State Library

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

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BRIEF OPINIONS.

THE referendum will place the law-making power with the people, just where it was intended to be, but where it is not at present.—Dakota *Ruralist.*

THE laboring man who goes on a strike for the right and then votes for the wrong, is like a man who eats a good dinner and then takes an emetic Cincinnati *Herald.*

KEEP it before the people that Harrison sought to embroil the United States in a war with Chili, while he and his Secretary of State presented $25,000 of the people's money as "a graceful easter act" to the Italialian relatives of the New-Orleans riot. And this without shadow of Congressional consulta-

THE average American citizens scarcely allows himself to think, while reading of some wonderful conquest which English capital has made, that this country can never be affected thereby. It was the Shylock of Lombard street, London, who first suggested a bonded war debt. He depreciated greenbacks below gold, and his Wall street cousins bought the greenback with his gold at from 47 to 60 cents on the dollar. He immediately reinvested the depreciated greenbacks in United States bonds, dollar for dollar. These bonds were made payable in legal tender notes (greenbacks) interest and principal. Not content with profits made in buying greenbacks at a discount, and with transforming non-interest bearing notes into interest bearing bonds, they succeeded in inducing the so-cal'ed representative of the people in Congress to pass and act making these bonds payable principal and interest, in coin. It was also British gold that secured the final climax—demonetization of silver in 1873. These English financiers are still at work to-day. They own lands enough in this country to make more than three States such as Kentucky, if it lay in a body. They own large interests in many of our leading railroads.—*Guide*, Falmouth Ky.

THERE is no conflict between labor and capital, Capital is the surplus accumulations of wealth produced by labor and employed or used by labor in production of more wealth. It can only be used by labor in the production of wealth, and therefore it is labor's assistant and not its master. Capital is anything produced by labor that can be used in the production of wealth. It consists in tools, machinery and manufacturing plants, which are used in the production of wealth, or wealth, or in food, clothing and shelter used by laborers while producing wealth. Capital is powerless in itself to conflict with anything. The labor troubles, that are erroneously referred to as conflicts between labor and capital, are in truth only conflicts between monopolists of capital and laborers. These monopolists are simply plain, common men who have taken advantage of opportunities made by foolish and unjust legislation to appropriate a part of the capital produced by labor and withhold its use from labor except on conditions that labor deliver to monopoly a part of the wealth created through its use, This is legitimate or just to the extent of making good the waste or wear of the capital so employed, but beyond that is robbery. By this means have been amassed the colossal fortunes of our millionaires. Had the producers of wealth always received the full measure of value produced by their labor, deducting enough to make good the capital used, no such thing as a millionaire would ever have been heard of in this country. Now 25,000 millionaires monopolize one-half the wealth of 64,000,000 of people, and as it as a machine to rob-labor, and it is so near perfection that it usually takes it all but barely enough for the laborer's subsistence. All the confusion as to the respective rights of capital and labor arises from the senseless and superstitions notion that capital produces wealth and therefore is entitled to share with labor in the net product. The taking of usury is excused and defended on this false assumption, notwithstanding the practice has been denounced by the greatest social reasoners and prophets (teachers) in all ag s, recorded in the Bible and elsewhere. If the labor problem is ever settled, the laboring classes will have to get down to business in this matter and demand as a natural right the full result of their labor, after making good the capital used, and of course paying the natural rent on natural opportunities to the people whom it naturally belongs.—Omaha *Tocsin.*

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

H. Spooner Harrison Esq., of Enfield was in the city Saturday looking after his trotters.....Leonidas McKnight, who was found guilty of burglary in the first degree a few days ago at Mt Airy, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged Oct. 21, this being the punishment prescribed by the North Carolina code.....Hon. Jas. B. Weaver, reform candidate for President will speak at Rocky Mount on September 30th.—Rocky Mount *Phoenix.*

The next fair will be held on November 1, 2, 3, 4.....A machine to tell how tired one is has been invented.....The crops have improved considerably since the rains.....Capt J. P. Leach is grand marshal of the Warrenton fair and Whit A. Johnston is next in command.....The Atlantic Coast Line will sell tickets at reduced rates from Weldon to Washington, D. C., on the occasion of the G. A. R. encampent. Tickets will be good from September 13 to 20 inclusive and will be good until October 10 inclusive. Fare from Weldon and return is $6.70.—Weldon *News.*

Last Thursday night Chief Howard and assistants made a raid on a colored gambling den and pulled in five. Their case was tried before Mayor Rodman on Friday morning. The accused were playing for drinks and judgment was suspended on payment of cost and good behavior in future. It is thought there are other places in town, not only among the colored, and the Chief is on the watch.....We are pleased to note that the Law School at Chapel Hill, of which Judge Shepherd is one of the instructors, is doing finely the present session. There are thirty-one students enrolled.....An attempt was made to break open the county safe in the Sheriff's office one night recently. The office was entered and the bar on the safe broken, but the burglar left without doing further damage.—Washington *Gazett.*

Will James made a trip through Contentnea township, one day last week, searching for Third partyites. He said he could not find but one of them in the whole township. But while making the search he stumbled across something else that may prove interesting, being decidedly antiquated in its character. It is an old hat that was the property of and worn by Sir Walter Raleigh. Mr. James secured the hat, brought it to town with him and presented it to the *Reflector.* It shows age and looks as though it has done good service in its time.....Saturday night at Centre Bluff John Dickens knocked George Cater down with a chair. George fired at Dickens with a pistol, but Dickens dodged behind Jack Bergeron who was struck in the hip with the ball. The wound is not considered dangerous. The constable arrested George, tied his hands together and tied the rope to himself to go to Falkland for trial. On the way the officer, who was in a state of inocuous desuetude, fell out of the buggy, George of course falling out too. George untied the rope with his teeth that bound him to the officer, drove the buggy to Falkland and sent back after the sleeping sentinel of justice. George stood his trial Sunday like a man, gave a straw bond and late Sunday afternoon was seen near Farmville going leg bail for Greene county.—Greenville *Reflector.*

Mr. B. B. Mullison killed a bear on the night of the 24th on the railroad near Croatan.....Dr. T. F. Wood, of Wilmington, editor of North Carolina Medical Journal died on August 23d, aged 51 years.....Dr. Chas. Duffy, Sr., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Onslow county, died in Newbern on August 24th.....Charles Reynolds, an eighteen-year-old white boy, has confessed to murdering and robbing Mr. Solathel Swain, near Greensboro .....The Hotel Belmont at Sulphur Springs, five miles from Asheville, was destroyed by fire on the night of August 24th. Several guests were injured. The loss on the hotel was $60,000; insured for $25,000. The furniture was also insured for $25,000. A number of the guests lost heavily, nearly all of them losing their clothes.....Capt. Jim Smith, of the Scotland Neck and Kinston road, on August 20th, fell between two box cars while his train was in motion. He threw himself between the ties and one truck of the car passed over him, without hurting him, but he saw the rear truck of the car was too low to pass over him and quickly changed his position and crawled out from under the car between the wheels. The fall broke a bone in one of his feet but otherwise he was unhurt. It was a narrow escape. This occured near Hobgood. .....The annual conference of the Young Men's Christian associations of the fourth North Carolina district, which includes all the counties of the State east and southeast of Wayne, will be held in Goldsboro September 16-18th next, and a very interesting program, which will include such speakers as Prof. G. T. Adams, of Newbern; L. A. Coulter, W. R. Gales, of Greensboro; J. S. Atkinson, general secretary of Raleigh; T. G. Wilkinson, general secretary of Newbern; H. D. Conover general secretary of Goldsboro, etc., is now in course of preparation.—Kinston *Free Press.*

GENERAL NEWS.

Several fine race horses were burned to death in a fire at Nashville, Tenn.

The strike of railroad employes at Buffalo, N. Y., has failed. The strikers failed.

The center of the cholera plague in Rusia is the Province of Astrakhan, on the Caspian Sea.

A severe hail storm lately raged throughout Jerusalem and its environs, causing much damage.

An immense cave-in, caused by seismic disturbances in Japan, buried 160 houses and killed 100 people.

The lawyers get $658,000 of the $924,788 paid by the city of New Orleans to the Myra Clark Gaines estate.

The colored farmers near Memphis Tenn., have the Oklahoma craze and are leaving their crops to go West.

The order of the Iron Hall is in a bad way and receivers have been appointed to administer what funds are left.

The Tennessee miners were completely beaten, and the whole Coal Creek district is under the control of the military and rioters are under arrest.

Only 611 planters as against 701 last year have applied in Louisana for the sugar bounty; Consolidation of plantations is the cause of the decrease.

Mr Kerr Hardie has sent as a contribution to the Homestead strikers' fund the £100 given him by Mr. Carnegie for his expenses in the recent general election.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota, will start into the saloon business as a municipality, having one saloon in each ward, with whiskey at twenty-five cents a drink and no credit.

In the smaller towns in the States between New York and Minnesota there has been a greater degree of activity in house building and small shop building than last year.

An explosion occured last week in a Welch mine, entombing 143 miners. At last accounts 47 had been rescued alive and bodies of about a dozen dead miners were recovered.

A cloud burst flooded the streets of Roanoke, Va., on the night of August 22d and did about $50,000 damage. Barney Smith, a blacksmith, fell in a large ditch and was drowned.

Ninety years at hard labor in a coal mine was the sentence imposed upon Alfred Perry at Duplin, Ga. He was charged with murdering a colored Baptist preacher, and the evidence was circumstantial.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 20.—Congressman Tom Watson recently challenged his Democratic opponent, Col. Black, to meet him in a joint debate. The challenge was promptly accepted, but now Watson has backed out, claiming that his engagements in different parts of the State will prevent it. Watson's brother, T. C. Watson, who has been a life-long Democrat, says he will stick to the party.

The revenue marine hospital bureau is taking active measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into our ports by any of the steamship lines running from Hamburg or Havre where the disease is reported to be rapidly spreading. All steamships arriving from those and other foreign ports are to be rigidly inspected and if any traces of the dreaded disease are found they will be quarantined and thoroughly disinfected before being allowed to land their passengers.

There were a number of large fires Friday night. At Muncie, Ind., the nail mill main building was destroyed, causing a loss of $100,000 and throwing 300 men out of employment. At Augusta, Ga., occurred the most destructive fire in the history of the city, causing a loss of about $400,000, insurance about $300,000. The Augusta Chronicle office was among the buildings consumed, and the men set up and printed an account of the fire while it was in progress. At New York the Metropolitan operahouse, one of the most magnificent and costly of modern play houses, was ruined. At Chattanooga, Tenn., a large shoe factory was destroyed, causing a loss of about $40,000.

A very sad story comes from Madison county, Ga., of the death of the four children of a family named Wilson in the short space of 40 minutes, three from the bite of a rattlesnake and the other by drowning. Mrs. Wilson went to a spring near the house for water, taking the baby with her. She had left the house but a short time when screams attracted her attention and hastening there found two of her children dead and the third one sick. The little fellow, however, was able to talk and said that they had poked their fingers through a crack in the floor and a hen under the house had bitten them. Mrs. Wilson hurried back to the spring and there found that her little baby had crawled into the spring and been drowned. When the mother returned to the house she found the little boy also dead. Some time later the father returned. Search was made and a huge rattlesnake was found under the house and killed.

LET THE COURTS DECIDE.

Rev. Dr. Kent Favors Compulsory Arbitration as a Solution of the Problem.

Economist.

There was a large congregation at the morning service of the People's Church, in Washington, D. C., Sunday and all present were in full sympathy with the views on the Homestead tragedy. Rev. Dr. Kent made strong plea for labor against capital, and at the conclusion was vigorously applauded A liberal collection was taken up for the purpose of having the address printed in pamphlet form and distributed at Homestead and throughout the country. Application for copy of the address will be honored at 1121 10th Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Dr. Kent, in opening, said the questions which the terrible tragedy at Homestead have forced anew upon public attention have pressed for answer many times before, but in vain. The ringing individualism of modern society has caused a shrinking from the only answer a careful study would warrant. The rights of property and enterprise has seemed so precious and sacred to the people that, in the fear of infringing upon them, men have been suffered to trample on the rights of justice and of manhood.

The speaker went on to say that the time is drawing near when the issues must be faced squarely and met in an honest manly way with a a supreme regard for those higher rights of justice and manhood for which all other rights exist. The right to live, asserted by the Declaration of Independence, is something more than the right to existence. It is the right to exist under conditions favorable to the growth and development of human powers and human characters. "The right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness is really involved in this right to live," according to Dr. Kent, because essential to it. All rights to person and property exist only as subservient to the higher right to life and to life add to manhood. Beyond this man has no valid claim to use liberty or his property in such a way as to abridge or interfere with the equal rights and liberties of others.

The questions which come up for answer are, said Dr. Kent, very important. The first is "the rights of capitalist or employers of labor," "the right of laborers or men employed." He answered the first with the cardinal principle that the employer is bound to so manage his business as to promote the end of real manhood, both in himself and others. Society, with all its defects and shortsightedness, gives some decree of practical recognition to this truth, and society only sanctions the kinds of business as is supposed to be of public service and for the general need. The capitalist must conform to certain standards of business morality, and it does not allow him to be the judge as to the fact of conformity.

The speaker, getting down to his subject said: "The very language of Mr. Frick, in which he seeks to vindicate the course of the Carnegie company as just and equitable, is a concession on his part that the company is not at liberty, has the right to manage its business simply as it pleases, even though the property were entirely its own. Ownership of property gives no right to manage that property in such a manner injurious to others. It simply imposes additional responsibility to manage it for the general good, and the owner ought not to be the sole judge of what is for the general good. He is never so considered in any other relation than that which, as employer, he sustains to his employes. In all other relations society, through its organized institutions, judges for him. He is bound to exercise all rights of ownership with reference to the citizen's higher rights of health and safety.

Society says if you can't agree bring your differences to the courts and we will try to find out where justice lies and give to each his dues. In practice, owing to the corrupting power of money and the pitiable weakness of lawyers and courts, the weaker too often becomes the victim of the stronger, altogether regardless of the merits of the case. The remedy for differences between employer and employee is a properly constituted court of arbitration or equity, said court to be provided by the State itself, and to be of the highest character. Of course it will have to be admitted that no decision of this court could oblige men to continue in business, or obliged individual workmen to remain at their places, but it could hold the organizations both of capital and labor to such responsibility and such general regard for justice as is possible under our existing industrial system.

"So long as the parties to these conflicts are allowed the privilege of locking out or striking with the view to forcing concessions, bloodshed is inevitable. The State should require the parties at variance to present their case to the court without any stopping of business, and the decision of the court should affect the wages from the time the case was presented Now, the measure suggested simply proposes, when the parties who desire to contract cannot agree as to what is right and just, that the State, instead of sustaining one party in a lock-out or the other party in a strike, shall decide the question of right and justice to them.

"The employe is a man equally with his employer. Everywhere the rights of man and man are being asserted and acknowledged. Criminals are treated well, but the workingman is never thought of as one for whom society should care. He may be starving or freezing; he may tramp from one end of the country to the other in search of work; but as long as he is thought to be industriously inclined and really anxious for work: so long as he is believed to be honest and above burglary of theft he may tramp and freeze or starve at will. Society will never interfere. But the moment he is suspected of vagrancy, etc., it is ready then to take hold of him and do for him something that will help to better, nobler manhood.

"The great labor-saving inventions have all been turned to the advantage of the employer, and often to the injury of the workmen. The capitalist has been able to command, for any use to which he desired to put it, much of the ablest legal talent of the country. Very much of it, even in our national legislation, has been ever ready to prostitute itself at his call, and the result has been a very large amount of class legislation. The laboring men of the country have an indisputable right to have all such legislation repealed, and, moreover, have a right to such a construction of our industrial systems as will give every man and woman, regardless of ability, training, aptitude, an opportunity to earn an honest and decent subsistence and to put themselves in respectable and wholesome surroundings.

"In this country it is the people's right to rule, and it is their duty to rule. They have themselves greatly to blame for the plight in which they find themselves. When they cease to sell their votes there'll be no bidders. When they have unity of purpose and spirit they can do what they will. Legally, at the present time the ownership and management of the Homestead mills rest in the firm. Under the law, as commonly interpreted, the status of the workman is the status of the slave under the old constitution. The workman has no rights of ownership, management, or employment which the firm is bound to respect. The men know they are right morally, but wrong legally.

"Some provision must be made by the State to check the injustices and wrongs of the great corporations, or the workmen of the country will be obliged to disregard these man-made statutes as the fathers of the republic disregarded the legal enactment of their day, and plant themselves on the great natural rights for which all other rights exist. If you would lift society above the possibility of outrages, such as occured to the Pinkertons at Homestead, you must so reconstruct our industrial system that life will cease to be a brutal struggle for the chance to exist, or for gain or power, and becomes a generous rivalry in mutual service and brotherly ministration."

The Dead Congress.

The first session of the fifty-first congress has adjourned. There can be no inducement to speak ill of it, to tell the truth is bad enough. It was elected in November, 1890, by a change of popular choice remarkable in our political annals. The former house had a working majority of republicans. This house had 148 democratic majority. Everybody knows that this means dissatisfaction with the republican measures of the fiftieth congress, and it was expected that a complete reversal of that policy would characterize this house from the begining.

There were three things the democrats promised the people of the United States that they would do if the people would decide in their favor.

1. They denounced the McKinley tariff and promised to repeal it. This they have not attempted to do. They did not introduce a bill to do so. They tinkered a little about wool, that not one man in a hundred in the South cares about and a something about cotten ties, that not one man in a thousond in the North knows what they are. And that is all the work the democrats bring to the people as a return for 1890. What do they take us for?

2. They howled about the billion-dollar congress and promised loudly for economy and retrenchment. But they have done neither. The appropriations of this session have exceeded those of two years ago by $40,000,000 No explanations will be accepted. They have both deceived and robbed the people in this matter. They said they would not continue such extravagance, but they have, and exceeded it.

3. They denounced the Sherman act of 1890, and promised the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Twenty-nine democratic state conventions did so in 1890. All their expressions were clear and without evasion. But they have not done it. The devil fish of Wall street took hold of them and crushed out all truth and honor. This house of representatives, with 148 democratic majority, would not pass Mr. Bland's bill and when a republican senate sent them Mr. Stewart's bill they killed that also.

The trouble with the democratic party of this congress was that they had two heads going in opposite directions. One was for Grover Cleveland and the other for the people. To help Mr. Cleveland, every promise of the democracy has been broken.

The republicans made their record in 1890 and lost the confidence of the people. The democrats will get their answer in November.—*Nonconformis*, (Ind.)

Never Had a Chance.

Watchman,

Examine the following and see if the Democrats have never had a chance.

Below is given the political makeup of Congresses, 1872 to 1892 The year named which Congress was elected:

Forty-third Congress, 1872—Republican Senate, Democratic House

Forty-fourth Congress, 1874—Republican Senate, Democratic House.

Forty-fifth Congress, 1876—Republican Senate, Democratic House.

Forty-sixth Congress, 1878—Democratic Senate, Democratic House.

Forty-seventh Congress, 1880—Republican Senate, Republican House.

Forty-eighth Congress, 1882—Republican Senate, Democratic House.

Forty-ninth Congress, 1884—Republican Senate, Democratic House.

Fftieth Congress, 1886—Republican, Senate, Democratic House.

Fifty-first Congress, 1888—Republican Senate, Republican House.

Fifty-second Congress, 1890—Republican Senate, Democratic House.

In the Senate of the Forty-sixth Congress there were 33 Republican 42 Democrats, and one independent (David Davis), who usually voted with the Democrats. In the House there were 131 Republicans, 150 Democrats, and 12 Greenbackers The Democrats therefore, had a clear majority of 19 in the House. They also had the help of every one of the Greenbackers on every measure introduced for the good of the people Democrats were elected to this House on a pledge to reduce the tariff, abolish national banks, pay off the national debt, and establish free coinage of silver They at once elected S. J. Randall, a high protective tariff advocate and a national banker, as Speaker of the House. They did nothing they promised. It is more than folly for them to say if they had repealed any of the unjust laws or passed a good one, President Hays would have vetoed the action. If he had done this the responsibility would have rested on him and the Republican party. It was the duty of the Democratic Congress to place itself on record in the interest of the people. But instead of this it placed itself on record in the interest of the money power, the enemy of the people. It has had control of the House ever since 1872, with two exceptions. It has always since 1860 had enough in both the Senate and the House to block the passage of the worst laws. Yet it has not only never stood solidly for the people, has voted as largely in proportion to its strength for the worst laws—such as the funding act of April 12, 1886, the rechartering of the national banks in the year 1882, the land steals, river and harbor steals, etc.—as the Republicans. These are the facts according to the Congressional records.

Free Coinage.

Free coinage of silver means the free coinage of all silver bullion, the same as the country had before 1873. By that law any one having gold or silver bullion could take it to any mint in the United States and receive its value in coin for it the same as he can do with gold now. But the act of 1873 deprived the people holding silver bullion of that right. Under that law silver rapidly fell in value from 134 per ounce to 98 cents, and with the fall of price in silver fell the price of labor and of every product of labor, more especially of cotton and wheat. The advocates of free coinage claim that if silver is remonetized it will rise rapidly to its old price and with it all labor. This country had free coinage of silver from the foundation of the government in 1791 down to 1873. Since it was demonetized wages have fallen nearly one half, and it has contributed its full share to the miseries of the country. We have now no law for coinage of silver, but the secretary of the treasury is required to purchase 4,500,000 ounces per month of the bullion; this has raised the price but not to any great extent. The objection of those who do not understand the question of free coinage, is that they want honest money. and this idea is kept up by the representatives of Wall street. Money has but one function and that is its debt-paying power, and the dollar we have to-day will pay debts. Ask a man what is "honest money" and he will tell you gold, yet not five in a thousand have had a five-dollar gold piece in ten years. Gold is not money of the people in any country. Germany and France have more silver coin than we have, while England coins more silver than the United States. Silver is the money of the poor man and gold is the money of the plutocrat. He is willing that silver should circulate among the poor, but he does not want them to have much of it. But when a mortgage is to be paid off it must be gold—both of the old political party bosses agree on these points.—*The Toiler.*

Who Can Beat This?

Mr. J. C. Braswell, from the Castalia section of this county, brought down some new crop tobacco and sold upon our market on Tuesday. He planted three acres this year and says his tobacco will weigh from 1800 to 2000 pounds to the acre. He planted early and says his tobacco was grown in June. At this rate of weight his crop will turn him out about $1,000, or more, for 3 acres. This is the way to farm and make money. Next.—Rocky Mount *Argonaut.*

Drunken Congressmen.

The Hon. Thos. E. Watson made the charge in his "Campaign Book" that members of Congress had been seen drunk on the floor of the House The Democrats (?) made a vigorous kick about it, had a committee appointed, and when the committee reported, during the discussion Mr. Watson said:

The only crime charged in this paragraph which a Democrat takes offense at is that he got drunk at the bar-room this Congress allowes to be run in this basement. The Record shows that members came up here on a previous day and admitted that they were drinkers at it. You have planted the tree; why should you wonder at its fruits? You allow the contagion; why should you wonder at the sickness? Mr. Speaker—and here Mr. Watson's tone became ringingly defiant—the House can do with me what it likes about the paragraph, but I stand upon it as being the exact truth, and defy proof to the contrary.

There is not a charge here that has not been made by the nestor of the House, Mr. Holmon. Because ten of the People's party are here in the grasp of your tyranical party you want to select me for a martyr to your prejudices. I want no matter of grace, he exclaimed between his set teeth, from this Democratic majority that seeks to hiss me down when I am defending my character on the floor. Jeffersonian Democracy grants to a man freedom of speech and freedom of press. If you want to howl me down do it, and I will appeal from your tyranny to the fairer sense of justice that abides in the hearts of the American people. I scorn your grace, I scorn your mercy.—*Southern Mercury* (Tex.)

"We'll Whip Them Back.

"Whip them back."

It cut like a two edged sword, the very words.

They demonstrate just the feeling of the "upper ten" as they are wont to call themselves.

While on an outing train a few evenings since the question of Cleveland's nomination was being discussed by three distinguished gentlemen.

They all seemed well pleased with the nomination, but one spoke up and said he feared that Cleveland would lose several southern states, that the farmers of South Carolina and others did not like Cleveland, and he apprehended they might bolt the patry.

"Oh that don't amount to anything," spoke up the other, "We'll whip them back into the ranks, whip 'em back.

This seemed to meet the the approval of both the other parties and all was safe.

The words were spoken by an officer of the supreme court of Georgia, and he emphasized them with the authority of a czar,

This has been the plan of the bosses for twenty-five years, and it has worked successfully, but the day is passed for "whipping them back" like slaves. It is true the bosses have not realized it yet but they will on the first election day. *Southern Alliance Farmer* Atlanta Ga.

Concentration of Wealth.

The following interesting statistics were gathered by John Bright, Professor Allen, and others, and will show the enormous amount of wealth in the hands of the few, while the great mass of humanity is only privileged to live upon the payment of rent and interest. As a single-tax argument it is invaluable.

In France there are 300,000 thatched cabins without a window, 1,500,000 with one window, and 1,600,000 with two windows. Out of 7,500,000 houses, more than 4,500,000 have less than five openings including doors, and are thatched cottages, in which live nearly two-thirds of the population.

In England and Wales one hundred persons own 4,000,000 acres. In England, in 1887, one-thirteenth of the people owned two-thirds of the national wealth.

Seventy persons own one-half of Scotland, 1,700 own nine-tenths, and twelve persons own 4,346,000 acres.

In Ireland less than eight hundred persons own one-half the land: 402 members of the House of Lords own 14,340,012 acres, which rent for $57,865,639. The total number of tenant farmers in England, Scotland, and Wales is 1,069,127, and of these Ireland furnishes 574,252, and England 3e4,814.—*Watchmon.*

Mosquitoes.

The odor of pennyroyal is the most effective thing to drive away mosquitoes. The essential oil in the drug stores is hardly so effectual as the fresh herb itself. A bouquet of the fragrant herbs will usually drive away this troublesome pest.

The best antidote for the bite of the mosquito is undoubtedly ammonia, weakened with a little water or salt and water. Some people go so far as to press the poison out of the bite with some small metal instrument like the point of a watch key, before applying the antidote. This prevents the painful swelling that sometimes occurs.

There are a great many objections to mosquito bars; the chief of which is the sense of suffocation which their use engenders. They keep out mosquitoes, but they also keep out the pure, fresh air.—Weldon *News.*

It Has Been Tried.

Fifty years ago Switzerland passed through much the same ordeal that the farmers of the United States are now enduring. Bank issues of money at usurious rates of interest had impoverished the people. They were mortgaged heavily, and there was a prospect that the usurers would soon take the lands in settlement of the mortgages. The patriotism of Staempfli suggested a remedy. A government bank was established. The public credit was printed on these notes, and these notes were loaned to the farmers on mortgages running thirty years at 3½ per cent. interest, the borrower to pay one-thirtieth of the principal back annually. The old mortgages were taken up. Shylock kicked, but of no avail. The people were relieved, and have since been happy and prosperous, because they had the sense to see that they could use their own credit for their money and profit by the transaction.—*Virginia Sun, Richmond.*

The Money and the Masses.

An examination of the report of the secretary of the treasury for 1890 shows that what little money we have in circulation is most of it in denomination so large that the common people cannot get hold of it. The following are the denominations:

Ten thousand dollar notes	$ 68,000,000
Five thousand dollar notes	35,000,000
One thousand dollar notes	64,000,000
Five hundred dollar notes	23,000,000
One hundred dollar notes	67,000,000
Fifty dollar notes	44,000,000
Twenty dollar notes	490,000,000
Ten dollar notes	16,000,000
Total	$688,900,000

Think of $68,000,000 all in $10,000 notes. Whoever saw one of them? Besides this, some $640,000,000 largely silver and fractional currency, is locked up in the treasury, and paper bills of $190,000 issued in its stead. Much more held out of the reach of the masses. We have only $107,000,000 in denominations of $5 and under in circulation. This is the money that is available for the masses. Yet this includes $15,000,000 old paper, fractional currency, nickels, etc., not in actual circulation.—*Southern Farm.*

A bushel of corn that costs the consumer 25 cents will answer his purpose as well as if it cost him 50 cents. A paper dollar, backed by the faith and credit of 65,000,000 people, will answer its purpose as well as a gold dollar. Gold is scarce therefore, hard to get and more corn, is crowded into that dollar and the ability of the corn raiser to pay his debts is limited to the extent of the small amount he realizes from his surplus corn crop. Double the money volume by free coinage of silver and legal tender notes and the consumer can pay twice as much for the corn as easy or easier than he did before, and the corn raiser will be able to pay twice the amount of debt. The farmer will get out of debt and prosper, and when he does the balance of us will. Low prices is the result of contraction; the only way to raise the general level of prices is by expansion of the currency. The former is the result of legislation and the latter must come through the same avenue Missouri *World.*

Jeffersonian Democracy

Read the fundamental principles as expounded by Jefferson. "Rigid economy the rule in public expenditures.

Equal and exact justice accorded to all and special privileges to none.

The currency of the nation should be in the control of the people and not of a special class, of bankers or any other corpration.

That monopolies should be forbidden.

That both gold and silver should be coined upon equal terms.

That commerce should be free and not be built at the expense of agriculture."

Who Owns America.

Who owns America? The railroad companies own 211,000,00 acres, or enough to make six states as Iowa. Vanderbilts own over 2,000,000 acres; Mr. Disston, of Pennsylvania, owns over 4,000,000; the Standard oil company 1,000,000 and Murphy of California, an area equal to the state of Massachusetts. The Schenley estate owns land from which the heirs have received annually, $1,000,000. 21,000,000 acres are owned by foreigners, who own no allegiance to our government, and are no friends to a republic, What will our children own?—a right to pay rent.—*Tular Valey* (Cal) *Citizen,*

A day of disaster for any nation will surely dawn whenever its society is divided into two classes—the unemployed rich and the unemployed poor—the former a handful, the latter a host.—Daniel Webster.

If any one doubts the growing solidarity among the industrialists, let him make note of the offer of the Alliance farmers of Kansas to supply flour to the locked-out Homesteaders, enough to see them through their trouble.

For several weeks the farmers of Prince Edward Island prayed for rain. Their prayers were answered Six inches of rain fell in in four and a half days, and now they are praying for fine weather.—Rocky Mount *Argonaut*