State Librarian

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

VOL. 2.—NO. 22 TARBORO', N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1892. PRICE, FIVE CENTS

BRIEF OPINIONS.

SENATORIAL dignity covers a multitude of weaknesses.—Waco (Tex.) *Globe.*

THE best man is the one who is the most forgiving.—N. Y. *Advance Thought.*

To get what you deserve, and to deserve what you get—that is justice. —Philadelphia (Pa.) *Justice.*

THE people want more money and less political bombast and flunkyism. —Jefferson (Texas) *Simplicute.*

THE price of labor is regulated by the quantity of money in circulation.—Spokane (Wash.) *World.*

THE man who is mean to his stock is pretty certain to be the same to his wife and children.—Garland (Tex.) *News.*

LET the good [illegible] demand reform, and see that fraud is put down in high places.—Atlanta (Ga.) *Farmer.*

GIVE us the "referendum" and see how quick the banks and all other monopolies will go.—Gonzales (Texas) *Signal.*

HE lives to the best purpose who does his best in the best employment of which he is capable.—Corsicana, Texas, *Advance.*

The man who will sell his vote woul sell his soul to the devil and a liberal discount for cash.—Cincinnatti (Ohio) *Herald.*

IN the ballot, pure and undefiled, lays your hope; cast it for good, pure men, who represent the interests of labor.—Topeka *F. A. and I. U.*

HONESTY confronts the day with open hands, cowardice works in secret and steals upon [illegible] —San Francisco, Cal., *Press.*

How many idle dollars in the hands of money-lords would raise one bill of beans, or feed one hungry man.—St. Louis, Mo., *Monitor.*

FREE the money of this country from the control of Wall street and the people will manage their own finances.—Lansing (Mich.) *Statesman*

A dollar that will pay a debt to the government as well as to a private citizen has all the redemptive qualities necessary.—Cincinnati (Ohio) *Herald.*

ONE of the best arguments in favor of government ownership of railroads is the fact that nearly all the lawyers are are against it.—Spokane (Wash) *World.*

YOUNG man if you ever expect to ever have a home of your own, you must not make the mistake of voting against your own interests.—Gainesville (Texas) *Signal.*

TRUTH protects the innocent and detects the guilty. It is the nature of truth to seek the light and of treachery to stab in the dark.—San Francisco (Cal.) *Press.*

THERE are said to be 50,000 men under arms in America now. The revolution predicted by many is upon us. Let us fight for our freedom with ballots, not bullets.

MONEY is simply a creature of the law for one purpose—legal tender for debt, and whoever says otherwise has much to learn before he can be a correct teacher.—N. Y. *Advance Thought.*

MANLY men seek an open field and a fair fight; assassins of character always pose as the friends of the cause and "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in."—San Francisco, Cal., *Press.*

ARE the times all right when hundreds of good men cannot pay their debts, and when, but mutual indulgencies nine-tenths of the business houses in this country would be forced into bankruptcy.—San Antonio (Texas) *Truth.*

The man who will sell his vote; who will not stand up for his rights; who will not try to protect himself against the wrongs and the injustices which are heaped upon us, is not worthy of protection and deserves none.—Rockland (Me.) *People's Cause.*

JUDGE Black, who is contesting Tom Watson's seat in congress sent a challenge for a joint debate, but stipulated that the appointments must be several days apart. The Hon. Mr. Watson declines any such debate but wants to administer his troubling to his opponent every day till the canvass is over.

Do you know when you speak of "the purchasing power of the dollar you must first purchase dollar and if they are scarce they will come high in your labor or products of same? Would it not be better to have cheaper dollars better paid labor and more business at a profit.—Wichita (Kan.) *Commoner.*

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

Fodder pulling has been commenced by our farmers, and the prospect for an abundont harvest is good.

at Greensboro at this term of court and don't know what to do with him There are know witnesses marked on the papers, yet it is understood, the man insists he the committed a murder in Guilford county several years ago. His name is George Washington and was sent to jail by Esq., Case of Oak Ridge township.—*Chronicle.*

A large number of ladies and gentlemen were out to hear Hon. Elias Carr and Hon. T. J. Jarvis last week A committee of ten was appointed by the club to meet the train and escort the gentlemen to the Court House, which they did in grand shape Before the arrival of the train Mr. C. L. Pettigrew entertained the audience in a short, but pointed speech upon the issues of the times..... Some unknown person stole from the store of C. Adler last week $400 worth of clothing and about one hundred and fifty dollars in cash, the safe having been left open. It is thaught that the thief was concealed in the store before it closed.—Roanoke *Beacon.*

The Orange street nine beat the Hendersonville second nine in Asheville last week, the score being 21 to 22 in favor of the Asheville team. .....Mrs. Stowe, wife of R. B. Stowe, fainted in the courthouse last week, while attending the trial of her husband charged with breaking in and robbing the government warehouse at distillery No. 2774.....The distillery of Mr. R. B. Stowe, near this place one night last week and robbed of several barrels of whiskey. Deputy Collector F. P. Davis investigated the matter, found one barrel of the whiskey buried in the ground near the distillery, and another in a bar room in town, seized the stills, etc., and obtained evidence sufficient to have a warrant issued for Mr. Stowe. He was arrested, tried before Commissioner Hood, and bound over to the next term the Federal court at Asheville.....Last week a party of sons Hunter S. Wilcher, J. B. Buark, F. C. Tharp and T. H. Thompson, J., secured a buck from in the section known as the head of Beaver Dam. Mr. Lehew made the lucky shot.—Hendersonville *Times.*

The solicitor found a man in jail

Miss Ella Gradeless, of Pantego, was brought to town Saturday and incarcerated in the debtor's room of the county prison. She has been insane for sometime and is gradually growing worse. Application will be made at the Insane Asylum for her .....A few evenings since while Mrs. D. S. Liddon was sitting on her porch, when several negroes passed by engaged in angry altercation. A moment later a rock was hurled by one of them striking Mrs. Liddon on the ankle. She has been almost disabled ever since.....Philosopher Fairbrother, of the Durham *Globe* than whom there is none more individual, asks this question: "Than whom is the nut-meg grater? We would add: Where does the horse fly, or wash-stand, or the hay-rake? Than whom is the lawn-mower?..... The cholera scare has reached Washington and the doctors are making a good deal about it. They seem to agree that if it takes a good hold in New York it not improbable that it may reach this section. Clean up the town and be ready to battle with it should it visit us.....A young editor fell in love with the clergyman's daughter and the next time he went to church he was shocked when the preacher announced his text: "My daughter is grievously tormented with the devil."—Washington *Gazette*

Rev. Tom Dixon has purchased a site at Nag's Head, and will build a cottage and make the place his home every summer hereafter.....Charley Reynolds, white, and a negro named Headen were convicted at Greensboro of murdering Mr. Sothihel Swain, and sentenced to be hanged Oct o[illegible] 20th.....It has been a dismal year for turpentine men. They are said to be making nothing and can hope for little or no improvement in prices during the remainder of the season. .....Frank Atkinson, the colored fireman at Mr. Simpson's brick mill at Riverdale, was caught in the main belt last week. He was terrioly crushed and mangled and died in a few hours.....In Fishing creek township, Granville county, while an old man named Bennett, who was somewhat deaf was on his way home, he walked across a watermello patch, A boy named Hayes hailed him. Bennett did not hear and kept on. The boy threw a stone which hit the back of his head and killed him..... Grank G. Grogan, who is supposed to have murdered Wesley James, a wealthy farmer of Walnut Cove, has been captured and lodged in jail. He is a bad man and committed various crimes in Virginia, including highway robbery. His uncle and father have been put in jail on suspicion of complicity in the murder.....There is scarcely any danger that cholera will ever reach Kinston, even if it comes into this country, but the town authorities and every citizen should see that the town is put in a cleanly, healthy condition. The town is not as clean as it should be. We direct attention to an article on this subject from The Journal of Commerce.—Kinston *Free Press.*

GENERAL NEWS.

The Jesuits are about to start a newspaper in Rome.

Emperor William will edit the biography of Von Moltke.

The cotton crop of 1891-92 is reported to have been 9,035,365.

The railroad between Jerusalem and Jaffa has been completed and are running.

French and German goods are driving those of British make out of Russia.

A Persian carpet has been in use for 200 years in the main hall of the shah's palace in Teheran.

Gen. Greenland thinks that the holding of the State troops at Homestead, Pa., will cost $325,000.

Returns from the South Carolina primaries indicate that Tillman has carried the State for renomination as Governor.

George William Curtis, the eminent author and editor, died at West Brighton, Staton Island, August 31st aged 68 years.

The sum collected in Germany for a church to be erected in memory of the late Kaiser William amounts to about 720,000 marks.

John A. Casey's large turpentine and varnish factory at New York was burned to the ground last week. Loss $125,000 with no insurance.

It is figured out that the cost of the world's fair will be $25,000,000, $6,000,000 of which will come from persons holding privileges.

Talton Hall, the noted Kentucky desperado, was hanged at Wise Court House, Va., last week. He was credited with about nine murders.

The comptroller of the treasury has announced that the interest and penalties of the direct tax will also be refunded as soon as the amount is ascertained.

Ex-Empress Eugenie is rheumatic and uses two sticks to assist her in walking. She has arranged to leave the bulk of her fortune to Prince Napoleon's children.

The report of the leprosy committee at London, composed of eminent physicians hope for the discovery of a cure for this hithe to supposed irremediable disease.

Three desperate convicts tried to effect their escape yesterday from the State prison at Jackson, Mich. All three were captured two of them being badly wounded.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Vienna says: "It is reported from Merv that 2,000 Afghans were killed in the last battle with the revolting Hazaras."

Tennessee convicts will be returned at once to the coal mines from which they were driven. They will be accompanied by a sufficiently large military force to protect them and hold the stockades.

Heinrich Schmilinski, one of the millionaires of Hamburg, has decided to leave his immense fortune to his native city. The money, however, is to be used to build an asylum for unmarried women.

The entire plant of the Falk, Jung & Borchert Brewing Company at Milwaukee, Wis., burned last week A large quantity of grain was consumed with the buildings. Loss, about $300,000; partially insured.

Gen. Carnes says the discoveries he is making and the confessions of some of the prisoners will cause consternation when the time comes to make public all matters connected with the troubles in the Tennessee coal regions.

Reports from nearly all of the infected cities of Europe show a large increase in the number of new cases of cholera, also in the number of deaths from that disease Hamburg is an exception, the returns showing a large falling off.

It appears that the czar is desirous of repaying to England the amount of the Russian loan of 25,000,000 florins borrowed by Russia during the wars against the first Napoleon. This will be an agreeable windfal for the British treasury.

Hitherto all the fuel used on the Italian railways has been imported, costing 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 francs a year, but an attempt is now being made to use the lignite, of which the country possesses large beds. Very satisfactory results have so far attended the experiments.

The details of two bloody engagements in Venezuela between the government troops and the revolutionists have been received in New York. In each fight a government general was killed. Fifteen hundred are said to have been killed and wounded on both sides in one engagement.

There has been at least 100,000 deaths from cholera in Russia and the people are still dying at the rate of thousands a day. The cholera has reached most European countries and the German steamer Moravia reached New York last week with cholera aboard, twenty-two deaths having occurred on the way across the ocean. The vessel was quarantined. President Harrison has issued a proclamation that no vessel carrying immigrants from any foreign port of the United States without detention at quarantine for twenty days. Two vessels arrived in New York Friday with cholera on board and were quarantined. No danger is apprehended of the disease gaining a foot-hold in New York. A vessel is also quarantined below Wilmington, N. C.

THE SITUATION.

Facts and Conclusions Concerning the Selection of the next President.

National Economist.

It requires 223 electorial votes for either of the old party nominees to win in November. Failing these, Mr. Harrison steps into well merited oblivion; for in the house he has not the shadow of a chance. It is practically conceded that he cannot deliver for himself these 223 votes. Neither can Mr. Cleveland. In which case the contest goes to congress under conditions unrivaled for interest and result in the history of this country, because the money power and the people would be face to face—with the former at bay. The constitution provides:

If no such person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president the house of representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representaion from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shalt consist of a member or members of two-thirds of the states and a majority of all these states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

As there are forty-four states it will require twenty-three votes to elect a president, and he must be one of the three having the highest number of votes in the electoral college. In the fifty-second house the Democrats control Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New-Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—30. The Republicans control California, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming—12. The People's party control Kansas and Nebraska—2, Should the Republicans and the People's party combine to prevent a quorum, it would require every vote of the thirty Democratic states to be present to make a quorum, and should a quorum be present it would require twenty-three Democratic states to elect Cleveland.

With the south and the west in revolt against his record and platform, and warning echoes of the battle waged ringing in their ears, will he get these votes? Will their representatives commit (at the bidding of party dictators) political suicide for the elevation of a proven imgrate?

These are questions for the future to answer. Should the election be blocked in the house the secretary of state, under provisions of the law, is acting president; but said secretary's term of office expires March 4, 1893, as does that of the remainder of the cabinet, and the spectacle presented is that of an "irresistible force" encountering an immovable body, and chaos come again. This contingency is remote, yet existent.

The senate would choose from the two highest for vice-president in the electoral college. It requires the presence of sixty senators to act, so that either the Republican or Democratic party could prevent a quorum if they should choose to do so. Should the senate proceed to vote it would require forty-five votes to elect. There are at present forty-seven Republican senators, but it would not be possible to get them to vote for Whitlaw Reid as the gold bug candidate of the Republican party. Neither could forty-five votes be secured for Mr. Stephenson on the Wall street Democratic platform.

Should three silver senators refuse to endorse Reid he could not be elected. Stevenson has no show in the upper house (it being Republican as shown) nor Harrison in the lower.

The Signs of the Times.

Plow and Hammer.

We are making history very fast these times, and as the average citizen looks about him he wonders, why this growth of farmers' organizations? In reply we may say that organization is not an accident; it is a result. These men have not been brought together unadvisely. But the times in which we live, the questions we are compelled to meet in in the settlement of our own economic embarrassments, are the motives that have compelled us to say in our hearts, "Come and let us reason together."

The condition of our country, the character that legislation has assumed in the state and in the nation together with the environments of those who labor, are of such ominous import that we would surely be unwise to ignore the situation and allow the skilled politician to do our thinking for us.

Abraham Lincoln said: "You can fool all of the people part of the time; part of the people all of the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time." And I am glad that from Maine to California, and from the lake to the gulf, farmers and laborers are coming out from the servitude of political demagogues and are beginning to learn that their interests are a common iterest; and that the fires of pernicious legislation we have been passing through have had for their material our own party prejudices.

A new era is dawning all over our land; in halls and in school houses lights are burning at least one night of each week, and men are gathered together there for a common purpose and wish a single motive, and that motive is education. In those meetings there is no taint of agrarianism no spirit of anarchy nothing but what tends to the elevation and betterment of those who are gathered there and hence tends to give higher tone and greater intergity to the nation And I think there can be no doubt in the mind of anyone that the character and destiny of this country must depend upon the character and intelligence of the individual voter

What shall be his training? What theories and dogmas shall influence his elective franchise, as for himself he exercises the soverign responsibility of casting a ballot? These are questions that the various labor unions, alliances and kindred organizations are enabling us to correctly answer, It is the mission of these organizations that have been born of necessity to educate mass of voters; to help them to appreciate the importance of the ballot; to enable them to understand their personal relationship to the economic questions of the day, and to prevent their being labeled, owned and bossed by partisan demagogues. I believe in the ultimate triumph of truth. The evolution now going on among the farmers and laborers of this country will not cease until it has restored to us those rights and privileges that our forefathers wrested from the parliament.

The laborer need not be reminded that wages have been growing less year by year; that it is impossible for him to feed, clothe, educate and satisfy his wants and the wants of his family as he should, and has a right to. I need not remind the farmers that 15 years ago they furnished the banks with two-thirds of the money they did business with; whereas now the farmers borrow two-thirds that the banks have to loan. I need not tell them that the percentage of the whole property of the nation that is owned by the farmer is growing continually, and yet their burden of taxes grows instead of diminishes. This growth of taxes, too, is not simply in proportion to the growth of the nation, but is three times as great per capita as 20 years ago. But these are facts that are known to all.

And now that they are organized as farmers and laborers, they are in a position to ascertain how these conditions have been brought about. In these organizations they are discussing the doctrines of truth and liberty—doctrines that will place them in a right position at the ballot box; and I am persuaded that position they are going to maintain until as laborers and farmers they have secured to themselves those rights guaranteed them in the constitution of the United States.

As producess and consumers we have not heretofore understood each other. Party leaders have made us believe that our interests have made us believe that our interests were antagonistic, and thus they have kept us separated, each cherishing the thought that the struggle must be kept up alone.

In the early history of this country we had the Puritan of New England and the Cavalier of Virginia, each with their cherished traditions and each cherishing a spirit of ostracism for the other. But neither of these long survived as such; their differences were lost in the storm of the first revolution, and out of that struggle there came forth the typical American, supplanting them both and stronger than either, So also again in this country a storm of revolution is rising and sweeping across our land. In the West and and in the South it has struck with powerful effect, and from there it seems to be coming our way and is carrying before it party prejudices and false doctrines. It threatens even the stroughold of Wall street and menaces the safety of trusts and combinations of capital. It is going to re-establish the authority of the people and restore to labor its just reward. It is going to give the freemen of this country the homes they have made. It is going to re-create the great middle class of this country upon whom has always rested the safety and welfare of the nation. It is going to bring out of the chaos of politics, out of the corruption of politics, of the corruption of parties, a class of voters who are above bribery. It is going to bring forth ideal American.

I congratulate you, farmers and laborers of this country, that you do centinually discuss the wrongs of the people. You have been fearless, hopeful, honest and persistent in your efforts to mould public opinion. The agitation of the past has laid the foundation deep and strong upon which is yet to be erected the grandest structure of economic reform that the world has ever known.

N. R. PIPER.

Kenton, O.

The Silver Question.

Progressive Farmer.

MR. EDITOR:—Whenever and wherever the creditor class has been able it has tampered with the measures of the people's produce—that is, tampered with the currency. For the past twenty years the degradation of silver has been the pet object of this class all over the civilized world The purpose of attempted degradation is patent. The people have promised to meet their obligations in *dollars.* If between the time of promise and the time of payment the value of the dollar is increased, they lose the difference. This increase of the value of the dollar is effected by diminishing the number of dollars in circulation. This diminution of the number of dollars in circulation is effected by (1) total demunetization always if possible, (0) by partial demonetization and legislative discrimination against and degradation of silver. This legislative discrimination tends to destroy the parity of the two metals and to confuse values until what is called "business interests" rise up and join hands with the capitalists in demanding a single standard"—gold. This is the last act of the game of contraction of coin circulation. The fractional silver currency coined in the United States since 1793 is 195 millions, of which something like 100 millions (or as the gold-bug, admits, 77 millions) is still in circulation. The face value of every dollar's worth of this fractional currency coined since 1863 contains 38 grains less silver than the silver dollar. Silver was very scarce in this country when this law enacted, Its production was only $50,000 a year. But now since silver has become "cheap," has the gold-bug been heard to ask that 28 grains be added to a dollar's worth of this subsidiary silver coin to make it even with the silver dollar? Not a bit of it? The effect of this would be to increase the market price of silver and tend to defeat his scheme of degradation and eventual demonetization. In the same way if silver is too cheap the gold-bug ought to ask that five cents be put into the present nickel piece which intrinsically is hardly worth anything.

If the supply of silver were suddenly and permanently cut off, the cry against it would cease. It would no longer be "cheap money," it would be scarce enough to make it profitable to hoard it as gold is now hoarded. The speculators in money and all jugglers in values could join hands and make this money tight any time they wished. It is most profitable to the jugglers in the cotton crop to make money tight when the cotton crop is to be moved.

If the quantity of gold were greatly increased and those interested in limiting its volume should be convinced that its production must henceforward be far cheaper and easier, they would seek as they once did seek to demonetize gold. The reason is obvious. They have got the gold; anything which supplies the demand for it cheapens its value, and by so much makes them poorer. They are speculators in money as in farm products. When they have made a "corner" on the money market, they fight the introduction of more lard to break his corner on lard. Whenever the supply of money is limited and its volume fixed so that it may be known and may not be easily or speedily changed, a combination of moneyed men can make a "corner" on it as easily as they can on wheat, corn or lard. Of course they object to the free coinage of silver. We produce 118 million dollars' worth of silver a year in the United States, and if only this were all coined it would add about 94 million dollars a year to our existing circulation with its small present annual increase of about 24 millions per year, and the money corner would be harder and harder to make every year. With sufficient silver and gold as the basis for a still more flexible currency, another corner in money would be an impossibility. With United States credit as a basis for a flexible currency, such a corner would likewise be impossible —certainly as long as such credit was good. With farm products as the basis for such a currency, no corner could be made. The speculators in money understand this perfectly; and they fight all three of these schemes with equal zeal. Jay Gould is reported to have gone to certain banks in New York some time ago to borrow 75 million dollars. "What security have you got for so much money," they asked, "the best in the world," replied Gould, "just lock it up in your vaults and I'll pay the interest on it." They did it, and Jay became a stock-buyer on a contracted money market, reduced in volume temporarily. He bought till he got enough, and then he quit paying interest and the 75 millions were turned loose. He began to sell then in a loose money market. Only Gould and the devil who helped in the job and One who will some day judge him for it, knew how much he made.

Money is 1½ per cent. interest now in New York on good security. A year or two ago during one of these "corners" it could not be had at 24 per cent.

W. J. PEELE.

The Value of Silver.

Progressive Farmer.

The *Electric*, a new paper published monthly and "entered at the Raleigh postoffice for transportation through the mails as a high class journal at regular rates under the second classification," in an editorial under the above heading, says that "it costs on an average about 41 cents an ounce to produce silver silver, and the miner can sell it at 83 cents and make a good profit on it." Here the editor of this "highclass journal" is either at fault or else the editor of the Encyclopedia Brittanica is at fault. Now which is it? The latter says: "In nearly all silver ores there is some gold, in nearly all gold ores there is some silver. In the $70,000,000 ($338,800,000) worth of metal produced from the Comstock lode of Nevada, nearly one-half in value consisted of gold. For this and other reasons it is impossible to determine the general average cost of producing gold and silver from all the mines during any reasonably long period of time. If recent statistics are to be trusted both metals are produced on the average at a loss. Such is alleged to have been the case in California, Australia and Nevada, countries whose combined product has equaled in value 500,000,000 ($2,904,000,000.)

The writer of the editorial in the high-class journal evidently thinks he has a clincher, as he proceeds to show by asking, after the above statement "would it be fair for A. owing B. $1,000 in gold to pay it with silver worth only $640." And adds, "It might be *business*; it might make some people rich and afford relief to others."

While we know of no instance where Mr. A. the agriculturist, has been robbed of $640 in silver or the worth of it, to liquidate a $1,000 gold debt in the hands of Mr. B. the banker or broker, we think we can easily show instances whereby the demonetization of silver and the contraction of the currency as our population increased and other developments and necessities for money were constantly increasing, Mr. B. the gold bug broker in money was enabled to exact twice as much of the product of Mr. A's farm to pay the $1,000 in gold as it would have taken at the time the debt was made, and A was helpless in B's hands. In the language of the "high-class" this might be business. It might make people rich and afford relief to others." Do our farmers know any among them to whom riches or relief have come.

The Encyclopedia Brittanica says: "The closure of the mints of all important commercial countries to silver while they have remained open to the free coinage of gold at a fixed valuation, has enhanced the purchasing power of gold, compared with either silver or other commodities, about one-fourth. The price of uncoined silver being quoted in gold. This phenomenon appears as a "fall in silver" by which term it is generally known. The alleged fall, its causes, consequences and remedies constitute "the silver question."

Silver And Gold.

RATIO

Spain placed that ratio between silver and sold at 10½ to 1 in 1497. After the discovery of America the precious metals poured into the Spanish coffer until she was able to dictate the ratio to the world. She then established the ratio at 13½ to 1. Later on Portugal got the run on the precious metals and in 1688 she fixed the governidg ratio at 16 to 1, which ratio has ruled ever since, with the exception of about 40 years, in Spanish and British America and the United States. Spain changed to 15 to 1 and France in 1785 to 15½ to 1, her present ratio. "These three historical ratios and their bearings each upon the others have influenced legislation on the subject, and governed the bullion market for more than two hundred years."

FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE

Free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver was permitted in England as far back as 1666 (act 18, Chrrles 11.) The crown fixed the nominal values of gold and silver coins and their relative market values. Since then free and unlimited coinage of these metals has become and remained universal among the leaning commercial nations for nearly 200 years.

GOLD BUG SCHOOL.

In 1739 the monometal school began to urge the adoption of a single metal currency, and kept up the agitation until in 1808 Lord Liverpool championed the move. He was followed by DeQuincy in 1840, and Chevalier in 1856, strengthening and spreading its teachings. Their policy was practically adopted in Holland and England in the 18th century but not fully adopted by England until 1816, but further conquests were slow until comparatively recent dates. Their doctrines were accepted by the Monetary Conference at Paris, June 20, 1867; by the Commercial Confederation at at Berlin, October, 1868; practically by Germany in 1871, and since then by several other States, including Japan; in France in 1874, and in the United States in 1873-78.—*Ex.*

Tyrrell County Alliance

COLUMBIA, N. C.

Resolved, That we re-affirm our devotion to the principles of our Order.

2. That we, the Farmers' Alliance of Tyrrell county, declare and published to all men our purpose and intention to stand by the Alliance demands, and that we will neither support nor advocate any man for office who opposes said demands.

3. That we believe that our demands cannot be put into practica-

[illegible] any better plan than [illegible] the 21st day of [illegible] We pledge our [illegible] by the St. Louis [illegible] far as possible.

N. COLE,
F. L. BRICKHOUSE,
T. L. JONES,
Committee.

[illegible] HOYMAN, Sec'y.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty [illegible] to remove, by death, [illegible] much esteemed President [illegible] National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union; and in his [illegible] recognize the loss of one of [illegible] men and ablest co-workers [illegible] Therefore we, the Farmers' Alliance of Tyrrell county in regular [illegible] assembled, offer our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother, and that we strive to carry out with renewed energy the work he so ably represented.

The [illegible] of this resolution be sent to the *Farmers' Farmer* and the FARMERS' ADVOCATE, of Tarboro, for publication.

N. COLE,
F. L. BRICKHOUSE,
T. L. JONES,
Committee.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

All the Phases of the Scheme Discussed.

At Washington, the committee on ways and means, through Mr. McMillin, made a unanimous report adverse to the sub-Treasury bill. The report is a long document and discusses all phases of the question in a comprehensive style. It begins by deferring for a time the question of the constitutionality of the bill and proceeds to state the objections that occur to the committee. They are briefly as follows:

If there should be a reduction in value of goods after they are stored below 80 per cent. the government would lose if the value increased the government would get none of the profit. The jurisdiction of the Federal courts would be increased so as to make them an instrument of oppression to the people. The bill tends strongly towards centralization and its effect would be individual freedom.

Great fluctuation in currency will follow its enactment. The operations of the bill would not be confined to farmers on the iron man, the laborers and the manufacturers generally would complain until the government [illegible] a limit possible at [illegible] to them, and so on. The government would be usurping the functions and attending to everybody's business but its own.

The magnitude of the scheme would be the speculator's delight; he should only $170,000 worth of wheat with less than $95,000 cash and pay the government only one per cent. [illegible] Internal Revenue officials would make it almost impossible to dislodge a corrupt administration. No provision is made for the redemption of the many millions to be issued under the bill. The bank would have the power to force a destruction on any part of the government.

The bill is class legislation, and it would be impossible to the day laborer and other toilers. People having a particular kind of property to deposit could get money at one per cent. from the government and lend it at a higher rate to other persons. Lastly, it is violative of the Constitution, as is shown by citiations from the higher judicial tribunals in the land.

The Cheap Excursion to Washington.

The cheap excursions to Washington, D. C., by way of the Atlantic Coast Line, are creating a great deal of interest, the indications are that a big crowd of people in and around Wilmington and elsewhere on the line, will take advantage of the low rates to take a trip to the National Capital and to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other cities North. It has already been announced that the cheap rates are offered on account of the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington, but, of course, the excursion rates are offered to the general public as well as G. A. R. men. Tickets will be on sale from September 13th to 20th inclusive, and will be good return until and including the 10th of October. The rate for the round trip has been fixed at one fare, and as there has been some inquiry in regard to the matter, we are authorized to state that passengers will have the privilege to stop over at all points beyond Weldon and proceed on their journey at any time until the limit of the ticket expires. This will give a splendid opportunity to those who desire to stop over and visit the battlefields around Richmond and at Stoney Creek, Reams' Station, Five Forks, Hatchers' Run, Gravelley Run, Lee's Mill, Malvern Hill, Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and other historic spots.

The cheap rates by the Coast Line, which is the shortest and quickest route North, will afford a good opportunity to merchants for an economical trip to the Northern markets. The service will be doubledaily with through Pullman palace buffet sleeping cars, and the trip will be just as comfortable as one could desire.—*Wilmington Messenger Sept. 2nd.*