

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

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BRIEF OPINIONS.

REFORM and relief—let these words be the rallying cry.

Ed Chambers Smith is reported as saying that it is his opinion that if Cleveland is nominated at Chicago he will lose North Carolina by thirty thousand votes.

The educational work of the Alliance should continue with more earnestness and enthusiasm this year than ever before. Brethren, do your duty to your organization.

This is not the year to drive the farmers and laboring people. They are posted on the leading question of the day, and mind when you "stuckled" them they don't make a fool of you.

The Georgia State Democratic convention adopted a platform favoring a change in the financial system, and then instructed its delegates to vote for Grover Cleveland. Consistency, then art a jewel!

STAND BY your principles and be fearless in the defense of them. Don't be a coward, and "back down" because some "big" man differs with you and says that they are absurd, unmerciful and "unconstitutional."

A THOROUGH financial reformer—one who is not under the domination of Wall Street is the man whom the people are seeking for President. We do not believe they will vote for any other sort. They will vote as freemen this year.

The strong favoritism expressed for Cleveland for the Presidential nomination savors of hero-worship. The masses want a financial reformer, and yet there are leading politicians who want to thrust him upon the people. They had better not.

Some of the partisan papers claim that the sub-Treasury plan has been abandoned by the Alliance. They never were more mistaken! The principle of the plan is still alive, and is stalking abroad, still throughout the land. They will hear from it yet, you bet.

EX-Governor St. John, a Prohibitionist, delivered an address in Raleigh quite recently, and we learn that his speech was a powerful effort. He believes in the reform movement and advocates many of the measures that are prominent before the people to-day. He takes a strong position in favor of government ownership of the railroads.

If you believe in the reform movement don't have any misgiving of words about it—speak out plainly. Let the world know how you stand. We admire a man who has opinions and is fearless in expressing them. We doubtless write many things that are not pleasant to some people, but that is a matter of little concern to us. We have a right to our opinions and grant the same to all. To have an opinion on a question that concerns the public and then withhold an expression may be regarded as cowardice. Don't be a coward.

The Wilmington Messenger is taking Congressman Alexander to task because he favors the St. Louis platform. It lectures him especially for favoring government ownership of railroads. On this question, the Messenger literally "goes wild" and asserts that for the government to own them would be the most revolutionary, un-American idea ever heard of. We wonder who this question is so deeply concerned and contented? It should not forget that this is a demand by people all over the country. They see the abuse and evils of the present management and will not be satisfied until a change is effected. The Messenger is antiquated in its ideas. It is not keeping up with the profession.

The Wilmington Messenger is terribly uneasy because there is a plank in the St. Louis platform favoring government ownership of railroads. It asserts that for the government to own them would be centralization, yet our contemporary overlooks the fact that the railroads are operated now by a few big men. Would not the whole country derive greater benefits if the people were granted the power to regulate all charges than it does under the present ownership? Where is there greater centralization of power than under the control of Jay Gould, Vanderbilt and a few others? Our contemporary loses sight altogether of the fact that it is better for them to be owned by all of the people than by a few greedy, grasping corporations. If the government owned them there would be no discriminations. The humblest and poorest people would enjoy the same privileges now accorded the wealthiest class. All classes would have equal privileges, and furthermore there would be a very material reduction in the charges. The people sustain the railroads now, and the richest men in this land are the railroad magnates. Then again the money used by these corporations to bribe legislation, granting them special privileges, is not considered by the Messenger. Our contemporary should furnish a better argument than centralization.

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

A number of convicts are employed filling up the basin in West R. Street between the Hotel and the centre of town. With the depressions in the streets filled and the sewers arched with masonry, the town will be in first-class shape.—Rocky Mt. Phoenix.

Mr. Wade Harris, of the Charlotte News, who recently paid Wilmington a visit, says great improvements have been made at Carolina Beach, Southport, Wrightsville, the Hammonds and Ocean View, and every thing is in good shape and ready for business.—Wilmington Star.

The Observer is glad to learn that the peach crop in Cumberland this year will be above the average. In many sections the trees are fairly well loaded with fruit, and the idea that the peaches were all killed by the cold snaps in April and May is a delusion.—Fayetteville Observer.

Miss Bessie, the beautiful and highly accomplished daughter of the polished and courtly Col. Worthington of Rocky Mount, is one of the teachers in the State Normal and Industrial School for young ladies at Greensboro, and we here declare that the Trustees are to be congratulated upon securing the services of such an elegant lady.—Wilson Mirror.

The oat fields throughout this section are turning yellow, and harvesting will begin next week. There are seventy-one registered practicing physicians in Mecklenburg county. An average of one physician to 658 inhabitants. A traveler who arrived in the city on the A. T. & O. train yesterday, reports an odd sight along the line. In a field near Davidson College he saw a lot of men at work picking cotton. It certainly is rare to see cotton-picking in progress in May.—Charlotte News.

Yesterday morning the fire alarm was sounded and the kitchen of Mr. T. J. Hadley's old place was found to be on fire. The lot is occupied by Mr. Thomas Bixon. Willing hands assisted by the factory hose, extinguished the flames and saved the dwelling house, but not until the kitchen had been gutted. It is the first time the hose of the cotton mills recently mentioned in the Advocate has been used. The Superintendent, Mr. Jas. McDonald, tells us he had 400 feet out. Mr. Dixon's loss was about \$30, and a subscription was taken up yesterday afternoon to help him.—Wilson Advance.

We learn arrangements have been made to extend Gold Leaf street through to the Tarboro road. This will shorten the distance to Rocky Mount over a mile and will give a much better road than the present one. This is business. Few people appreciate the great importance to a town of furnishing easy access. All roads running into a town should be made as direct as possible, and kept in the best condition. One Edgecombe county farmer sold fifty bales of cotton in town Tuesday, and we learn his six hundred and fifty bales left, which he is holding for higher prices.—Rocky Mount Argonaut.

On Monday night about eleven o'clock Mr. Mr. Nance Shaw who keeps a store two or three miles north of Gaston and had retired for the night, was called to the door by an unknown man who said he had a bottle of medicine. As soon as Mr. Shaw opened the door the man fired at him with a shotgun, the whole legal going through the door and coming near enough to throw splinters into his face he was not injured, however. The man then ran away. Mr. Shaw has no recollection of the man's appearance, and says he has no idea of the object of the man's murder and robbery no doubt.—Roanoke News.

The infant child of our former townsman Capt. B. M. Denmark, of the A. C. L., which died at Tarboro Tuesday evening was brought to this city yesterday morning at 3 P. M. and interred in Willow Dale cemetery. There was a happy family reunion Saturday at the residence of Mr. J. D. Denmark, in this city, the occasion being the celebration of his 75th birthday. A substantial repast was served at which 46 children, grand and great-grand children participated. When the repast was called it was found to be absent. Mr. Denmark is the father of our townsman Messrs. Stephen and Willis Denmark.—Goldboro Herald.

Let's organize Kins Carr clubs in Lenoir county. The Democrats need to organize to go to work unitedly for the success of the Democratic right away. Will not the chairman of the old Democratic club call a meeting to reorganize? Kinston base ball club has been organized and will be ready to play all in a week or so, as soon as the grounds can be fixed and the boys get a little practice. The Kinston club will be much stronger this season than ever before, and we think will be able to hold its own with any amateur club in the State. Base ball has more friends in Kinston than ever before and it is probable that quite a number of match games will be played at home this season.—Kinston Free Press.

The Money Question.

The following eminent political economists have made declarations that are suitable at this time.

Leon Faucher (1843), in Researches upon Gold and Silver, says: If all the nations of Europe adopted the system of Great Britain the price of gold would be raised beyond measure, and we should see produced in Europe a result lamentable enough.

Before a French monetary convention in 1870, testimony was given by the late M. Wolowski by Baron Rothschild. M. Wolowski said: The sum total of the precious metals is reckoned at fifty milliards, one-half gold and one-half silver. If, by a stroke of the pen, they suppress one of these metals in the monetary system, they double the demand for the other metal, to the ruin of all debtors.

Baron Rothschild said: The simultaneous employment of the two precious metals is satisfactory and gives rise to no complaint. Whether gold or silver dominates for the time being, it is always true that the two metals concur together in forming the monetary circulation of the world, and it is the general mass of the two metals combined which serves as the measure of the value of things. The suppression of silver would amount to a veritable destruction of values without any compensation.

At the session (October 30, 1873) of the Belgian monetary commission, Professor Laveleye said: Debtors, and among them the State, have the right to pay in gold or silver, and the right can not be taken away without disturbing the relation of debtors and creditors, to the prejudice of the debtors, to the extent of perhaps one-half, certainly one-third. To increase all debts at a blow is a measure so violent, so revolutionary, that I can not believe that the government will propose it, or that the Chambers will vote it.

William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, in a report (February 12, 1820), to Congress, says: All intelligent writers on currency agree that when it is decreasing in amount, poverty and misery must prevail.

Prof. Francis Wayland, in his work, "Elements of Political Economy," which is taught in our schools and colleges, says: If there is more money in a country than is needed for its exchanges, the price of goods is raised and it is sent abroad for new purchases. If there is a scarcity of money in a country, the price of goods declines, and money comes in from other lands to be exchanged for them.

Francis Bowen, in his work, "American Political Economy," says: If the currency of any nation should fall below the average proportion to its wants, the price of all merchandise there would fall, they being exchanged against a similar amount of money. The equalization of prices.

J. S. Mill says: If the whole money in circulation was doubled, prices would be doubled; if it was only increased one-fourth, prices would rise one-fourth.

Thomas Cook & Co. says: Hence new issues will be found for it when it is abundant, new avenues of commerce will be opened, new branches of industry will be essayed, and the production finds employment for the increase of money. If money has increased, industry and trade are increased; and thus the tendency to depreciation is met and strongly counteracted.

Alexander Hamilton, in his report on the Mint, in 1792, said: To annul the use of silver, of the two metals as money is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scant circulation.

David Hume in his Essay on Money said: We find that in every kingdom into which money begins to flow in greater abundance than formerly, everything takes a new face: labor and industry gains life; the merchant becomes more enterprising, the manufacturer more diligent and skillful, and even the farmer follows his plow with greater alacrity and attention.

Baro, an eminent writer on political economy, says: Commodities would rise and fall in price in proportion to the increase or diminution of money, I assume as a fact that is incontrovertible. That such would be the case, the most celebrated writers on political economy are agreed.

J. R. McCulloch says: It promotes industry, and diminishes the weight of obligations which press upon the producing classes, whether employer or employed.

W. G. Sumner, in his American Currency says: If, therefore, a nation has a specie currency, a drain upon it by an adverse balance of trade, a foreign payment, or any other similar cause, would tend to produce a lowering of prices and a return of current specie until the natural level was once more restored.

National Banks.

The evils which this system brings to the people are too numerous for separate consideration. It is based on a special privilege which has been revised and extended until its method of plundering "without knowledge or consent" is nearly perfect. In fact, these 3,694 national banks, with their secret circuits and iron-bound organization, can and do de-

termine the amount of currency that the people shall have. The power places the level price on all the products of labor. In order to make room for these banks, a tax of 10 per cent was placed upon State bank issues, which was prohibitory. The law gives them the privilege of taking out currency or not as they may choose. Under this they can expand the volume of currency to 80 per cent of the entire national debt, or contract it to a mere nominal amount. This is a privilege granted by no other nation and is dangerous in the extreme. With a capital of \$684,755,864; these banks have taken out only \$172,000,000 in currency. This statement proves conclusively that it is the power to control the volume of currency that these banks seek to possess. Having secured the passage of an act limiting the issue of greenbacks to \$346,000,000, and silver to \$4,500,000 each month, they can manipulate the entire currency of the nation at will. It is a concert action that can lock up the currency and bring on a panic whenever it serves their interest. This banking system is a part of the conspiracy entered into early in the war. As evidence of this, the following, known as the Hazard circular, is printed:

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery will be destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favor of slavery is but the care of the laborer, while the European plan led in by England, is "capital control of labor by controlling wages." This can be done by controlling the money.

The great debt that capitalists must take to it is made out of the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting to get the Secretary of the Treasury to make this recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenback to be called, and circulate as money an indefinite length of time, for we can not control them, but we can control the bonds, and through them the bank issue. Written in 1862 to American bankers.

It is claimed that no such circular was ever written; but there is sufficient evidence of the fact to convince any reasonable person. There is little doubt that the compact entered into then is in full force at the present time. As a sample of the methods made use of by these institutions, the following, known as the Baed circular, is printed:

It is advisable to do all in your power to suppress all such daily prominent weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you will also withhold patronage or favors from all who will not oppose the government issue of money.

Let the issue of money of the country issue the paper money of the country for them; we can better protect our money, and will therefore seriously affect your individual profit as a banker and lender. See your members of Congress at once, and engage him to support your interests, that we may control legislation. Sent by the bankers association to the banks in 1875.

The New York Tribune boldly asserted that the banks were in position to dictate terms to the government. A copy of the circular for Cleveland during his administration was forced to make a loan of \$5,000,000 in gold, without warrant of law, and in direct violation of his oath of office. A few quotations from some of the old statesmen will not be amiss at this point. Jefferson said: "The user don't make but destroys home.—The Signal, Gainesville, Tex."

Half the people engage constantly in productive labor, enjoying but few luxuries and more often suffering necessities; the other half have no other wealth than do not earn, enjoy luxuries and often revel in extravagances that would dazzle the courts of ancient Rome. Same may believe this a divine injunction, but the fact is nevertheless a fact, that in permitting it they are committing the worst crimes against their fellow men.—John (Des Moines) Farmers Tribune.

Elect men for a purpose, and have the purpose, defined in advance of the election. This is foreign to the party doctrine, which has been to elect a man and then find out his views on the issues. Sort of a "blind man's bluff" arrangement, when the people were hoodwinked and were groping in the dark to find what their representative would do for them.—The Allard, Concordia, Kas.

When a Nebraska farmer buys a yard of dollar clothing old England he must drop sixty-five cents into the United States treasury as the crosses over his coming home. He buys a yard of the same kind of cloth in New England, he must pay the dollar for the cloth and also drop sixty-five cents in the pocket of the rich manufacturer. But when the farmer sells the manufacturer a bushel of wheat worth a dollar in old England, he gets only eighty cents. Thus the rich follows in the East have the advantage of poor farmer in the West just eighty-five cents on every dollar they trade with each other. That is what is called "high protection."—The New Republic (Neb.)

The Coming Struggle.

There is no middle ground in this industrial movement. The people will gain the relief demanded, or will go down under the iron heel of a vulgar plutocracy that will show no mercy. The bridges are down, and there is no retreat. Onward is victory or utter annihilation of all hope to be freemen. The great armies are forming. Men are choosing sides. On one side the tinseled haberdashers of slavery will attract the thoughtless, who foolishly hope to share the spoils after the victory; but the people will turn to ashes when they are secured in the power of the plutocrats. On the other side will stand the brave, honest producers, clothed in the armor of patriotism, offering freedom. If the cause of justice prevail this country will enter a new life of progress and prosperity unequalled in the history of the world where every man may own his own home free from tax or hindrance, and surround himself with all the pleasures and enjoyments that make life worth living. But if the cause of money win the victory, the despotic rule of a few prevalent in Europe will be "high protection" in comparison to the lot of the three free American. Laborious will be outlawed, and men forced by hunger to compete with each other will be forced to live as in the heathen nations. The mighty will own their homes, their farms and their opportunities. The lowly will be the products of labor, and humanity will exist only in so far as terms as they are pleased to give it. It is a true picture. Which side will you choose?—Colorado Workman, Pueblo, Colo.

What Others Say.

A man who has commonsense enough to follow a plow cannot help but see the condition the laboring and producing classes of this republic are sinking into. Any man who does see it and is so blinded by partisan prejudices that he will vote against his neighbor's interest and his own, is not true to his family, his pledges, is a traitor to his country, is a stumbling block in the community in which he lives and is a clog upon the wheels of time.—People's Defender, St. Francis, Kas.

"Money is plenty," cry the Shylocks of Wall Street in chorus. Yes, as it appears in banks through the means of checks and drafts deposited, but there is very little of actual cash, as compared with the need of the fast increasing population. If you don't think a try to collect "current" (3) accounts.—Walden (N. Y.) Citizen.

How to bring about a condition in which every person shall actually have an equal chance with every other person is "the problem which confronts the thinkers of the civilized world to-day. The question is already attracting a great deal of attention from the clouds, which will be the creation of which will be commenced at once.

Architects are also making plans and specifications for a large number of elegant private residences; the erection of which will be commenced at once.

The 15th of June will be one of the largest days that Eastern Carolina has ever seen. There will be an ox roasted whole, a balloon ascension by the Grace Shannan Balloon Company of Lady Aeronauts, who will drop a deed for a valuable lot from the clouds, which will be the property of the underbidder.

There will also be an elegant brass band in attendance. Tickets will be sold at reduced rates on all railroads, and any one buying a lot for \$200 or over can have railroad fare refunded. It is going to be a big time. Everybody should make it a point to be in Rocky Mount on June 15th.

There is one thing in Mr. Wanamaker's postal savings bank plan to which we object. He is in favor of loaning the savings of the people, which are to be deposited with postmasters, to the national bankers. This is not going to be submitted to by the people. Of course money deposited might be loaned and thus permitted to earn a low rate of interest for the depositors; but why not loan it direct to the people just as the school funds in Illinois are loaned on good security, making the rate of interest 1 per cent, higher than that allowed on time deposits.—The Avon Marshall, Ill.

Let it be borne constantly in mind that never was there a full legal tender dollar of whatever kind that was not worth one hundred cents in gold to pay taxes or discharge a debt, the minions of plutocracy to the contrary notwithstanding.—Grand Union Review, Mt. Vernon, S. D.

Edward Atkinson is again engaged in an attempt to show workmen in the cities that they can live on less food and thereby work for less wages in the large cities. He utterly fails to show why it is wrong for the workman to labor for his just share. Oh, no, capital must not be disturbed in its existing tribute, but must be educated to get along with less reward than the income of the rich may be greater. What a soulless, conscienceless logic. But thanks to general intelligence, laboring will continue as ever.—Free Press, Winfield, Kas.

Western Democrats are greatly alarmed over the work of Congress. They have done absolutely nothing for the people, and turn their back on free coinage, which was a prominent feature in their platform two years ago. Added to all this their appropriations are looming up and promises to exceed the billion dollar Congress.—People's Press, New Castle, Ind.

The home is the beginning of government, the anchor of patriotism, and nursery of religion. The more homes the more patriots, the more Christians and the better the government. The user don't make but destroys home.—The Signal, Gainesville, Tex.

Half the people engage constantly in productive labor, enjoying but few luxuries and more often suffering necessities; the other half have no other wealth than do not earn, enjoy luxuries and often revel in extravagances that would dazzle the courts of ancient Rome. Same may believe this a divine injunction, but the fact is nevertheless a fact, that in permitting it they are committing the worst crimes against their fellow men.—John (Des Moines) Farmers Tribune.

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A COMING TOWN.

Hustler Rocky Mount.

Rocky Mount is the coming great industrial city of North Carolina if not of the South, therefore there can be no better investment in the world than in Rocky Mount. Every man who has a dollar in his pocket wishing to make money to attend the great auction sale of lots, which will be held at that place on the 15th day of June. There is no question that a person purchasing lots on that day, will be able to do a great deal more than double their money within the next few months as that portion of the town lying between Thomas street and Tar river now owned by the Rocky Mount Improvement and Manufacturing Company will soon be the most valuable portion of Rocky Mount. One of the largest buildings in eastern Carolina is now being erected on the property of the Rocky Mount Improvement and Manufacturing Company. The building will be erected on this property during the Summer.

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trucking industry, with fine water power and an unlimited supply of the raw material to furnish manufacturers of various kinds, gives it a natural location of unsurpassed value. This extremely favorable location, in itself, would be enough to build up a large and prosperous town and when we take into consideration the fact that in a couple of years our tobacco market has grown from nothing into one of the greatest markets of the State; that our exceptional facilities for rail road transportation will make this a great tobacco manufacturing centre, as well as a great tobacco market, it will be seen that the tobacco interests added to our other resources would make Rocky Mount a prosperous city.

There is still another interest, and a great one, and that is the rail road interest of Rocky Mount. The building of the immense shops of the Atlantic Coast Line system, with the new complete mill yard, is the world making this the distributing point of the entire A. C. L. system, and also the end of division between Richmond and Florence which will make it the residence of the conductors, engineers and various other employees of the road, will add thousands to the population within a year, and will add immensely to the wealth of the town.

Our rail road facilities are only equaled by the very largest cities. The rail roads diverge from Rocky Mount East, West, North, and South giving every facility for bringing in the raw material and shipping out the manufactured products.

We are only 24 hours from Norfolk and Richmond, 7 hours from Washington, 8 hours from Baltimore, and 13 hours from New York, which gives our people direct and quick communication with the great centre of trade and culture in America. There is no town in America which has a brighter future than Rocky Mount.

The Atlantic Coast Line management are making it the great central point of their system. The writer was told but a day or two ago by a prominent rail road official, that the Coast Line management proposed to make Rocky Mount one of the greatest and most important rail road cities in the country. This much for our rail road interests. Next comes our great tobacco interest, both as a leaf market and manufacturing center. These with our other great manufacturing interests will give Rocky Mount one of the most profitable agricultural communities in the world, and the electricity of progress which now permeates the air of the South, I feel confident many of her sister towns of western Carolina will share in the growth to such an extent as to become the rule and not the exception and to-day the United States is mostly a nation of cowards; not physically, although there are great numbers of them, but moral cowards in every sense of the word. Stand on the street corner, and for every true man that passes carrying with him the courage of his convictions, a thousand will pass by, each bearing a load of some species of cowardice. Of these various forms the political coward outnumbers them all. It remains for him to take the lead in cringing servility and abject negotiation of all claims to independence and manhood. This class has become a dangerous and contaminating influence in society and a standing menace to every department of government. This condition has obtained so thoroughly and generally that, as a rule, the once proud and somewhat arrogant American citizen has developed into a fawning sycophant. This loss of independence of character and moral rectitude can be distinctly traced to the machine system of politics, which at the present time rules and governs in this country.

A radical change in this regard must be made at once, and the controlling element that will enter into this evolution is a conscientious and firm discharge of duty.

Duty demands patience, a willingness to labor in the ranks, and an earnest desire to do at times that which may seem best for the cause of reform. It requires that this political prostitution should cease, and independent action based upon correct principles through honest methods shall take its place. It asks every one to take a stand for humanity, and better condition among the people, whether personal profit or personal aggrandizement is served by such action or not. It calls for unselfish and incessant labor, for willful sacrifices and fearless action, and will consent to nothing less.

A Live Carolina Town. ROCKY MOUNT, N. C. May 30th. As everybody now-a-days is talking of Rocky Mount and its great industrial boom, I thought you readers would like to hear something of this rapidly growing and prosperous town, and will therefore write, giving you a short sketch of its advantages and prospects. Although as most of your readers know, Rocky Mount is quite an old town, the Rocky Mount of to-day is a very new one. Two or three years ago this was a shanty town, and with about as much life in it as can be found in a country cemetery. To-day it is one of the busiest, hustling towns in the whole South, and is only commencing its grand upward career of prosperity.

Situated as it is, in the heart of the golden tobacco belt, surrounded on every side by the very best of tobacco land in America; land around it where men can grow rich in the

trucking industry, with fine water power and an unlimited supply of the raw material to furnish manufacturers of various kinds, gives it a natural location of unsurpassed value. This extremely favorable location, in itself, would be enough to build up a large and prosperous town and when we take into consideration the fact that in a couple of years our tobacco market has grown from nothing into one of the greatest markets of the State; that our exceptional facilities for rail road transportation will make this a great tobacco manufacturing centre, as well as a great tobacco market, it will be seen that the tobacco interests added to our other resources would make Rocky Mount a prosperous city.

There is still another interest, and a great one, and that is the rail road interest of Rocky Mount. The building of the immense shops of the Atlantic Coast Line system, with the new complete mill yard, is the world making this the distributing point of the entire A. C. L. system, and also the end of division between Richmond and Florence which will make it the residence of the conductors, engineers and various other employees of the road, will add thousands to the population within a year, and will add immensely to the wealth of the town.

Our rail road facilities are only equaled by the very largest cities. The rail roads diverge from Rocky Mount East, West, North, and South giving every facility for bringing in the raw material and shipping out the manufactured products.

We are only 24 hours from Norfolk and Richmond, 7 hours from Washington, 8 hours from Baltimore, and 13 hours from New York, which gives our people direct and quick communication with the great centre of trade and culture in America. There is no town in America which has a brighter future than Rocky Mount.

The Atlantic Coast Line management are making it the great central point of their system. The writer was told but a day or two ago by a prominent rail road official, that the Coast Line management proposed to make Rocky Mount one of the greatest and most important rail road cities in the country. This much for our rail road interests. Next comes our great tobacco interest, both as a leaf market and manufacturing center. These with our other great manufacturing interests will give Rocky Mount one of the most profitable agricultural communities in the world, and the electricity of progress which now permeates the air of the South, I feel confident many of her sister towns of western Carolina will share in the growth to such an extent as to become the rule and not the exception and to-day the United States is mostly a nation of cowards; not physically, although there are great numbers of them, but moral cowards in every sense of the word. Stand on the street corner, and for every true man that passes carrying with him the courage of his convictions, a thousand will pass by, each bearing a load of some species of cowardice. Of these various forms the political coward outnumbers them all. It remains for him to take the lead in cringing servility and abject negotiation of all claims to independence and manhood. This class has become a dangerous and contaminating influence in society and a standing menace to every department of government. This condition has obtained so thoroughly and generally that, as a rule, the once proud and somewhat arrogant American citizen has developed into a fawning sycophant. This loss of independence of character and moral rectitude can be distinctly traced to the machine system of politics, which at the present time rules and governs in this country.

A radical change in this regard must be made at once, and the controlling element that will enter into this evolution is a conscientious and firm discharge of duty.

Duty demands patience, a willingness to labor in the ranks, and an earnest desire to do at times that which may seem best for the cause of reform. It requires that this political prostitution should cease, and independent action based upon correct principles through honest methods shall take its place. It asks every one to take a stand for humanity, and better condition among the people, whether personal profit or personal aggrandizement is served by such action or not. It calls for unselfish and incessant labor, for willful sacrifices and fearless action, and will consent to nothing less.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY DR. J. W. JONES, L.D.S. PRESIDENT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Financial Value of Sanitary Science.

By EDWIN CHADWICK, C. R., LOND.

As complementary to the recent Parliamentary Budget, I would beg to submit for ourselves, and by way of example for the "Health of Nations," of which Dr. B. W. Richards is about to treat at length very shortly—the financial value of properly qualified sanitary science. And first, let me refer to the amount of money charges upon the community arising from the excessive sickness and mortality which we have proved to be preventable by sound sanitation. Some approach may be made to estimate the amount of these