up to the present condition of the people of this country, have obtained for the last two years. I admit that the conclusions drawn may be to some extent strained and mixed slightly with error, but upon the whole the causes now assigned by the Alliance are more correct, reliable, and more permanent, relief, or whether they shall continue to educate an appeal to all alike, depending upon the righteousness of their cause and an increased strength that would necessarily be drawn from each and all in the end, is a balance of standing between the political parties, recover their rights. It makes a great difference in the solution of the question which of these parties is both willing and able to accept the needed legislation. Both willingness and ability, must combine to give relief from either party.

Our people are now steering between Scylla on the one side and Charibdis on the other, trying to keep independent political action. If the choice of the Alliance people in their choice on this point should make a mistake and see their organization mutilated and despoil—all that they have acquired up to the present lost, and their future hopes dashed to the ground—they will have themselves and their advisors to blame. Hence it is extremely hazardous and dangerous to assume the position of a leader at this juncture. A short time, perhaps, will bring to the surface sufficient light to enable our people to walk this difficult path with safety.

L. F. LIVINGSTON.

The U. S. Treasury Department has notified the customs authorities to suspend all action in regard to the imposition of duties on the products of Hayti, Venezuela, and the United States of Columbia, under the recent proclamation of the President, until further orders from the Department.

Mr. James A. Spurgeon, who is to carry on the ministerial duties at the London Tabernacle, is a younger brother of the late famous preacher, and for some time has also been pastor of the great church. He is also a pastor at Crofton, but for many years past most of his time has been devoted to superintending the agencies at work in connection with the Tabernacle. He has the reputation, somewhat rare in a clergyman, of being a good business man.

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## THE ALLIANCE ATTITUDE.

Colonel Livingston Defines the position of the Great Organization.

Colonel Livingston, in an interesting contribution to the Philadelphia Press defines the attitude of the Alliance. Colonel Livingston's letter is printed in conjunction with one from Samuel Gompers, the head of the Federation of Trades, who writes of the great organization of which he is the head.

Colonel Livingston's letter is as follows: "What is the attitude of the Alliance people at this time toward the great questions that are agitating the public mind, and what is their condition and strength, and what of the future? The Alliance people of this country are thoroughly aroused and extremely sensitive touching political questions and methods. This grows out of their peculiar circumstances and recent education. They believe that all effects are traceable to causes. The impoverished condition of the masses is not an exception to this rule. It has its cause, and in their opinion can be as clearly defined and as unquestionably demonstrated as any other philosophical proposition."

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## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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

### Disposal of Household Waste in Villages and Towns.

Dr. Wm. Paul, Gerhard, C. E. Consulting Engineer for Sanitary Works.

We shall consider in the following such villages where houses are scattered about and have each a large amount of garden space. Such houses can always dispose of all their fill products on their own premises, and neither a system of scavenging nor a sewerage system is required. There may, and always will be, in every village a few houses without any garden space attached, but these are usually able to make a separate arrangement, either with some neighbor or with some farmer. The whole solution of the question may be characterized by and embodied in the following rules: Cesspools and privies, as well as outhouses, should be protected from pollution, stop water should be disposed of in the garden or under the lawn, by means of a flush tank and dry-earth or ash-closets, or else the soil or tub system should be adopted for the excrement disposal. The earth-closet system is particularly adapted for use in villages, as it is a difficulty in providing a sewerage system in a village, as it is very costly and difficult to maintain, and subsequently utilizing the earth manure in gardens or on adjoining farms.

In proportion as dwellings become more concentrated and crowded closer together, and the gardens attached to them become correspondingly reduced in size, and as the population increases, it becomes more and more difficult for the individual householder in villages to dispose of his refuse separately. It is obvious that in the case of densely populated and closely built up villages, united action of the residents becomes a necessity to effect any reform in the much prevailing cesspool nuisance. In other words, the community, as a whole, must carry out proper measures for sewerage removal and disposal. It may in some instances, be feasible to retain the earth-closet near the farm house. But wherever the resulting earth manure cannot be made use of on the ground, it may become preferable to arrange under the supervision of the village authorities a system of dry removal by tubs, or pails. Much of the success of such systems will depend upon the care and regularity with which the deodorizing material is supplied, and upon the frequency of the removal of the dry manure, and of the pails. Surface, or sub-surface irrigation in the garden being impracticable where no space is available, and both open and tight cesspools being objectionable, the only sufficient means of contaminating the soil, and the other, because it will require frequent pumping out, while both will become foul, owing to decomposition of their contents, the only remedy for the stop water nuisance is to build a main sewer pipe, such pipe will answer for a whole village of 1,000 or even more inhabitants, with branch pipes to each dwelling for the removal of the dry refuse proper. From this sewer all surface and sub-soil water should be rigidly excluded. A cardinal rule is that the sewage be delivered at its ultimate point of discharge before it can begin to purify. Whether its immediate discharge into a water course is practicable, or whether a previous purification by chemical precipitation, the only sufficient means of purifying manure, is made a subject of particular investigation, in each case. Wherever a village accepts a sewer system, the houses and, some or later will be provided with "modern conveniences," in other words with a more or less elaborate system of plumbing fixtures, and it will naturally come about that water closets take the place of earth closets, for the removal of human excreta.

Whenever the majority of the village houses are without sufficient garden space, a system of public scavenging may also be required. As a rule, most of the dry refuse matter can be disposed of on the premises of village houses, in much the same manner as in the case of farm houses or isolated country residences. As a rule, the disposal of garbage is more readily accomplished in villages located in agricultural districts than in mining or manufacturing villages.

In cities and towns, it is most essential that all foul water from the household be removed as rapidly as possible. Moreover, it is imperative from a sanitary point of view, that all liquid and solid excreta be removed with promptness and regularity. It is, finally, absolutely necessary, that all such liquid filth as constitutes town sewage, be disposed of in a manner so as not to cause a nuisance. If we remember that the quantities to be removed and disposed of from a densely populated town are enormous, the magnitude and difficulty of the problem become at once apparent.

The prompt and thorough collection, removal and disposal of garbage from city and town houses is only second in importance to a proper system of sewerage, and the efficiency with which the collection and removal are accomplished has, without doubt, a very great influence upon the health and comfort of the community.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]