

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. 2.—NO. 23

TARBORO', N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1892.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

## BRIEF OPINIONS.

The coal barons have added another 25 cents to price of coal and some of the plutocratic papers are kicking against it. Let up, gentlemen, let up; these are private affairs and government has no right to interfere! Oh, no, let the coal barons lay it on till the price is one dollar a pound and thousands are perishing with cold. It is un-con-sci-ent-ious-ness, you know, to interfere with private affairs. "Lay on, McDuff, and damned be he who first cries, enough!"—*Dakota Herald.*

The London Statist of September 17 opens with an article on the international monetary conference with this: "It is to be hoped that the new government will have the courage even now to withdraw from the international monetary conference." The writer says that neither Mr. Gladstone, as premier, nor the chancellor of the exchequer, has any sympathy with the object of the conference. They know England will not tamper with its monetary system and they must feel, therefore, that they will be in a false position in going to the conference. They must beware, too, that it was proposed only as a means of tidying over the elections in the United States, and that it was accepted by the European governments simply out of courtesy to that of the United States."

It would seem from the foregoing that even in England the international monetary conference is understood to be merely a ruse to postpone the settlement of the silver question until after the presidential election.—*Ez.*

There is nothing new to report in the strike situation in Hoonestad. The advisory committee is confident and laughs at the idiotic vapors of the Local News, which published an editorial declaring the strike was lost. Fort Kick is the scene of much quarrelling and fighting. Whiskey at the bottom of it. The non-union men get drunk and go out prancing around the streets. Some get full of fight and go around looking for it. Many are armed. Several have been so insulted that citizens have accompanied them, and one or two instances have occurred where a non-union man has met his deserts and got pretty well hammered. Then the mill officials and newspapers make them out as poor, innocent, inoffensive angels, set upon by terrible monsters. Many of these men are lost to all sense of decency, and are proud of their despicable action in taking another man's job, and then go around and add insult to injury.—*Ez.*

One door in Vanderbilt's mansion cost \$50,000. What did yours cost?—Voice of the People. We wish it had cost \$500,000, as then more money would have been paid out to those who furnished the material and sold their time, skill and labor to make such a work of art. We are always glad when a person of wealth goes out and buys things with his money, and thus adds to the volume of circulating legal tender. It would not be a bad idea, nor a detriment to the country, were the Vanderbilts to pay out \$5,000,000 for doors, windows, floors, food, pictures, horses, butlers, flowers, silks, cottons, musical instruments, books, carriages, furniture, etc., etc., as this putting of their money into circulation enables others to sell something which they have for the money the Vanderbilts have. But don't let any one have a chance to invest money in United States bonds, as they are the bugbears that suck the blood from over-taxed labor by taxation.—*Pomeroy's Advance Thought.*

In a recent lecture in Chicago Robert Rogers gave utterance to these fundamental truths on the social compact we denominate civilization: "And let me tell you to-night what I mean by the liberty of the body. It is to give to every man what he earns with his hands. And this great question of division has got to be settled even in the United States. Capital takes too much; labor gets too little. Labor will not always live in a hut, with capital living in a palace. Flesh and blood are more sacred than gold, and the time will come when the law will see that every man has the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit, not only of happiness, but the right to catch some of it before he dies. I want to live until I find an aristocracy of honors, of generosity, and aristocracy of intelligence; an aristocracy of heart and brain. I am sick of the old-kind. I want liberty for every man. I do not believe in the law of supply and demand as applied to flesh and blood. If they who toil cannot have some of the good things of this world, then I do not want anybody to have them."

## STATE NEWS.

### THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

#### HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

Henry Rogers has been outlawed by a commission of the magistrates of Durham county. He is a burglar and a very despicable man. He is hiding in the woods near Durham.—*Ez.*

The Statesville *Lambert* has received from Prof. W. L. M. Moore of Mooresville, a fine cherry planted from a tree on the farm of Dr. W. B. Mott, near Mooresville, on the 22d.—*Ez.*

Mr. Mike Ruffy of Calawa, an uncle of Mr. D. C. Burke of Statesville has sold to parties in Canada, a gold mine that he discovered on his place about two years ago.—*Statesville Lambert.*

News from Chapel Hill brings the sad announcement of the death at that place of Dr. J. R. Morgan. Dr. Morgan was prominent in his profession and popular with all classes.—*Durham Globe.*

The Winston Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions asking the State Legislature and Congress to favor the establishment of a national park in Western North Carolina as projected by editor Burbank.—*Ez.*

There is a glut of cotton at the Raleigh compresses, and the railways have really more than they can handle. Hundreds of car loads are there and Hamlet waiting on the compresses. Cotton is being marketed very rapidly.—*Ez.*

News comes to us that last week a colored man was found near the bridge across Felling creek in an almost senseless condition. He was able to tell that some one had beaten him. He was taken up and soon afterwards he died.—*Ez.*

Killing frosts occurred in this city and section last week. Early risers report that the ground looked as if covered with light snow. At Griffith's ice was reported also heavy frosts at Crab Orchard. The tomato vine are a thing of the past.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Farmers in Wake county say nearly all the cotton has been picked. It is being put on the market rapidly, as the farmers do not believe there will be a rise in the price. Never has a crop been put on the market so early in the season and so rapidly. It is the slightest crop in many years.—*Ez.*

Mr. R. B. Cotton, of the World's Fair Commission, is now at Washington, D. C., having a desk made out of the wood of various trees found at the place where Sir Walter Raleigh's colony landed on Roanoke Island. This desk will be in the Virginia Dare Memorial building at the World's Fair. That will be the name of the North Carolina building.—*Ez.*

Sunday about 1 o'clock Mr. T. E. Whithead discovered that something was burning at the depot. He and Mr. L. M. Whitman hurried down and found several boxes of cotton on fire near the corner of the warehouse and very near a car loaded with cotton. They succeeded in stopping it, but a little delay would have caused a big fire. It was thought one dropped fire there from a cigar or a cigarette.—*Scotland Neck Democrat.*

We notice in last week's papers an account of a banquet given at the Carrollton Hotel in Baltimore by the North Carolina students of the John Hopkins University, in which the name of Sir Jas. H. Frieland, of this town, appears in the list of Carolina students. After the supper a committee was appointed to effect a permanent organization of the Carolinians at Hopkins.—*Kinston Free Press.*

Mr. M. C. Singleton has presented us with a bunch of beautiful red June apples from a second crop on the same tree. Several porpoise have been seen this week in the river opposite the town. It is rare to see them so far from the sound.—*Mr. W. S. Barback* has placed on our table a potato vine that has two or three of potatoes entirely different on the same spot.—*Col. McCarthy* has built a well at Fairfield more than 200 feet deep, and we hear that water has been found as good as that in the State.—*J. R. Wynne & Co.* bought 20,000 pounds of fish in two days for shipment. Other firms also made purchases. The fish business is quite an item here.—*Washington Gazette.*

Our Enfield correspondent writes that a colored man by the name of Hale Wilkins, who was about thirty years old, was murdered near Enfield last week. The facts were these: Wilkins lived in Enfield township, but was at work at Whitekirk. He returned to Enfield Saturday night but was decoyed back. He was found nearly dead Sunday morning a short distance from the railroad in Nash county. He said four negroes jumped on him, choking and stabbing him with a knife. They then examined his pockets for money and one of them said, "We have played on you, we killed the negro but did not get anything." He was taken to Enfield but died on the way. Mr. B. F. Gary, coroner, held an inquest and the above facts were developed. It seems that a woman had something to do with the affair. Bill Pittman has been implicated in the crime, and arrested.—*Roanoke News.*

## GENERAL NEWS.

Japan has 550 newspapers. The world has 4500 paper mills. London shelters 5,000,000 people.

Sweden has 2000 school gardens. New York has fifteen National banks. California resorts are opening up for the winter.

The receipts of wheat for September were the largest on record. The dairy school of the Georgia Experiment Station is an success.

The British Cabinet decided not to occupy and annex Uganda, Africa.

About \$160,000,000 is invested in this country in electric street railroads.

There is a scarcity of corn in Mexico and the people threaten to revolt in consequence.

Another mill for grinding only American corn is to start up in Hamburg, Germany.

United States four per cent. bonds are now selling at 115, which is the lowest price since 1831.

The drought in New Mexico is so great that the United States troops at Fort Stanton are not allowed to wash.

A Russian mail train was held up by robbers near Krowka and \$250,000 and much valuable baggage stolen.

The Georgia cotton crop will be about seventy per cent. of the average. The average has been reduced this year.

Secretary Rusk officially declares that the United States is free from the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

News from Bering Sea is that nearly all the seal poisoning is being done by British vessels, threatening the destruction of the industry.

The Kokomo Daily *Gazette-Tribune* has moved into a new home of its own, it being one of the finest offices to be found in Northern Indiana.

The side-bar on a Big Four engine broke near Warsaw, smashing the cab and injuring Jones Scott, who was riding on the seat with the fireman.

Louis Feltz, 13 years old, of Brookville, was accidentally and fatally shot in the groin by his brother while they were gathering grapes in the woods.

Robert White, aged 16, son of J. White, of Walnut Level, Wayne County, was fatally mangled by a freight train at the L. E. & W. depot in Muncie.

At Crawfordville, the Monon paid a judgment and costs in a suit for a horse that killed itself by running into a train standing on the street at Ladoga.

Sigman Weinitz, a prominent business man of Whiting, committed suicide. His wife had left him, and he had made an attempt at a reconciliation, which was unsuccessful.

Some of the Scotch members of the British Parliament are threatening to desert Gladstone if he does not devote more attention to their affairs and less to those of the Irish.

A public reception was given to Lieutenant Peary, Mrs. Peary and the members of the expedition and of the relief party at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

The father of a boy at English, where the lad was suspended by the neck by a quick-tempered school-teacher, will apply to the State authorities to have the teacher suspended.

James W. Barcock, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was willed several million dollars three years ago by an uncle on condition that he marry within five years. Mr. Barcock has just taken a wife into himself.

This year's crop of sugar beets in Bohemia is expected to be fifteen to twenty per cent. less than that of 1891. Heavy rains have somewhat brightened the prospects, but the prices of raw sugar are still leading higher.

Assistant Secretary Neilson has informed an inquirer that out of an issue of 4000 ten-dollar gold legal-tender notes there is but one note now outstanding, and that there are but three five-hundred-dollar notes outstanding out of a total issue of \$20,000,000.

A whaling steamer has arrived in San Francisco, Cal., from a two-and-half years voyage. Her catch for the cruise was thirty-eight whales (the largest on record), whose bone and oil represent \$200,000. She was two years homed in this sea, and lost several of her crew from drowning and other causes.

In several localities in Washington there are animals running wild which have descended from domestic ancestors. In Pacific, Chehalis and Mason Counties there is a remnant of a herd of wild cattle, which have roamed through the woods and over the prairies of that portion of the State for years.

Nora Standish was thrown a buggy at Coldwater, Mich., and fell on her head, dislocating her neck. It was thought that she was dead. The attending physician summoned two strongmen. One seized her by the feet and the other by the head, and at the word pulled as hard as they could. The bones sprang into place with a snap, she soon recovered consciousness and will live.

## A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

### It would Place the Burdens of Taxation Upon Those Best Able to Bear Them.

Now that the people are awakening to the appalling fact that a few thousand corporations and individuals are rapidly absorbing the created wealth of the country, the question arises is there a remedy? We believe there is an adequate remedy.

We do not coincide with the views of those who would arbitrarily limit the accumulation to \$1,000,000 or \$5,000,000. Nor would we suggest any course that would have the effect of crushing out that spirit of enterprise and go-ahead which has done so much to put the United States in the front rank of the world's great nations.

One of the remedies that we would suggest is this: Limit the life time of corporations to twenty-five years, with no power of renewal. This would put a quietus upon those creatures that "have no souls and never die." Corporate wealth then become dissipated and be scattered among the various natural or legal heirs, in about the same time it does the property which belongs to the people, including those in the nation who play havoc with individual accumulations.

Another remedy, and the principal one that we would depend upon, is this: The adoption of a graduated income tax. Exempt all real incomes less, say, than \$2,000. Levy a tax of 5 per cent. on incomes from \$2,000 to \$10,000. When \$10,000 is reached increase the tax to 10 per cent. on all above \$10,000 and up to, say, \$50,000. On \$50,000 up to \$100,000 increase the tax up 15 per cent. On all incomes from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 make it 20 per cent., and on all incomes over and above \$1,000,000 make the tax 25 per cent.

The above rate of increase may be susceptible of improvement. Our figures are principally for illustration, though our judgment is that the rates we have given are not far out of the way.

The system then would work something like this: John Smith, who is a merchant in a small town of a few thousand inhabitants, seldom makes enough in his business, even and above all had debts, rents, local taxes, wages to employes, living expenses, etc., all of which would be deducted from his gross income, to lay aside as net income \$2,000 per year. But suppose we find here and there one who makes \$3,000, why such a one would have to pay 5 per cent. on all over and above \$2,000—which amount he keeps on in other words 5 per cent. on \$1,000. This would be simply \$50 out of his net income \$3,000. He would have \$2,950. This \$50 would never be missed by a man who has made \$3,000.

Suppose we find a man who has made \$37,000 clear net profit in a single year. Then the \$2,000 which he keeps on in other words 5 per cent. on \$1,000. This would be simply \$50 out of his net income \$37,000. He would have \$36,950. This \$50 would never be missed by a man who has made \$37,000.

At Crawfordville, the Monon paid a judgment and costs in a suit for a horse that killed itself by running into a train standing on the street at Ladoga.

Sigman Weinitz, a prominent business man of Whiting, committed suicide. His wife had left him, and he had made an attempt at a reconciliation, which was unsuccessful.

Some of the Scotch members of the British Parliament are threatening to desert Gladstone if he does not devote more attention to their affairs and less to those of the Irish.

A public reception was given to Lieutenant Peary, Mrs. Peary and the members of the expedition and of the relief party at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

The father of a boy at English, where the lad was suspended by the neck by a quick-tempered school-teacher, will apply to the State authorities to have the teacher suspended.

James W. Barcock, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was willed several million dollars three years ago by an uncle on condition that he marry within five years. Mr. Barcock has just taken a wife into himself.

This year's crop of sugar beets in Bohemia is expected to be fifteen to twenty per cent. less than that of 1891. Heavy rains have somewhat brightened the prospects, but the prices of raw sugar are still leading higher.

Assistant Secretary Neilson has informed an inquirer that out of an issue of 4000 ten-dollar gold legal-tender notes there is but one note now outstanding, and that there are but three five-hundred-dollar notes outstanding out of a total issue of \$20,000,000.

A whaling steamer has arrived in San Francisco, Cal., from a two-and-half years voyage. Her catch for the cruise was thirty-eight whales (the largest on record), whose bone and oil represent \$200,000. She was two years homed in this sea, and lost several of her crew from drowning and other causes.

In several localities in Washington there are animals running wild which have descended from domestic ancestors. In Pacific, Chehalis and Mason Counties there is a remnant of a herd of wild cattle, which have roamed through the woods and over the prairies of that portion of the State for years.

Nora Standish was thrown a buggy at Coldwater, Mich., and fell on her head, dislocating her neck. It was thought that she was dead. The attending physician summoned two strongmen. One seized her by the feet and the other by the head, and at the word pulled as hard as they could. The bones sprang into place with a snap, she soon recovered consciousness and will live.

## \$200,000,000 nearer the people.

The Vanderbilt and Goulds would find themselves weighed down, the same as the trotting horse with light-weight driver is handicapped in a race. Take 25 per cent. from their incomes every year and they would find it a much longer road to the coveted goal of a billionaire fortune.

We have not the data at hand to show even approximately what the aggregate tax would be from incomes, but we venture to say that, with the public debt wiped out and the interest stopped, it would pay the entire expense of the general government. We believe that a careful consideration of this subject will convince any candid mind that a graduated income tax would be a national, equitable and effective method of preventing the vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few.

The system is not an experiment. It has been tried (though not the graduated feature of it) in this country, but because it was a poor man's law it was repealed during the miserable period when a wave of official corruption and plunder swept like an epidemic over the country. It has also been adopted and is now in use in other countries.—*Chicago Express.*

## The Jews and Palestine.

That most distinguished of Jewish-American philosophers, Rabbi Wise, does not welcome the new Palestinian movement, in so far as it involves the reoppling of the Holy Land by the Jews now scattered over the world, including those in the United States. He holds that the Jews who are now here should stay here, instead of going to the country, once held by their race and trying to set up there a Jewish State like that which existed before the Christian era. The Jews have multiplied in the United States till they amount to a million. They enjoy privileges here such as they cannot obtain in Asia; they are constantly becoming more powerful; and they are accumulating wealth more rapidly than the people of any other race in the country. Though in their synagogues they are perpetually praying for the restoration of Jerusalem, in the opinion of Rabbi Wise, who resides in New York, it is preferable to Jerusalem as a place of abode, they could not be made to go there.

We are assured that the great majority of the thousand rabbis in the United States hold views like those held by Rabbi Wise upon this subject and that only the Russian and Polish rabbis who have recently come here take any other view or believe that the prophecies of restoration are to be literally construed.

The recent discussion of the new Palestinian movement in *The Sun* has called out many expressions of opinion therefrom from our Jewish contemporaries; and we have been struck with the fact that all of them which have fallen under our notice are of one accord. We do not know of a Jewish-American paper that favors the migration to Palestine of the Jews in the United States. We quote here but a couple of brief extracts from two of these papers as specimens of many that might be quoted from New York far more here than any other view or believe that the prophecies of restoration are to be literally construed.

The *Jewish Messenger* of the same date gives its judgment in an elaborate article: "The utterance of the Rev. Dr. Kelt of the Episcopal Church, that Palestine will soon be ready for the Jewish race, has absolutely no weight unless he can show that the Jewish race is ready for Palestine. Jewish public opinion on this subject is not difficult to ascertain. The great majority of Israelites who share the civilization of the day and are accorded civil and religious equality; give no thought of returning to Palestine. If the traditional view of the final gathering and the rebuilding of the Temple is still repeated in the prayers, it is held as a theory like that of the miller's race, who on Protestant brethren, who are no hurry, however, to abandon Wall street, the Standard Oil Company, and Western mortgages in consequence. So Israel is not returning and does not want to return. It looks no longer backward, but ahead and around."

Though the Jews of this country are still nearly unanimous in declaring that they will never go to Palestine as settlers, it is certain that a good many of the Jews of Eastern Europe are going there. As we styled a few days ago, the Jewish population of Palestine has more than doubled within a short time, and those of the Russian and Polish Jews who have been prevented from coming to this country are turning their eyes toward Jerusalem. If the czar continues to maintain his anti-Jewish policy, millions of his Jewish subjects will be compelled to find homes somewhere outside of Russia; and there is no doubt that since the Turkish Sultan now favors their settlement in Palestine, they will make homes for themselves there.

While the Jews who are in this country will stay in it, there are enough Jews in Russia alone to give Palestine a larger population than it ever had in any past age. We shall be pleased to see a powerful Jewish State there, all the people thereof enjoying those unalienable rights among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

## GOOD ROADS EDUCATE.

### Great Problems Will be Solved When the Roadmaking Era Begins.

A country road. Overhead the gray spire of a whiffery and a freight-car as gray squirrels—who after all choose the elevated railway of tree boughs—and wild creatures of surer foot than man.

The rains have washed deep and rough gullies; the rocks stand up bare and sharp of tooth on either side, and deep-mudholes on the other entrap even the cautious. If two vehicles meet, there is no room to pass; although untraced land on either side stretches to the edge of vision. If the drivers are respectively man and woman, the man, with instinctive gallantry, drags his vehicle out of the way, backing, turning and taking all risks himself; if two men, they settle the matter with much strong language.

The littered and broken vehicles tell the story, with their long succession of rude mendings; the harness tied together with bits of rope or roughly patched, the horses tired and thin and melancholy with hard pulling. Truly the gray squirrels have the best of it.

These few houses along the road. A population remains sparse and scattered where there are no roads, and there, too, are found those pathetic households of the old and helpless. The young men—aye, and often young women—are gone to the towns—gone anywhere there is a chance for them. If they had raised good crops, fine fruits, low transport to the market; if they had good horses, the hard wear and tear of the roads used them up. If they were ingenious or thrifty there were no neighbors to give a word or two of wholesome praise, to keep up friendly competition, to trade the barter ideas with; there was worn out thinking in the old grooves, as well as worn out harness. And in the short winter days and long winter nights the house was drearily isolated from other houses by long stretches of muddy and rough ways, and the sight of a human face at the door was startling.

Do you wonder that old superstitions and prejudices and old fears survive in lonely country districts, and old despairs and fears cloud the brain? It has been said that the Salem madness of witch murder was greatly due to the slow and infrequent communication between the towns of old days. There was time for unhealthy brooding. We don't hate our neighbors if there is any intercourse; if we have cried over their dead and rejoiced at their good luck and been helped by them on days of worries and hurries. We don't doubt the divine kindness when we see it revealed in the kindly faces of men and women about us.

The loneliness and isolation of country places, where no neighbors, private or corporate, wealth or wealth-massed in sufficient amount to be exerted as a social or political force, is invariably framed in the interest of the rich, and to the disadvantage of the poor.

The operation of these unjust economic principles—that is, the accumulation of unlimited wealth by private individuals—has been going on so many centuries and ages, and is so strongly entrenched in the laws and constitutions of nations, that wealth has become to be an oppressive element without regard to the good or bad character of its owners.

Wealth, riches, opulence, in other words, is always oppressive in its effect upon the community, whether the possessor of it desires it to be so or not. The laws are framed so that they favor the riches of the rich, and those laws act without the wishes of the proprietor. Consequently, private or corporate wealth, or wealth-massed in sufficient amount to be exerted as a social or political force, is invariably an oppressive force in society, under modern civilization, however good its owner might be, or might have been, had he not been rich.

If there be any truth in this reasoning, it will not be easy to understand why it was that the Jews were so hostile to private riches and rich people. This feature is the distinguishing peculiarity of his Gospel. If the "Sermon on the Mount" and other sayings of his uttered in the same vein, had not been uttered, or had never come from the Holy Land as a part of the Gospel of Jesus, it is hardly conceivable that the remainder could have survived longer than a generation or so, and we should in that case have never heard of Jesus or his Gospel, for there would be no Gospel without those immortal parables. Those remarkable sayings respecting riches and poverty, oppression of the poor, the "beatitudes," the denunciation of the rich, the commendation of the poor, promises of eternal life, and happiness to the oppressed and down-trodden, and so on, these constitute the very essence of the gospel of Jesus, and without them all the rest would be a worthless mass of theological rubbish, which would, if left to itself, have passed from human remembrance a thousand years ago.

It was the perception of economic principles at work, and of the inevitable result of their operation, that enabled Jesus to declare with so much vigor and emphasis the moral consequences which follow the accumulation of private riches. He perceived that the unduly rich were the worst of criminals, because it is they who are responsible for the social conditions which make all other crimes possible or necessary, and therefore, he could not help saying

When a child is born into the world the physician is presented and gets about \$10 for officiating, at the important event. The editor heralds the advent of the stranger and gets a cursing for making a mistake as to the sex and date of arrival.

After a while the child becomes a man, the minister is called to perform the ceremony and walks off with a ten dollar bill in his pocket for his trouble. The editor is again called upon to chronicle this event by drawing on his imagination to make the bride and groom the best and most respectable people in the county. His only pay is to be asked for a few extra copies of his paper to send to some absent friends.

In time the on-oc baby, once happy groom, but now a man well advanced in years, is brought down by death. Again the physician is called in

and makes his bill, the undertaker is present and officiates at the funeral, and in time waits \$100 for performing the last services, while the editor is expected to complete the drama by holding up the deceased as a model gentleman, and one who at present is lying up the golden stairs. The probabilities are at the same time that the lady, the groom and the dead man have been so informally stung that he had never contributed one cent to the support of his local paper.

What does the editor get. He gets left.—From the Middletown *Advocate.*

## Private Riches the Oppressive Power Everywhere.

It is so plain that private riches and combinations of private opulence, are the oppressive element in human society, that it ought to be manifest to every reflecting mind; and the laws and governments of all pretect and foster this oppressive element as though it were purely beneficial and in no way detrimental to the rights and well-being of any class of people.

However tyrannical and overbearing any man might be by nature and disposition, he can do no great and extensive damaging to the community or the nation or without the "advantage" which wealth can afford. He cannot command the services of numerous laborers and artisans unless he is possessed of the remunerating them. He cannot acquire large tracts of land without the means of purchase; he cannot generally secure special privileges and franchises without large sums of money, or endorsement by others who control money or money influence. In order to be a monopolist or oppressor, or usurper of the equal chances and rights of the people, he must have either actual riches at command, or the influence of such to back him. It is evident, then, in these cases, that to be a tyrant, a monopolist, a despot, and oppressor, a usurper, one must have command of the power which wealth always carries with it; and without that power no man is to be feared more than another. An individual might be as great in his own person as physical strength, yet a very few others acting in combination, will be able to over-master him, and defeat his assumption in the roll of a tyrant or oppressor.

But clothed with the power which money or riches, gives a selfish or an ambitious man is not only enabled to command the services of many hundreds or thousands, but he is in a position to invoke the operation of the laws in his own interest; the poor man is seldom able to afford, and thus riches is made the means of oppression where there would be no oppression but for the power of accumulated riches. It is further the fact that the laws of a country—and the United States forms no exception to the rule—are made by the wealthy class, or are the bidding of that class, and are most invariably framed in the interest of the rich, and to the disadvantage of the poor.

The operation of these unjust economic principles—that is, the accumulation of unlimited wealth by private individuals—has been going on so many centuries and ages, and is so strongly entrenched in the laws and constitutions of nations, that wealth has become to be an oppressive element without regard to the good or bad character of its owners.

Wealth, riches, opulence, in other words, is always oppressive in its effect upon the community, whether the possessor of it desires it to be so or not. The laws are framed so that they favor the riches of the rich, and those laws act without the wishes of the proprietor. Consequently, private or corporate wealth, or wealth-massed in sufficient amount to be exerted as a social or political force, is invariably an oppressive force in society, under modern civilization, however good its owner might be, or might have been, had he not been rich.

If there be any truth in this reasoning, it will not be easy to understand why it was that the Jews were so hostile to private riches and rich people. This feature is the distinguishing peculiarity of his Gospel. If the "Sermon on the Mount" and other sayings of his uttered in the same vein, had not been uttered, or had never come from the Holy Land as a part of the Gospel of Jesus, it is hardly conceivable that the remainder could have survived longer than a generation or so, and we should in that case have never heard of Jesus or his Gospel, for there would be no Gospel without those immortal parables. Those remarkable sayings respecting riches and poverty, oppression of the poor, the "beatitudes," the denunciation of the rich, the commendation of the poor, promises of eternal life, and happiness to the oppressed and down-trodden, and so on, these constitute the very essence of the gospel of Jesus, and without them all the rest would be a worthless mass of theological rubbish, which would, if left to itself, have passed from human remembrance a thousand years ago.

It was the perception of economic principles at work, and of the inevitable result of their operation, that enabled Jesus to declare with so much vigor and emphasis the moral consequences which follow the accumulation of private riches. He perceived that the unduly rich were the worst of criminals, because it is they who are responsible for the social conditions which make all other crimes possible or necessary, and therefore, he could not help saying

When a child is born into the world the physician is presented and gets about \$10 for officiating, at the important event. The editor heralds the advent of the stranger and gets a cursing for making a mistake as to the sex and date of arrival.

After a while the child becomes a man, the minister is called to perform the ceremony and walks off with a ten dollar bill in his pocket for his trouble. The editor is again called upon to chronicle this event by drawing on his imagination to make the bride and groom the best and most respectable people in the county. His only pay is to be asked for a few extra copies of his paper to send to some absent friends.

In time the on-oc baby, once happy groom, but now a man well advanced in years, is brought down by death. Again the physician is called in

and makes his bill, the undertaker is present and officiates at the funeral, and in time waits \$100 for performing the last services, while the editor is expected to complete the drama by holding up the deceased as a model gentleman, and one who at present is lying up the golden stairs. The probabilities are at the same time that the lady, the groom and the dead man have been so informally stung that he had never contributed one cent to the support of his local paper.

What does the editor get. He gets left.—From the Middletown *Advocate.*

## What The Editor Gets.

When a child is born into the world the physician is presented and gets about \$10 for officiating, at the important event. The editor heralds the advent of the stranger and gets a cursing for making a mistake as to the sex and date of arrival.

After a while the child becomes a man, the minister is called to perform the ceremony and walks off with a ten dollar bill in his pocket for his trouble. The editor is again called upon to chronicle this event by drawing on his imagination to make the bride and groom the best and most respectable people in the county. His only pay is to be asked for a few extra copies of his paper to send to some absent friends.

In time the on-oc baby, once happy groom, but now a man well advanced in years, is brought down by death. Again the physician is called in

and makes his bill, the undertaker is present and officiates at the funeral, and in time waits \$100 for performing the last services, while the editor is expected to complete the drama by holding up the deceased as a model gentleman, and one who at present is lying up the golden stairs. The probabilities are at the same time that the lady, the groom and the dead man have been so informally stung that he had never contributed one cent to the support of his local paper.

What does the editor get. He gets left.—From the Middletown *Advocate.*