

The Tarborough Southwester.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT; THEN GO AHEAD.—D Crockett.

VOL. 69. NO. 35.

TARBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 27 1891.

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Free Ferry.
Fishes do not aught where the county commissioners are. Capt. Orren Williams, chairman of the board, informs us that when Contractor Hobgood begins repairing the river bridge at this place the commissioners will run a free ferry for the convenience of the public.

The First.
John R. Dixon, train dispatcher of this place was the first to buy a lot from the West Tarboro Land and Improvement Company. It is situated on Howard avenue, a street 100 feet wide running through the entire property.

Mr. Dixon proposes to build a residence on it ere long.

Revelations.
In three places in the county have a series of religious meetings been conducted this week and last.

At Midwell the Missionary Baptist through Rev. Mr. Pace have aroused a deep interest.

At Pittman's Store Rev. D. H. Tuttle is conducting a very successful revival. Large congregations at every meeting greet him and a score have joined the church.

At Old Sparta Rev. E. C. Glenn carried on a successful meeting. Three have connected themselves with the church and the interest is spreading.

A gentleman conversant with both of the last named meetings summed up the situation by saying they were interesting meetings with interesting, growing congregations.

Hotel Farrar.
A definite bargain has been made between Geo. B. Wright and Calvert and Powell for the hotel Farrar and the hotel will be fitted up and arranged in a manner far surpassing what it was when first opened.

As already announced the gas works have been put in complete order. The office is to be moved to Main street. The front of the store taken to Farrar, Gaskill & Co. being taken to that purpose. In the same store and in the rear of the office will be a better shop and bath room. Electric bells will be put in every room. The dining room will be a handsome affair with new paint, frescoing and candelabras.

In furnishing and arrangements it will be equal to any hotel in the State.

Ran Amuck.
Alfred Clark, colored, was on the war or whiskey path on the 19th in Princetown, but now is boarding at the hotel Knight where Turner Redmond is head waiter.

For a while he ran amuck with a loaded pistol which he fired in several portions of the town terrifying the inhabitants, actually compelling places of business to close.

He deliberately fired at Sam Clark and attempted to do the same for Alex. Turner, a colored boy who clerks for Sam Lawrence. He had the pistol in Turner's face but fortunately it snapped.

Some time ago Clark was before the authorities charged with drawing his gun on a colored woman of that town. This seemed to prey upon his mind this time and he went to her house and attempted to shoot her declaring he would have revenge.

With much difficulty he was finally arrested and is now enjoying a season of quiet where the wicked cease to trouble and the weary are at rest.

No Shifting Engine.
The shifting engine at this place has been taken away again. Surely if the Superintendent of transportation or whoever it is that has authority in such matters has no conception of the convenience and the necessity for such an engine here. Every business man is inconvenienced to say nothing of the extra costs entailed. The travelling public will almost

be goaded to death. The experience of one day offers a case exactly in point:
The train from Plymouth reached here on time but here much shifting had to be done, but nothing to compare with the fall, winter and spring months. For two hours or more passengers had to wait at the W. & W. depot vainly waiting to leave. The Plymouth and Norfolk trains arrived at Rocky Mount within a few minutes of each other.

A shifting engine here is a necessity and the business men of the town should call the attention of the railroad authorities to it and ask for a remedy. If presented in a proper light the Southern Railway believes that an engine will at once be ordered here.

"Two Souls with but a Single Thought."
As they sat side by side, they sighed. "Oh, my idol!" he said, and then idled. "Dear Luke," she said, as she looked. "I will wed thee if thou wilt," and he smiled. The honey moon passed in an excess of joy. Excitement in eating rich food brings indigestion, sick headache, and frequent attacks of dizziness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure all these. They are tiny, sugar-coated, and easy to swallow. No other preparation compares with them as a liver pill. They are guaranteed, and one is a dose.

A Dinner.
One of the most elegant spreads was enjoyed at N. J. Mayo's Barlow place Thursday.

I don't recollect any dinner since the war to approach it. There was the usual scorched pig and, besides, chicken, vegetables, fruits, cakes, ice cream and two varieties of native wines.

About twenty sat down to the feast.

By the way, in Mr. Mayo's yard is the finest elm tree in the county. It branches out in every direction while a central stem continues to run up sending out branches. It stands a circle of dense shade between ninety and a hundred feet in diameter.

Mr. Mayo's crop is as fine as his dinner. Unless the indications are badly wrong on 450 acres in cotton he will get a bale to the acre.

The Cemetery Again.
Cannot one more effort to secure a public cemetery for this town or township be made?

One is greatly needed. The Episcopal church yard will not last very much longer even for members of Calvary church. The public cemetery or square in town is already nearly full, and the acquisition of a small burial ground of the Missionary Baptist there is no place to bury one. In a few years these places will be more than filled up.

Do the people intend to wait till they are forced to buy ground and dump the remains of their loved ones on the ground set apart for the carriages of dead horses and hogs.

By commencing now the cemetery when it has to be generally used will be a beautiful spot. A fit habitation for the departed, pleasing to the eye and heart of those who remain.

Let one more effort to have a cemetery be made.

Smiling Selections.
The crusty old bachelor has few crumbs of comfort.

It does no good to take a stand and then run off with it.

Most of the things longed for by men have no existence.

The grass widow is just now in the bay-day of her success at watering places.

A Generative Letter.
I happened a few days ago to fall upon a letter that is unique and which ought to be printed so that all may read it, and its arguments be weighed.

An earnest member of the Alliance paid a special visit to an able gentleman, noted for his devotion to the interests of the people and for his championship of their rights, and urged him to come out and write and speak for the Alliance cause, emphasizing the importance of the Sub-Treasury. Afterwards this Alliance member wrote a letter to his able and eloquent friend and made the appeal in a still more earnest way assuring the gentleman that he would be helping the people and not injuring himself. In the letter he spoke in terms of disrespect, if not of contempt of such men as Vance and Cleveland and Carlisle. The gentleman read the letter carefully and made the following reply:

—I hold it to be self-evident that all men are created free and equal.

Dear Sir—Your letter has been duly received and read with a great deal of pleasure. While not agreeing with you on all points I found the perusal of your letter and discussion of great questions valuable in that it tends to clear away difficulties and brings us closer together.

Truth is a very coy mistress and will not yield herself for the first asking. She must be industriously courted. I say this in order that you may reflect for a moment on the propriety of assuming that you are necessarily right and that all the ways of the world have been wrong until the Alliance discovered the right.

I know full well that old beliefs are not necessarily right, but there is a presumption in their favor, founded on the belief that our fathers were not fools. This presumption may be rebutted, but the burden is on him who would rebut it. A prudent man takes up with no new idea until the reasonableness of that idea is demonstrated either logically or by events.

The way in which you attempt to rebut the old ideas is by belittling our former teachers. This I submit is rather a confession of weakness than of strength. What possible profit is it to speak of Vance and Carlisle and others as mummies? They are certainly men of ability, they are without doubt honest men, they have given their whole study of the science of government, while with you and the study of politics, has been a summer day's past-time.

How comes it then that we should suddenly hit upon such a deep and full knowledge of political matters that it enables us to speak with scorn of their attainments? I respectfully submit that this plan of assuming that you already know all about that which our fathers have struggled to show how this plan would remedy the darkness in which we are groping in darkness has no tendency to reach thoughtful people and that is one of the troubles which the Alliance has in reaching the young men of ability.

For myself, I am perfectly willing to be taught, but my teacher must in the first place have my respect and he in turn must have some respect for the "ancient landmarks."

But who is trying to teach me? I heard Col. Polk with a great deal of pleasure not long ago. I listened earnestly to him. I sought instruction. What did he say? He was very eloquent in portraying the evils of the times, (but every school boy knows them,) but did he undertake to show how this plan would remedy these evils? If so I failed to catch it.

It is true he told us that there was a scarcity of money in the United States (and this is true) and he told us that if money was plentiful like it was after the war cotton would sell for what it did then, (and this is not true). In the first place cotton was very scarce after the war. There was no manufactured cotton and the supply of manufactured goods was very scarce. Cotton was as a consequence high. Now there is an enormous supply of cotton and of cotton goods.

Again Col. Polk left us under the impression that the quantity of money in the United States is what controls the price of cotton. The truth is, of course, that the price is affected by the quantity of money in the world rather than by what is in our country. The price of cotton is fixed in the markets of the whole world, and while I do not doubt that an enlargement of our currency would in some degree raise the price it certainly would not very materially affect it. Again supposing that the Sub-Treasury should raise the price of cotton would not this be done by aid of government, and when the government makes one man pay more for what he buys than he would have to pay without the intervention of government is not this a case of legislation?

Again, I call your attention to the fact that the principle of inertia is a very powerful one, both with men and nations. This principle has kept gold and silver as the basis of the world's currency for centuries. Of course this does not make it necessary always to keep it so; but the point I make is this: If any change is made where will it stop? At present you propose to stop with certain agricultural products. You say this will give enough money. It may give you enough but then the iron manufacturer might well say, "I have not enough and I want to put my iron which has cost me more than I can sell it for in the warehouse and draw eighty per cent. of its value out until such time as I can sell it for a fair price." What answer could you make to him? You might say to him, "You are rich enough and you can stand it." But then his employees would come up and clamor for it, alleging, and truly too, that if the iron master shuts down they must starve for the reason that they can do nothing else. Upon this plea you would have to yield and so to every other class in the country until the whole business of the country would be one vast warehouse.

Why simply this: When the farmers have achieved their present demands they will disband. I know you do not believe this—I know that it rather vexes you to hear it said, but it is a fact nevertheless. Large numbers of the people scattered over a vast territory may be brought together and kept together for a short time under the pressure of adversity for a specific and definite purpose, but when that specific purpose is achieved or when a temporary prosperity comes they go to pieces inevitably and certainly. When this time comes, as come it will, the favored classes (who always keep combined, being better and having such immense rewards always before them) will have the endorsement of the farmers of the country and they will forever hold to that principle to their still further enrichment and to our further enslavement.

These are briefly some of my views given to you privately in reply to your letter. Do not misunderstand me. I have not firmly made up my mind about these matters and what I write is by way of provoking thought and not to air any fixed opinion of mine.

I think it the duty of any Congressman now representing the people to support the Sub-Treasury bill, because I believe a majority of them are for it, and believing that it is constitutional, I think the representative ought to do what his people want.

I am out of politics, and I repeat this but I am anxious that the people should think and find out that Sub-Treasury is a good thing before forming their representatives to vote for it.

This is a strong letter. Whether you agree with the writer or not, it marks a thoughtful, an independent and far-seeing statesman. If I were to give his name, which I am not permitted to do, everybody who a patriot will recognize in him a patriot who has always been found with the people. He is with them and of them.—X. Y. Z. in State Chronicle.

Here List!
Epitaph is a demoralizing kind of taft. It appears on the tombstone, and engulfs the dead almost to the very stars. The usual method of beginning, is "Here lies" Very suggestive, for the lies are frequently quite astonishing—almost enough so to both amuse and amaze the dead of whom they are written. A truthful epitaph, in many instances, would be: "Here lies one who omitted to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery." If sick and suffering, and dreading premature death, test the potent remedy. It cures all chronic liver, blood and lung diseases, as biliousness, skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swellings, salivaceous, leucorrhoea, and even scrofulous of the lungs (or Consumption), if taken in time.

The new California lake promises to be permanent and to deepen as the months go on. Its effects upon climate remain to be seen, but the possibilities are interesting. It will certainly fertilize large desert areas now barren for want of moisture, and it may easily change the conditions that render a part of California a "rainless country." How much this would mean only those can realize who know how rich the adobe desert lands are and how entirely their desert condition is due to the lack of water.

F. O. Hoffman, editor Times Rocky Mount, Va., writes: "I am pleased to say that Botanic Blood Balm is the best appetizer and tonic for delicate children I ever saw. It acted like a charm in my case."

Farm Mortgages.
Much has been said by some papers and some public speakers in regard to the amount of farm mortgages not only in the newer States of the Northwest, but in some of the Eastern States. When they give the sum total of the mortgages recorded, without deduction for any amount that may have been paid upon them, the figures certainly look appalling, even when correctly given, although it has been charged that some of them have been like the clerk who carried the checks to the bank, and added nothing to it, or cipher, to the right hand of the other figures, he enlarged the amount very considerably.

Even when fair statements are made, are they evidence of the poverty of the farmer or of his likelihood to fail in his business? Some mortgages are evidence of adversity and hard times, but property and success in business. When we see a business man mortgaging his real estate to put the money into his stock in trade, where he can turn it over several times in a year, we think that he is a smart enough to manage so large a capital and the trade which naturally belongs to it, he will make more money than he has done before.

When the farmer who has twenty ordinary acres worth \$30 each, and a farm that will sustain them, decides that he can make more money by keeping thoroughbred stock worth \$300 each, he finds himself \$5,000 or \$6,000 short of the needed cash, and he must borrow it. Is he poorer or so doing? He may double the amount and increase the price of the better he has to sell, and increase the value of his culture. He wants to buy his tools, his fertilizers, his seeds and his grain for cash and at wholesale rates, instead of purchasing upon credit at the village store. He needs another thousand for that, and he must pay five or six per cent. a year for the money, but he gets the goods ten per cent. lower and can pay the money sooner or later than he would at the store, as suits his convenience, if his security is sufficient.

The Kansas farmer or his more remote neighbor upon the Pacific coast, having taken up his section of government land and perfected his title while he earned his living at work for a richer neighbor, now wants to put in a crop. It takes money to buy team and tools and seed, and he must mortgage his land to raise the needed funds, or he must remain a day laborer and his capital in the shape of land, must remain idle.

So, too, the young man in any State who desires to leave the parental roof, and to start into farming for himself upon one of the abandoned or about to be abandoned farms so much talked of, can only do it by allowing a mortgage to remain upon the land, and expending his capital in stock and tools. His only alternative would be to become a "renter," and that is destructive to energy and ambition and to all principles of good farming. Men will not do much to improve land if they do not own it in this country. Improvements may mean a higher rent, and are very sure to mean a higher purchase price if they decide to buy and can save the means with which to buy.

Are not mortgages in these cases evidences of present prosperity and pledges for greater efforts in the future. Neither idle capital nor idle land are productive of wealth to their owners or to the world, but unite them by the mortgage bond and, like the marriage bond, it gives them a chance to "increase and multiply and replenish the earth."

It is to be hoped that the inquiries sent out by the last census will result in proving that the majority of farm mortgages, like the mortgages of the business men and the bonds of the railroads, are only evidences of the good results of past business and the hopes for the future which have led to a desire for more available capital, and a further extension of the productive power, and that but few of them are of that class which result from inability of the mortgagor to sustain upon the income of his property and makes it necessary for him to commence to expend the principal.—Am. Cultivator.

The Great Forces of Faith.
The total number of Roman Catholic communicants in the Union is returned by the census as 6,250,000. Add to these the children who have been baptized in the faith, but are not yet old enough to make their first communion, and we get about 1,000,000 more as the entire Roman Catholic population.

This is a body of believers about equal to the combined numbers of the Baptists and Methodist, the two communions in which are included the vast majority of the Protestant church membership. By the side of it the largest of the other Protestant denominations is small. The great mass of the Christian believers in this country are divided into Catholics on the one hand, and into Baptists and Methodists on the other, and the strength of each is in the hold it has on the plain and simple people more especially.

The communions which are more favored by the rich and prosperous, the critical, the fastidious, and the fashionable, are far inferior in numbers to any of the three. The Presbyterians, who are distinguished for their wealth, are growing only by slow degrees. The Episcopians, far less numerous, are gaining more rapidly, in the towns at least, and chiefly because they are making concerted efforts to engage the sympathies of the poor and humble. The Congregationalists, the last of the main divisions of Protestantism in this country, seem to be losing their hold, even in New England, the place of their origin. Mesdames the Roman Catholics and the Baptists and Methodists are increasing more rapidly than any other communions, the first everywhere, and the two Protestant denominations in all parts of the Union except the large cities.

It is significant that the two communions which include so great a majority of the Protestant believers are those which have been least affected by the theological revolution now going forward. The faith of both Baptists and Methodists remains substantially unchanged. It is the same now as it was when they received their first impulses from the early revivals. They believe in the Bible as the absolutely infallible word of God and as the only source of authority in matters of faith and practice. Perhaps they are less dispirited than formerly by the errors of the Law as a means of converting sinners, preaching the love of God rather than His wrath, but they dare not question the perfect truth of the Bible. They are distinctively Protestant in spirit and

foes of the Roman Catholicism which dominates an equal body of believers. The Roman Catholic Church, of course, makes a compromise with the agnostic tendencies which are subverting Protestant theology to so great an extent. It regards them as the logical consequence of throwing off the authority of the Church, and substituting the private and individual judgment in matters of faith. It does not change its theology to catch changes of popular sentiment, but contends the more confidently for its authority as a divine commission for directing the conscience and judgment of men, and saving them from the shipwreck of infidelity.

On one side, therefore, we find the exposure of the simplest and least critical faith of Protestantism, and on the other the ancient Church against which they rebelled. These are the two great religious forces, and numerically they are nearly equal. Outside of them this day proceeds, but within their ranks, recruited chiefly among the plainer people, theology remains at a substantial equilibrium. They are believers and not skeptics, and together they comprise the great mass of the Christians of the United States. Totally opposed in everything else, the two forces, Roman Catholics and Baptists and Methodists, are united in their unquestioning faith in the authority which each respectively holds to be divine, the Church and the Bible.—N. Y. Sun.

—As the school time draws near the parent and guardian will look over the Southern school directory and make a selection where the young idea can best be taught to shoot.

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