State Library

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

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BRIEF OPINIONS.

THERE should be no division in the ranks of those engaged in the reform movement.

THE National Democratic convention met at Chicago yesterday. The indications are that Cleveland will be nominee.

LET the enemies of the cause of reform continue their abuse and ridicule, but be *loyal and steadfast* in *adherence to your principles.*

DO not let this—the greatest reform movement the world has ever seen—have a back-set. Stand unflinchingly by your principles.

THE only reform that can come to the people will be brought about by hard fighting, firmness and faithfulness. Let no man be recreant to his duty this year.

CAPT. Buck Kitchen says he will not vote for "Cleveland or any other man who is the type and shadow of Wall Street and the embodiment of New England Demoracy."

THIS is the greatest political year of this century. The people never were before so agitated over politics. This shows to what extent the politics of a nation like this determins its destiny.

THE government could operate the railroads at a saving of four hundred and fifty million of dollars annually. This would be a very handsome sum to save the people, says the *Southern Alliance Farmer.*

THE money powers dominated the Republican convention. Will they dominate the Democratic convention at Chicago, and put up a man who favors the present inquitous financial system? Will Wall Street get in its fine work there? It begins to look that way.

EVERY man is entitled to his opinion and we can see no reason on earth why so many of our best people are abused and censured because they want to think just a little for themselves. Freedom of speech, freedom of thought, and freedom of action are inalienable rights guaranteed to all.

THE Democratic papers in this State need not expect to win votes for them and at the same time abuse a certain class and call them fools and cranks for entertaining certain ideas about politics. Those papers have done more to divide the people than to unite them. Abuse and harsh criticism never accomplish any thing. Men are not driven by violence.

FINANCIAL reform is the paramount issue in the campaign this year. The men who for the past twelve months have been fighting for this issue should not be sidetracked by the tariff. Change the present financial system and then strike for free trade. If tariff is wrong *in principle* it is *doubly wrong in practice.* A tax on incomes would pay the expenses of this government. Jay Gould, if he were taxed, would contribute a handsome amount.

WHENEVER their is talk of a secret political organization in North Carolina, it is refreshing to see how quick some of the papers are ready to jump on it. They begin to tell how the laws of North Carolina are standing ready to make life miserable to the supposed members of the organization, etc. Yet several collossal trusts have been in operation in the State for months, though the fine is $10,000 and imprisonment for for six months or more, these papers are as quiet as can be. These trusts evade punishment by being interstate cancers, yet these papers say not a word about the laws being violated and the public robbed.—*Progressive Farmer.*

THE Alliance have placed their demands before the country, and these demands are right and just yet both the Democratic and Republican partice repudiate these demands and denounce the Alliance as third party cranks, fiat inflationists, centralists and socialists. Yet what do they demand? Do they ask for any thing more than has already been to others? Let us see. The principal demands can be stated in few words, viz., Stop the payment of interest by placing the bondholders on the same footing with others, and pay others, and pay his demands as you pay others. Let him receive what the day laborer receives for his work. Adopt and act on the motto that what is money for one is money for all. Add to the taxable property of the country by such legislation as will force idle capital from bank vaults into actually circulation, and convert bonds into currency and protect laborers more and bankers, bondholders and corporations less.—*Ex.*

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

On Thursday Eph Culp, colored was bitten by a mad dog. He was going near the Catholic church, in No. 5, when attacked by the animal Culp pressed his knee on the dog and held him until assistance was rendered and the dog's head was smashed into jelly with a rock in Culp's hand, which may prove serious.—Concord *Standard.*

Hon. H. A. Gudger, of this city, will deliver an address before the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly on Public Education Day," June 28th. His subject will be "The School and the Citizen."..... The interesting revival at the First Baptist church continues. Yesterday there were five additions to the church membership. Last evening there were four baptisms and five professions.—Winston *Sentinel.*

The trustees of the Liberty School and the good people of the town have decided to erect a magnificent new school building with nice, large library halls. The work will begin next week, and the house will be ready by August 24th. The school will be equipped equal to any preparatory school in the State. There were on the roll last year 198 students, and they expect 250 next year.—*News & Observer.*

James H. Horner, LL. D. the veteran educator and the founder of Horner School, died at his home in Oxford at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. The life work of this useful man is quit and ended. Since he left the walls of Chapel Hill in 1845 his master mind has directed the tide of classical education in North Carolina. Mr. Horner was born in Orange county, near Flat river, on April 3d, 1822. He was the valedictorian of a class composed of such men as Hon. W. L. Steel, Col. L. C. Edwards, Rev. George Badger Wetmore, Judge Thomas Ruffiin and others.—Oxford *Day.*

The New Berne Yacht Club a few days ago wrote a letter of invitation to the Wake Forest Boat Club, which is now en route to Morehead on the Lollie L., to visit them when they reach this city. They extend to them a hearty welcome and the use of their rooms.....The Washington *Gazette* has information from Chief Shell Fish Commissioner, Col W. H. Lucas that there will be a meeting of the oyster commission on July 6th at Ocracoke; and a general meeting of the oystermen of the State, to which all oyster catchers, factory men and all others interested, are invited on Aug. 17th.—New Berne *Journal.*

Military commissions were issued Saturday as follows: S. F. Telfair, major and military secretary to the Governor; J. C. Bessent, captain and C. H. Wilson and W. G. Gibson, lieutenants Co. A Third Regiment, Winston; W. T. Hughes, captain and J. H. White and H. W. Pender lieutenants, Co. B. First Regiment, Louisburg; R. L. Flanigan, second lieutenant, Co. A. Fourth Rigement, Statesville; J. H. Sneed, Co. B. Third Regiment, Greensboro; George W. Howlett, major, Third Regiment, Reidsville; J. M. Walker, first lieutenant and adjutant, Fourth Regiment. W. A. Gattis, Jr., of Durham has resigned as major of the second battalion of the Third Regiment.

Ex-Sheriff H. McEachern, the worthy and indefatigable president of the Red Springs Fair who was in town the first of last week, informed us that they had invited Col. Elias Carr to speak at the fair, August 18th and 20th, and that he had accepted the invitation. There is probably no man in the State who would attract a larger crowd than Mr. Carr, and we are glad that the management of the fair has afforded the opportunity for the people of Robeson to see the next Governor. He also told us that they expected Col. J. S. Carr to be there on Veteran's day. "Julie" Carr is the honored President of the State Veteran's Association; has done more than other man in the State towards the establishment the Soldier's Home, and his liberalty in all laudable enterprises has made his name a household word all over North Carolina We hope that both of these gentlemen will be at the Fair.—Lumberton *Robesonian.*

RALEIGH, June 17.—The Railroad Commission to-day issued the following order to take effect July 1st: On all mixed trains, carrying passengers where two coaches are attached, first and second class tickets must be sold; where only one coach is attached only second class rates shall be charged, unless the coach has separate apartments; then first and second class rates may be charged.....

Alexander Stronach, Esq., a prominent young lawyer of Raleigh has gone to Philadelphia with evidence to secure the snug sum of $20,000 which is in the vaults of the Girard Trust and Annuity company. In 1789 his mother's great grandfather, Col. James Payne, deposited $1,300 there and then left for Virginia. Alleged heirs applied for the money, but Mr. Stronach found a leaf in an old Bible and this led to further evidence which is entirely satisfactory it appears.—Raleigh Cor. Wilmington *Messenger.*

GENERAL NEWS.

H. L. Lucks, of South Dakota, who is first vice president of the National Farmers' Alliance, will succeed Col. L. L. Polk as president.

The Republican national committee to effect a permanent organization will meet at Washington, D. C., at the Arlington hotel, Monday June 27.

The Cleveland leaders held an all night conference in the rooms of ex-Secretary Whitney at Chicago Friday night. When it was over Mr. Whitney said he had always thought Mr. Cleveland would be nominated, but now he knows that he will be nominated on the first ballot.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Total visible supply of cotton for the whole world, 3,618,765 bales, of which 2,927,875 bales are American, against 2,501,285 and 1,936,885 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 9,395 bales receipts from plantations 11,552 bales; crop in sight 8,878,368 bales.

Dr. Depew is in Washington. He left for the capital late yesterday afternoon and his friends believe that his mission is to talk with President Harrison about the portfolio of Secretary of State, which, it is said, has been offered to the New Yorker. At Mr. Depew's residence last night it was stated that the master of the house would return on Sunday.

WATHINGTON, June 15.—Representative Eli T. Stackhouse, of the Sixth district of South Carolina, died suddenly at his residence in this city Tuesday morning, of heart disease. Mr. Stackhouse was in his seat in the house Monday and answered to roll call, but complaining of the intense heat left the house and returned to his residence. At 1:30 a. m. Stackhouse heard his father breathing laboriously and called to him, but he did not respond. He hever rallied and died shortly afterward. Mr. Stackhouse was born in Marion county, S. C., in 1824.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Grain and provisions were both firmer and higher on the Board to-day. Corn took the lead with an advance of 1¼c. There was scarcely any news on which to trade, firmness being largely due to uncertainty as to the future. Wheat opened at 78c for July and September, sold to 78⅛c, and fell off to 77⅞c on announcement of receipt of the first car of new wheat from Texas. Closing foreign cables were weaker, the decline ranging from ½ penny in Liverpool to about 2 cents a bushel in Berlin. The cable failed to have any effect wheat, on the contrary, advancing to 78⅞c for July.

WICHITA, Kan., June 17.—The selection of candidates of the Peoples' party dragged along all yesterday afternoon and evening. Van B. Prather was finally nominated for Auditor, W. H. Biddell for Treasurer H. N. Gaines for Superintendent of Public Instruction and Judge Stephen H. Allen for Associate Justice of the Supreme court. The latter nomination was a knock out blow for the Fusionists, who preferred Judge John Martin, a straight Democrat. He was defeated by a big majority. Early this morning W. A. Harris, a Farmers' Alliance man, was nominated for Congressman at large by acclamation. Harris is an ex Confederate Colonel and was a Democrat before he joined the Alliance. The convention then adjourned.

A dispatch from Helena, Mont., to the St. Louis Republic says: Railroad traffic is greatly delayed in Northern, Western and Southern Montana, owing to the heavy rains of the past three days. The train that left St. Paul Thursday had a narrow escape Friday from plunging through a bridge at Terry, east of Miles City. O'Fallon creek, which is crossed by a bridge, was bank-high, and the torrent had swept away the underpinning of the bridge leaving the super-structure a mere skeleton. A tramp who was making his way east was the only person who noticed the dangerous condition of the bridge. At the risk of his life he crossed and went some distance down the track and flagged the express. As soon as the passengers ascertained the condition of affairs and the narrow escape they surrounded the man and overwhelmed him with expressions of gratitude. At Terry they bought him a complete new outfit of clothing and a ticket to St. Paul. A substantial purse was also raised.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Emmons Blaine, son of ex-Secretary of State James G. Blaine, is dying. That was the statement made at young Mr. Blaine's residence at 10:45 o'clock a. m. to-day. He has been ill several days. His condition was brought about by blood poisoning originating in disorder of the bowels. LATER.—Emmons Blaine died at 11:15 o'clock this morning. The fact of Emmons Blaine's death was kept concealed for some time after he had actually passed away, the object being to reach the father first with some gentle intimation of the sad news. Efforts to get telegraphic communication with the ex-Secretary failed, however, and about 12:15 o'clock the news of the death leaked out. It was not until about a quarter of an hour prior to the the fatal moment that the least intimation that he was in a dangerous condition became known, and then it was only to a few friends at his office in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad headquarters in this city.

PRESIDENT POLK DEAD.

THE ALLIANCE PRESIDENT DIES IN WASHINGTON.

His Remains Carried to Raleigh, N. C. for Interment—His Death Causes a Vacancy Hard to Fill.

Atlanta Constitution

The death of Col. Leonidas L. Polk President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, will be generally regretted.

Col. Polk died in the prime of manhood, after a painful illness, and it is a sad disappoint to his friends and followers to lose him at a time when they so greatly needed his counsel and leadership.

In many respects the late President of the Alliance was a remarkable man. His tongue and pen had gifts of commanding power. In other ages and countries movements somewhat similar to the one he presided over have been attempted, but they were not as powerful nor so ably directed as the present farmers crusade. Col. gave his whole heart to the cause, and in the educational work of the Alliance he was perhaps the most important factor. His eloquence and magnetism his followers together, and few men ever had more devoted friends.

Concerning the political future of this popular leader, it is idle to indulge in a speculative forecast. His part in the great reform work will not be forgotten, and his admirable traits of charactar as a man and as a citizen will cause his death to be sincerely mourned. His removal leaves a vacant place not easily to be filled. Leaders with the abilities and accomplishments of Leonidas L. Polk are not to be found every day.

THE NEWS IN ATLANTA.

The news of Col. Polk's death was received very sorrowfully in Atlanta especially at the Alliance headquarters.

An air of solemnity and regret seemed to hover over every office in the Alliance building, and the men—the third party men—seemed to be fearful of disastrous results that may follow for the third party throughout the country.

They would not talk so, however, when asked about the consequencies and all kinds of things that the Alliance and Third party would suffer nothing from the sorrowful death of their esteemed leader—nothing more than the loss of a good man and faithful officer.

C. C. POST TALKS.

C. C. Post, the Third party chief of Georgia, was asked about the probable effect of the death of Col. Polk on the Third party in the South.

"Oh, nothing," said he. "Of course, we sorrow at his loss, but the Third party will look westward for its political leader now and I think a western man will be nominated for the presidency at Omaha. President Polk would have been the man."

The opinion seems to have been general among Third party people that Col. Polk would have been nominated for the Presidency by the Third party people, with Weaver second on the tieket.

OTHERS TALK ABOUT IT.

Editor Irwin, of the Southern Alliance Farmer, spoke with feeling regret at the death of Col. Polk. Of course we are going to miss him," said he. "We will feel his death both in the Alliance and in the Third party. But we are working for principles, not men, and our principles will live, though men may die. The Third party movement, feeling the loss of Col. Polk, will go and on after him."

The Demands.

Congress has now been in session nearly six months, and it has not only failed to do a single thing for the people, but the so-called Alliance contingent has failed to make much headway in putting the members of the Fifty-second Congress on record on the demands of the Alliance. Congressmen asserted with great firmness a year ago that they would put this Congress on record for or against effective legislation in favor of demands. Livingston, of Georgia, introduced the sub-Treasury bill; but so far as the record shows, he has been content to let it quietly lie in the commonly believed to be a side-trick, and the other a sub-Treasury bill; it is H. R. bill No. 8577, and is such a mass of financial nonsense as to bring contempt upon the cause.

The *Economist* does not propose to criticise the Alliance Congressmen, but six months is a plenty of time in which twenty-five men could put this Congress on record on every one of the Alliance demands, and the *Economist* has stood between them and an impatient and indignant public long enough and will not longer attempt to defend inaction that enables enemies to the demands to hold their seats because the people do not know how they stand. An Alliance Democrat is no better than any other kind of a Democrat or Republican if he is afraid to fight for the Alliance demands because it offends his party bosses and might militate against their re-election. The people want to know what their in Con. and the *Economist* can not satisfy them in full without telling as well what they are doing. The whole tale will be told by the *Economist* as fast as the record is verified beyond a doubt. It will soon be time for Congress to adjourn, and then the record will be complete.—*National Economist*

FIGHT OF THE NATION.

How Monopoly and Communism are Struggling for the Possession of Americans.

SERMON BY DR. TALMAGE.

In this land riot and bloodshed never gained any wages for the people or gathered up any prosperity. In this land the best weapon is not the club, not the shillaleh nor fire arms, but the ballot. Let not our oppressed laboring men be beguiled to coming under the bloody banner of nihilism. It will make your taxes heavier, your wages smaller, your table scantier, your children hungrier and your suffering greater. Yet. this nihilism with feet red with slaughter comes forth and offers its hand for the republic. Shall the bands be proclaimed? If so where shall be the officiating priest, and what shall or will be the music? That altar will have to be white with bleached skulls; the officiating priest must be a dripping assassin; the music must be smothered tones of multitudinous victims; the garlands must be twisted of night-shade the fruit must be apples of Sodom; the wine must be the blood of St. Barthelomew's massacre. No, it is not to Nihilism, the sanguini-tal monstor that this land is to be married. Another suitor for the hand of this nation is infidelity. Mark, on that, all anarchists are infidels. Not one of them believes in the Bible, and very many of them are putting in their pockets in one year $200,000,000 in excess of all reasonable charges for services. Monopoly holds in its hands, yes truthfully, he holds in one hand the steam power of locomotives, and in the other electricity of swift communication. Monopoly decides nominations and election, city elections, state elections and national elections. With bribes, he secures the votes of legislators, giving appointments to needy relatives to lucrative positions, employing them as attorneys if they are always ready and are good lawyers, carrying in their goods fifteen per cent. less, if they are merchants and if finds a case very stubborn as well as very important puts down before him

THE HARD CASH OR BRIBERY.

But Monopoly is not so easily caught now as when during the term of Mr. Buckhannan. The legislative committee in one of our states expressed and exposed the manner in which a certain railway company procured a donation of public land. It was found out that thirteen of the Senators of the State received $175,000 among them. Sixty members of the lower house of that State received $5000 and $10,000 each. The Governor of the state received $50,000, his clerk received $5,000, the Lieutenant Governor received $10,000, all the clerks of the legislature received $5,000 each, while $50-000 were divided among the lobby agents. That thing on a larger or smaller scale is all the time going on in some of the States in this Union, but it is not so blundering as it used to be and therefore not so easily exposed or arrested. I tell you that the overshadowing curse of the United States to-day is monopoly. He puts his hand on every bushel of wheat, upon every sack of salt, upon every ton of coal, and every man, woman and child in the United States feels the touch of monied despotism.

More Cowardice.

National Watchman

Additional evidence is daily accumulating tending to show the perfidity and cowardice of the present Congress. Mr. Rice A. Pierce, member from Tennessee, has all along been a fearless and presistent advocate of free coinage. He has been the trusted lieutenant of Mr. Bland during the entire contest. Realizing fully the condition of affairs, and how entirely the legislation of Congress was under the control of Wall street, Mr. Pierce determined to lead a revolt and make an effort by filibustering to force a vote on free coinage. This was an easy matter providing 36 men could be depended on to demand a yea and nay vote on the motions made and resolutions offered. The ten People's party members readily agreed to the proposition as well as nine Republicans, but he failed to get the assistance of the required seventeen Democrats necessary to make up the thirty-six obectors. Here is another example of the "cowardly majority" that should condemn them in the minds of all honest men. It proves conclusively that they do not want to pass the bill, and have always been dishonest in their pretentions of loyalty to the measure. There is not the least doubt that Speaker Crisp is at the bottom of this entire anti-free coinage element that now controls Congress. He is now the one man that blocks all efforts to obtain to obtain a vote, and in so doing is carrying out the instructions of his owners and superiors, the money kings of Wall street. The people have been sadly and wickedly deceived in Mr. Crisp, and will retire him to political oblivion when they can bring him within their reach. Further developments in this line are expected, and will no doubt add to the infamy that already attaches to the present Congress.

Every millionaire is the result of iniquitous legislation, of a failure of the government to protect labor. What an immense amount of iniquity the republic-democratic management has to answer for!—*National Advance.*

LETTER FROM CAPT. ALEXANDER.

His Views on the St. Louis Demands.

wilmington Messenger

WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. R. Kenan, Esq. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, New Hanover County.

DEAR SIR:—If you refer to the demands made by the St. Louis Conference and officially reported by the delegates of the North Carolina Farmer's Alliance as the St. Louis platform" I will say that my position on it was correctly stated in an editorial in the Charlotte *Observer* several weeks ago. I do not endorse the preamble where it reflects on the leadership of the Democratic party—as to the demands on finance, land and transportation (there are only three) I approve them. They are exactly the same in substance as those of the demands passed by the National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union at St. Louis in December, 1889, and were three of the national demands when I was nominated and elected in 1890. The financial question is the most important to our people. The land question does not affect us—as we have no United States lands in our State.

The ownership of railroads cannot affect us until an amendment to the constitution of the United States is passed the granting the right to purchase railroads. As between a railroad commission with power to make freight and passenger rates and government ownership, I believe the latter the best, but it is too far in the future to warrant discussion now. I will only add that as long as the people of the United States permit corporations to own the railroads that they should be treated justly and fairly and no vote of mine will be given to violate a contract or impair their property. I did not desire to express my views over my signature at present as each sub-Alliance will be called upon to ratify or reject each of the aforesaid demands. Being chairman of the executive committee of the State Alliance this publication may affect the votes of some members that I should have preferred should have voted on their own judgment.

Very truly,

S. B. ALEXANDER.

An Open Door.

Among the greatest difficulties besetting the way and most serious obstacles impeding the triumphant progress of the reform movement are the vindictive hostility of the press associations and the attitude and policy of the metripolitan press. The press associations seemed to have entered into a conspiracy of silence and studiously ignore all important news concerning the great political revolution that is rapidly taking place; while the newspapers, in handling what news concerning the reform movement they receive by wire mendaciously misrepresent such news, even to the extent of making the headlines give the lie to the subject matter of the item itself.

But worse than all this, the columns of the daily papers are, as a ruled, denied to economic reformers, while their editorial writers combat reform in each and every issue. This condition of affairs make it well nigh impossi-ble to reach, with the gospel of reform, the thousands, nay millions of readers who never see a reform newspaper, although there are a thousand, more or less, of such papers, having a circulation in every State of the union. Within the past few months, however, one of the best metripolitan dailies, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* has inaugurated a new policy, and has opened its columns to a presentation of the prominent living issues of the day, and has invited and solicited communications from Alliance and People's party writers. Mr. Nixon, the editor-in-chief of the paper, is a broad-gauged man who is a truth-seeker and his ideas are that if the Republican party cannot meet and refute the arguments of the People's party, the Republican party mutst be wrong and the People's party must be right and the quicker it is found out the better it will be for all concerned. Mr. R. M. Easley editor of the economic department, is in favor of giving the advocates of reform a fair show and opening the columns of his department to a full, free and fair discussion of the questions involved.

Of course the *Inter Ocean* is a radical Republican paper and in all probability will not be converted from the error its ways, but will continue, editorially, to ridicule and oppose reform measures, and misrepresent the people's movement. But this matters not, and is neither here nor there. Truth is mighty and will prevail. Not all of the *Inter Ocean*'s thousands of readers are bigoted fools or intolerant partisans; indeed, it may reasonably be presumed that the great majority of them are as intelligent and honest as the thousands of People's party voters in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas, who only three years ago were radical, uncompromising Republicans. These individuals, because of the fair and generous policy of the *Inter Ocean*, will see both sides, and having learned the truth, will by such truth be made free from blind and intolerant partisan ties.

Let these Alliance and People's party writers send to R. M. Easley, economic editor, articles treating of the sub-Treasury plan, the land currency plan, the graded income tax, governmental banking and ownership of railroads, but make no mistakes and be sure you are *right* before you *write.*

GEORGE C. WARD.

In the *Inter Ocean* of April 21st the following communications appeared on bnnks and banking:

SENATOR PEFFER'S PLAN.

UNITED STATET SENATE.
WASHINGTON, D. C. March 16.

Replying to your request under date of the 5th instant in relation to supplying the place of national bank circulation. I have to say that in my own judgment the best substitute is what the people of Kansas favored fourteen years ago, namely, United States notes, commonly called greenbacks; for, as you know, national bank notes are redeemable in United States notes. I think it would be well to abolish the whole system of bank note issues. No banking institution should be permitted to issue anything which is to be used as legal tender money unless the issue is supported by the power and the credit of the government, and the material used, whatover it may be, should not be redeemable in anything. It ought to go out to the people as money, full-fledged, ready for duty, without any weight or impediment or conditions of any sort, whatever. What we use as money should be absolutely free from all conditions, so that there could be no "runs" on banks in time of stringency, and no panics because debtors are unable to obtain legal tender money. I believe that the time has come to nationalize our money. We took one long step in that direction when we adopted our national banking system. We taxed state bank notes out of existence, substituted a national currency for a purely local currency, and it was only a short time after embarking in this new enterprise until we discovered that the bankers of the country were masters of the financial situation. We find that instead of serving the people they served themselves. In 1882 there were $358,000,000 of bank note circulation. Since that time about $240,000,000 of it has been retired, not because the people did not need the money, but because the banks realized a profit from the sale of their bonds at a premium—the bonds that they had deposited as security for circulation. Our experience and that of other nations has been that banking corporations are private schemes for profit to individual persons, and our observation has taught us that there is only one safe way to avoid the dangers to which that sort of a financial management subject us; that is, for the nation itself to prepare its own money, every dollar of it: issue it to the people directly through government agencies, wholly without the use and interventipa of banking corporations or other private agencies.

You understand from the foregoing that I would not only substitute United States notes, or treasury notes, if you choose, for national bank notes as they are being retired, but I would substitute that sort of money for all bank issues: and I would do even more than that: I would not make money out of a promise to pay: that is to say, I would not write out a promise to pay money and call that promise money; but I would use a piece of paper just as are now using a piece of gold or a piece of silver, and make that money, providing in the law what its functions shall be. That puts the influence, the credit, and the power of all the people behind the money. Then we will have gold and silver and paper at par one with the other; and that, if we will reduce rates of interest down to the level of profit on labor, so that men can make as much money farming or blacksmithing or carpentering as they can by lending money, will give us a safe currency, a sound financial system, and no more money panics.

Yours Truly,

W. A. PEFFER.

Polk Memorial Association.

At a meeting of a number of friends of the late Col. L. L. Polk, held in Raleigh, June 13th, it was determined to call a public meeting to be held in Metropolitan Hall, Raleigh, June 23d, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Polk Memorial Association, looking to the erection of a suitable monument to his memory.

To this end, the undersigned, a committee appointed by said meeting, cordially invite the co-operation of those interested in this State and throughout the country.

MARION BUTLER,
E. MCK. GOODWIN,
N. B. BROUGHTON,
A. J. DALBY,
S. O. WILSON,
W. J. PEELE,
J. J. THOMAS,
Committee.

Can Not Become a Party.

Resolutions of the Maryland Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, August 11, 1891:

"That the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is not and can not become a political party. The proper work of the order is educational only, and its members are free, each for himself, to decide with what party he will act. It is, on the other hand, for the political parties and the managers thereof, each for themselves, to determine what they will do to deserve the moral support of the order or the votes of its members

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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

Purification of the Water Supplies of Cities.

BY ALBERT R. LEeds, M. D.

Acting under instructions from the Aqueduct Board of Newark and Jersey City, I spent the last summer in examining the water supplies of the large cities in England and Scotland. Many of these cities have already passed through crises in the history their water supplies similar to those at present agitating American communities. I propose to speak this evening of the remedies which they have adopted, and of the pressing needs of Philadelphia, Alabama, Newark, Jersey City, Wilmington, Washington, and other places, that I propose to speak this evening.

Our modern manufacturing towns increase in population with such rapidity that they soon find their local sources of water supply insufficient in quantity, and dangerous to health from pollution by sewage and factory waste. Then follows a more or less prolonged period of bitter controversy. It matters not now plain the fact of gross pollution may be; the fact is denied. In case the chemical testimony agrees with that of that of the senses, and water which is dirty, foul smelling, and bad tasting is found by the chemist to be impure, his honesty and ability are assailed. Either his results are declared false, or it is asserted that they mean just the reverse of what he himself says. Other experts are employed, and the local water supply though it may contain the sewage 10,000 or 1,000,000 people, is joyfully discovered to be extremely pure and second in purity to none in the country. But at last, after years of denial, during which the public health has severely suffered, the fact of pollution is admitted, and the community resorts to one or more of the three following remedies:

1. It abandons local for the remote sources, such as springs, lakes, rivers, or areas of upland drainage.

2. It sinks artesian wells, or deep well, or subterranean galleries.

3. It purifies the polluted local supply.

In the study of this subject there is no source of information more valuable than the blue books containing the minutes of inquiry before the Royal Commission of 1854 and 1868 upon the supply of London drew its supply directly from the Thames where it flowed through the town Bridge. This was in 1581, and a century later (1691) the Thames was again drawn upon at Charing Cross, and this intake remained in use as late as 1829. Again, in 1723, the Chelsea Water Works were established, and in 1785 those at Lambeth. While some part of the water supply was derived from springs in the chalk formation at Chadwell (brought in through a canal called the New River, in 1613) and another part from the river Lee (introduced by the East London Water Works Company, in 1806), yet as late as the year 1829 the metropolis was principally supplied by water taken from the Thames within the reach of the tidal flow. But in 1829 a royal, consisting of Telford, Brande, and Roget was appointed to inquire into "the description, the quality, and the salubrity" of the water. They reported "that the Thames water, when free from extraneous substances, was in a state considerable purity; but as it approached the metropolis it became loaded with a quantity of filth, which rendered it disgusting. It appeared, however, that a very considerale part, if not the whole, of this extraneous matter might be removed by filtration through sand, and the Commission decided that it was perfectly possible to filter the whole supply with the requisite rapidity and within reasonable limits of expense." Stimulated by this report, and alarmed, probably, at the prospect of a sweeping change of the sources of supply, the companies directed their attention to the purification of the water by filtration. It was soon found that the only appropriate material for mechanical filtration on a large scale was fine sand; but the great practical difficulty was to prevent the sand from becoming clogged, and to find an easy, practical, and cheap method for its renewal. After long experimentation, a means was discovered of getting over these difficulties. It was found that by far the greater quantity of the impurities was held in suspension by the agitation and motion of the water, and that if it was allowed to stand for some time at perfect rest, in a reservoir, the heavier and grosser particles were deposited by simple subsidence, leaving only a small proportion of lighter and finer matters to be dealt with by filtration. It was also found that when the water was allowed to filter downward through a porous bed of sand, held up in its place by underlying layers of coarse gravel, the dirt did not penetrate into its mass, but was stopped at its upper surface, so that the whole cleaning operation necessary was to scrape this surface off to a slight thickness, and when it had become too much diminished to put on fresh sand.

In accordance with these suggestions, the first large filter, which had an area of one acre, was put into use by the Chelsea Company, in 1829.*

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