State Librarian

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

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BRIEF OPINIONS.

"EXPLOITERS" and "promoters" issue bonds and mortgage the future labor of sons of toil. Why should not the people loan capital to labor itself upon its bonds.

ONE day's subsistence, free access to natural opportunities and a daily market for its product, is all labor needs to make it independent, not of capital, but of capitalists.

WHY should labor, which produces all wealth, grovel in abject poverty and toil for a bare subsistence, while the drones, who toil not, far sumptuously and are clad in purple and fine linen?

How can the nation thrive when the people are compelled, by reason of debt, to pay a higher rate of interest for their medium of exchange than the per cent. made by them in the pursuit of their calling?—Ex.

THE real fight to-day is within the lines of hired men. Capital pays some hired men very high salaries for no other service than to beat down other hired men in their wages. —*Nonconformist.*

THERE are two kinds of protective tariff men. One kind is determined to protect money if it takes despotism to do it. The other kind is determined to protect manhood and a free government if it takes the ballot to do it.—*Nonconformist.*

SCARCE money means cheap labor; plenty of money means higher prices for labor and its products. If you are a producer you do not need a map to show which of these propositions you favor.—Missouri *World.*

THE first donation of land was made by democrats. There were about 30,420,927 acres given by democrats prior to 1861. The Union Pacific grants the largest ever made, were given by the republicans, but only two democrats voted against them in the house.—*Great West.*

DELEGATES to the St. Louis conference will remember the fair treatment we received at the hands of the St. Louis Chronicle. It has recently hoisted the Weaver and Field ticket and will fight for the people's party. The Cincinnati Post has also flopped over, and the Detroit Evening News has joined the people's party. The Cleveland Press hosts the peoples' party ticket. These are all metropolitan city papers and have a combined circulation of 160,000—Winfield *Free Press.*

THE New York *Sun* says: "Two states only of the solid South do not appear to be effected by a disorganizing and disentegrating tendency." The two exceptions, the *Sun* says, are Maryland and Kentucky. In the latter state, the *Sun* declares, Henry Watterson "has addressed himself to the task of quelling all disturbance by the familiar and approved method of drowning it in noise." Henry Watterson may split his lungs and then may not drown 'the disturbance' in Blue Grass State.—Missouri *World.*

THE most pitiable aspect of the Homestead trouble is to see men so eager to work that they take the bread from the months of their fellow-men; they enter into ignominious contracts with the employers who treat them like so many head of cattle; they work under laws that would disgrace a penitentiary. The most pitiable? Yes. The men who submitted to a lockout rather than to accept unjust conditions of work; the families that have been turned homeless on the hills of Pennsylvania; the murdered of Homestead in their graves, and the widows and orphans who mourn for them—all these are less to be pitied than the men whom pressure of want has driven to accept the places of the locked out workingmen.—*National Watchman.*

A MERCHANT opens a store with a stock of goods worth $10,000. By force of circumstances he is compelled to sell at a littleness than cost all the time. Expenses go on, he hopes against hope. He must either make an assignment or quit business sooner or later. Now every farmer in the United States is doing business on the same plan. You are getting poorer every year; your land, horses, everything has depreciated in value until you cannot get more than as much for them. This is the state of affairs in the New England States where the farmers are in hearing distance of factories and city bells (home markets.) It is the same in the Great West. It is the same in the South. Cattle raisers are in the same boat with cotton raisers. The fine stock raising sections of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio are financially ruined, and all because the people have no money to buy.—*New Era*, Ind.

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

Sallie Collins, a young white girl of Cleveland county, was stricken blind while at work in a field one day recently. She was wandering about, trying to find her way home, when those who had gone to look for her found her.—Shelby *Review.*

The wife of Chas. Billings, a poor mountaineer, living in Ashe county, has recently given birth to six children, all boys. They weigh from four and a half to nine pounds each, and are all alive. Mrs. Billings has four other children but they were all born singly.—*Ex.*

A terrible cyclone visited portions of Granville, Northampton and Halifax counties Tuesday week. Great damage was done crops, buildings and timber. The tents at one of the convict farms on the Roanoke were blown away, the overseer killed and several convicts wounded.—*Ex.*

The schooner Gleaner, of St. Johns Nova Scotia, loaded with lumber and bound from Darien, Ga., to Nova Scotia, put into Morehead City Friday on account of sickness among her crew, which was composed of six men. Two had died and two were sick, leaving only two to work the vessel. The doctors pronounce the disease swamp or river fever and there is no uneasiness about it.—*Ex.*

The Market House, for which the *Gazette* has been fighting so long, will soon be a reality. The bonds are floated and the contract made to have it completed by April 15th '93. It is believed it will be completed much earlier. The old market is being torn down.....Sheriff Hodges took Miss Ella Gradeless, the insane woman who has been incarcerated in jail for some days, to Raleigh Monday—Washington *Gazette.*

The last annual report of the State superintendant of public instruction shows that the receipts were $775,450. The expenditures, $761,005. Of the latter, $350,000 were for white tition and $59,000 for their school houses, and $184,000 for colored tition and $21,000 for their school houses. The receipts were the largest on record, being $61,000 greater than last year. The report shows that there are 386,000 white and 212,000 colored children of school age, a total of 598,000 The value of school property is $892,000 and 6,980 schools were in operation.....Wm. Hilliard, colored, and W. H. Brown on the streets of Mt. Airy a few weeks ago, was taken from the county jail at Dobson Monday night week by about 20 masked men and lynched.....In Stokes county last week J. S. Smith, a moon shiner and desperate character, shot and mortally wounded George Hall, a well-known farmer of the county. The difficulty occurred at Smith's blockade distillery.—Kinston *Free Press.*

On Monday a negro boy with a road cart ran over a buggy containing a white lady and her two children, badly wrenching the axle of the buggy. The lady was in front of Mr. J. T. Ball's selling grapes and other fruit when the accident occurred. Fortunately no one was injured. Such reckless and careless driving and negligence of the safety of others should be punished. The boy escaped by running his team out out of town.....There are 6,546 more unmarried women in North Carolina than there are unmarried men. This year—leap year—is the only year the ladies have a chance to do the courting, and as there are not enough men to go around would it not be wise for the ladies to use the opportunity which the year of grace 1892 affords them?' This is merely a suggestion.....There will be a reunion of company A. 40th Regiment North Carolina State troops in the opera house in Kinston on Wednesday, October 12th, 1892. All the members are urged to attend.....Cotton 6¾ to 6¾. Receipts in Kinston are very light, only about 900 bales having come in so far this season.—Kinston *Free Press.*

At least twenty-five hundred people assembled in the Farmers' tobacco warehouse yesterday afternoon to hear Hon. A. E. Stevenson's speech. He was escorted from his hotel by distinguished citizens of North Carolina in carriages and a large procession of mounted men from the country adjacent to Asheville. General Stevenson was introduced by Hon. C. T. Rawles as a "distinguished grandson of North Carolina," and when he arose to speak there was loud applause, continuing several minutes. In his speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, Mr. Stevenson paid special attention to "carpet bag" rule in the south and the force bill.....A fatal shooting scrape occurred in Stokes county yesterday. George Hall and Arto Smith had a quarrel over a pistol which Smith had. Hall took the pistol away from Smith, who then went home and reported the trouble to his father. His father armed himself and followed Hall three miles and shot him in the neck, the ball coming out under the chin. Smith is still at large.....Mr. B. W. Bergeron, of the Continental, who runs the Yam Farm, has placed on our table the first and the finest second crop Irish potato of the season. It is as large as a hen egg, and it has only been six weeks since the crop was planted. —Asheville *Democrat.*

IS HE A "CALAMITY HOWLER?"

The "Homestead" Object Lesson.

BY JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

An affair like that at Homestead educates the public mind rapidly; more rapidly in a month than ten years of books and pamphlets. In the face of death men stop to think. What led to this? What does it mean? What is the remedy? And when the daily journal gives in one column the picture of Cluny Castle, or the magnificent pile from which the Lyttons have gone out to admit partner Phipps from the Homestead mills, and in another stretches showing the dead and dying upon the banks of the Monongahela, the contrast is so sharp that one draws a quick breath of discomfort, and even the most conservative, whose manhood is stronger than his love of dollars, admits that something is wrong.

Less than a half century ago the people of the United States were comparatively poor and the wealth of the country distributed with a near approach to equality, less than a dozen individuals having fortunes approaching the million mark. The laws had been made for the existing conditions of labor, and were, as a whole, of a satisfactory character. No one had yet dreamed of the marvelous inventions and discoveries of natural wealth which were to upset all the conditions of production, and make the succeeding fifty years a wealth-giving period, unprecedented in the history of the world. Anthracite and bituminous coals, petroleum, the cotton gin, the reaper, the steam and electricity, and with their thousand marvels, were suddenly emptied upon a community whose laws had been made for conditions the very opposite of those now existing.

It is not to be wondered at that the American mind should seize upon the possibilities which old laws gave to individuals for grabbing these new-found treasures. They would have been more than human if they could have resisted the temptation, and besides, it must be recollected that the Christianity practised was of a perfunctory character, formal and nominal rather than real, and civilization just beyond the period of wild beast skin and wearing. In fifty years the creation of wealth has become prodigious; the distribution of wealth has become frightful in its inequalities. The laws, which were beneficent for an agricultural and pastoral people, worked degradation and infamy in a manufacturing community. They permitted the few to grab the greater part of this new wealth, and there was left.....coming upon the scene an unparalleled luxury upon the one hand, and a poverty upon the other, scarcely surpassed in the days when production did not equal one-tenth the present output. In the strife for wealth the law-making power was found to be a useful auxiliary. Judges were bought, senatorships were sold in the interests of railways and the great corporations; and within the last ten years we find wealth—not contented with the advantages which the laws, confessedly in its favor, give it—hiring private armies to give force to edicts allotting to the laborer a lesser share of the product.

Lovers of the Republic may well tremble at this exhibition, so closely resembling the evil days when rich Romans surrounded themselves by hired bands of fighting bullies. True, our modern rich man does not parade the streets, surrounded by his gladiators. He sits in a secret office removed from danger and, in communication with the telegraph wires, orders his armies concentrated from many states by rapid transit and moves it unexpectedly upon his private foes. There is lacking that personal courage which gave a halfway excuse to the Roman who sword in hand, shared the dangers of the fight. But the risk to the Republic is all the greater from these modern methods. For if a man may hire 300 poor devils already to shoot down their brothers in misery, there is no reason why he may not hire 10,000.

There is another side to this matter. Raised up under the system which declares that any man has a right to control without limit the earth's surface and its productions, or the labor of his fellowmen, Mr. Frick doubtless feels that he is persuing a sacred duty in protecting his property at Homestead by any means that the law permits. Thousands of good men held the same thought regarding their slaves, before and during the war. It really seemed to them a divine right of property, and all classes of the community to-day, learned ministers, and professors, intelligent merchants and high-minded men of all professions hold that our system of distribution is not only legal, but fair, and authorized by the teachings of the gospel.

There is only one class to dispute this proposition. They are the toilers, whose labor is the immediate cause of the production of our wealth. We may say that there must be intelligence to direct, and that to the intelligence which takes advantage should come the gains. But Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick are proofs that in the ranks of labor itself there is intelligence to direct. Many Carnegies and many Fricks would spring up tomorrow if opportunity permitted. If one would study the justice of a system of political economy let him surrender his vested rights of property and take his place among those whom the system crushes, whose labor it devours and whose reward for is a bare, joyless existence. We who have the money can reason speciously regarding the justice of our laws, the excellence of our system of government. The laboring man can only groan in spirit. He has not hitherto had the power of his vote, notwithstanding our boasted representative government, because his brothers in the agony which poverty brings, in their effort to relieve the hand-to-mouth miseries of their existence, have sold at each election this birthright for the merest taste of pottage.

Everyone knows that this has been true, that the labor vote has never been a unit, that its purchasability has been one of the well-understood factors in ward politics, that there has been no combination, no united effort, no intelligent direction, no willingness to submit to leadership, and that there is today no probability of the vote of these people being cast at an early election for the objects in which they are so deeply concerned. The issues that are before the public in either of the great political parties for whose candidates the votes will be cast, are very largely those which concern the people of means and influence. Platforms are dictated with reference to Wall street and the great corporations and the rich men who supply the sinews of political war.

Nevertheless there is a ground current steadily moving across the continent. Workmen, who were wholly ignorant thirty years ago, are partially educated today. Within fifteen years a highly intelligent class has sprung up among the workmen themselves, and there are a few really able men who have been making efforts for their advancement. That man Powderly, for instance, is a statesman of a high order. He has capacity for organization, he has singleness of purpose, he has determination and he has courage. And he is only one of a number. They have been educating their followers, and teaching them to unite upon certain simple propositions. It is like the fencing master who puts in the hands of his pupil the singlestick before he confides to him the glittering rapier. There is talent enough among them to organize a movement more formidable than that of Spartacus. Thank God, they are men who love the Republic and who hope for the elevation of their people through the evolution of the law.

Two things must always be borne in mind: first that the laboring men have the majority, if they choose to exercise it, not only of votes, but of physical strength. Intelligence and cunning were once upon a time factors upon which the few rich could count to keep in subjection the many poor. The time is rapidly approaching. There is a prevailing thought that this must be a republic indeed, where all men shall be equal before the law; where the law will carefully guard the industrious man against the greedy man; where cunning will not place labor at the greatest of disadvantages; where labor will become honorable and idleness contemptible; where effort will be expected from every citizen in the direction of his best talent, and where the needs of the unfortunate through disease or inheritance will be respected; in a word, the model government in which a near approach to the ideal republic will be attained, an example set which the countries of Europe may imitate. We have the opportunities here, with our rich territory, our great natural resources and our population yet uncrowded, to do this. If we fail, the idea of a republic may well be abandoned for the next 2000 years.

That was a curious interview between the commandant of the militia, the gentlemen born and bred—with an inheritance of belief regarding the rights to accumulate property even if in so doing crowded one's fellow mortal to the wall—and the iron workers who constituted the Homestead committee. Gold-spectacled, practised in the art of snubbing and sure of the physical strength at his back, the officer was more than a match for the laborer, who in his turn was awed by his inherited respect for wealth and power. Chilled and overawed, the representatives of labor went down the hill from this unequal interview. The general in charge had neither the grace nor the will to recoguize a labor association which embraced a membership large enough, if properly organized, to sweep out of existence the entire army of the United States. They must have reflected, as they went down the hill, these representatives of labor, that if a militia organization carried such weight, permitted such freezing dignity upon the part of a citizen towards other citizens, it might possibly be well for their interests to have a few thousands of their own men enrolled in this same militia. There is nothing to prevent a body of American citizens from organizing themselves as a militia organization with proper arms and equipments. There are enough workmen in Pittsburgh and vicinity to give a hundred regiments of the full complement of ten companies of seventy men each with as many more left over for onlookers at parades.—Six months of hard drill such as the enthusiasm of these men would permit would leave them equal to the best of the Philadelphia troops. Does anyone believe for an instant that if there had been a hundred such regiments among the workingmen of Pittsburgh, General Snowden would have declared that he could not recognize the existence of such a body of men as the Amalgamated association?

I choose to ask this question as a reductio ad absurdum, in the hope that it will cause my own class, who have power and authority, to stop and reflect that perhaps it will be best to concede something in the way of law, to regulate this one-sided distribution of wealth, lest it should be regulated through bloodshed or, what is more horrible still, should throw into power, through sheer brute force, elements which will bring our Republic to anarchy. If there could have been pointed to the nobles of Louis XVI. the things which were liable their arrogance, the children of these French rich would have cause for congratulation today.

The fact is we have too separate worlds in this country. The man who lives in what is known as the world of society has no conception of what the world of labor is thinking. Their worlds are almost as distinct and as completely cut off from each other as if one had its capital at Kamtchatka, and the other at Terra del Fuego.

The poor do injustice to the kindly-hearted people whose minds have warped by the teachings of inheritance and by their environment of wealth; and the rich do not dream of the thoughts which fill the minds of the poor. It is a dangerous ignorance. These two factors are like the nitre and the charcoal of gunpowder. Any stray spark may produce disastrous results. The laborer believes now that the law is gradually being altered to suit what he considers the equities of his position. Let him become fairly convinced that the government is for the few, that the military is but a means of carrying out schemes of aggrandizement by the rich, and that votes are bought or majorities counted out in the same interest, and the crucial hour of the Republic will at once have arrived.

Can science do nothing towards the solution of these difficulties? Statistics show us that if we were all to labor no one would want for anything, neither the necessities of life nor reasonable pleasures nor enjoyments. Again, is there any intelligent rich man who would not wish his sons to labor? Who does not believe that labor in moderation brings happiness, if only that it gives a keener zest for recreation? Who does not believe that idleness brings mental and physical injury? Who then would wish for his children existence in a community where idleness is to be their lot? Is there any thinking man who can feel reasonably comfortable when only a few blocks distant thousands are eking out a dark existence by labor that extends in many cases over double the allotted number of hours, who have few pleasures and fewer still of what we call the comforts of life? Of this in the brief period of one generation. Lighten the burdens of taxation upon the poor, by letting those whose wealth is protected by the state chiefly furnish the means of subsistence for the State, at the same time offering a discouragement to the amassing of great wealth. The wellknown expedient of income tax would be a step in this direction. Take out of the control of private individuals the power to amass great fortunes at the expense of the public, through the management of functions like railway, express and telegraph, which are purely of a public character. Establish a system of currency, self-regulated by means of postal savings banks; tax highly the unimproved properties which are held for purposes of speculation. Finally, let it be a recognized principle that when men employ many laborers their business ceases to be purely a private affair, but concerns the state, and that disputes between proprietor and workmen must be submitted, not to the brute force of so many Pinkerton mercenaries, but to arbitration.

If anyone would hold that it is not really the business of the State to bring about the settlement of labor difficulties, he has only to recall the circumstances which mark the two labor disputes prominent in the history of Pittsburgh. Through a dispute between a corporation and its employes the forts had to be cleared of their garrisons to save corporate interests. Besides loss of life, anxiety and fear or sorrow in the households, and stoppage of private business for weeks, there was a direct tax if I recollect rightly, imposed upon the State of Pennsylvania, of between five and six million dollars, to pay for the property destroyed by the strikers. The sending of its militia to Homestead must cost the same state a sum running up into hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions. The loss to the Commonwealth by the idleness of those through whose efforts the common wealth is earned will probably amount to millions more. Every man in Pennsylvania will have to bear his proportion of the tax. Every citizen will suffer something in his business from the idleness of those who would otherwise be working. To deny the right of the state to interfere in dispute which involve such disastrous consequences to all classes of citizens would be as foolish as it were to declare that quarrels between individuals were of no concern to it, and that it must not question their right to fight them out in the open street. Certainly, arbitration would seem a more modern method of interference than bayonets. Disinterested minds would be most likely to regard the the rights of both, and then—it would not be so costly to the general public.

The most curious phenomenon attending the period in which we live is the unprejudiced consideration given to these social conditions by the rich themselves. At every dinner table one may meet men who are profoundly dissatisfied with the existing conditions. We sit at table, they say, and everyone is satisfied to wait patiently until served, knowing that there will be enough for all. No one man wishes to have twice as much put upon his plate as he can eat, simply because he may. There is no grabbing, no hoarding up, no contention, no bitterness. Our civilization may be regarded as having reached the dinner table stage. But it goes no farther. The morning after the feast the same men go to their offices on Broadway or Wall street, and instantly the game of grab begins. Everyone is ready to take what his neighbor has, if he can do so without interference by the law. The kindly gentleman of the dinner table of the night before becomes a fierce, determined, grasping creature in his office. He does not care how many must suffer, if he accumulates. His acquisitions are not ganged by his power to consume. He wants and takes; and when he has obtained all he desired, his wants grow. And with each accession they grow again.

I know personally so many of these men, and they are naturally kindly, naturally generous. But they live under a system, and their environment takes away their natural inclination. If it were not the fashion of these men to engage in this chase for wealth, they would become distinguished in the fields of science and art and letters. They have bright minds which require labor and they would use them for the benefit of all But instead, under our peculiar institutions, these minds are warped and driven into narrow channels. They are engaged in piling up mountains which leave deep valleys, in whose shades thousands must daily be chilled to death. The two encouraging signs are the tendency to thought among the rich and the advance of intelligence among the poor.

Pitt Notes.

Mr. John Fleming of Pactolus is seriously sick, he has had two yellow chills. We hope for him a speedy recovery.

Mr. T. C. Bryan is also quite sick from the effects of a yellow chill.

It was reported here last week that cholera was in Norfolk. For a while much excitement prevailed, business men looked serious when they speak of a possibility of its becoming epidemic in New York. Dr. O'Hagan says he apprehends no danger of its spreading from New York. Of course such a statement from one in whom all Pitt countians have such unbounded confidence has to an extent allayed fears and the Democratic nominee for Governor passed through Greenville on the cars a few nights ago. He was greeted at the depot by a number of our people, but stated he was too tired for speech-making. Of course ex-Governor Jarvis was along taking care of him.

Mr. Mason and J. S. Bell delivered addresses here on the day the Cleveland and Carr flag was raised, they had a tolerably fair crowd to hear them. Col. Skinner was heard to say over half was People's partymen. Bell's speech strengthened the cause of reform very much, and Mr. Mason the peoples *servant* (railroad commissioner) has nothing to do but trot around over the country making Cleveland speeches. Better send such as he home to follow the advice they are so generously *giving the people* to follow.

The tobacco warehouses are open and having large breaks. The managers are hustlers and expect to handle their share of this years crop.

Mr. T. J. Stancill a highly respected citizen of Belvoir township died last Wednesday of heart disease. He leaves ten children to mourn his loss —five boys and five girls. Deceased was the father of Rev. Robert Stancill of Wilson.

The People's party mass meeting at Bethel on the 15th was a large affair, about a thousand people present. Col. Skinner and Mr. Moye made able addresses. Mr. A. A. Forbes candidate for senator also made a strong address. Much enthusiasm prevailed. The speeches were well received, and many converts made to the doctrine of reform. All the people need is a little more light and John J. Ingalls will have company from every section of our fair, but but monopoly cursed land.

Above all dodging, twisting, turning and crooking we have seen since the campaign opened that man J. S. Bell of Clay county takes the cake. Last Fall he was here as State Lecturer of the Alliance, he advised and urged that all Alliancemen should stand firm for their principles regardless of consequences On his next and last visit here as the hireling of Clevelandism his tune had changed, and his chorus was filled with mistatements. He had the cheek to state publicly that he was defeated as State Alliance Lecturer because of his adhering to Cleveland Democracy. Such may possibly be his opinion, but the gentlemen composing that body doubtless found out the material of which Bell was made, hence his defeat. "It is the hit dog that hollers" Eh! Bro. Whichaid.

The managers of Mr. Cleveland's campaign are doubtless able financiers. but they have not shown much wisdom in selecting such renegades to make Cleveland speeches—for while the wind may turn him the masses are not swayed by dry weather whirlwinds.

This letter was received too late for last issue. Ed.

The Peoples Coming,

Eloquent Mary E. Lease, in the San Francisco Examiner

Standing on the threshold of a century flown—a century freighted with hopes and fears, struggles and triumphs—and looking through the open portals of the century to come, we realize that the same influences that alotted from among the powers of the earth the old nations of the earth—Persia, Greece and Rome—and sent them down to national decay, are at work on this continent underminding the foundation of our Republic, centralizing all wealth in the hands of a few, and rapidly reducing the laboring classes to a condition of pitiable serfdom.

We see the national highway on which we have been traveling for a century marked by blighted hopes, homes and fallen virtue—marked by an army of skeletons of those who have perished miserably because of unrequited toil or toil denied.

We see a law-favored few sitting in judgment on the life of the people, intrenched on the thrones of justice, their tongues closed with sophistry and falsehood. They degrade and pollute the pew and pulpit, extol Mammon, and pronounce as a virtue that which the son of man declared co-equal with murder and idolatry. They send and the starvation-driven wretch and the thoughtless boy to the penitentiary for peculation and exalt to the highest position in State and nation gamblers, thieves and moral wreckers of society. The men whom the old prophets sent to hell are sent by bribery and boodle to Congress to make laws for the people.

Society rotten, the foundation and superstructure of our social make-up is honeycombed with fraud and hypocrisy. Churches are so rotten that were the son of man—the tramp Christ—to seek admission to their portals for himself and his Gallilean followers, they would be arrested and punished as vagrants. So-called ministers of Christ uphold false political doctrine and join with the oppressors against preaching the word of God.

At last has come the awakening! A triune monopoly of land, money and transportation is jeopardizing the blood-bought liberties of the people. Something must be done. Awakened by oppression, stern and relentless as destiny, men seek wisdom in council, strength in unity and harmony in organization. "We," they say, "can't get along without plutocrats and their knaves, but they cannot get along without us to aid them in their schemes of robbery And so, all over this broad land, [illegible] the masses—a movement that is the beginning of a revolution—not, I trust, are volution of blood and bullets, but a revolution of brains and ballots, that will shake this continent, move the world, emancipate the toilers and bring redemption, not only to the American people, but to all the world.

The united and embattled hosts of organized labor will rescue the perishing and send forth the sanitary angel of justice with the flaming sword of liberty to drive from our land the miasma of poverty and sin, for they are analagous terms.

A rise in breadstuff means a fall in virtue and morality; an increase in the cost of living means an increase in the sum total of vice and crime.

It is folly to talk of morality and temperance to a hungry stomach. God's physical laws demand food, raiment and shelter, and we would increase poverty, vice and crime by tending to the physical necessities and obeying nature's irrevocable laws. College bred fools tell us that periodical famines, with their attendants vice and poverty, are due to the inflexible laws "supply and demand," and a few superstitious idiots prate about the "inscrutable ways of divine providence;" but while millions of acres of speculation-bound lands are held idle and unused in the hands of corporations, and the toil-worn laborer is denied access to the earth, and is compelled to compromise with the silk-hatted son of idleness for permission to exist, it is blackest of all black blasphemy to attribute social disorder, financial panic, commercial crisis, starvation; sin and despair to Almighty God, and downright, obstinate iguorance and stupidity to attribute them to the laws of "supply and demand."

"Ye have shorn and bound the Samson and robbed him of learning's light
But his sluggish brain is moving, his sinews have all their might.
Look well to your gates of Gaza, your privilege, pride and caste;
The giant is blind, but thinking, and his locks are growing fast."

The State Fair and Centennial.

A large four page publication called the "*State Fair Bulletin and Raleigh Centenial Herald,*" has been received at this office which is full of descriptions of special attractions which will be presented at Raleigh during the State Fair. In the same week Raleigh will celebrate her one hundredth anniversary, and these two occurences combined bid fair to make the week one of the most interesting and attractive ever known in the State.

It is evident from the publication referred to, that Tuesday Oct. 18th, the opening day of the Fair and Centenial will be the grandest day of the week; for on this day will occur a great Allegorical, Historical, Civic and Trades Procession in which will be the most gorgeous and magnificent floats, representing various interesting events, ever seen in the State.

It will be much more brilliant and attractive than a circus parade. In fact it will partake of the nature of a circus parade; for in the Procession will be seen all the special features of "Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show" This show, which is the greatest outdoor show on earth, representing all the thrilling phases of wild western life, will give a performance in the open air every day at the Fair Grounds. It includes over 100 Indians, Cow-boys, Scouts, etc., and 100 head of live stock, including Bucking Ponies, Wild Texas Steers, Buffaloes, etc., etc.

There will be a display of Fireworks on Wednesday night of Fair week never before equalled in the South. The *Bulletin* contains a programme of this Pyrotechnic Display, and the programme emphasizes this assertion.

On Thursday will occur the laying of the corner stone of the Confederate Monument, which is to cost $15,000.

On Friday there is to be a grand Military prize drill and Target practice; and in addition to these attractions there will be numerous minor features of interest, including grand Dress Germans, a grand Colonial Ball, social receptions, special speakings and too many other things to particularize. There seems to be no doubt at all that the coming Fair will be the grandest ever held in the State.

People may make up their minds that to miss it will be almost criminal

Any one can obtain particulars by addressing

H. W. AYER,
Sec'y, Raleigh, N. C,

The Price of Cotton.

The *Southern Farm*, Atlanta, has persistently advocated a reduction of the cotton acreage as a means to increase the price. Now that the acreage has been reduced, it confesses that it has been met by speculation and manipulation. Yet in the same column it contends that the price of all crops is regulated by supply and demand. This is inconsistent and misleading. If supply and demand regulated the price of cotton, it would never have fallen so low, and it ought to be selling for not less than ten cents to-day. The acreage has been reduced and this year's crop is short all over the South, fowning to bad seasons.

In the same issue the *Southern Farm* prints an article headed, "How cotton is marketed." This evidently was furnished by some cotton speculator. It says the speculators are divided into "hostile camps," bulls and bears. The article argues that these speculators "keep the market steady" that the price would go down to five

Now everybody knows that these bulls and bears are no more use to the farmers than the fifth wheel on a wagon. We think that article was published by Latham, Alexander & Co., New York cotton merchants and bankers. They sent the same thing to The *Progressive Farmer* several weeks ago. We exposed the fallacies in it at the time. Anybody with sense knows that instead of helping the cotton producer, these thousands of "bulls and bears" make fortunes out of their labor, without returning a cent. The anti-option bill, which the 148 Democratic majority failed to pass, was a direct blow at these "bulls and bears."

The *Southern Farm* is published in the centre of the cotton belt. Instead of advocating the passage of anti-option bills, it simply tells the farmers that they work too much—make too much; and if it wasn't for the "bulls and bears" they would be bankrupt at once.

Some Good Figures.

Speakers and others doing reform work should not overlook the facts relating to the decline in agriculture

In 1870 the average size or American farms was 153 acres. In 1880, 133 acres. In 1890, 107 acres. The reduction in size, with the increase of population, improvements, etc., ought to have increased the value per acre, but it has decreased. In 1870 the average value was $56 per acre. In 1890 only $28. That of course includes the high-priced farms of the North. In 1870 the average price for wheat per acre was $12,76. In 1890, $8.63, or 33 per cent. less. In 1870, corn per acre brought $17 75. In 1890, $7.63, $10.12 less. In 1870 the average price of oats per acre was $16.05. In 1890 only $6.26. Sheep, hogs, cattle and horses have depreciated in the same proportion, while neither your notes nor interest, your tax nor the salary of your officials have decreased a particle, in many cases increased. So it is plain that it takes double the amount of the products of your own farm to pay your obligations now that it did in 1870. Are you going to vote for yourself or the plutocrats hereafter? —*Progressive Farmer.*

Andrew Jacksons Prophetic Words

From Jackson's farewell address.

The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it to conciliate their favor and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters. * * * Do not allow yourselves, my fellow citizens, to be misled on this subject. The federal government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes without violating the principles of the constitution and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption and must end in ruin.