

THE NEW SOUTH

DEVOTED TO THE INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA AND THE SOUTH.

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From *Youth's Companion*.

BENEFIT OF INDUSTRY.

BY C. F. ORSKY.

Ho, all who labor, all who strive,
Ye wield a lofty power;
Do with your might, do with your strength,
Fill every golden hour!
Thy glorious privilege to do
Is man's most noble dower.
Oh, to your heritage and yourselves,
To your own souls be true!
A weary, wretched life is theirs
Who have no work to do.

Written for *The New South*.

THE NEW SOUTH.

BY JOHN B. FINNER.

Standing on the threshold of a new era of social, political, industrial and commercial improvement the South looks with anticipatory eye into the future. She has but to use and not abuse the natural powers with which she is endowed, and time and patience will work out the great problem which calls for the energy of her nature. To regain her wealth, her importance and influence the South must certainly adapt itself to the spirit of progress, and while fondly looking back on her old customs and habits she must yet remember that they are not of this age. She must now look to means by which the losses may be repaired and every breach in her prosperity healed. First in regard to labor or in other words population, the South is steadily yet surely increasing, and when our advantages have been fully made known she may expect a still greater increase. Increase of population is either a blessing or a curse to a country in proportion as production increases or decreases, but it requires but little thought to appreciate the fact that in the South, production is not only able to keep pace with the present increase of population, but is able to receive more than are willing or able to come.

The vast uncultivated, yet improvable tracts of land of rich productive soils, amounting to an excess of 48,000,000 acres in the four States of Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia alone, the mountains of rich minerals, the excellent water-courses with their great facilities, the present easy means of transportation, the mild and salubrious climate, all present special inducements for immigrants, and it is but a narrow minded policy to discourage the immigration of good honest men in a country situated like the South. This fact is now fully recognized, and nearly every State has its established bureau of immigration. Every State should receive with open arms the sturdy, honest immigrant, who comes to find a home and to make an honest living by his own effort. Since the curse of slavery has been removed, labor elevated and its competition made free and unhindered, there has been a steady current of immigration into the South while before the war there was a marked plan of emigration from the Southern States. The crowded countries of the old world should recognize the advantages presented, and should not be slow to appreciate them. The well trained tenant farmers of Great Britain, France and Germany, should seek our shores where the tenure of land is easy, and free from the grasping oppression of hated landlords. Unfortunately the character of the immigrants heretofore has not been desirable, and unprotected by any moral quarantine, the United States has been an asylum for some of the worst elements of European society, but the South has little to fear, as such characters are loth to seek the fields to gain a livelihood. Immigration is one of the great levers by which the South must be lifted from the mire of industrial and commercial stagnation and placed on an enviable pinnacle of civil prosperity and happiness. But in considering the question of population, we are met with facts well worthy of our consideration and startling enough to awaken our slumbering attention. The increase in the inferior element of our population during the last ten years has been 1,401,888, and surpassing the increase in the superior element by 54 per cent. Dry statistical tables often furnish food for appreciative thought, and suggest needed remedies for approaching ills. While the South is large enough in its extent to encourage an increase in population, yet she must guard herself from danger, and prevent her population from growing up in ignorance and idleness, and consequent misery and tendency to crime. Despite all the scheming arts of politicians to entice the colored man away for the furtherance of party ends, he has yet shown a willingness to remain at the South. The purposes and efforts of the National Emigration Aid Society, under the fostering care of Mr. Windom, the objects of the National Farmers' Association of Mass., the energetic labors of the Republican henchmen, Chandler and Gorham, the highly colored

chromos of life in Kansas, that land of promised paradise and refuge from all the ills to which the colored man is heir have failed, and the colored people who have been enticed away have almost all returned, and the colored question, as difficult of solution as ever, stares us in the face to-day. They have been freed and the ballot put into their hands, the rights of citizenship have been conferred, and they are to be rendered, along with the other lower classes of society a benefit and not a burden to this land. The desired result can only be accomplished by education in its broadest sense as suggestive of every kind of knowledge which may improve and benefit. They must be awakened to their true interests, and be rendered better and wiser. Schools should be encouraged by every legislative aid possible, and moral education must be infused as far as by determined effort it can be. If from no other, from the mere standpoint of safety this must be done, for to imagine that any class of citizens in a perpetual state of ignorance may be held in check by a few well educated men though thorough in the principles of organization is a blind mistake. Again the improvement in one class of society is an improvement for the whole government, and it is a maxim no less true than that "the greatest good to the greatest number is the greatest good to the individual." The colored man must be taught to use the rights of citizenship so hastily given him, he must be taught the principles of providence and thrift, and thus will he be elevated, and the land in which he lives benefited and rendered more happy and prosperous. By immigration and education the first element of production, labor will be improved, both by increased number and productiveness.

The capital of our country must in a great measure be drawn from three directions, manufactures, mining and agriculture, and as soon as our advantages in these particulars shall have been fully made known, capital at home will increase more rapidly and outside capital will come more quickly to us. Our agricultural advantages are unsurpassed and need no comment. So great are they in fact that many hold that we should remain an exclusively agricultural country; asserting that more wealth will be thereby acquired than by diversifying the labor and employing it partly in agriculture and partly in manufactures which is the true means, as evidenced by experience, by which we may hope to acquire actual wealth and its advantages.

Taking as an example for the establishment of this principle the manufacture of the great staple product of the South, cotton, we find that between 1870-1880 the five principal manufacturing States of the North, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, had in use over 8,000,000 spindles while the five principal manufacturing States of the South, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia had in use over 495,000, the former consuming one bale to every eight spindles, the latter, one to every three and a half. The increase in consumption of cotton manufactured in New England was eighty per cent; in the Southern States 120 per cent, the consumption in the latter States in 1880 exceeding that of 1870 by 48,000,000 pounds. It costs about \$4 to convey each bale of cotton from Southern fields to Northern factories, and when we consider the increase in the cotton crop from an excess of 2,000,000 bales in 1865-'66 to an excess of 4,000,000 in 1875-'76, and a probable excess of 7,000,000 in 1880-'82 the mere item of transportation would cost millions of dollars, which could be saved and consumed productively in the South. In view of the fact that there is really a rapid increase in the erection of mills as shown by the increased consumption, that so great saving could be made in not transporting the cotton, that there is here every facility for the running of mills by water power or steam, excellent water courses and an abundance of coal being at hand, that nearly every Southern factory is declaring handsome dividends, can it be said that it is better and wiser to send the raw material to the mills rather than bring the mills to the raw material? Northern capital has begun to see the advantages in the manufacture of cotton at the South and it should be warmly encouraged. Cotton may no longer be King, but there is much royal blood in his veins. Consequent on the erection of manufactures in the South commerce must improve and there is no just reason for our ports to be less influential commercially, than the Northern ports, nor would they have ever wrested the command from us during the times before the war, had not the institution of slavery existed and the customs

growing out of slavery, when agriculture was the one great employment, and commerce and manufactures equally, scoffed at as unfit and too vulgar to be engaged in. We, however, now see in commerce and manufactures means of recuperating and building on the overthrow of past errors a monument which shall testify to the real prosperity of our country and the genuine enterprise of her people.

In regard to mining, it is only necessary to say that there is here means by which to increase rapidly the wealth of the Southern States; they are rich in the various minerals, which are only waiting to be brought to light and to be utilized conduively to material prosperity. The broad iron belt extending along the lateral side of the Blue Ridge, reaching from Virginia to north Alabama, affords a perpetual field of employment for capital, while the gold and coal mines of several States are almost inexhaustible. Almost every State presents its own peculiar advantages in this respect. Thus are the advantages presented and one must recognize in agriculture, mining and manufactures means by which the raw material of future wealth and prosperity may be worked up into a beautiful fabric.

Turning to the third and last requisite of productive land, the fact must be appreciated that increase of produce can only be gained by bringing more of the land into cultivation and improving that already in cultivation, which latter object can only be attained by an intelligent practice of sound theoretic principles of agriculture. The former object can be attained by inducing immigration to come and build up the waste places and by awakening an interest in agriculture among the native people, and inducing more to turn their energies in this direction. More than mere gain in wealth will be the result, as the possession of property in land, "the magic of property," is the one great tie by which the individual's interest is wrapped up in the nation's social and political government. This happy end can be effected by a subdivision of the large estates throughout the South, and the adoption and promotion of what is known here as small farming. The great plantations before the war were kept up by the possession of labor on the part of the owners of the land but it has been seen that the labor was not as effective as it could have been and there was not a proportional return to the yielding ability of the soil. But the war destroyed these great agricultural features by stripping the owners of their slaves and left them destitute of labor and capital. The lands lie uncultivated and begging for improvement and offering large bounties for the application of the stout muscle of man. These large estates must be divided, however many tender recollections cluster about them, if the general interest and welfare of the country be consulted. That such an idea is felt in its full force, is evidenced by the rapid increase of small farms throughout the South. Georgia and Mississippi, represent this beneficial principle most clearly, the increase in Georgia of small farms from three to twenty acres in extent for five years preceding 1870 being 19,329, while the increase in Mississippi between 1860-'70 was 34,749. The facts of past history tend to show the efficacy of this principle in healing the scars of war, and restoring a country to its pristine opulence and influence. The good times of Louis XII and Henry IV of France and the restriction of the country after the Revolution were but the results of the distribution of the land among a greater number of the population, and its increased fruitfulness can only be explained in the principle of the *petite culture*. But the social and political advantages arising from such a subdivision renders the advancement of the principle a sure pledge for future greatness. "The magic of property" is great enough to affect the whole system of social government, and render it more apt to gain the ends of its establishment. By giving a man possession of property one instills in his mind a feeling of independence, a virtue on which others may be easily engrafted. He begins to look on the acts of legislation with a more criticising gaze and awakened interest. Mental activity is quickened, interests are increased and in consequence there is produced different efforts of the will and intelligence. Identity with one's country infuses in the breast a just pride in the prosperity of that country. To the South the full establishment of that principle would be the harbinger of the demolition of the vexed question of the color line, and the perpetual array of black against white in matters of common interest. Let the colored man in the South acquire property, and he will at once awaken to the effect of the government on him individually, and he will be found a willing ally in the

crusade against misrule for the establishment of reform and good administration. Thus has the writer endeavored to point out the losses suffered by the South, her needs and some of the remedies at least by which he thinks she may lay anew the foundation stones of the mighty structure of prosperity, superior in all its parts to that which was beaten down by the rude arm of war.

Energy, activity and perseverance will accomplish the desired result. Recognize the advantages, seize upon the opportunity and fall into the line of general progress and advancement. Already the veins of the South are being infused with new blood, her heart inspired with new hope, her mind quickened with new activity, and with a stronger pulse she breathes the health-giving atmosphere of an earnest of better things and "Through clear air sees
The pledge, the brightening ray,
And leaps from dreams to hail the coming day."

SUFFOLK, VA.

From the *N. C. Medical Journal*.

LIATRIS ODORATISSIMA, OR DOG TONGUE.

BY THOMAS F. WOOD, M. D.

A handsome annual plant, with perennial roots, belonging to the natural order *Compositae*. For many years this plant has been commonly used, on the southern seaboard, by housekeepers, for the prevention of moths, and by smokers for aromatizing tobacco. It was first collected in quantity near Wilmington, N. C. by M. Giard, a French teacher, in 1849. No accounts of the collection of large quantities have reached us, until after the end of the late war. Its employment by smoking-tobacco manufacturers gave great reputation to certain brands, and attracted attention to the plant, so that for several years it has been a commercial tonka bean.

The distribution of *Liatria odoratissima* is quite abundant, but peculiar. From North Carolina to Florida, in the savannahs, and moist, pine lands, it is found in greater or less amounts. It disappears for miles in some regions quite similar—where other species of *Liatria* grow, and where one would expect, by nature of the soil, etc., to find it. It grows in circular clumps, among the wire-grass (*Sporobolus junceus Kunth*) and in open spaces, the largest clumps of leaves usually not sending up a flower-stalk. The soil is a thin, moist, sandy loam, quite dense while moist. The earliest appearance of leaves is in May; it flowers in September and October. Drainage of land causes it to disappear in a few seasons. The leaves reach their greatest maturity just after the flowering season, and after a hard frost lose their fragrance. The leaves are often depredated upon by insects, but seem to be avoided by cattle. The gay purple heads of flowers are very attractive, but entirely inodorous.

Liatria has no ascertained medicinal properties. It has for a long time had a reputation for the prevention of moths, and housekeepers formerly employed it largely for this purpose. Since the war, experiments with it were made in the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, showing conclusively that woolen clothing packed carefully with well-cured leaves were not in the least protected from the ravages of moths. The demand now for the plant is confined to tobacco manufacturers and perfumers. A most delightful perfume, resembling the odor of quinces, results from the distillation of an alcoholic tincture, giving a basis for a series of new odors, if skillfully managed.

The leaves are rarely very slightly odorous when green, but drying develops a very pleasant odor, quite like that of the tonka bean, likened by some also to the odor of vanilla; from this latter fact it gets one of its local names, *vanilla*. Shining acicular crystals are sometimes formed on the surface of the leaves in the green state as the plant reaches its greatest maturity. When dried, even partially, matured leaves have deposits of crystals upon their surfaces, but the matured leaves, when dried, yield them more abundantly.

In the early season, the leaves are very succulent, losing sixty to seventy per cent in drying; but in September the loss hardly exceeds twenty per cent. The odor of the leaves resides in the crystals, although not exclusively. The appearance of these surface crystals was years ago noticed by Donald McRae, Esq., of Wilmington, who brought it to the attention of the late Mr. Wm. H. Lippitt, an apothecary. Up to that time the crystal deposit was believed to be a potash salt. Its character was determined by Mr. Wm. Proctor, Jr., in 1859, at the request of Mr. Lippitt. Mr. Proctor found it to be identical

with *coumarin*, the crystallizable odorous principle of tonka bean.

The leaves retain their fragrance for many years after they are gathered, a damp atmosphere developing it for months after all appearance of activity has disappeared. The odorous exhalation from the leaves is volatile, being more perceptible in the upper stories of warehouses where it is kept.

The root leaves are almost exclusively collected, both on account of their size and the facility of gathering a clump of leaves in one handful. The roots are not generally disturbed, and it is currently believed that a better yield, both as regards quality and quantity, is secured on ground that has been previously picked over the year before. Women and children work together in the savannahs, one setting gathering leaves, which the same day are spread out to dry in the sun, while another set takes them to market. When the bundles are received at the store of the purchaser, the leaves are in half dried or wilted condition, and are there selected and spread out for more thorough drying in the shade, preparatory to bailing for shipment. An active young person can gather daily, in a good territory, leaves amounting in weight, when dried, to from eighteen to twenty-five pounds, most of them do much less.

NORTH CAROLINIANS ABROAD.

Col. I. B. Rush of Columbia City Ind., has furnished us the following clipping from the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*. It is regarding the death of Hon. James W. Borden a native of this State, with a brief sketch of his life:

At 9:30 Tuesday morning the Hon. James W. Borden, judge of the Criminal Court of Allen county, died at his residence, No. 276 West Wayne street. The death of so distinguished a citizen of Fort Wayne and of Indiana merits extended notice, and *The Sentinel* takes a painful pleasure in briefly reviewing the blameless life and eminent service of the deceased jurist.

Judge Borden comes of a good old English stock, the ancient home of the family being at Sillingbourne, Kent, some forty miles from London, where the present head of the English branch resides in his ancestral halls. Richard Borden, from whose loins has sprung the American family of the name, emigrated to America in 1635, and settled in Rhode Island.

James W. Borden, the deceased, was born near Beaufort, N. C., February 5th, 1813, and was the son of Joseph and Esther Borden. The young Borden received a superior classical education at Fairfield Academy, Herkimer, N. Y., and at Windsor, Connecticut. After leaving school, he entered the law office of the Hon. Abjah Mann, Jr., member of congress from the Herkimer district. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to practice at the bar of the supreme court of New York. At the age of twenty-two he was married to Miss Emeline Griswold, of Middleville, N. Y., and in 1835 removed with his wife to Richmond, Ind., where he practiced law successfully and was elected mayor of the city. In 1839 he removed to this city to take charge of the United States land office then located here.

By his first wife, Judge Borden had five children, Esther Anna, Rebecca K., both dead; William James, a merchant in New York; George Pennington, Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Infantry now stationed at Fort Keough, Montana; and Emeline, wife of Capt. Hargous, of the Fifth U. S. Infantry and who is now residing in New York. August 15th, 1848, Judge Borden was married to Miss Jane Conkling, of Buel, Montgomery, Co., N. Y., who survives him. By this lady, there is one child, a son, Henry D. Borden, now at home. The deceased's only brother, Benjamin, an aged gentleman resides at Queensborough, Ga.

In 1841, Mr. Borden was elected judge of the Twelfth judicial circuit, then composed of nine counties. He was a delegate to the State Convention in 1850, to revise and amend the State Constitution. After the adoption of the new Constitution, in the formation of which Judge Borden played an important part, he was in 1852 elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, District of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells. In 1857, he was appointed by President Buchanan resident minister to the Sandwich Islands. In 1863 he relinquished this diplomatic position and made an extensive tour of China, Japan, Asia and Europe, acquiring a vast fund of information regarding the political and social condition of these countries. Returning home, he made the race for Congress against the Rev. Samuel Brenton (whig) who was elected owing to local dissensions in the democratic party in Noble and DeKalb counties. In 1864 Judge Borden was re-elected to

the Common Pleas bench. In 1867, he was elected judge of the Criminal Court which office he held at the time of his death. His term would have expired a year from June and there is no doubt that he would have been re-elected.

The deceased was one of the ablest men in this section of the country. No man was better informed on general topics, and on questions of finance, he possessed the most minute information. His memory was singularly retentive, and his mind was as active and vigorous as in his younger days. He was an able lawyer, and his decisions were just, and evidenced a thorough knowledge of the law and its bearings.

In private life, Judge Borden was a most genial companion, a devoted husband and affectionate father.

The death of such a man leaves a void in the community which does not at once close up.

Mrs. Judge Borden, whose maiden name was Conkling, is an own cousin to the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, the famous Republican statesman. Senator Conkling telegraphed his regret to Mrs. Borden.

COTEMPORANEOUS CLIPPINGS.

—A town can't prosper without there is a disposition on the part of its public men and men of wealth to push it along. To do this there must be concert of action and money. If the disposition to go forward was manifested by our people, the money could be had.—*Greensboro Bugle*.

—A North Carolina exchange says: "A part of Governor Vance's lecture on the Humorous Side of Politics" is said to be descriptive of the sensations of a young man who turns his coat with the hope of gaining office." The attention of the lecture committee of the Atlanta Library is directed to this matter. Parson Felton's "brilliant and ambitious" young man might wish to hear the inimitable Zeb.—*Macon Telegraph*.

—Every man in the State who now differs with the Democratic party, dares to entertain honest convictions and to express his opinions, no matter how faithful he has been in the past, nor what have been his sacrifices for the good of his party, is now written down by the majority of the Democratic papers as a disappointed, chronic office seeker, a sore head, and a fool generally, and this passes current with some for conclusive argument.—*Newbernian*.

RAILROAD RECORDS.

—The last spike in the Chapel Hill Railroad has been driven.

—The Midland Railroad Extension has been completed with steel rails to a point ten miles west of Goldsboro.

—The railroad from Halifax to Scotland Neck has been completed. It is twenty miles in length and will open up a fine section of country to market.

—We learn that a railroad is in course of construction, from some point on the Chowan River, near Petty Shore, and will pass through Hertford and Bertie counties, to some point on the Roanoke River. About four miles of the track is reported already laid.—*Roanoke Patron*.

—The Richmond & Danville Terminal Company has acquired the ownership of the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad, which has been running for two years from Spartanburg, S. C., to Hendersonville, N. C. The distance from Hendersonville to Asheville is eighteen miles, one-half of which is graded. Between these points the country is nearly level, and the cost of completing the road to Asheville will not exceed \$10,000 per mile.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

—The new market master of Kansas City Mo., is a colored man named Mynor H. Bass. His bond is \$18,000.

—Register Bruce is interested in several immense money-making schemes in Virginia, which promise to yield princely revenues to those interested in them.

—The Third Annual Session of the National Colored Press Association will be held June 27th, 28th and 29th A. D. 1882, at Washington, D. C. All colored journals are cordially requested to be represented.

—Alex Saunders colored, who farms on the Miller place near the city, has sold from four acres in garden peas this season 460 boxes, which he says will net him a little over two dollars per box. The land will now be planted in cotton and a bale per acre is expected.—*New Bern Journal*.

—In a single school at Charleston, S. C., there are 1,400 colored children. The teachers are all white; the principal is a man; all the other teachers are women, many of them ladies of great refinement, themselves once mistresses of slaves, whom necessity has compelled to seek employment. They are working in good faith and with an infinite patience.

—The Woodstock, Va., *Argus* quite an able little paper published by colored men says: "The hand full of white Republicans here in Woodstock can be sifted through a sieve and you can't perceive the chaff that is left, we believe though there are a 'big 4' but the *Argus* has his eye on them, one of whom is afraid to handle the *Argus* because it is opposed to the Boss."

—T. T. Allain, who was once a prominent colored Republican in Louisiana, writes to Senator Jones of Nevada. "Should the spirit of your last speech in the United States Senate, striking 'Sambo' over 'John Chinaman's shoulder,' be carried out in its full spirit throughout the length and the breadth of this country, it will do poor 'Sambo' more harm in the future than bulldozing did him in the past."