Che People's Press

The Heople's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM. PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. TERMS: -- CASH IN ADVANCE. One copy, one year .. six months, .. three months,..

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

From the New York Express (Supplement). Campaign Texts.

The Truth About the Republican Party.

Why a Vote for Hayes is a Vote for Grant.

The Single Issue.

Every Republican Convention, State and National, held since Gen. Grant became President. has endorsed his Administration, with all its crimes and corruptions in the fullest terms. The Ohio Convention which presented Gov. Hayes as a candidate, endorsed the Administration; the National Convention, which adopted Gov. Hayes as a Candidate, endorsed the Administration; Gov. Hayes, in his letter of acceptance, endorsed these endors-ments . What that Administration was, these records show.

WM. A. WHEELER ON BRIBERY.

The Republican House preceding the present one, discovered that a portion of their Pacific Mail million expended in bribery, went into the hands of the assistant doorkeeper and another employee. The investigating Committee stated that they would recommend as action in their cases as both had resigned. The assistant doorkeeper was, however, kept on the pay-roll during the recess of nine months, and at the opening of the next Congress he was nominated for doorkeeper by William A. Wheeler the Republican candidate for Vice-President, who voted for him in common with his Republican colleagues.

WHAT THE WHITE HOUSE COSTS,

expenditures for seven years under President age, \$121,284; annual Democratic average, \$53,257; Republican excess, \$68,027.

HOW BABCOCK WAS ACQUITTED.

The testimony of Bluford Wilson, before the House Committee, shows that the acquittal of Gen. Babcock, the President's private Secretary, at St. Louis, was due almost entirely to the President's interference. -The President on one occasion inquired what a certain witness would testify, and was told that he would swear to tion monopoly given to one of President Grant's having seen money mailed by Joyce to Babwitness would testify, "showing," says Mr. lency had conveyed at once to Babcock every this is," he adds, "that the President questions me in Babcock's interest." Two days after, Attorney General Pierrepont called on Wilson and asked at once what this same witness would testify to. He said he had been greatly trouof accomplices. He objected to writing the letter, but the President insisted, and the letter was written. Pierrepont said that the letter was not to be made public, but it was made public immediately by Babcock's counsel, who could only have obtained it from the President. The letter alarmed witnesses everywhere who had proposed to give State's evidence, inasmuch as it left them no hope of immunity. In other ways the President interfered in the prosecution. He hired a detective, to ascertain the evidence against Babcock, and at the vital point in the prosecution, dismissed Henderson, the leading Government counsel. Under these repeated blows the case broke down, and Babcock was acquitted.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS.

The total liabilities of the Freedman's Savings Bank, December 31, 1875. were \$4,004,-875, of which \$2,992,033 is due to the 70,000 colored depositors. One of the causes of the failure of the bank was the extent of defalcations. Ten of these were found in branch banks, and amounted to at least \$40,000. The principal irregularities and frauds, were practiced, however, at Washington. Here, the mo-Bank was founded by a Republican Congress, notwithstanding all these disclosures. administered by Republican officials, and stolen bankrupt by Republican thieves. And yet the Republican party claims to be the especial friend of the negro.

Postmaster-General Creswell was investigated three times, twice whitewashed by a Republican Congress and once exposed by a Democratic House. The most flagrant abuse ever fastened upon the Post Office Department, that of "straw bids," began under Creswell. A straw bid is a bid so low that it can never be fulfilled, which usually throws the contracts into Ring hands at a higher rate, or compels "temporary services" at high pay. Where the highest bid was \$80,000, the straw bid was in one case \$900. In another case the highest was \$150,000, the lowest was \$75. This last Creswell threw ont, and yet accepted a straw bid of \$1,200. One firm of straw bidders, Barlow, Sanderson & Co., paid between \$40,000 and \$50,000 to influence the investigation of the Republican House, paid one lawyer \$25,000 for influence within the Department, and gave large sums to the Second Assistant Postmaster- for Vice-President, recently repeated several General's brother. This firm obtained one con- already refuted falsehoods with respect to the No; pure air and long walks, or constant use tract which will serve as a specimen. It was appointments made by the House of Represent of muscular power, will always give in return let to a straw bilder, though there was an hon- tatives. The truth is, that of the 123 appoint- a healthy stomach and a clear head. But it is est bid of \$96,000 a year. This bidder failed, ments on the roll of the doorkeepers, 35 served the in-door people-the literary men, clergyand temporary service was engaged at \$700 a in the Union Army, 10 in the Confederate Army, men, shop-keepers, milliners, dress-makers, day. Another straw bid, another failure, and 2 in the Mexican War, 11 are colored, and 65 tailors and shoemakers, and the ladies who landed in jail at Ashboro. He was caught on temporary service again, this time at \$420 a are non-combatants, page-boys, &c. The for- have nothing to de-the nervous, fidgety folks the 19th inst., in Wilkes county.

lation of law, at \$142,000. Hundreds of similar instances could be given. Creswell, when he resigned, received a eulogistic letter from President Grant.

BLACK FRIDAY.

followed. Corbin was given, in July. 1861. ly foreign to the objects of the law. \$250,000 in U. S. bonds, and in September FURTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ADMINIS-Gould bought for him \$1,500,000 in gold. The President, during this month, wrote a letter to the Secretary, giving his views against a sale pointment of the present-makers to office; the of gold, and then went to visit relatives in wholesale appointment of the President's relathe price up to 1401. \$1.500,000 of this was though it has been promised in every antional held for Butterfield, to whom Gould had also platform, every Presidential message and inau-The total expenditures of the White House order was not given until noon, Sept. 24, but the Republican Senate to revive the franking and the power of digesting it is proportionally from 1857 to 1861, were \$213,028; the total Gould knew of it hours before and sold all the morning. The money delivery book of Adam's Grant, were \$848,992; annual Republican aver- Express Company showed the delivery of a THE GENERAL ORDER MONOPOLY.

The New York Custom House has been one of the chief bureaus of corruption under the Grant Administration. The system of warehousing goods which had been in vogue for years and given entire satisfaction to New York merchants, was changed in 1870, and an extorproteges. This monopoly was obtained through cock. Shortly after, on the same day, Babcock the President and his Secretaries, Babcock and called upon Wilson, and asked what this same | Porter. Charges imposed by this firm of Leet and Stocking sometimes amounted to more Wilson in a letter to Bristow, "that his Excel- than the freight on the same goods from Liverpool to New York. Their profits from these item of possible evidence." "The point of all extortions were estimated as high as \$300,000 a year, in gold. Stewart, Dodge, and other eminent merchants, protested in vain. Under Collector Murphy many other abuses grew up Horace Greeley and other witnesses showed, before the Investigating Committee, that the bled by the President's request that a circular | Custom House patronage was used to control letter should be written to District Attorneys. the Republican party. Public indignation comcautioning them against taking the testimony pelled Murphy's resignation, but the President wrote him a fulsome letter of compliment.

PRINTING FRAUDS.

In 1874 the management of the Government Printing Office was investigated by the Republican Senate, and although charges of fraud were sustained. Printer Clapp was whitewashed. In 1876 the House Committee on printing, whose Chairman, Mr. Vance, is a practical printer, made a thorough investigation. This showed, on the testimony of the best experts in overcharged from 35 to 300 per cent.; that factious Senate. owing to the enormous supply of type and materials, books of 1,000 pages were kept in type, and when a new edition was ordered, the Government was charged a second time for composition; that full composition is charged every year in this way for the Army Register, which is kept standing, and in which only a few changes are annually made; that bills were made far articles not purchased. The investigation proved that while the Government Printing Office cost from 1863 to 1875, exclusive of taxes, insurance and improvements, \$21,767,496, or an annual average of \$1.674,-422, that the work could have been done honney was not stolen directly, but, by means of estly for 60 per cent. of that amount, or about the Ring District Government, and loans were lated Clapp out of office; a new office was cremade on district securities which could not be ated to which the President appointed Clapp; sold for anything near their face value. The the nomination was confirmed by the Senate,

THE SANBORN FRAUDS.

In 1872, Secretary of the Treasury Richardson made a contract with John D. Sanborn for bread,) caseine (in milk,) albumen, etc. the collection of taxes withheld in all 5,000 cases, for collecting which he was to receive fifty per cent. of the whole amount. The contract was made without consulting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or any officer Sanborn was \$427,000; the amount retained by him was \$218,500; the amount justly due to collectors would have been \$9,000; so that the Government overpaid \$209,000. The Ways and Means Committee of the Republican House reported that probably all of this amount could have been collected in the usual way. B. F. Butler, now leading Republican candidate for Congress from Massachusetts, was Sanborn's champion in Congress, and is generally supposed to have been his partner in the transac-

THE HOUSE APPOINTEES.

William A. Wheeler, Republican candidate

day. Finally, the contract was handed over to mer Republican House had 153 appointees, one -who are always complaining of dyspepsia Barlow & Co., without advertising and in vio- of whom states that there were only 18 Union and neuralgia, and all their commingled ills. soldiers among them.

PUBLIC MONEY IN ELECTIONS. The House Committee on the Department of Justice, examined at length the accounts of John I. Davenport, and found an expenditure Secretary Boutwell reversed the policy of his of \$34,000, which he attempted to account for predecessor, of keeping his intension to sell by receipts for work on registration books. The gold secret, and advertised his sales, thus for- receipts were obtained and furnished by Davenwarning speculators. This inspired prominent port after the investigation began. The comspeculators with the idea that if the sales could mittee further report that they found other evibe prevented for a time they could force the dences of improper use of the Secret Service price up. Jay Gould effected a combination Fund of the Government for political social with A. R. Corbin, the President's brother-in- and other purposes. It was evident that that law, and with Gen. Porter, Gen. Babcock and. fund was used to influence elections in New Gen. Butterfield, first securing the appointment York City. They feel compelled to report that of Butterfield as Assistant Treasurer at New the President and the Attorneys-General, Messrs. York. The President was accessary to the Ackerman and Williams, who supplied Davenscheme, and he was soon the guest of Fisk and port with the \$34,000 from the latter fued, di-Oould on a Fall River boat. Other interviews verted it from its proper purpose to one entire-

Present-taking by the President, and the ap-Washington, Pa., a village accessible by rail tives to office; the consorting of men of high access to him difficult, and Fisk and Gould at Grant with Shepherd, Babcock, &c., and of once bagan to buy gold. By Sept. 16, they Hayes with Blaine and Chandler; the failure to controlled fifty to sixty millions and had forced redeem a single pledge of civil service reform, loaned \$10,000 without security. Fisk testified gural speech since 1868; the failure to take a that Gould told him about Sept. 18 or 20, when single step towards resumption of specie paythey were getting a little uneasy, "This matter ments, although it has been promised in every is all fixed up; Corbin has got Butterfield all national platform, every Presidential message right, and Corbin has got Grant fixed all right." and inaugural address since 1868; the system-He also testified that Corbin told him that atic disregard of Indian treaties; the violation "Mrs. Grant had an interest; that Gould had of all official decency by placing a member of sold \$500,000 of gold belonging to Mrs. Grant" the Cabinet at the head of the National Com-(held by Corbin, who held an equal amount for mittee; the dismissal from the Cabinet of the Porter) "leaving a balance in her favor of only Republican who had distinguished himself about \$27,000, and that a check for \$25,000 had by the pursuit of thieves; the retension of been sent." The whole country was now ex- Schenck. Orth, Kramer, Sickles and Hudson privilege; armed interference in the State Governments of the South, and the armed intimicess of Democratic newspapers to the income the efforts of these men to elect Gov. Hayes

FOR THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE.

should be successful.

The official investigations, from which these few details are compiled, fill thousands and thousands of pages. Not a hundredth part is told here of what might be told; not a thousanth part of what will be discovered if the man who convicted Tweed on the evidence of his own bank books is allowed access to the records of the Republican Administration. Was a republic ever before ruled by a party so absolutely and irredeemably corrupt?

CONTRAST THAT TELLS ITS OWN STORY.

DEMOCRATIC RETRENCHMENT IN A SINGLE YEAR. The estimates made by the Republican heads of departments for the current year amounted to \$203,099,025. The Democratic House allowed them only \$138,752,340, but the Senate increased it to \$158,260,598. This sum was reduced by the House to \$146,719,074, which was dig their graves with their teeth, " is the amount of the appropriations actually made. \$55,379,951 below the estimates for this year .printing and binding in this country, that Clapp greater if it had not been for the obstinacy of a overburdened .- Country Gentleman.

GOV. TILDEN'S REPORMS. The New York State taxes in 1874 were \$15 .-727.482; in 1876 they are \$8,268.196; reduction very largely due to Gov. Tilden, \$7,469,286.

A Chapter on Dys pepsia.

Dyspepsia means difficult indigestion. It is very common disease, but those who suffer from it can aid themselves greatly, if they will

meat, the gastric juice is brought into play and | for half a loaf rather than be idle. dissolves it. This is a clear, colorless, acid

your blood well toned up with fresh air; or if try and correct living always guarantee. you worry and imagine all sorts of ills-"some of which are still far in the distance, and some of which may never be near"--you will make the nerves of the stomach weak, and then neither your appetite nor your digestion will be

Then there are those who spoil their stomachs by spiritness liquors, tobacco and strong ten. For all these things are most injurious to a healthy and vigorous digestion.

Dyspepsia is not an acute disease, but it is a great discomfort, and it depresses the spirits. want of energy and interest in one's occupation, while the appetite is variable and capricious, and the head suffers with the rest of the body, and in this disordered condition it is not pleasant to cat, while its consequences are decidedly disagreeable, for it produces a feeling of distension which is excessively oppressive; or there is a repurgitation from the stomach, or decided nausea, or the food lies like a heavy weight upon the stomach, thereby causing great distress. These are some of the general symptoms of a disordered digestion, but there are various forms of it, and each person, thus afflicted, will give you a long detail of minor ills.

The only way to relieve it, is to first take care that you do not eat at improper seasons, do not partake of improper food. Once in five hours is the best division of time for meals, and only from Wheeling, W. Va. This made all position with men of known corruption, as of your own common sense should teach you to put far from you all kinds of food which are known to be not easily digested. Veal and pork, and even lamb will often cause indigestion, and beef and mutton are better foods. White bread is much less digestible than unbolted wheat bread, rye, Indian meal or out meal. Excessive ten drinking also exhausts the nerves of the stomach, and all kinds of liquer are always injurious.

Too much food is frequently the cause of dyspepsia in persons of sedentary occupations, or those who live a life of luxurious case, and eat frequently of dainty dishes for which they have publicans: little appetite or even relish; for hunger is the best known sauce. Want of exercise is another | impose the restrictions; and second, against the most fruitful cause of dyspepsia. How can you | oath required by the act to be administered to cited over the advance of gold. Fisk got Cor- in foreign posts, the former until they chose to if you rarely walk out, and prefer heated rooms law. bin to write the President by special messenger retire, the latter till the present time; the to the free air of heaven. Dyspepsia comes as The President reached Washington City, Sept. partments in carrying the Democratic reduction. Worry and anxiety do away with the townships, cripple or abolish not worry them, but if more be added, or 22, and was lesieged by the New York mer- tion into effect, in order to leave comfortable will often produce dyspepsia; for tribulation the common school system and convene the little as fifteen pounds, they walk unsteadily. chants, who implored him to sell gold. The berths for Republican voters; the attempt of and trouble will take away all desire for food, Legislature in an extra session.

Then there are some persons who cannot eat dation of Legislatures and people; frauds by of some particular thing without being distress-\$25,000 package to Mrs. Grant at the White the party which claims to be the soldier's ed by it; perhaps it may be fried or roasted friend, in soldier's pensions and soldier's grave- pork, or lobster, yeal or even mutton. It is a stones; the use of official power to prevent ac- peculiarity belonging to them, and they must recognize its power, and obey its dictates and tax returns of Gov. Hayes; the pretense that a let the article entirely alone, or else be willing party which still recains its most corrupt mem- to suffer the penalty of nausea or diarrhoea, bers in its highest places will reform itself if which it will entail upon them, if they eat of it. been shortened, and the expense diminished

> There are many remedies for dyspepsia, but few of them will cure all its varieties. Yet a continued rubbing or gentle pounding of the stomach seems to be a relief in almost every case. The substitution of milk for coffee and tea will also prove of great benefit when the sufferer is of a thin habit.

> Animal food, well cooked, will usually be the best diet, if the right kinds are chosen; but sansages, fat pork, &c., should be utterly discarded. Out meal is an excellent food, and can be eaten freely two or three times a day. Eggs are also healthful for nearly every one, as they contain highly concentrated food; chickens, turkeys and all white-meated fowls are preferable to those of dark meat.

Claret and eider-acid liquors-are the only drinks which should be partaken of, and pure water, good old Adam's ale, is, after all, the best beverage this world affords.

One of the best rules a dyspeptic can observe is " to eat to live, and not live to eat." Men old maxim which we see daily illustrated in our The House thus reduced the appropriations midst. But while a man's stomach should not \$29.994,253 below those of the last year, and be made his master, it should be a well treated servant, and not made to work at odd hours, The reduction would have been \$10,000,000 but be allowed to have due rest, and never be

Industry, Economy, Success. Without industry and economy there is no

saccess. These are required on the farm, in the shop and the professions, if one would the slave mongers. achieve success and produce capital. W'thout economy industry is profitless work, and without industry there is nothing to be economized. The two, like prayers and alms, go together, you read such sentiments about you and yours, and should never be separated. It sometimes only study a little into its causes, and deny happens-as, for instance, in the present dethemselves food which will surely distress and pressed condition of trade-that the most industrious are out of employment; but this is If one partakes of proper food and the stom- the exception to the rule, for generally speakach is in a healthful condition, no distress is ing, where there is a wid there is a way, and proven before a radical judge to have been leans on depreciated securities. Five officers \$13.100,000, the waste and fraud amounting in felt. If it be liquid like soup, the coats and where industry is impatient for work someof the Freedmen's Bank were connected with thirteen years to \$8,600,000. The House legis- veins of the stomach absorb it; and if it be thing turns up. The industrious man will work killing white man. Read for yourselves:

What is the reason that often there is so much fluid, which flows into the stomach whenever trouble in the family? It arises frequently food is received into it; but it will not dissolve from the shameful fact that so many members all kinds of food-particularly such as contain are drones, producing nothing. We have too fat and starch. Its duty seems to be to help to many idle consumers in too many families. digest meat, gluten (the most nutritious part of The divine declaration that " if any would not work neither should he ent," and it is one of In a healthy system, the processes are repeat- those laws which, sooner or later, asserts their ed without any discomfort. It is when the or- force. It is right that idle and wasteful men gans are diseased that dyspepsia occurs. And should get among the swine and feel the pinch if you weaken their strength by eating too much of hunger. That very often brings him to his or too often, and thus overworking them; or if senses, when he returns to his father's house of the Department. The amount collected by you take very little exercise, and do not keep and again enjoys the good things which indus-

Why is it that so many families, which were once in comfortable circumstances, are now without food or shoes? The answer is near: for ten and twenty years they did daily violence to the laws of economy. In their prosperous time they made no provision for the rainy day Let us look about us and see who are the per- of adversity, nor were they ever troubled about sons who are always chatting about their ston; their poor neighbors who, through sickness or achs and complaining of dyspepsia. We do not | misfortune were unable to get on; they never often hear of such a disease among farmers or gave them a helping hand. In this wreck fammechanics, nor among boys and girls. Indeed ily industry was not at fault, for the parents one rarely hears of it among those who live worked early and late, but the fruits of that much in the open air and use the limbs and industry were used up as fast as produced. muscies which are given to them to exercise. Pride levied heavy taxes, and the duty and pleasure of economy were unknown.

> Tillman Cranford, the notorious outlaw of Randolph county, has been caught and safely

Palse Prophets.

[From an address to the People of Chatham, by Messrs. John Manning and William F. Stroud, members of the Constitutional Convention of 1875.1

ated by Ropublican orators and papers.

was to disfranchise large numbers of voters.

This was not done nor attempted. ly to the homestend and personal property exions of that Court as applied to all Debts.

and other professional men. the present Constitution on that subject.

requiring property qualifications for voters.

quired either for office or for a voter. net would not be obeyed.

First, that the Legislature had no right to

None of these things have been done or at-

tempted.

choose their own rulers.

election remain the same. The sessions of the General Assembly have

more than one-half. 9th. That the Convention would cost \$500,000. It has not cost \$32,000.

submitted to the people for their ratification, or but new coulters are cheaper than new tea if so, but 30 days notice would be given.

ought to shake the confidence of the people, either in their intelligence, or their sincerity,

Let Everybody Read.

An exchange says that a large Rayes and Wheeler meeting, composed of whites and blacks, was held in Cincinnation the 21st inst. to get up enthusiasm for the Radical ticket, and here are specimen resolutions which were introduced. Let them be carefully read, and then landed around and talked about. We want every man in the South to know that Haves' friends in Ohio brand the Southern christians as "murderers and Lypocrites," their religion as a "mockery," that they will "go to hell," and that their churches are the refuge for murderers, as they were formerly used to deceive the world in regard to the infamous lives of

People of North Carolina, the vote of your State may decide the election in the nation, As North Carolina goes so goes the country. Can by the Republicans, in open meeting, in Hayes' own State, and hesitate an instant as to which side you will take? 'God forbil! Here are specimen resolutions. They refer

especially to the Hamburg riot, which has been brought on by a negro mob firing upon and

"Resolved. That the perpetrators, siders or abettors of those murders should be hung, and we demand the life of M. C. Butler and his con-" Resolved that the lands, goods and chattels

of those murderers (Gen. Butler and the white people of Hamburg.) should be sold, to maintain the families of the murdered.

"Resolved, that we believe the Democrats perpetrated, are incapable of self-government, and should be put under martial law.

"Resolved, that the machinery of the majority of white churches in the South is run in the interest of the oppressors of an innocent and helpless people, and we believe the majority of the members are hypocrites and will go to hell for failing to observe the most obvious precepts of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Resolved, that we believe the religion that the Church now is the refuge of the murderers, as it was formerly used to deceive the were reached in either case. We should try to world in regard to the infamous lives of the find out, not merely how much of any giren slave mongers."

white Southern men vote for the candidate of a lotte Observer.

Mr. William Waddell, son of Mr. Manrice Q. Waddell, Esq., of Pittsboro, is one of the victims of the Savannah scourge.

A horse thief, by the name of Wm. Cole, and carried thence to Yancerville jail.

Who Killed Stephens? Murder Wil

We profess to be neither startled nor surprised to hear that the Radical party had this man murdered for political effect. We have pub-It was charged during the campaign for the licly expressed this opinion again and again, Convention, in the address of the Executive and in it we were sustained by the lamented Committee of the Republican party, and reiter- brother of ex-Gov. Holden, (R. B. Holden), who was clearly of the same opinion, and 1st. That the object of the Democratic party who always said if it were eyer found out who kided Stephens it would turn out to be the Radical party. He did not give his reasons for this 2d. That the Democratic party was unfriend- opinion, but he was at that time quite intimate with the Governor, and held several confidential emptions, and if control was obtained of the interviews with him. We haved our opinion up-Supreme Court they would overrale the decis- on the action of the party flaunting the "bloody shirt" sensations to make political capital, and No ordinance nor resolution interfering or circumstances connected with the search for proposing to interfere with these provisions of Stephens. We never could understand why the present Constitution was introduced by a Stephens should be found in that room after his Democrat; one was introduced by a Republican, brother and others had looked into it through but it was promptly decided that it came within | the window and satisfied themselves he was not the restrictions of the act calling the Convention. there. They were so well convinced that they it was never allowed to pass its second reading. deemed it useless to lift a window and look in 3d. That the Democratic party would dis- which was an easy job. And yet ble friends criminate in property exempt from taxation deemed it important to guard that room all against the poor man and in favor of lawyers night. But the next morning George Bowe takes another peop, and there lies Stephens. No alteration was made in the provisions of with his throat cut, and hardly the sign of blood in the room! But now blood is found on the 4th. That the Democratic party, in order to lex put at the window the evening before by reduce the blacks to a degraded position, would | those who hunted him, and blood is seen on the legislate against their own race by annexing or | window sill. How did it get there? Why was not Stephens seen? Why didn't his friends go No property qualifications of any sort was re- in at the window the day before and look, and why guard that room specially? Ah! the faith-5th. That the restrictions of the Convention ful sentinel was no doubt relieved of duty in the night while the body of Stephens was con-There is no pretense from any quarter that veyed to that room, to make it appear that the these restrictions were not faithfully observed. Democrats had ku-kluxed him, and thus give and this in spite of the protests from the Re- the North something to raise a "bloody shirt" howl over .- Milton Chronicle.

Common Sense in Plowing,

Teams drawing loads on the roads get a expect to keep yourself in a healthy condition the delegates and against its binding effects in breathing spell on the descending ground, when is ploughing the draft is the same from morn-6th. That the "plotters" meaning the Demo- ing till night. There is a certain number of to prevent any Governmental interference .- | wholesale discharge of women from the de- a punishment to you for violating God's law of cratic party, would restore the County Courts, pounds that a team can draw day after day and fret and soon tire. No amount of feeding will keep them in condition. I have many plows in use, on which it has been an easy matter to 7th. That the "plotters" would create life decrease the draft twenty-five pounds and if officers, taking from the people the power to men had been drawing them instead of horses. it would have been done. It must be plain to The terms of officers and the mode of their the farmer that every pound taken off the deaft of his plow is so much gained for his horses. 8th. The sessions of the General Assembly It may be done in this way: for any soil except would be prolonged and the expense increased. sand or gravel, use a steel plow. Their cost-is. but little, and the draft enough less to paythe difference in plowing twenty acres. In plowing sod the coulter does a great deal of the work, and should be kept sharp by forging at the blacksmith's and grinding every day if a 10th. That the amendments would not be essary. Of course it will wear out the sooser. Set the coulter in the line with the plow, the The Convention has submitted the proposed edge square in front, with an angle of 45 deamendments to the people, and has given 12 grees from the point to where it is strached to months in which the amendments can be ex. | the beam. When the share gets worn out, it is amined and discussed, and has provided for a poor economy to use it any longer, but replace more liberal and jutelligent distribution of it with a new one. Let the traces be as short them than was ever before practiced in this as will allow the horses to walk without hitting their beels against the whiffletrees, and have This statement convicts the leaders of the Re- just pressure enough of the wheels on the publican party of being false prophets, and ground to make the plow run steady. If the handles crowd continually one way, the draft is not right, and if the plow is a good one it can for accusations so groundless should come home be easily remedied at the clavis. To prevent the horses stepping over the traces in turning. fasten a weight of about three-fourths of a pound to each single-tree-that is, on the right end when you turn to the left, and vice versa. Every farmer knows that horses are susceptible to kindness and equally so to unkindness. I have seen horses that were working steadily made recking with sweat in a short time by a sharp word or a jerk on the bit. Let your horses do their work as you do yours, as easily as possible, and be as willing to overlook their mistakes as you would be the mistakes of a human

> Principles of Good Farming. The better to retain important facts in the memory, I am ever fond of reducing the principles of good farming to brief maxims and rules, compressing into a single short sentence the gist of many a page. Thus I carry about the mental pabulum to be digested at the handle of the plow. The following are some of these principles:

> 1. The farmer who would succeed well and derive pleasure as well as 'profit from his calling, must manifest an active and abiding interest in his vocation. It takes heart-work to make hand-work pleasant. 2. The farmer must study how best to in-

crease and maintain fertility of the soil. There is no inertia in agriculture. There must be progress, either forward or retrograde. 3. The farmer must strive to increase the

quality as well as quantity of his crop. It is the quality that determines the price. In this, "excelsior" should be his unvarying motto. 4. The farmer musi seek with watchful eyes to improve his market facilities. It is trans-

portation that eats up all the profits. 5. The art of raising better stock is not so well known as it should be. Keep no more animals than you have facilities to feed and

care for well. 6. The farmer must seek to improve his so-

cial, intellectual and financial condition.

Possibilities of an Acre. No man knows what these are. We know

that two hundred bushels of corn were once grown on an acre, and that five lades of cotton the white Southerners to be a mockery, and have been made on the same acry of soil, but we do not know that the limits of production erop can be produced on one acre of land, but Further comment is unnecessary. Will how cheaply it can be grown. A big crop may not in all cases he a profitable one. It may party which tolerates such sentiments?-Chur. cost too much to make it. The greatest right with the smallest outlay of capital and labor is what we aim at. Our farmers are often too poor, not so much because their crops are small and small they are compared with what they might be-as because it costs too much to make them. We must learn to make larger crops with less labor. To do this, we must go over less ground, and make science and practi-Caswell county, has been arrested in Danville cal skill properly supplement muscle and machinesy.