

PRESIDENT BATTLE'S ADDRESS.

(Concluded.) ALL WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE EDUCATED.

I have already indicated one of these problems—that of the higher education of the agriculturists and mechanics of the country—and have advocated a broad, liberal culture. Another is the education of the laborers, colored as well as white. In my opinion sound policy demands this also.

There is some skepticism on this point. It is feared that indigestion to work, especially in the field, will result. This may be so, if only a few enjoy this advantage. The raising of a few above their fellows may result in that feeling of superiority which often leads to arrogance, appropriately expressed by a cant word, big-headedness. But where the whole mass is simultaneously raised to a higher plane of intelligence there is no individual superiority, because all are alike. The Scotch laborers are as good as any in the world, yet they have superior culture. The Germans are all subject to compulsory attendance in schools, yet we find no stouter or more reliable workers than those brave peasants, whose intelligence and pluck carried the day against the Austrians and the French at Sedan. The intelligent workman has more quick and clear perception of the processes needed and the uses of his tools. His memory is stronger and his recollection more ready. He has more sound judgment and reasoning; he has resources to meet sudden emergencies; he has higher ambitions and motives than the mere drudge; he is less wasteful; he is stronger and more dexterous. In Polar expeditions, in the deserts of the Soudan, in shipwrecks and privations of all kind, the educated laborer is the more enduring. He learns readily to use machinery and to repair it when out of order. He is absolutely necessary in the exacting service of a stock farm. No breeder would trust a blooded colt or register Guernsey to a common plantation negro. Without better skilled farm labor we cannot compete with the exhaustless loam lands of the Northwest and the Southwest. We must adopt modern processes and modern machinery.

I am not one of those who admit the superiority of Northern modes of culture in all respects to our own. Our best farmers understand the cultivation of their lands and management of their affairs as well as any. Many of those who have come down to settle among us, boasting of their improved methods and machinery, have come to grief. You pass by one year and hear sneers at our ignorance, and bragging of two bales to the acre and countless tons of clover ready to mow. The next year the vaunted machines are being scattered to the music of the sheriff's hammer, and the booster is gone to Hyperborean regions. But though our best planters are fully abreast with the most advanced agriculturists, there are many sad instances of deficiencies.

INTELLIGENT LABOR NEEDED IN THE FIELDS.

We cannot improve our advantages, use labor-saving machinery, adopt intelligent rotation of crops, enter on the intensive system of agriculture, in fine, make the maximum agricultural product at the least cost, without more intelligent labor, and that labor is the negro. We have no other, and I believe we want no other. The talk of colonization is the merest babble. Such a stupendous enterprise as the forcible transfer of five millions of people to distant lands was never thought of by even the Assyrian or Roman, or Persian, or Macedonian despot of old times. It is preposterous in Republican America. It would ruin the negro and ruin the white man. He is here, and he is here to stay. Educate him. We cannot be a happy and prosperous people without the harmonious co-operation of the races. Let the olive branch be our emblem. Let us gather amicably around the corn pile and bury our ill humor in the common heap; let us smoke the pipe of peace in the tobacco patch. We are the superior race. Let us make him better. When in old times the planter trained some of his slaves to be carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, coachmen and gardeners, was not he successful? Did the noble matron, his wife, I verily believe the most perfect specimen in all history of intelligent womanhood, ever fall when she brought into the "great house" from the cabin the young dusky lass, to convert them into seamstresses and ladies' maids, house girls and cooks? When I recall the snowy linen, the neat flower gardens, with the lilies and the roses, and the snow-balls and peonies, the table with the spongy buckwheat cakes and light hot biscuits, and cornbread cones, which can be made nowhere else but in Southern land; and the lordly turkey, raising his white round breast towards the company in all the pride of his steaming juiciness, while the good lady dispensed the best of coffee and tea behind the shining array of cups and saucers, and a daughter, rosy and handsome, (your mother, my boys), tells of the nice bean she had at the last party, (your father, perhaps), and the boys told lies about the foxes they trailed, and the fences their horses leaped, and the fish they caught—these glorious memories make my heart throb and my mouth water like a fountain, and my appetite bubbles like the Geysers of the Yellowstone. You need not tell me, with such recollections, that negroes can not be trained to manual dexterity, and discrimination and neatness and taste. It has been done, it can be done again, and the Southern gentleman and gentlewoman are the agencies to effect this great result.

THE DANGERS OF CENTRALIZATION.

Another great mission before the educated Southern is the preservation of this Government from the tendencies to consolidation. The General Government is strong enough to take care of its own rights, real or supposed, of the civil war, and the resulting problems following its close, as well as the natural dependence on the General Government felt by the new States in consequence of their deriving so much unearned wealth from its land office, and the like dependence felt by some of the older States on account of the wealth poured into their bosoms by protective tariffs; there have been such departures from the ancient moorings as should make Patrick Henry's eloquence resound from the grave, and even Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay to dispatch a revised Federalist from the

realms of the spirit land. State banks have been crushed in order to establish a grand national banking system throughout the Union. Federal officers superintend and control elections. The Supreme Court has been remodelled in order to reverse its decision, and to give Congress power in peace and war to make paper promises to pay legal tenders for pre-existing debts, in other words giving Congress supreme power over the business of our people. A State Judge has been punished by Federal authority for deciding that colored men could not sit on a jury in his county. The Federal Courts are vested with power to take murder and other criminal cases out of State Courts on the affidavit of the prisoner that his alleged offence was committed as a Federal officer. Pensions have been voted with a lavish extravagance. Negroes have been attempted to be forced into hotels, &c. Tariffs have been imposed which enrich one section and impoverish another. The telegraph and railroad lines, some claim, must be seized and run by Government officials, and the labor question settled by national legislation.

We may think some of these measures are for the best, but they are certainly great changes. Such changes as these, not to name the extraordinary extra constitutional acts attendant on the reconstruction of the Union, are making men of all parties look to the South for that prudent conservatism, that fear of centralization, which have always distinguished our people, to aid in checking these centripetal tendencies. Great journals are calling on us to stem the rushing current which is hurrying our institutions to a dangerous vortex, which may swallow them up forever.

HOW SHALL THE LANDS BE WORKED.

Another problem demanding our best thoughts is in what manner shall our lands be worked? The emancipation of the slaves forces us to face the question of free agricultural labor. How shall it be finally adjusted? Shall we part with the possession of the land on short or long leases, or pay the laborers in money or by shares of the crops? We find these plans occasionally all adopted on the same plantation. We have been experimenting, but we must study these questions with care and try to gather the experience of other lands. Customary rights will spring up, claims by workmen be occasionally made, and succeed. Easy-going tempers will allow customs to grow into legal rights. Harsh tempers may alienate the laborers until they become revengeful and malicious. The German land laws grew into such complex difficulties that the State was forced to interfere, and by the wisdom of Stein, Hardenberg and others they were simplified, made just to landlord and tenant. In France a bloody revolution overturned the ancient regime and distributed the lands on new principles. In Ireland we see horrible difficulties leading to starvation, emigration, bankruptcy and blood, and finally to such Gladstonian legislation in the interests of tenants as in this country would drive our landowners to arms in defence of their property. Great changes are imminent in Scotland, and even in conservative England, which have been quiet chiefly because of the wisdom and benevolence of the landlords. Shall we adopt the Manor system on our great plantations? Shall we sell and convert our lands into smallholdings? Can we adopt the tenant system at all? If so, shall the tenancies be at will, or for a year, or shall they be for a fixed term, or shall landowners and workmen have the co-operative plan?

These are great questions. I shall not presume to decide or even discuss them. They must be decided by those interested. For their proper adjustment the highest intelligence and the most disinterestedness are necessary. And on such proper decision will depend the social life, the prosperity and happiness of this great State—of all the South. The horrible relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland should warn us of the danger of drifting listlessly, ignorantly, stupidly into similar dangers. Let us be warned in time.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

We cannot hope to escape (although thus far they have not reached us) the difficulties arising from the relations of capital and labor—the growth of corporate power and the colossal accumulations of wealth, and the strivings of the workingmen for larger shares in the division of profits. They appear full of tremendous danger to free institutions and to civilization itself. Civilization is founded on law. Without due submission to the rules agreed on as proper for the preservation of peace among men, the protection of property and the liberty of every one to pursue his own business in all lawful ways, society will be reduced to warring and discordant elements. It devolves upon the educated men of the country to teach this cardinal truth in all its aspects. It follows that all accumulations of wealth by means of law, i. e., by fraud, by oppression of the weak, by the officers of corporations using their powers for their own emolument, should be prevented and punished. It follows further that all organized efforts to coerce employers by boycotting or driving away workmen or injury to property, being unlawful, are therefore, of necessity, wrong. Even strikes, though every man has, if he breaks no contract, the right to work or not to work, may become wrong if they interfere with the rights of others. The employees of a railroad, for example, cannot quit their employment without injury to thousands of travellers and thousands of others whose subsistence or occupation depends on the hauling of freights. Those great principles of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, for the protection of the weak against the powerful, and laborers' right to the chief defence if they set the example of violating them. Riches is power. When riches are forced to resort to self-defence, it will not be difficult to find mercenaries who will fight for them against all assailants. If lawless violence is to be the rule, we may expect to see the Jay Goulds and Vanderbilts surrounded by hired private soldiers, whose business it is to fight, who will protect their employers from danger. Such was the fashion in old Rome. Mark Antony made his funeral oration over Caesar surrounded by his gladiators. The Gracchi lost their lives at the hands of the mercenary state of the aristocrats. The end of such despotism is of course a military dictatorship. It is astonishing, and to the Christian a source of deep gratification and rejoicing, to observe how simply and

completely Christ's Golden Rule will settle all these questions. Let employers and employees meet one another with this rule in mind and conciliation, compromise, mutual respect, harmony will result. Let either side abandon this rule, let coercion be attempted by either, and the flood-gate of evils is opened. Coercion is private war, and war is the source of all horrors.

THE DANGER OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Universal suffrage is another problem. A large mass of ignorant voters leads to one of the following results. Either their confidence must be gained by the ruling classes or there will be bribery, or deception, or intimidation. These last injure the corrupter as well as the corrupted; the bribe-giver as well as the bribe-taker. This great problem needs careful, conscientious study. It is needless to say that in my opinion one safety lies in winning the confidence of the voters.

There are other problems of great magnitude awaiting us—such as the necessity of diversifying our employments by the introduction of manufacturing, the regulation of the railroads, which are the highways of the country, bi-metallicism, the connection of telegraphic systems with our postal system, the basis of the national banks, which you young men must face. Prepare to meet all the difficulties of the future with intelligence, with courage, with honesty. We old men will soon leave the Ship of State to be managed by you. If the glorious fabric shall in undiminished, everincreasing glory carry through tempest and storm its precious freight, Liberty, peace and law, yours shall be the exceeding great reward. But if it shall ignominiously perish on the rocks of anarchy, if liberty shall become licentiousness and law the engine of oppression by the wicked and the strong, then on your heads will fall the disgrace and the terrible ruin.

The dying Cardinal counselled the rising Cromwell: "Let all the ends thou art at, be at the end of thy God's, and truth's; then if thou fall'st, O, Cromwell, thou fall'st a blessed martyr." The master he served was a tyrannical king. The favor of our people is not as the favor of kings. They honor the fearless and the truthful. Thou wilt not fall, young man, if thou art to serve thy country, with God and truth. Thou wilt gain the approval of thy conscience, peace and happiness and honor on earth, and then the reward of the Hereafter.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

From the North Carolina Immigration Department.

Mr. F. H. Putnam, of East Hampton, Mass., has visited North Carolina several times and brings with him a party of prospectors and settlers each trip. He will again visit North Carolina during the next few weeks and bring with him several prospectors who will very probably locate permanently in Western North Carolina.

E. A. Eastman, of St. Augustine, Fla., is desirous of locating in our State, and writes Commissioner Patrick for information relative to Western North Carolina.

Several New York State farmers contemplate a visit to North Carolina in the near future for the purpose of looking up a location on which to establish a farming and manufacturing town. They can bring down a number of Northern farmers and manufacturers if they are pleased and the advantages held out by our people are realized.

Parties having land for sale, would do well to correspond with L. A. Kieffer, Esq., of Smithville, Ohio.

E. Barrett, of North Washington, Iowa, writes Commissioner Patrick, that he will move South and as North Carolina is favorably considered in his section by farmers desirous of owning a Southern home he would like to see all the information possible. It might be well for some North Carolina gentleman who is desirous of disposing of lands to correspond with Mr. Barrett.

Surest Tranquilizer of the Nerves. The surest tranquilizer of the nerves is a medicine which remedies their sensitiveness by invigorating them. Over-tension of the nerves always weakens them. What they need, then, is a tonic, not a sedative. The latter is only useful when there is intense mental excitement and an immediate necessity exists for producing quietude of the brain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters restores tranquility of the nerves by endowing them with the vigor requisite to bear, without being jarred or disturbed unhealthfully, the ordinary impressions produced through the media of sight, hearing and reflection. Nay, it does more than this—it enables them to sustain a degree of tension from mental application which they would be totally unable to endure without its assistance. Such, at least, is the irresistible conclusion to be drawn from the testimony of business and professional men, literateurs, clergymen and others who have tested the fortifying and reparative influence of this celebrated tonic and nerve.

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