

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

The Carteret Times says that Mr. John Sewell while out fishing caught 8,600 croakers at one haul.—Ex.

The N. C. University team have again scored a great victory. The first being over the finest team in Alabama, and Thursday, over the Vanderbilt University football team of Tennessee. It was said to be the most scientific game ever played in Nashville.—Ex.

The trial of Mr. Thos. Clark, charged with murder of Mr. R. D. McCotter, which has been in progress several days at Bayboro is ended. The case was given to the jury Friday afternoon. They returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Clark was released at once and was in the city yesterday visiting relatives.—Ex.

At a meeting of the State executive Committee of the Alliance, at Raleigh, it was decided that the organization should never again meddle in politics. Good, if true, for it is its only salvation and if the original purposes had been adhered to it would have accomplished great benefits. We trust that it is not too late for the Alliance to get regain its proper plans for work.—Ex.

There is a movement on foot to surrender the charter of the State Alliance. The organ of the Alliance is fighting this movement. The members who are determined to put an end to the Alliance have called a meeting. Some of the sub-Alliances have held back their dues from the county secretaries and are trying to force a surrender of the charters. If five members object this cannot be done, and the organ calls on that number to stand together and check the movement.—Ex.

Hotel Zinzendorf, recently built by the West End Land Company of Winston at a cost of \$140,000, was totally destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock Thursday. The contents were mainly saved. The hotel was one of the best in the South. The fire originated in the rear of the building by the explosion of a gasoline stove in the steam laundry. A heavy breeze was blowing and the building being a wooden structure the flames spread rapidly. The two fire companies were on hand but for lack of water were powerless. It resulted in the loss of some other buildings. Insure work \$100,000. Some of the furniture was broken up. The contents of several drawers and wardrobes were lost. The building was owned by the West End Hotel & Land Company, of which W. A. Whitaker is president. The hotel management was preparing, when the fire broke out, a Thanksgiving dinner which would surpass anything of the kind ever given in the city. Business was thereby lost. The fire is the heaviest blow Winston has ever received. At a meeting of the directors of the West End Hotel and Land Company held at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, it was resolved to be the sense of the board to re-build the Hotel Zinzendorf as soon as practicable.—Zephyrus Journal.

A letter has been received at the New Bern postoffice addressed to Grover Cleveland, President-elect, New Bern, N. C. When an associated press telegram announced a few days ago, that Cleveland was like to spend a short vacation at Newton, N. C., the committee of papers got it. It is a copy of a letter, signed by Cornelius Vanderbilt's elegant son, recently a member of the Newport, and entire contents, was destroyed last week by fire. The estimate of the loss is not less than \$80,000 over the insurance. The character of the furniture and decorations were not noted. It is thought that in a single hour was a huge tapestries that cost \$20,000 or more. The annual posting of the cities of the State to advertise the New Bern Fair will commence about Christmas and is expected to be finished about the 1st of February. 500 posters are on hand for the work, the largest measure 23x38 inches, and cost twenty cents each. The colors on them are two numerous to count. They are the finest that could be found.—The Records of Wayne, Sampson, Duplin and Johnson counties show a recent transaction of considerable magnitude, the North State Lumber Company having executed to the Baltimore Trust and Guaranty Co. a trust mortgage to secure the issue of one hundred and fifty dollars in gold constructing a manufacturing plant. The towns located at railroad junction points through this company's property are making strenuous efforts to secure the location of this mammoth labor plant. The R. & D. R. R., the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. and the A. C. L. are of course, vying with each other for the location of the same. Good news being a great railroad mentioned and more the Argon urges on its inhabitants to seize the golden opportunity and work hard for the coveted prize.—Fisher-man and Farmer.

Future Gambling

We again ask the attention of our readers to another article which throws light on the so-called "future" business, and reveals in some measure its calamitous effects upon the South, and especially our cotton growers. This time it comes in the shape of a letter from a cotton factor of Memphis, Tennessee, to one of the Tennessee members of congress, written when the anti-option bill was before the House of Representatives. The writer is known to us personally, and has been a cotton merchant for 25 years. He is therefore qualified by experience and observation to speak intelligently and reliably on the subject. The statements he makes to his congressmen are not overdrawn; for we see them confirmed here in Texas on every hand, and in every line of business. He has only to look around us, and see that dullness and depression prevail in business circles, and that poverty, privation, and debt among our farmers. Other prominent well-informed cotton men also estimate the loss of the South at not less than \$100,000,000 this past season by this "future" system. What country can stand such a fearful drain annually and prosper? It means poverty and ruin to our people. Our senators must awake to this alarming situation and give us relief by passing the anti-option bill, and thus wipe out this cruel and oppressive "future" gambling system. The following letter received by a southern member of congress presents interesting points on the subject.

MEMPHIS, TENN., (April 27, 1892.) Hon. B. A. Eno, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir:—In connection with the Hatch anti-option bill, now pending in the House of Representatives, I beg your attention to the following facts:

Prices on actual cotton, in actual sales in Memphis, the largest interior cotton market of the world, declined between October 1, 1891, and April 1, 1892, from 9 1/2 cents to 6 1/2 cents per pound.

I think no well informed cotton factor here believes that over a basis of this decline, if so much, was due to the laws of supply and demand.

Fully two-thirds, or 2 cents per pound of this decline, is considered forced depression, resulting from "future gambling."

The total cotton crop which has come into market this season, up to the time I write this, is 30 per cent greater than last year.

According to the New York Financial Chronicle of last week, cotton print cloths are now selling at 3 1/4-16 cents, against 3 1/2-16 cents one year ago, and the stocks on hand have been reduced to 1 1/2 from 3,000,000 to 34,000 packages as compared with one year ago.

Chillicothe, Mo., the highest English authority and always conservative, says the world will consume 8,565,000 bales of American cotton this year, which from present indications, is very near the full extent of this year's American crop.

Hulford, Price & Co., a leading future dealer in New York, have just estimated that one next cotton crop will not exceed 4,000,000 bales—nearly 2,000,000 bales less than the current rate of consumption.

STICK TOGETHER.

Make the Alliance Grow and Pre-serve in Every County.

If agriculture is ever relieved of unjust burdens and the producing classes ever triumph to the extent of repealing iniquitous and discriminating legislation, their organizations must necessarily be producers as individuals have never gotten any concessions from the law making powers of this country, says the Journal of Agriculture. It was not until the farmers organized, formulated their grievances and presented them in the cars of legislation and that voice of producers and labor was heard. The individual farmer or any other laborer has no influence on politicians; but a man with a few millions of dollars that class legislation has given him can, on account of his "superior intelligence," his contributions to campaign funds and his ability to furnish votes, dictate the kind of legislation and that voice of producers and labor was heard. The individual farmer or any other laborer has no influence on politicians; but a man with a few millions of dollars that class legislation has given him can, on account of his "superior intelligence," his contributions to campaign funds and his ability to furnish votes, dictate the kind of legislation and that voice of producers and labor was heard.

The hope of the friends of class legislation is that the farmers will sustain their reputation of not "sticking together," and that after a brief spell of discussions, resolutions, etc., failing to get desired legislation materialized as soon as they expected, will get tired of meetings, and gradually disband and give up the fight. The thing that monopolists and plutocratic forces desire above all else is to crush organized labor. That there is a concerted movement in the country with this intent is obvious to all of observing and thinking people. What then is the duty of members of the Alliance in the premises? Will any member allow his party prejudices to so blind him that he will forsake the organization that promises much? Any member who now listens to the seductive voice of the wily politician and severs his connection with the Alliance "because there's too much politics in it," is, we fear, being led captive by the devil at his will. That is just what the politician wants and he will then laugh in his sleeve and say, "we'll get 'em afterwards; didn't have sense enough to stick together?"

The question of supreme importance to the Farmers' and Laborers' Union and other farm organizations is, what means can be adopted that will lead to the steady growth and influence of the order? It must not be allowed to wane. It needs numbers to give it prestige and power. Let every member who has the good of the order at heart help to make subordinate unions interesting, and each one guard the good name of the order and work for it like he does for his political party and the Alliance will grow.

A system of lectures should be instituted, so arranged that every subordinate union would be sure of a speaker at each meeting. By an exchange of speaking talent this can be done. State and county lecturers should be chosen carefully. They should all be better Alliance men than partisans, otherwise they may use language that will throw a damper on the meeting and do more harm than good. A lecturer should be as nearly politically independent as possible.

Every member should feel himself constituted a committee of one to see that every sub-union in this country is increased in membership, with a large and intelligent membership the organization stands as a mighty wall of defense between the laboring classes and the encroachments of capitalistic greed.—Ex.

Build It Up. Farm work has crowded every member for the last six months to his uttermost. While it still crowds, yet soon the season will crowd a respite. Let all rest from hard physical toil bring activity to mind. Throw your whole soul into Alliance work this fall and winter. Build up your own organization. Encourage your neighbors to become active and regular in this great cause that means so much to the farmers of the whole country. It is easy to see that capital, through all manner of corporations and associations, is thoroughly organized, vigilant, active and unscrupulous. It will bring to bear every influence possible to break down farm organizations, for they realize that it is responsible for the present political revolution that is breaking the power to lead men through partisanship. The Alliance has set men to thinking and reasoning. It has loosened the bonds that bound men to parties; it has created a body of independent thinkers and orators that has surprised the nation. Alliance men, nobly have you done your work. You have written a page of history that can never be blotted out; its impress has been of an enduring character; it will last while time lasts. While the world looks on with wondering awe at the mighty stir you have created, they ask, will the Alliance cease to exist as a potent factor in the political world? Let us answer it by strengthening our efforts to increase our membership and double our organization.—Dakota Ruralist.

THE FUTURE INQUIRY.

The Anti-Option Bill—Comment Thereon From a Review of Reviews.

It is all very well to talk of individual rights, of the freedom of contract, of the value of competition and other elementary principles. But it is not so well to ignore the revolutionary conditions under which such conditions have to work. New problems may require new resolutions. As we reasoned last month federal capital and federated labor make possible a sort of conflict that can only be averted by some such agency as official arbitration. In like manner, it is not possible that the huge expression on legitimate trade, known as "short selling" or dealing in "futures" and "options" may justly and wisely be subjected to official remedy? Selling limit quantities of wheat or cotton that the seller does not possess and that the buyer does not expect to receive, is a comparatively new thing under the sun. It subjects the market for staples to the most capricious fluctuations and envelops that most fundamental and conservative of vocations, agriculture, in a new and injurious atmosphere of chance. The farmer has come to regard the moves of the plunger on the board of trade as more of concern to him than either the careful husband or the vorking skiles. Knowing when the "corner" is going to break, and there fore knowing when to sell, has come to be the chief thing in the art of agriculture in many farmers' minds. We were told some months ago and credibly, how pervasive and ruinous was the form of "gambling" that the Louisiana lottery had introduced broadcast throughout the country. But, after all, what a small affair has the lottery been, considered as a gambling institution, when compared with the "bucket-shop" and board of trade operations that have constituted of nothing more legitimate in a business since the days of the gold and silver market. When the wide spread harm that results from this new form of gambling is viewed in all its bearings, one must conclude that the public morals demand its discouragement to the utmost possible extent. There are phases of its economic bearings that are more difficult to understand. That is, in its general results financially detrimental to agriculture may be declared without hesitation. But whether as has been asserted, it results in an average depression of prices is a distinct question. Senator Washburn boldly insists that it does have such an effect and in his great speech of July 11 he presented an impressive array of statistics and illustrative materials to enforce his argument. At last he has shown beyond all hope of successful contradiction that dealing in options has come to be a gigantic evil and that it is distinguishable, as such, from legitimate sales, for future delivery, made by persons who are essentially or potentially producers of the goods they assume to dispose of. The "anti-option bill" which has borne Mr. Washburn's name in the Senate and Mr. Hatch's in the House is a measure which intends to exterminate "option" and "future" trading by subjecting it to a heavy United States tax. It applies to cotton, wheat, hays, corn, stocks, rice, barley, pork, lard and bacon. It has been subjected to a strong fire of criticism in Congress and outside of it, and of course, so important and so novel a proposition cannot be too thoroughly debated. As matters stand, it failed at the last moment to reach a final vote in the Senate. The House has passed it June 6, but Senator Washburn succeeded in having its consideration fixed for the opening day of the session next December, and there is a strong probability that it will be a law. The most formidable arguments against it are the technical ones, touching the constitutionality of the taxing power that it exercises. But there is a serious attempt to defeat the bill on the ground that it is a "protection" to producers and to legitimate commerce, has not shown good staying qualities. The agricultural press and the various representatives of the producing industry have all been quick to support the bill with practical unanimity. It was to be expected that the operators on produce exchanges would condemn the measure.—Ex.

up the whole field. The first evil that threatens the annihilation of our American institutions is the fact that political bribery, which once was considered a crime, has by many come to be considered a tolerable virtue. There is a legitimate use of money in elections in the printing of political tracts, and in the hiring of public halls, and in the obtaining of campaign oratory, but there are any homunculus under suppose that this vast amount of money now being raised by the political parties is going in a legitimate direction? The vast majority of it will go to buy votes.

Unless this purchase and sale of suffrage shall cease, the American Government will expire, and you might as well be getting ready the monument for another dead nation and let my text inscribe upon it these words, "Alas, alas, for Babylon, that great city, that mighty city, for in one hour is thy judgment come." My friends if you have not noticed that political bribery is one of the glacially creeping evils of this day, you have not kept your eyes open.

Another evil threatening the destruction of American institutions is the softening of the sections against each other. A solid North, A solid South. If this goes on we shall, after awhile, have a solid East against a solid West; we shall have a solid Middle State against a solid Northern State; we shall have a solid New York against a solid Pennsylvania, and a solid Ohio against a solid Kentucky. It is twenty-seven years since the war cloud, and yet at every presidential election the old antagonism is aroused. When Garfield died, and the States gathered around his casket in sympathy and tears, and as hearty telegrams of condolence came from New Orleans and from Charleston as from Boston and Chicago, I said to myself, "I think sectionalism is dead." But, alas, no! The difficulty will never be ended until each State of the nation is split up into two or three great political parties.

Solid Shots From Heavy Guns. The economic conditions in the United States are approaching a crisis of the kind that has befallen the poor are more marked by destitution and squalor. The light of heaven is being closed from miserably tenement room and attic. Flesh and blood are becoming more cheap and bread more dear. The wellbeing of the car-horse is more solicited than that of the man who drives. Small wonder that strong men, maddened by the tears of a wife and cries of starving children, sometime band themselves together and sometimes resort to deeds of violence.—Cardinal Gibbons.

The government ought to delegate this power of issuing money if it could. It is too great a power to be entrusted to any banking business whatever. The people do not care when a company has such a power. The temptation is too great the opportunity too easy, to put up and down, to bring the whole community on its knees to the Neptune who preside over the flux of paper money. Stocks are their plaything with which they gamble as with little secrecy and less ability than common gamblers.—Thomas H. Benton.

The capitalist have bought, and buying largely, the associated press and are controlling all the avenues of ligence.—Windom, in his letter to the New York Anti-Monopoly League.

The worst sight I have seen in this land, is that of a sweet girl hoeing cotton on one row and a big burly negro hoeing cotton on the next row. The idea of negro equality when your industrial system feeds a good woman's precious, Anglo-Saxon girl to a level with a burly negro in a cotton row. Oh, my God! And that is our free America.—J. H. Davis.

Government commenced in usurpation and oppression; liberty and civilization, at present, nothing else than fragments of rights which the scaffold and the stake have wrung from the strong hands of the usurpers. Every step of progress the world has ever made has been from scaffold to scaffold, from stake to stake. It would hardly be exaggeration to say that all the great truths relating to society and government have been discovered in the blood and protests of martyred patriots, or in the loud cries of crushed and starving labor. The law has been always wrong. Government began in tyranny and force, began in the foulness of the soldier and the bigotry of the priest, and the ideas of justice and humanity, have been fighting their way like a thunder storm against the organized selfishness of human nature.—Wendell Phillips.

THE SILENT DOLLAR.

One reads in the daily papers a deal about a silver dollar that is worth only 80 cents, and I suppose such nonsense deceived many persons. It takes 100 cents to make a dollar. A dollar that is worth 80 cents is impossible. I have never yet met a person who would take 80 cents for a silver dollar, or 90 cents, or even 99 cents. When the bankers, politicians and editors who talk against an 80-cent dollar will sell their dollars for 80 cents it will be the time to think they mean what they say. The secret of all the talk against the silver dollar is that the money there are in circulation is less than the money-lender has to live without earning his living, and the better chance a wealth producer has to get a decent living.—Twentieth Century.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

W. J. Courtney, Esq., writes to the National Freeman as follows:

In relation to government warehouses and ownership of railroads by the general government, if we can show that a state can own, and operate warehouses, etc., successfully for the people, we have gone a long way toward establishing the fact that the general government can also.

In this State prior to the war and up to December 18, 1865, Missouri owned and operated a state warehouse at St. Louis known as the tobacco warehouse. The Legislature of the state conceived the plan to construct at a state expense a tobacco warehouse, and to give to the tobacco growers of the state, the right to use the same. This was before the war, we had slavery in this State, and the tobacco and hemp industries was the brag of Missouri.

This warehouse was built and managed by the state until Dec. 15, 1865, when it was sold to Jamison & Co. for \$150,000. The plan in detail was about this: A tobacco grower along the Missouri river would raise his tobacco, but it, ship by boat to St. Louis, store it in this state warehouse, receive a certificate for the same, take his certificate, go to some commission firm, broker or bank, and receive a large amount of money on this certificate until his commission men could sell. The certificate was good anywhere in the State, and many places out of the State. It answered all the purposes, and enabled the tobacco grower to get the best price possible for his tobacco, and he was not forced to sell. This proved a remarkably good thing for the tobacco growers of the States during the slavery times. After the slaves were freed the tobacco and hemp industries of the state all most ceased. The state, having no further use for the warehouse, sold it, as stated, in 1865.

In 1851 there was not a mile of railroad in operation in the state of Missouri. The Democratic legislature of the state pledged its credit

for the payment of bonds to build five trunk lines to the amount of \$24,950,000. When the war broke out these lines were not completed. The state held the first mortgage. The contractors grew disheartened on account of the war, threw up and abandoned the Missouri Pacific one or two other of these lines to the state, and in June, 1869, George Fletcher took possession of the Pacific road, only partly completed, in bad condition, and appointed Gen. Clinton B. Fisk to operate it. Gen. Fisk took charge and operated this road for the state but a short time, and turned into the treasurer of the state \$25,000—a handsome profit to the people of the state, and in June, 1869, George Fletcher took possession of the Missouri Pacific road, only partly completed, in bad condition, and appointed Gen. Clinton B. Fisk to operate it. Gen. 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