

The Messenger.

"EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE."

Vol. 1.

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No. 26.

THE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

Fayetteville's Tobacco Warehouse was opened last year under unfavorable auspices, and yet the sales for the season were very satisfactory. As much as twenty or twenty-five thousand pounds of the weed were sold on this market at an average price of about seven cents a pound. This is, we think, a good record for the first year, as those who raised the tobacco were green hands, and entirely unskilled in the art of raising a fine quality of this valuable weed. Experience is a good teacher, however, and we believe this year's crop will make a better showing in quality and prices.

The tobacco crop that was marketed in Fayetteville distributed about \$2,000 among our merchants. Shall we lose that much, and perhaps more, this season? What are we doing to regain the sixty or seventy thousands of dollars of trade that the Short Cut turned from Fayetteville into other channels? Is it best to sit quietly and see Jonesboro and Raleigh and other tobacco markets sell the tobacco that should and would be sold here if a market is provided for it. Unless we at once "to the breach" the tobacco trade that very naturally seeks a market here will be turned to other places.

Letters have been written by several patrons of our market, to citizens interested in tobacco, asking if the warehouse is to be opened this season, saying they wished to sell here again. This proves that the planters who sold their tobacco here last year are willing and anxious to continue selling on the Fayetteville market. The reputation made last year by our warehouse was one that commended it to the tobacco planters, however limited that reputation may have been, and causes the farmers to prefer selling on this market again.

Decided steps should be taken to hold the tobacco trade that seeks a market here, and gain just as much more as possible. Our merchants can and will hold out greater inducements in the way of low prices, we believe, than any other tobacco market in this State; and our buyers can certainly give as high prices for tobacco as any market. With these advantages—which none will dispute—the future of Fayetteville as a first-class tobacco market is assured. All that is necessary to accomplish this object is for the moneyed men of our place to put their shoulder to the wheel and make a determined effort to succeed, overcoming all the obstacles that may arise. Every business in its infancy has some discouraging features, but it seems to us that the few obstacles in the way of a successful tobacco market in Fayetteville can be easily surmounted. A little time and money judiciously spent will be but sowing the seeds for an enterprise that must in the near future redound to the credit of Fayetteville and become a source of profit to its owners.

The shoemakers of Philadelphia on strike because the manufacturers refused to sign their new bill of wages have been requested to return to work by the Executive Board of Shoemakers D. A., to which they belong, as they had no just grievance, and could expect no aid from the Assembly. They refused to resume work.

THE TOBACCO FACTORY.

We are pleased to chronicle the success of this industry, which although in its infancy, shows signs of being a pretty healthy baby. Mr. Allen reports that sales are fair, that he is selling all he anticipated. The great bulk of his sales, we regret to say, are made outside of Fayetteville. The merchants have bought, as a rule, very little of the tobacco manufactured by him. However, Mr. Allen is not at all disheartened by this apathy on the part of Fayetteville's business men. He has gone quietly ahead and worked up a valuable trade with the country merchants who buy their supplies here. This class has turned quite all its trade into Mr. Allen's hands, being attracted by the superior goods offered for the money.

Now in order to obtain his share of the retail trade he proposes, in a short while, to put up tobacco in packages to suit the retail purchaser and sell at only such a slight profit over wholesale prices as will enable him to pay for the extra cost in putting up the goods in small packages. This means a direct saving to the consumer of nearly or quite one-half the amount he expends for the weed. We feel assured the tobacco chewers will appreciate this, and show their estimation of the value of this advantage by using Allen's tobaccos. His goods are made entirely by home labor. The tobacco is all raised in this section, the hands employed in making it live here, and purchase their supplies here,—consequently it is purely a home enterprise; one that very naturally expects and looks for the patronage of all citizens of Fayetteville who wish to see the town grow and prosper.

So far as we are individually concerned we hail with delight any enterprise calculated to retain the dollars at home. No place can prosper without making more than it spends and the sooner Fayetteville as whole, learns this lesson, just so much quicker will our march to a higher degree of prosperity commence.

We bespeak for Mr. Allen the patronage of the public. He asks no favors. If he cannot give you undeniable advantages in buying his goods he neither asks nor expects your trade. But it does seem to us that we have spent enough money to build up Richmond, Danville, Winston and other tobacco markets, and that we should now commence to build up our own place, by patronizing to our fullest extent any and every home enterprise, even if we have to pay a little more for the article manufactured at home.

The monopoly press is still vehement in its appeals to workingmen to starve out their leaders and put tallo on the ribs of the bloated speculators. The average workingman no longer takes any stock in this balderdash. If the monopolistic editor is worth \$10,000 or \$20,000 a year to the American people, such a man as Powderly is worth anywhere from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The amount stolen from labor every day by monopoly amounts to more than labor pays into all its organizations annually. —*Cleburne, Tex., Tribune.*

Visit the Cumberland Fair Nov. 9th, 10th and 11th.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

The government controls the telegraph in England. And during the past two years the uniform rate has been twelve cents a message within the United Kingdom. The number of messages has largely increased under the cheap rates and so has the gross revenue. The number of messages carried during the year was 41,232,000, receipts \$6,500,000.

The Western Union Telegraph company in 1885-6 carried 43,289,800 messages and the people paid therefor the enormous sum of \$16,298,538, nearly three times as much as that received by the English government, and yet the government realized a net profit of more than \$2,600,000. This comparison of figures gives the reader an idea of the vast resources which are being yearly accumulated by the great telegraph monopolies. The wealth of this country is being rapidly concentrated into the hands of the few. How long this state of affairs may exist remains for the people to say. —*Ex.*

HUMBUGGING THE VOTERS.

President Cleveland and party are now enjoying a twenty-two day's excursion to the West and South, and hopes that with the fascinating beauty of his wife he can gain a point or two that will bear favorably towards a re-nomination and election in 1888. In our opinion, if President Cleveland would only spend a day or two in calling Congress together and advising it to open the doors that it shut upon the millions of dollars that belong to the people, and should be in circulation, he would gain far greater points towards his great desires, while at the same time give to the people the wherewithal to better times and happiness that now is not granted to them. The people of the West and South are not so anxious to see Mr. Cleveland or his handsome wife as they are to see better times and prosperity on every side. —*Every Saturday.*

INCOME TAX.

Is it not obviously unequal, and therefore unjust, for a man who enjoys an income of \$1,000 a week to pay no more taxes than a man who earns but \$10 a week, or for a man with an income of \$1,000 a day to pay no more than the man who receives only \$10 a day. Yet this paradox in taxation and parody on justice is possible under our present system. Mr. George talks of taxing land value only. Why should other values be exempt? What justice is there in taxing potato patches and exempting palaces? Is there a rule of taxation containing more justice and involving less hardship than one which graduates the tax according to the protection required and received from society and the actual ability of the person to pay?

DON'T SMOKE THEM.

There are two brands of cigars being advertised in this State that should be let severely alone by all workmen. They are known as the "Coon Skin" cigar, and "Through the Rye." They are both scab made; don't smoke them. —*Lewiston, Me., Advocate.*

Attend the Cumberland Fair.

FORGING THE LINKS.

There's always a way if you are provided with the means. What the Dollars won't buy nobody needs. The Racket Store, always leading, has made another sweep, which takes in everything.

**DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
TINWARE, NOTIONS,
SHOES, HATS,
CAPS, STATIONERY, &c.**

The Bargains which we are opening this week surpasses anything yet offered. They are to be found on all sides. Bought or cash, and sells for cash; result: 25 per cent and over saved on every dollars' worth.

Go and get some of those **3 and 4 ply Linen Collars at 5 cents each** before they are all gone.

Or some of those **1 inch steel chisels for 19 cents.**

Or **2 boxes of Mason's Blacking for 5 cents.**

Or some of beautiful striped **Pant Goods at 12 and 13 cents a yard**, that is well worth 17 to 20 cents.

In tinware we have everything at prices that can't be touched.

In Ladies' Jerseys there are some **No. 1 bargains**; also in ladies gloves from five cents up.

The Farmers Friend Brogan is the best that money can buy. Go and look at it. Our stock of Shoes is large and our prices will suit you, since they were bought direct from the factory for cash, each pair having undergone the most careful inspection and we will save you money if you think it worth your while to look at them.

We are gradually forging the links that will bind the people to a live cash system—one that gives a dollar's worth for a hundred cents and a dime's worth for ten cents.

"Live and let live" is the master motive that shapes the figures placed upon these rare bargains.

Respectfully,

MORRIS, CARNEY & CO.

Hay Street.

New York Office,
406 Broadway

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Jas. H. Johnson,

HOPE MILLS, N. C.

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