

BRIEF OPINIONS.

The Alliance Echo says: The Alliance demands that the money of the country be issued directly to the people and not to corporations and national banks first. You believe this to be good doctrine, but how can it be done except by the Sub-treasurer or some similar plan?

We hope the next Governor of North Carolina will be a man, in every way, in full sympathy with the industrial classes. We would like to see a man in the gubernatorial chair who will be able, capable, and worthy of the high honor, and a true representative of the people.

We feel very much emboldened at the signs of the times. It seems that the people of this country have become fully aroused to the necessity of striking for the restoration of their liberties of which they have well-nigh been deprived.

There is no time for foolishness or sentimentality. The masses are in the political fight to win and they should not be led away from their principled measures of reform by any outsiders for personal or other considerations.

No effort will be spared by the enemies of reform to cause some weak-kneed brother to become like-warm as a worker in the reform movement. The enemy will come in disguise and endeavor to destroy the grand work of our organization.

"Money nowadays is high reputation confers offices of state, money procures friendship, everywhere the poor man is despised."—Tidius, born 43 B. C. The above was written 2000 years ago, and demonstrates the fact that history repeats itself and that the sayings of the "redoubtable howler," live and remain green while the dust of ages deposits its mantle of charity over the writings of men who served the classes at the expense of the masses.—The Rock Mountain.

The National Hotelman says Congress has done absolutely nothing, and in this respect is carrying out the programme as laid down by the managers last summer. The needs of the people are neglected, and the admitted reforms necessary are side-tracked in order to flourish for political position.

The plutocrats are determined to poison the mind of the people if they can. Leading partisan papers are being sent free as sample copies regularly to the farmers. These papers are paid for by the plutocrats. A number of large papers are offering their papers clubbed with other papers free of charge.

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD. HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED. On Sunday evening last the passenger train on the A. & S. S. road was delayed several hours by the accident of the mountain side.

The Kinston Lumber Co. is building another large dry kiln, the same size of the one already in use. The company already has a splendid lumber plant, to which additions are constantly being made.

We are informed that Mr. C. P. Daniel and Miss Capie C. Pelfry, of Coleraine township, were married last Sunday night by J. H. Lawrence, Jr., of Whites township. The bride is the young lady selected to be the madam so they ran away.

Mr. Daniel met her and they walked two miles before they got a conveyance to carry them to the Justice's house where they were married. Another of the "Live laughing at look-alikes" was seen down yesterday by Messrs. J. W. and A. S. Shively, of Woodville, who saw that in a creek will be ready for slipping. Who can beat it in this section?—Windsor Ledger.

Capt. E. M. Pace left last Thursday for a trip to Virginia, en route to visit his old friends, from the following, which we clip from Saturday's Lynchburg News. It will be seen what he is doing. Capt. E. M. Pace, of Wilson, N. C., who is Custodian of the K. O. K. Masonic Temple, of Faith and Religion, was at the Masonic Hall Friday night, and conferred the same on many of the brethren. He was in Rockwell last night, at the request of Henry Adams, who was unable to attend the degrees Friday night. He will visit Lynchburg again on Monday night and be at Masonic Hall at 10:30 o'clock to resume and complete the work of these degrees.

The Rocky Mount Improvement and Manufacturing Company are pushing right ahead in the development of their valuable property. They are laying off splendid avenues from the southern boundary of their lands to the river. Atlantic avenue is the first and will be the most magnificent residence street in our city. They are doing the work in the best manner, sparing no money which will add to the beauty and attractiveness of their property.

The building season is now opening in Rocky Mount. A large number of contracts for large buildings to be used in the tobacco trade and dwellings have already been made, and a great many more contracts are soon to be made. Every train brings in cars loaded with lumber and brick to be used in the construction of these buildings. On the Springfield branch, some cars, almost the entire train is made up of cars loaded with lumber for this point. We understand the building contractors have contracts for months ahead. There will be heavy business in Rocky Mount in the building line this year.

Large quantities of early vegetables pass through Rocky Mount every day for this section. The trucking sections. It is as surprising that immense proportions this business is assuming in North Carolina, as well as the profits which it is yielding. Mr. J. W. Phillips raised last year as the product of two sows, 4,200 pounds of meat. He has sold 4,100 worth besides furnishing his plantation up to the present, and has reserved plenty for his family for the balance of the year. Why cannot all our farmers do as well? The very idea of eating western beefed meat when we can raise it cheaply and abundantly with a little attention.—Rocky Mount Phoenix.

GENERAL NEWS.

Ten miles from Lexington, N. C., is a cave used by Daniel Boone as a retreat and rendezvous, and near it stood the mighty hunter's primitive cabin. When this cabin was destroyed some years ago the hearthstone was saved, and will be sent to Chicago to form part of the State's exhibit at the World's Fair.

The Anarchist Diabolo never touches a drop of strong drink, nor did the dynamiter Norcross who blew up Russell Sage. The world has always been suspicious of people entirely void of small vices. It would be interesting to know what ever laetude of little Robbie Reed, who "would not use tobacco, nay," because it is such a nasty weed.

The range of mind of the late Friedrich Bordenstein, the traveling professor and noted ethnologist, German in his comprehensiveness. Not only was he one of the greatest poets of the Fatherland, since Schiller's time, but he was a fine philosopher as he was a poet, and he was familiar with a dozen languages, from Persian to Anglo-Saxon. He once visited America, some years ago and was received with open arms.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Census Office today issued a bulletin showing that the real estate mortgage business of Nebraska during the past decade is represented by \$37,874,140 mortgages made to secure a debt of \$12,438,398. Of this debt \$8,454,441 percent remained unpaid on Jan. 1, 1890. Nearly one third, \$1,900,000, of the existing debt is in village and city lots, the principal portion of this being in the counties of Douglas and Lancaster, in which are the cities of Omaha and Lincoln.

WILKINSON, May 4.—Reports from the Northern Territory indicate that last week's storm, in which two soldiers lost their lives, was quite as severe in the northwest. The MacLeod mail, which left that town on Monday, has not yet been heard from. The driver did not reach the place stopping place miles from MacLeod, and is supposed to be dead. It is believed that Dr. Lovingsheart, who left nearly two weeks ago for Keesee Hill Creek for coal, has not been heard of since, and it is supposed that he has been lost in the storm. A party of mounted police have gone out to search for the missing men.

ROME, May 4.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, Premier Rudini, referring to the financial situation, stated that the extra expenditures for 1892-93 would be covered by economies in the War Department, that a bill would be introduced to reduce military expenditures by 200 million francs, and the formation of a credit for the railway treasury, and another bill to modify the succession duty and establish a monopoly on matches. There would still be left, however, a deficit of \$250,000,000, which would further require economies. The statement was received with murmurs from the Left and general excitement.

MEMPHIS, May 4.—Deeming himself "upset" tonight, and when his breakfast was brought in he told his keeper that he did not believe an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council would help him, as everybody seemed to be against him. When questioned by the keeper, Deeming acknowledged he might have killed his wife in a fit of insanity, but he denied that he had any recollection of the deed. He asked the keeper what date had been fixed for the hanging, and when the keeper said it would probably be early in June, Deeming said, "All a good deal can happen before then. I was not born to be hanged."

The United States cruiser Charles Le Moyne (No. 12), April 13 and arrived at San Diego for target practice. Four rounds from each of the eight guns were fired and two from each of the six six-inch guns at a regulation target 2,000 yards distant from the vessel. The results, while fair, were not up to the standard owing to the fact that the men did not have sufficient practice. On April 14 the Charles Le Moyne started for Santa Barbara, and arrived at that port April 17. On the afternoon of April 17 the captain and crew of the Charles Le Moyne were met by the people of Santa Barbara, which was attended by a large number of people. The Charles Le Moyne arrived at San Diego April 22 and arrived at San Francisco April 25. Her next port is Norfolk, where she will participate in the Centennial celebration on May 30. If the discovery of the Columbia River.

Our Safe Financial System.

There has been a ghastly flud at the nation's capital. A commission of experts have been examining the gold and silver in which the specie basis of our national currency is stored, and they report "the whole system of affairs in the United States treasury building defective and insecure." Van No. 1 is declared practically valueless. The commission recommends the government to immediately adopt a modern system of vaults with perfect locking arrangements, and of such construction that they can be inspected at all times from every side.

The shocking intelligence that the nation's "financial basis" was in this precarious condition sent me flying over to the Capitol determined to petition, beg, implore and beseech our public servants to drop all other measures, even the tariff, for the present and immediately set to work to guard and insure the maintenance of the dollar standard in the vaults of the treasury building.

My alarm was intense. I had listened during the silver debate to so much oratory concerning the dire results in the event of any disturbance of our specie basis that I expected to find Congressmen with anxious mien and corrugated brows discussing ways and means to secure the nation's treasure. I listened at the keyhole of the Senate chamber door (the Senate was in executive session) expecting to hear John Sherman's agonized tones appealing to his colleagues to drop Senatorial dignity and go forth with bin to mark time, keep step and stand guard in front, at the back, and on both sides of the treasury building pending the time when the modern safes with brand new locks could be built and stored for a time.

I heard Mr. Sherman tearfully pleading for protection for the backs of the best financial system the world has ever known. "Pressing upon me still closer to the keyhole and dodging a rap on the side of my head from the doorkeeper, who thought I was prowling about to get hold of some executive session secrets, I heard Mr. Sherman's voice raised in a plea for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to the Nicaragua canal.

I saw at a glance how matters stood. The great father of our financial system had not yet heard the appalling news. Old misery, what was to be done? The Senate door was locked (with a modern lock)—there was no way to sound the alarm. The sad thought came to me that even so, I stood there all on my hands and feet, and I might as well have been in the stocks and wail of order to England or maybe to China. And then there would be an entire collapse of all trade and industry, or we would be forced to the limitation of transactions all business with a dishonest, contemptible, low-down 70-cent dollar.

I went over to the House, that wing of the Capitol, how to secrets. The members peek out in open session and confess that every act of legislation is weighed as to its effect upon the coming presidential campaign. But even in the House I found no one in a state of consternation over the imperiled specie basis. Mr. Boutelle was orating about the unsafe condition of our seaboard, and was pleading for an appropriation to build three battleships, and accusing the wicked Democrats, who only want to make an appropriation for one battleship, with endangering national safety solely for the purpose of making a record on economy for campaign uses. "This new alarm, over our unprotected seaboard served as a counterirritant to my scare about the locked door. It explained the extreme consternation of the honorable gentleman. They get used to hearing about the nation's perils; the effect wears off and doesn't interfere with their appetite either for solids or liquids. There were only about one-fifth of the members present to hear Mr. Boutelle relate the story of our hair-breadth escape from war with Chile. Several were sitting at their desks, smoking cigars, and the rest were talking. Others were looting on the sofas back of the scenes, while below in the basement could be heard the cheery clinking of the glasses at the bar of the House restaurant.

After all, it is a reasonable thought that even should our specie basis bank fail before the first contracts for constructing the modern safes could be awarded, it will make no sense of any kind to the country, provided the affair is kept secret. If the treasury watch-dogs will just pace up and down in front of the great stone building and make believe that the hoard dollars are lying quietly in their little vaults instead of circulating and galvanizing around among the people, that will move right on. What is the use of continuing to give lip to scraps and bones, and the prospect which prevails in every nook and corner of the nation will continue.

But there are perilous times. Every thing depends on modern locks and vaults that can be inspected at all times. Wanted—A secure basis for John Sherman's financial system. Vigorous Campaign. A Washington letter says the Farmers' Alliance members in Congress seem bent on making a vigorous party campaign this year. They have been holding caucuses very frequently of late at the residence of Congressman Watson, of Georgia. These caucuses have been attended regularly by the Alliance members in the house and by Senators Peffer and Kyle.—Ex.

Notes by Reformer.

National Economist. TREE DEMOCRACY. While the friends of Senator Hill are repeating his tallmaimic phrase—"I am a democrat," and the friends of Mr. Cleveland utter as an offset his words at the Jackson club celebration—"we are too proud to call ourselves Jacksonian Democrats"—it is refreshing to hear that Jeffersonian Democrat, John Davis, of Kansas, reading lectures to his brethren in the House of Representatives on the principle of true Democracy. They forget when they are advocating, as Alexander Hamilton expressed it, a government "of the rich and well-born" that Thomas Jefferson was the great apostle of "the plain people," of the common man.

They forget when they are lending the people's money to the national bank, with the interest that Jackson was the "hug bank-lighter." They forget when they place themselves in opposition to the people that gathers no interest that Thomas Jefferson said: "Treasury notes bottomed on taxes and thrown into circulation will take the place of so much gold or silver, but bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the people to whom it belongs." Idle and meaningless are the assertions and protestations of politicians and office-seekers. The people are getting very tired of Democratic preaching, they want Democratic practicing. They want to see the lead professors of Democracy get upon, stand upon, and fight for the fairest present exposition of Jeffersonian Democracy, the platform of the People's party.

It was a pitiful sum? over \$12,000,000 at the most, that the people adopted for, but Wall street said "nay," and New England Republicanism and New England Democracy joined hands and denied the prayer of the people. A FIGHTING POLICY. has been determined upon as against the Alliance in the South, more active and vigorous than ever before. A Washington correspondent of the popular press thus refers to that policy: "The Southern men are all greatly troubled about the third party movement, and they are coming to appreciate now that a mistake was made in not meeting the issues squarely when the movement first started. Instead of temporizing and trying to conciliate the Alliance leaders. A good many of them have come to the conclusion that while a mistake made there can not be corrected, better results will follow their making the fight now, and making it earnestly, than can be obtained by further temporizing."

"There appears to be nothing left but to make the fight, and it is generally agreed that the only way to win is to fight boldly at every point. So you may see," down South must be the cry of the hour, with the proposition of Congressman Williams, of Massachusetts, a choice has been made between Alliance and Southern Farmers Alliance, and that the former has been chosen. What are you going to do about it? Are you going to submit? Are you going to cringe under the crack of a party whip? Having stated your grievances and made your demands, and having them spurned and yourselves kicked from the foot of the golden throne, are you going to play the part of a slave and go back to labor for your plutocratic masters? I do not believe it, because any backward steps at this time would not only show that the farmers and laborers have no true confidence in the vital issues involved, but it would also demonstrate that their hearts were too craven to deserve liberty and freedom.

It is a prophetic time for the People's party to show its strength. In all probability there will be four, if not five, presidential tickets in the field, unless gold proves able to harmonize the present conflicting elements. Since it is so evident that the Democrats and Republicans of the East have joined their forces to defeat all financial legislation in the interest of the people, why should the South and West hesitate any longer? The fight has to be made. The promises and pledges of politicians are worth nothing. Democracy has become a hollow sham. Republicanism has become the arch-enemy of "the plain people." The two lightning rods are being used to rob billions of the people of their money, while the people are being robbed of billions by a false financial system. Down with the flags of the robbers! Up with the banner of the people and gird on your armor for the fight.

Free Coinage—What it Means. N. O. Poyaine. From time to time the opponents to free coinage of silver, seek to over-whelm its advocates with the argument that if free coinage of silver were allowed, the silver of Europe and Asia would be rushed into this country, turned into mint for coinage into silver dollars, for which in some mysterious way not explained, the government would have to pay out gold, and by this means the European and Asiatic holders of silver would carry off all our gold and leave the silver in place, to the destruction of our finances and the general ruin of the country. Nothing but a total ignorance of the laws respecting coinage at the mint can induce such wild notions. It will be well, then, to give a few words of information on the subject. "Free coinage," means that any person having precious metals may

deposit the same in the mint and have them converted into standard gold, free of charge. This rule extends only to gold. Any person possessing gold, whether in bars, dust, plate or other ordinary forms, may carry it to the mint and have it converted into eagles and double eagles for coinage. Deposits of gold on reaching the mint are assayed and their value in pure metal ascertained. Pure gold is 24 carat parts fine—that is, it consists of 100 parts of pure gold with no alloy or adulteration of any sort. This standard of perfect purity is recognized in all civilized countries. The depositor's gold being ascertained to be so many ounces of perfectly pure metal, he is entitled to exactly the same weight of standard gold coin. Now U. S. coin contains one-tenth by weight of alloy, which is composed of 90 parts fine silver and 10 parts copper, and may for all practical purposes be considered as worthless. Therefore one ounce of gold coin contains nine-tenths of an ounce of pure gold and one-tenth of an ounce of worthless alloy. It is plain, then, that when the depositor hands in 1000 ounces of pure gold at the mint and receives therefor 100 ounces of gold coin, he actually only gets back 900 ounces of pure gold, and 100 ounces of alloy. This mint thus makes a gross profit of 10 per cent, by transaction. Of course the expenses of coinage are to be paid, but it must be plain that there is still left to the mint a considerable profit from the work of coining gold.

An ounce of pure gold is worth, by the mint standard \$20.6718, or in round figures \$20.67, and in handling 100 ounces of gold, as now stated, the mint would make a gross of 100 ounces, or \$2067.18 which the depositor would have to pay for his free coinage. If a like rule were adopted for silver it will be seen that the mint would still make in the exchange of coin for bullion its gross profit of ten per cent.

But the law provides that the mint shall give gold for gold and silver for silver. It gives only an equal weight of pure bullion of the same kind. No foreign coins are money in this country. They are only so much bullion, according to the value of the precious metals they contain. If the silver coins of Europe and Asia were brought here, they would have to be melted into our money, and, under a free coinage law, would be subject to a tax of 10 per cent, for minting. What inducement would there be to anybody to suffer such a loss? Obviously none. There would be no obligation on anybody's part to pay gold for this silver. Would there be? There would be no demand for such a flood of foreign silver, for the reason that it should be brought here for coinage, and it would not be. That is the simple common sense of the matter.

Starving People. The Truth San Antonio, Tex. Last Monday morning as the train on the Arkansas Pass road which bore the Texas editors, returning from their excursion to Rockport, pulled out at Dumas, Cap Lee Hall publicly declared the statement that 10,000 people were on the verge of actual starvation in Starr, Hidalgo, Encinal and other counties on the Rio Grande. The association immediately passed the following resolutions: WHEREAS, it has been learned from authentic sources that there is widespread suffering for want of food among the people in Starr, Hidalgo, Encinal and other counties in Texas on the Rio Grande; and WHEREAS, it is estimated that 10,000 persons are in an almost starving condition in those counties and their necessities can be relieved only by food and money subscribed for that purpose, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Texas Press Association do hereby individually pledge themselves to act en masse to the relief of the starving people to relieve the starving people on the Rio Grande border in Texas, and do all in their power to arouse the charitable impulses of their readers to that end. Someone who is used to calling every man who is not satisfied with the conduct of affairs, a "calamity howler" will say that the condition of these people is due to drought alone. To such we wish to say: It is not true that a man who raises food, produces enough to feed many the number of his dependents? Is not the same true of one who is a producer of fabrics? If not, why not? If so, and justice had been done the producer, is it not true that he would have enough laid by to tide him over one or two failures? The great army of the destitute and starved is increasing every day not only in the northern, and eastern corners of population but in our own bright sunny southland. The God of justice is looking down upon the situation, and the Divine Spirit is surely guiding the people's movement—but don't be deceived you must "vote fair" and "in the words of the great Englishman, "trust to the Lord and keep your powder dry." The lesson is a bitter one and it is terrible to be forced by starvation into the performance of duty but "it needs must." It is better than to allow a condition of things under which men were not only starved bodily and mentally, but are forced to prostitute their intellects, under which innocent children are dwarfed and their minds and souls narrowed to the simple question of physical necessities, and under which thousands of women are annually offered

Health Department.

CONDUCTED BY DR. J. W. JONES, LATE PRESIDENT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. Malaria, and the Cause of Fever in the State of New York. BY JOHN R. FODGERS, M. D.

It may be deemed at the outset, in this State, and throughout the United States, the most numerous of all diseases, after the communicable diseases common to childhood, are those attributable to malaria, but owing to the relatively low rate of mortality in this class of diseases, as compared with those of the most fatal character, it is not generally given its proper attention. It is, in fact, the most common of all diseases, and even an approximate estimate of the number of cases. Moreover, as the cause of fever, though secondary in its etiological relation, but primary in its importance, no conditions which give rise to disease of any kind have been so long recognized and continuously urged by the physicians of the States as malaria, and, consequently, it is not generally given its proper attention. It is, in fact, the most common of all diseases, and even an approximate estimate of the number of cases. Moreover, as the cause of fever, though secondary in its etiological relation, but primary in its importance, no conditions which give rise to disease of any kind have been so long recognized and continuously urged by the physicians of the States as malaria, and, consequently, it is not generally given its proper attention.

It is being urged that at the Columbian Exposition the roads leading to the grounds should exemplify the most improved scientific road making as prevails in Europe and in the United States. It is suggested that cross-sections of these roads should be shown in some suitable place, together with the best machinery for preparing the material, making and taking care of roads. Stone crushers, steam rollers, street sweepers, watering carts, etc., should be included in this exhibit.

The idea is an excellent and desirable one. So many people have visited the Exposition from every section of our country that a great object lesson so much needed, can be imparted and people can learn from it how to build good roads. Everybody is interested in good roads, whether he knows it or not. Every kind of business, is positively and directly influenced by good or bad roads. Bad wagon roads make a costly cost to the shippers and double cost to the owners of teams. When people will study the facts and statistics and learn how very costly are bad roads—what damage to wagons and teams, what a loss of time, what a tax upon shippers, etc., and what an impediment to trade, they will move in earnest for better roads. We hope the Chicago idea will be worked out with thoroughness. Good will come of it.

Blowing Hot and Cold. A great howl was set up some time ago about the Alliance going into the "third party." "Cons into the old slip of democracy," cried the office-hunters and the partisan press. "Help us defeat the common enemy," they said. "The Democratic party," they kept repeating, is the friend of your reform. At last it appeared that the "Alliance Democrats" were going into the Democratic primaries in sufficient numbers to control them. The "mass backs" got scared at once. They then raised a great hue and cry that the "third party" was trying to capture the Democratic party. Chairman Smith issued his order, which the partisan press claimed was to be entered for the Alliance. Mr. Smith invited all who agreed with him as to what constituted a Democrat to meet him at Raleigh on the 18th of May to nominate delegates to Chicago and candidates for office. Those who disagreed with his notions of democracy were not invited. He seemed to get scared about his position and called together the executive committee to endorse him.

The "mass backs" are far more desirous to keep the Alliance Democrats out of the party now than they were a short time ago to keep them in. Not more anxious to keep them out now than they will be to get them in next fall if they succeed in nominating only "mass backs" for the offices have caught on to their trick. They see the game. They understand the methods of the machine. The Alliance Democrats are going to break the machine in the party, or they will break "the party" which clings to the machine. If it will not be reformed it must be destroyed. The part of the party which needs reform is the machine element in which control it.

Chairman Smith has no more authority to determine who shall vote in the Democratic primaries than the chief of the Choctaws. Sensible men all over the State are laughing at the assumption of authority by Smith and his committee. Of course nobody is going into the Democratic primaries who does not expect or at least hope to support the nominees. He expects or hopes to nominate such men as he can support and he goes into the convention and primaries with a view to that.—Progressive Farmer.

During April there were fifteen deaths and 20 births in Raleigh. Of the deaths three were of children under five years of age. Of the deaths 9 were whites and 19 of colored persons. Two persons over 80 died and two or three between 70 and 80. The blanks for the agricultural crop and farm stock statistics this year are being sent out by the department of agriculture. Last year as has been stated, the work was so badly done that the returns will not be published.—Raleigh Chronicle.

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