

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

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TARBORO', N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1892.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

BRIEF OPINIONS.

BANKERS are complaining of a shortage of gold. They now know how the other fellow feels about thirteen months in the year.—*Jeffersonian*, *July 27*.

THE NEWS & *Observer* has learned through a special correspondent that Harry Skinner has crossed the river and burned the bridges behind him, and that E. A. Moyer has done the same thing.—*Progressive Farmer*.

If there is one fool that is a bigger fool than the other, it is the man that thinks because he has labored hard and saved something, that he has kept all that he was entitled to keep of all the wealth that he has created.—*Billings* (Mo.) *Times*.

WHAT SORT of republican form of government do you call that which keeps a standing army to protect capital while it refuses to enact and enforce laws to protect labor? Is this the government established by the patriots of 1776?—*Alliance Signal*, Gonzales, Texas.

THINK of the government donating to the railroads territory equal to nine states the size of Ohio and yet the people don't own a cross-tie. We pay for the roads every six years, but we never own them. They continue to rob us to pay interest and dividends on watered stock.—*Tulare* (Cal.) *Valley Citizen*.

THE merchants and tradesmen depend on the working man. If he is not well paid for his services, his patronage will be worthless. There are so few of the rich that their patronage amounts to nothing any way. So it is manifestly to the interest of this class to see that the laborers get a decent hire.—*Sun*, Marshallfield, Oregon.

THE republican party, through its leaders, is now seeking to create sympathy for the Pinkerton's by reporting that the chief robber some time in the 60's escorted "Honest Old Abe" to Washington without mishap. The republican party would apologize for the misdeeds of the devil because at one time, before he fell, he was an angel in heaven.—*Pine and Hammer*, Tiffin, Ohio.

If, during the war, the capitalists would have stood behind the greenback with their wealth, like the soldier did with his musket, there would not have been a dollar of interest to pay nor any depreciation in the value of the money issued. It is these cowards that neither fought nor furnished that are now talking about an "honest dollar."—*Sisseton* (S. D.) *Standard*.

WHAT would you think of two crews who would quarrel over the honors and salvage of a grand vessel which was stranded at sea, and all on board were threatened with destruction? What do you think of those who have the means to rescue the ship of state from perils which threaten to swamp it on every hand, and stand quarreling about the honors and emoluments of office.—*Labor Review*, Argentine, Kan.

BECAUSE his name is Henry Clay Frick don't for a moment suppose he has got any of the blood of Henry Clay in his veins. If he had, he would have been a tyrant. Had he been a man in 1776 he would have been a Tory. Had he been a voter in 1890 he would have been a federalist. Had he been born in the South in slavery times he would have been a legatee.—*Morning Press*, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LOOK out for the opiate charged articles that are constantly published in the old respectable news covered agricultural papers. When you discover these morphia doctored articles write a protest to those old respectable and threaten them with boycott if they don't take the side of the farmers without any shamming and sheepskin disguises. They are every one cowards and will stop fooling if threatened.—*Midland Journal*, Rising Sun, Md.

IN some of the Southern States the Democrats, in order to appease the people and satisfy their desire for more currency, declare in favor of State banks of issue, and some members in Congress have gone so far as to introduce bills repealing the prohibition tax on the same. No sensible, thinking man, will be deceived by this tax and establishment of such banks would mean an era of money devoid of all the qualities which make it good, having no basis no debt-paying powers, and no legal tender requisites. It would destroy confidence, beget increased speculation and corruption, and rivet the chains of capital more firmly round the necks of oppressed labor.—*Arkansas* (Seatey) *Economist*.

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK, CONDENSED.

George W. Wood who claims one per cent. for negotiating the sale of Asheville's \$340,000 bonds, has instituted suit for his commission.—*Asheville Gazette*.

A bed of iron ore is being opened near Blowing Rock, which is thought to be equal in quantity and superior in quality to the celebrated Cranberry iron mines.—*Morganton Daily Country*.

At Durham last week a scold gave way while some workmen were handling a stone buttress cap. Albert Cole, colored, of Goldsboro, was killed, and Sam Melane, colored, was badly wounded.

Brown Bros. of Ivery stable farm had twelve acres in wheat. Will Wisenheimer threshed it and returned two hundred and seventy-four bushels. These same Browns have some on taters. They planted one and one quarter acres, and got two hundred bushels.—*Concord Standard*.

The Industrial Manufacturing Company has gone into voluntary liquidation. Messrs. D. O'Connor, J. D. Bellamy, Jr., R. E. Bellamy and W. Struthers have been appointed a committee to dispose of the plant, pay off the indebtedness of the company and divide the surplus among the stockholders.—*Washington Star*.

We learn that the town commissioners are considering the question of utilizing the Cow Head water. We do not know what steps have been taken in the matter or what their views upon the subject are, but it would be advisable that the water should be thoroughly analyzed before anything definite is decided upon.—*Washington Progress*.

Reports have been received by collector White, of the destruction of the distillery of J. B. Rodgers near Newport, Carteret county, of 350 gallons of rum made from molasses. It appears that the revenue officials had for some time been watching Rogers for permits to make corn whiskey and fruit brandy, and there are government warehouses at his place.—*Raleigh Chronicle*.

The Teachers' Council of Henderson county will meet at the Academy building on the first Saturday in September, at 12 o'clock. The program will embrace History of North Carolina, Disunion, Current History as taught by the newspapers, Teachers' Experiences, and such other topics as may be deemed best. All members of the county are requested to prepare for the discussion of the above named topics, as no special leaders will be expected to be ready to introduce any subject.—*Hendersonville Times*.

At the Democratic Congressional convention held in the town of Education on Tuesday last, Hon. W. A. B. Branch was renominated without opposition for and L. L. Smith was nominated for Presidential elector. During a heavy thunder storm Sunday morning lightning struck a small tenement house on the Mill road near town, tearing away a door post and smashing things up generally. One of the occupants was given a severe shock but soon recovered.—*Knoxville Beacon*.

The shipments of molasses from South Carolina and Georgia yesterday 117 cars were sent through here, in seven sections, and two cars bound for Savannah. S. Boyne, one of the largest stockholders in the Belmont Springs Company tells the *Observer* that the State managers of the World's exhibit, it desire a specimen of the local stone, for which the Belmont Springs property is noted, to place in the State exhibit. This stone cannot be found any where else in this country but at this spot near Charlotte. The rareness and beauty of it should be more appreciated by the people of the city and section. Mr. Boyne will send the specimen as desired.—*Charlotte Observer*.

The public school of Kinston will open on Monday, September 27th. Messrs. Lewis Jackson and Miss Edna Edwards have been elected teachers. Mr. J. W. Bloom, clerk of the county superior court, last his residence near Snow Hill by fire two weeks ago. The house was insured for \$2,000. The town is not as clear as it ought to be. This should be looked after. Every citizen should see that his premises are kept in a cleanly condition. We have heard complaint that some of the town drainage wells were filling around so that water won't stand and become stagnant. Health is important, and the town will not be healthy unless it is kept clean.—*Waynesville*. Mr. Shambarger is conducting services at the Methodist church every evening. Rev. H. P. Troy, president of Murfreesboro Female College, will be here the last of the week to assist Mr. Shambarger in the meeting during next week.—*Waynesville*. Will Wynn, a Raleigh bicyclist, will on September 1st, start from Charlotte, S. C., in company with another wheelman, for a trip to San Francisco over the Southern Pacific route. He will spend the entire year on the wheel, in the trip there and all through the northwest.—*Kinston Free Press*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The corn crop of Kansas is said to be about an entire failure. Burned up by the heat.

Allen Carter colored, was lynched at Wyan, Ark., by a mob of negroes. He was charged with assaulting his 14 year old daughter.

Gov. Abbott last week issued the commission of Major Wanser of Jersey City as Brigadier General of the First Brigade, N. G. N. J.

Congress adjourned last Friday. The World's Fair bill was compromised by making the appropriation \$2,500,000 instead of \$3,000,000.

The accounts say that 10,000 people were destroyed by the recent most awful volcanic eruption on Archipelago Island in the Malay Archipelago.

Alice Mitchell, who murdered Freda Ward at Memphis, Tenn., was found to be insane by the jury. She was put in the insane asylum at Bolivar, Tenn.

The Michigan legislature is in extra session to redistrict the State, the present apportionment having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

An express train was robbed by masked men near Calli, Cal. They blew open the express car door with dynamite. The amount of money they secured is not known.

A gigantic conspiracy to rob five Chicago banks has been partially successful. Over \$50,000 was secured from one concern and \$20,000, it was reported, from another. Streets made good the losses.

Hobsan, a aeronaut, made ascension at St. Paul, his parachute broke and he fell into a slough on the shore of the river. He went down ten feet in the ground and it took an hour to dig him out dead. He fell 3,000 feet.

The committee appointed by congress to investigate the charges, made by Watson of Ga., of drunkenness among the members reported that they are not true and that it was an unwarranted assault on the honor and dignity of the house.

The correspondent of the *Temps* who was sent to Venezuela, telegraphs from Martinique that he was not allowed to land, and was returning home. He says he found in a state of utter anarchy. Gen. Erdaneta had proclaimed himself dictator of the Western States.

The *Evening Globe* says that the monetary delegates of the United States and of Great Britain form a body of financial experts whose judgment will deserve to carry great weight if united. Nevertheless, the main issue is so perplexing that a strong antagonism of opinion is likely.

Last week a new warehouse at Old Bridge, New Brunswick, belonging to Morgan Francis, the distiller, was destroyed by fire. There was a large amount of whiskey in the place, and this was lost. It is not known what caused the fire. The loss is about \$3,000, partly insured.

The House of Lords has confirmed the permission given to Lord Ailesbury to sell his ancestral seat, Savernake, to Lord Iveagh, formerly Guinness, the brewer. With the three-quarters of a million thus obtained, Lord Ailesbury's creditors hope he will pay some of his debts.

Eddie and Willie Bennett, 7 and 10 years old, respectively, were drowned in a pond between here and Poplar town about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Eddie climbed into the pond and his brother jumped in to help him out. The father, who was on the other side of the pond, was unable to reach them in time to save them.

Pilot Charles Mitchell, arrested for impersonating Chief of Police John J. McKane, of Gravesend, and obtaining \$10 from Bartholomew McCarrick, a tug-boat captain, of No. 497 Clinton street, Brooklyn, was sent to jail yesterday by Justice Withers to await examination. Chief McKane says he will prosecute Mitchell.

Michael Walsh, a laborer, of No. 238 Pratt street, Meriden, Conn., while drunk yesterday, took a walk on the elevated tracks at Franklin Square. He was arrested by officer James Walker, of the Fourth Precinct, and put away for safe keeping in the Oak streets station. He had tonight scratch on his right leg, presumably made by a passing train.

A horrible ball fight is reported to have occurred at Nismes, capital of the Department of Gard, in the far South of France. Twenty thousand people were present. Six horses were dismembered and two bulls killed. The spectators applauded every deed of brutality. The Mayor and prefect withdrew from the scene, but did not attempt to interfere.

Mr. Byder, the American Consul, who is under charges of misappropriating funds, is in a feeble condition. The physician in charge forbids further examination at present in regard to the charges against him lest he should break down entirely. His wife, who was arrested with him is a pretty woman of only 19. She was subjected to questioning at Tyler's request, and made statements to shield him which were considered by the authorities to be plainly false. This led to her arrest. Since then she has been questioned several times and has made contradictory replies. Her position excites public sympathy, but little feeling is shown on behalf of Byder.

SPEECH.

Delivered Sunday, July 10, 1892, by W. H. Van Ornum, at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, Chicago, at a Meeting of Workingmen Called to Sympathize With the Strikers at Homestead, Pa. And to Protest Against the Employment of Pinkerton Men For the Suppression of Strikes.

MR. VAN ORNUM, SAID:
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that I mingle my voice with yours in protest against the injustice which is attempted to be put upon those brave men at Homestead, who are so manfully defending their homes and firesides against mercenary soldiers in the service of a great corporation.

I rejoice that the outrage that was attempted has awakened the sympathies of the people throughout the length and breadth of the whole land.

I glory in the heroism of all who resist oppression—whether it be for liberty for the struggle which is being carried on at Homestead is only one of the incidents in that battle for human liberty, which is as old as humanity itself. It has come down to us through all the ages, and will continue until men are free,—until tyrants and taskmasters are no more, and until the poverty, avarice, brutality and greed of this barbaric age are being driven away, leaving nothing but the pure gold of a redeemed humanity.

But in spite of these feelings of pleasure which I experience, there looms up in the distance the darkest forbodings for those whom we by our sympathies would cheer. The struggle is certain to be renewed. Pinkerton does not care if it were a state of utter anarchy. Gen. Erdaneta had proclaimed himself dictator of the Western States.

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as a result of the law, is the cause of the poverty of the poor.

Now we are ready to take another step. If there is an engineer in this audience, I want to ask him what he would do if his engine was running away. Why, he would shut off the steam, wouldn't he? Well, that is just what we have got to do. The law is the engine that is killing us. We must shut off the steam. What is the steam that runs the law? Why it is taxes. The law doesn't enforce itself. It requires taxes to do it. They can't call out the militia without taxes. They can't run the courts without taxes. They must pay the police. Everything costs money.

Now at every session of the legislature, and of congress, they come and ask for an appropriation to execute the law. And it takes both houses of the legislature and a governor, if in a state, or both houses of congress and the president, if at Washington, to pay that appropriation. If they fail of either one of the three they can't get any money.

Suppose the workmen and the farmers,—the producers of this country,—those who have been robbed of their earnings through the forms of the law,—should combine and elect a majority of one house,—one is sufficient; it is all we want,—to amend the law, in any essential thing, or to pass any essential change, or amend a single law. Only refuse to appropriate a dollar for the execution of any law.

What will be the result? They can't collect a tax. They can't evict a tenant. They can't foreclose a mortgage. They can't collect a debt. They can't keep men off the land. They can't oppress any one. The more police and militia they have, the weaker they are, because they can't pay them. The vast volume of debt becomes a means of restitution to the workers and redistribution of the wealth of the world. Men become free. They can go to the land, and make homes for themselves, and take from its exhausted resources, without money and without price wherewith to satisfy their wants, and that too without depending upon any employer.

Thus, it is easier to destroy the whole volume of injustice,—to bring the whole engine to a standstill, and attain to perfect freedom, than it is to amend the law in any essential particular. To change the law requires both houses, and the governor. It is easier to elect one house than it is two. It is easier to understand "no taxes" than it is even a "single tax" and it is easier to pay "All this can be done without violating any of the forms of law; and without giving any excuse for violence.

Suppose the farmers of 'Kansass, a year ago last winter, when they had a clear majority of one house, had adopted this course; what would have been the result? They would not only have blocked the whole game, but they would have swept this country.

From the moment that agitation is seriously begun on this line, the rule of the master is ended. And why should we vote taxes upon our selves, merely to enable the rich to continue to rob us of our earnings? Do we love to be robbed that we should voluntarily pay for our own abasement? The only thing which stands between us to-day and a glorified humanity is the law which keeps men apart, builds up classes, promotes jealousies, hatreds, wars and slavery. I am here to plead for a brotherhood as boundless as the universe; a brotherhood which knows no distinctions of race, of tongue, of caste, or conditions; one which acknowledges no master, and admits of no slave. This is clearly within our reach when we do but stretch forth our hands to grasp it. I call upon you to what school of social reform you belong,—whether you are trades unionist, socialist, single tax, or anarchist. There is not one of you who is interested in maintaining the present order of society. That order must be destroyed before a better one can take its place. The plan I have outlined is one upon which all can unite, and which will realize the dreams of any of you seek. The times are ripe for great changes. Are you ready?

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 11.—Governor Buchanan was asked this morning his reasons for the commutation of King's sentence. He replied: "First, I thought that should have had a change of venue. Altho I was to the effect that Juror Smith had communicated with out-party, an expressed an opinion about the case, were filed with me. These affidavits could not be introduced in the court of record, because it was too late. The action of Juror Smith and of the jury in going to Arkansas to deliberate on the case had their weight, too. The dissenting of one of the supreme judges in the defence of party insanity; the pleadings of his wife and children and the most prominent men in the country; besides the hundreds of letters and petitions; these are my reasons for commuting the sentence. I am responsible for my action. I thought I was doing right and I acted according to my belief." He then handed the reporter a petition signed by twenty-six U. S. senators and congressmen. King talked very little on the way here, Gov. Buchanan in hand before would ask him for a pardon, King's wife and daughters accompanied him to the penitentiary.

SOME BRIVE WORDS.

Senator Palmer of Illinois, Perceives the Truth and is not Afraid to Tell It.

In the course of his remarks in the United States senate, July 11, on the Homestead trouble, Senator Palmer, of Illinois, said:

"I maintain... that these citizens were right. I maintain, according to the law of the land, not as the law is generally understood, but according to the principles of the law which must hereafter be applied to the solution of these troubles; that those men had the right to be there. That makes it necessary for me to assert that these men had a right to employment there; they had earned the right to live there; and these large manufacturing establishments—and there is no other road out of the question—must hereafter be understood to be public establishments in the modified sense, in which I will explain in a moment, in which the public is deeply interested, and the owners of these properties must accept of being regarded as holding their property subject to the corrective rights of those without whose services the property would be utterly valueless. That concession which I make only concedes to them a right to a reasonable profit on the capital invested in their enterprises.

"I maintain, furthermore, that these laborers having been in that service, having been engaged there, having spent their lives in this peculiar line of service, have the right to insist upon the permanency of their employment, and they have the right to insist, too, upon a reasonable compensation for their services.

"We talk about the civil service law as applicable to government employment. I assert that there is a law wider and broader than that, which gives to these men who have been in these special pursuits, as, for example, in the service of these vast manufacturing establishments, a right to demand employment, a right which can only be defeated by inconsideration on their part.

"I maintain, therefore, that at the time of the assault upon these people at Homestead they were there where they had a right to be; they were upon ground they had a right to defend. (Do you ask me if these men may by force take possession of the property of another? No. They were conducting themselves in the line of their rights, as I understand them. Business was suspended, and these men were simply awaiting settlement of the disputed questions between them and their employers.

"Mark me, I maintain the right of the owners of property to operate it at their will; I maintain the right of the operatives to assist in its operations; I maintain the right of both parties to reasonable compensation for their services; I maintain the right of these laborers to continue in their employment, dependent not upon the will alone of the employer, but dependent upon the good conduct of the employer, and dependent upon the good conduct of the employees.

"Mr. President, this is the only road out of the difficulty. You may call out the militia of the state to settle the matter, and you may exterminate all the inhabitants of the beautiful and fertile valleys, and set it on fire; but human life has again been sacrificed in one of these struggles for human rights. Do you establish the right of these large establishments to control their business? On the contrary, the laboring men of the country, so conscious of the existence of this right which I assert, the right to continue in employment during good behavior, but when we turn to resist and the social war will be upon you, and it becomes their duty of Christian statesmen, republican statesmen, to find some road out of this difficulty.

"Within my lifetime I have seen marvelous changes. There was a time when individualism was the universal rule, and men lived alone almost, because they could not find themselves, but times have changed. To-day the world is practically divided between the employers and the employees. I do not take into account those neglected agricultural districts. To-day the world is practically divided between the employers and the employees. I do not take into account those neglected agricultural districts. To-day the world is practically divided between the employers and the employees. I do not take into account those neglected agricultural districts.

"I speak of organized labor, but when we turn to the white or the black men who toil upon the farm from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, and speak of the influence of legislation upon these men, we do not regard them. If we pray for them, we pray for them very much as Brougram said the queen was prayed for, for the desolate and oppressed; if we legislate, they are not regarded, but this organized labor is a power in the state. You must regard; you must adjust it.

"How can you adjust it? You cannot do it by asserting what you cannot do to be true, that every man has a right to the control of his own property in his own way; if he does not like to go to work for the body else. You cannot settle it in that way. You do not settle it by saying that Mr. Carnegie has a right to employ whomever he pleases. Those are old truisms which have not application in this changed condition, when organized capital furnishes us all that we have; it furnishes all our food; it furnishes our clothing; it furnishes our physicians; I believe it is now furnishing our law; and it is said that it has furnished our legislators sometimes although that is a slander which I am not disposed to endorse, which being the case you have got to find

some road out. You cannot admit the absolute right of capital; you cannot admit the absolute right of labor; you have got to adjust their rights upon some basis. What is that? That the manufacturing establishments is a public institution, and that a public institution, because they work for the public, and because they employ the public, public because men in their service become units for other services, and public because there are thousands dependent upon them, for food and nature.

"Thus we have assigned the right of the capitalist to the control of his property, subject to his right to a reasonable reward for his investment, and we claim for the laborer the right to permanent employment during good behavior, though he is certainly compelled to submit to the changes of business. Where the profits are small, the parties must divide the losses where the profits are large, that is the exact condition; that is the exact law, as I maintain, because the law is the perfection of reason, and we have seen the law built up step by step.

"I recollect in 1839 I was compelled to hold that the legislature of Illinois had no right arbitrarily to fix the rates for the carriage of passengers by railroads, and was compelled to hold that the railroad companies had no arbitrary right to fix them, but that it was a question of reasonableness on both sides. It was then claimed by the railroad corporation that rights were absolutely uncontrollable. The same principle must now be applied to the solution of these troubles."

The University.
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., July 28.—Within the past two months over a thousand letters have been received at Chapel Hill, inquiring what the University offers to young men. Let us answer this question briefly for the benefit of the thousands who have not written and who do not know how easily they may secure within North Carolina the very best opportunities for broad and liberal education.

THE UNIVERSITY OFFERS TO YOUNG MEN.
1. *Five general courses of study*, each furnishing a broad liberal education. There are a Latin and Greek course, a Latin course, a Science course, a Literary course, and a Mathematics (or Engineering) course. Each of these courses secures a degree, and requires ordinarily four years of study. The variety of courses is intended to meet the needs of various young men who have different purposes in life. In each course the studies in the first two years are fixed, but the studies of the last two years may be selected mainly by the student under the advice of the Faculty. A student is thus enabled, not only to select a course of study carefully arranged to give him general culture, but also to shape that course by wise selection in the last two years so as to fit him for some special profession.

2. *Six brief courses of study*, each requiring two years of study and arranged for the benefit of young men who have not the time or the means to spend four years of college. These courses are intended to supply the briefest possible preparation for business, for law, for medicine, for journalism and for other professions. Each course includes only those studies essential to the profession selected.

3. *Three Professional courses*, in Engineering, in Medicine and Pharmacy, and in Law. Each of these courses furnishes special technical training under accomplished and experienced teachers.

4. *An unlimited number of special courses.* These special courses are in any subject that the student desires. He may confine himself to one subject, if he prefers. A great many students have taken special courses in Chemistry, fitting themselves to be chemists; while others have taken special courses in drawing and draughting, or in English Literature or in Greek or in Latin or in History. Any study taught in the University may be selected for a special course, and it may be pursued as long as the student desires.

5. *Graduate courses.* These are offered in all studies to graduates of colleges or universities who wish special advanced training to fit themselves better for professional life, or for literary careers, or for teaching in colleges. Five students pursued these courses last year, two ministers, two teachers and a journalist.

THE UNIVERSITY OFFERS HELP AS WELL AS INSTRUCTION.
1. It offers time to those whose property is not now available.
2. It offers sixty scholarships to needy young men of talent and character.
3. It offers loans of money to the very needy who show unusual talent.
4. It offers free tuition to young men afflicted with bodily infirmity, to *bonafide* public school teachers, to the sons of all preachers, and to young men intending to become preachers.
5. It offers advanced instruction free to the graduates of colleges.

THE UNIVERSITY OFFERS AS EQUIPMENT, which is a guarantee of honest work. Its equipment includes:
1. A Faculty of twenty-two professors and instructors, who represent the culture of twenty of the foremost American and European Universities.
2. *Give Scientific Laboratories*, on

which the most advanced apparatus has been provided, supplied with all the latest apparatus for training in all the sciences. There are laboratories in Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Zoology, and Physics. There are also a library of 10,000 volumes, and a museum of 10,000 specimens.

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