

# The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, August 14, 1879.

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor

## AGRICULTURE IN CHATHAM.

The Recom still appreciating the importance of our agricultural interests will again address a few facts and figures to the attention of our farmers.

Our best farmers agree in saying that there must be some change in our system of husbandry, but differ as to how the change shall be made. We would respectfully call their attention to the cultivation of clover and other grasses, and will in this article endeavor to show why they should give more attention to grass culture. Of course there are sections of this county where grass could not be grown to any advantage, but by far the greater portion of the country, and indeed of all Central North Carolina, is especially adapted to the growth of clover and other grasses. Our soil is peculiarly fitted for it, and all efforts made for its growth have been eminently successful. There is an old Belgian adage which says, "No grass, no cattle; no cattle, no manure; no manure, no crops." Our farmers must at once feel and admit the force and truthfulness of this. So that grass is the foundation of successful farming. Statistics and experience all prove this, and we will now give some figures on this subject, which we have carefully compiled from the Census of 1870, and which will doubtless be read with astonishment.

Cotton is called "King," and is the great staple of the South, and yet the hay crop of one Northern State (New York) was worth more than two-thirds as much as the cotton crop of the entire South! The Census of 1870 shows that the cotton crop amounted to 2,911,293 bales (each weighing 400 lbs.), and the hay crop of New York amounted to 5,614,295 tons. Valuing the cotton at 10 cents a pound and the hay at \$15 a ton, the former would be worth \$120,475,840, and the latter \$81,213,075. As a result of raising so much hay we find that New York raised so many horses, cattle, etc., and was so rich in dairy products. In those respects let us compare the two States of New York and North Carolina. Their names are next to each other in the tables of the Census Reports, and interest are nearly equal, the first having 170,000 square miles and the latter 167,541. The population of New York in 1870 was 3,296,893 and of North Carolina 1,667,939, though in 1790 the latter was the more populous State, a fact that now seems most incredible. Let us compare the value of the live stock and the quantity of dairy products of these two States. The Census of 1870 shows these statistics:

New York, North Carolina  
Live Stock, \$175,882,712, \$21,963,667  
Batteries, 197,447,526, 4,267,831  
Cheese, 22,565,963, 75,581  
Milk Sold, gallons 1,055,753,000, 15,455

If we value the milk at 20 cents a gallon and the butter and cheese at 20 cents a pound, it will be seen that the Dairy products of New York amounted to the immense sum of \$53,138,681,84!

The cotton crop of North Carolina is reported at 141,935 bales, which at 10 cents a pound would be worth \$5,717,400. So that these figures show that the dairy products of New York are worth nearly ten times as much as the whole cotton crop of North Carolina! Think of that ye farmers of Chatham, and answer does the cultivation of grass pay? And besides this, the hay crop of New York was worth more than fifteen times as much as our cotton crop. But some one may say that probably we raised more corn, wheat and oats. Not so; these statistics are as follows:

New York, North Carolina  
Wheat, bushels 12,178,462, 2,858,872  
Corn, " 16,462,825, 18,451,215  
Oats, " 35,203,625, 3,229,465

Now, if we value our corn at \$1 per bushel, our wheat at \$1.25 and oats at 50 cents, these three products in North Carolina would amount to \$23,639,115, which added to our cotton crop would make all amount to only half the value of the dairy products of New York!

## A Practical Joke.

Our Supreme Court has just decided a practical joke not to be indelible. It was a case from Macon county, and we copy the following report of it from the Observer:

"The defendants were indicted for assault and battery and false imprisonment of the prosecution, and on the trial the jury rendered a special verdict, as follows:

"The defendants, all young men, went to the house of the prosecuting witness, an old man between sixty and seventy years of age, around him from his bed and represented that they were in search of a stolen horse, and promised him a reward if he would go with them. They represent themselves to be other persons than they really were, and under the representations the prosecutor consented to go with them. He mounted a horse behind one of the parties, who rode in a gallop about a quarter of a mile before the prosecutor discovered that he was deceived. He complained of the severe jolting, and was advised to change and get on behind another of the defendants. The prosecutor then got off and the defendants rode away, leaving him in the dark about a quarter of a mile from home. Defendants offered no violence, nor was any injury or inconvenience caused to prosecutor except what resulted from the rapid riding. They were in search of a horse, but used the device for the purpose of playing a practical joke on the prosecutor."

On these facts the Court ordered a verdict of guilty to be entered and fined the defendants ten dollars each, which judgment they appealed.

The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the judge, and held that false imprisonment is the illegal restraint of the person of any one against his will. It generally includes assault and battery, and always at least a technical assault.

In this case the prosecutor went voluntarily with the defendants, expecting a reward for his trouble. Instead of walking a short distance from his house, he preferred to go on the crupper of one of the horses ridden by one of the party, and after going about one fourth of a mile and dismounting that he was the victim of a

them were miserable stuff, others downright swindles. One especially,

with a large sale was found to consist of 60 per cent. of sand, and others

any one. He was left at the wharf

so poor that they were condemned

to the exercise of his own free will;

there was no violence, no touching in North Carolina. At present there

are but 42 brands which are legally

on sale in North Carolina, and it

gives me pleasure to state that

among them are the very best brands

in the United States, and no

State has now a more complete protec-

tion for its farmers, and no State

better protects dealers in fertilizers

from having to compete with fraudulent manufacturers than our own.

These things are certain and admit

of proof. 1st. That fertilizers are

cheaper in North Carolina today

than before the tax was imposed.

All the other lines of railroads have

ceased running, and passing steamers

this past year, as far as death itself

was at the wharf ready to grasp the

first man who came within reach.

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**Encouraging Emigration.**

If all our Railroads would hold out the same inducements to immigrants as those offered by Col. Buford, no doubt many more would come to our State.

That gentleman as President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, which has leased the

North Carolina Railroad, has issued

the following notice:

"First. Actual settlers, coming from beyond the limits of Virginia or North Carolina, locating on any road of this Company in Virginia or North Carolina, and who shall purchase for less than 100 acres, and occupy and cultivate the same, within such distances of the Road that its products will be tributary thereto, and shall have paid a fee thereon, and paid for the use of the roads, taxes, charges, expenses, &c., paid in full. They

will also be allowed to ship over the line, household furniture, farming implements, farm tools, and live stock, to the station nearest where they locate, at half the usual price of such freight, over this line, for the period of one year from date of settling."

Second. Parties who may hereafter erect mills or factories along the Company's line, in Virginia and North Carolina, can have reduced rates of 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 5, 2, machinery and material for the construction of the same, not less than one-half the usual rates.

Third. Parties not exceeding

three in number, who may establish

colonies of not less than twenty

families, at points along the lines of

road of this company, on evidence of

the same, will be allowed free travel

over the Company's Roads, to the

State in which the colony shall be

located, for such period as the Presi-

dent may deem proper, not exceed-

ing three years."

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**The Farmers' Dinner.**

The annual dinner, given by the

farmers of Sampson county, came off

at Clinton on Thursday of last week.

The attendance was large, in spite of

the inclement state of the weather,

being variously estimated at from

500 to 900. The speaker appointed

for the occasion was the gifted Col.

Duncan K. McRae, of Wilmington,

and his subject was "The Lost

Rights of the People," and for beauty

of diction and feeling the address

can rarely be surpassed! There was

a vein of pathos running through his

remarks that attracted and charmed

each one of his hearers. The dinner

was a splendid affair and everyone

present partook of the beautiful

reast with a zest that indicated ap-

preciation and enjoyment. Every-

thing passed off very orderly, and

altogether the day was pleasantly

spent, and will long be remembered

by all present.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

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Why cannot the farmers of Chatham have an annual re-union and dinner?

The average American kitchen and Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills both know treason;

the one creates it, the other destroys

B Price 25 cents.

## A County Fair.

## The Fever.

We copy for the benefit of our Chatham farmers the following article from the Ashboro' Courier in regard to holding a county fair, and we hope our countrymen will duly consider the words therein addressed to the farmers of Randolph:

"A Fair presents untold advantages, a valuable school from which great results and lasting improvement is derived. It disseminates and infuses general industrial education in those who are so fortunate as to be present. Wherever there has been an Agricultural Society permanently established, the people of that section are prosperous; they are able to keep pace with the rapid strides of civilization and to take passage on the swift moving trains of progress. Fortune bestows her smiles more lavishly upon them in their industrial pursuits.

Why cannot we as well as others establish an agricultural Fair upon a firm basis? Have we not the zeal, energy, resolution and power sufficient to establish permanently a Fair? The cost would be small, and our people are amply able to support and maintain an Agricultural Fair that would be an ornament to our country, an honor to North Carolina. It would awaken new energy, renew their vigor and instill fresh courage and determination to bring their farms into a better state of cultivation. It would cause them to work and cooperate with each other and engender a new desire to improve and beautify their farms, and induce a more general and social intercourse. The small harvest reaped every year is sufficient to convince us that new farming systems and methods must be introduced."

## Fertilizers.

Prof. London, who has charge of the Agricultural Department at the University, has published his Report for 1879, in which he has this to say in regard to our fertilizers:

"In 1876, before the law providing for fertilizer control was passed, there were 108 brands of fertilizer sold in North Carolina. Some of them were miserable stuff, others downright swindles. One especially, with a large sale, was found to consist of 60 per cent. of sand, and others any one. He was left at the wharf

so poor that they were condemned

to the exercise of his own free will;

there was no violence, no touching in North Carolina. At present there

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among them are the very best brands

in the United States, and no State

has now a more complete protection for its farmers, and no State

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## Situation at Memphis.

A. D. Longfellow, President of the Howard Association at Memphis, has sent a telegram dated Aug. 9, giving the particulars of the condition of that city, containing the following points: Total number of cases of yellow fever to this hour within the city limits, officially recorded, is 330. Of this number 30 have died. In addition there have been about 20 cases and 5 deaths of Memphis refugees located within six miles of the city. The disease has not been communicated to any of the surrounding towns on account of the rigid quarantine. The fever has increased in Memphis very perceptibly in the past ten days and is spreading from its original centre. We cannot hope for its disappearance until fall. At least 30,000 persons have left whom 12,000 are located in camps. They have determined to leave the city, hoping to receive rations here, which is in opposition to the views of all parties, who are laboring here to attend to such as may be taken sick.

Our only safe ty is isolated population. In consequence of the fever spreading among the negroes in the past five days, there is a growing disposition to go into the camps.

Should their appeal to the people of the United States for rations not meet with a favorable answer, the negroes will no doubt move as soon as they get hungry. No one but the Howards and visitors or physician knows of the filthy hovels that these people live in and in which they are taken sick, we, too frequently die. We have six physicians on duty and have had under our charge 450 patients sick with various diseases. To these sick people we furnish nurses, medicines, straitjackets and food. About 200 have been discharged. Our expenses are now \$500 per day and will probably increase. We have on hand \$18,000.

This amount would have been sufficient if the negroes had followed the example of the white people and left the city. We hope not to be forced to ask for assistance, but fear this action of the negroes will compel us to do so. The sanitary condition of the city is excellent.

## Diagawake.

Once upon a time, a long time ago, a sachem of the Tuscaroras visited Governor Tryon. He was very ill with mumps during his visit and was carefully cared for by the governor. Before departing, Governor Tryon asked him to give him an Indian name for the Governor of North Carolina. The sachem took a whole week for consideration and on the next day reported to the Governor that as a token of his appreciation of his name he would confer his own name, Diagawake, upon that distinguished office. Governor Tryon in a letter to Sir William Johnson says that the Governors of North Carolina must forever bear

his name. This is the reason why

the town of Greenville is called Diagawake.

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## Under the Sea.

An expedition is being fitted out in San Francisco having for its object the recovery of the