

THE CAUCASIAN.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., APRIL 27, '93.

WAYNE COUNTY.

At this writing Wednesday evening it is raining and the trucks are standing. It came just in time to save the pea crop.

Messrs. Dewey Bros. have put in a new engine. She was fitted up on Saturday evening and we christened her the "Mary Ann," and she is a hustler.

We dropped into the Progressive Farmer office while in Raleigh and found everything progressing. The people are proud of the paper and will they should. It deserves their patronage.

We were in Raleigh on Monday and saw the State Guards, or 3 companies of them, leave for the seat of war. There was hand shaking and tear shedding, reminding us of the days of 61.

Those of our boys who joined the militia to get exempt from jury duty, and who reneged when the war broke out, will be in an awkward situation next time they get summons on jury.

There will be a Sunday school conference at Salem church on Saturday and Sunday the 28 and 29. Drs. F. R. Reid and Crawford and Mrs. Carpenter will be on hand. The public are invited to come with well filled baskets. A pleasant time is anticipated.

Mrs. Zack Brown is dangerously ill at her residence in the northern part of the city. Her physician, Dr. Spicer informed the writer at 2 p. m. Wednesday that he did not think she would live through last night, but she is glad to say that he thought she would get through. We trust she may pull through.

Mr. T. B. Mangum, an employee of this office, left for South Carolina last Saturday to take unto himself a better half. Now that's what the boys in the office say. We were expecting something of the kind, but did not look for it quite so soon. He is a member of the Rifles, however, and may account for the haste, if not the way.

We were not out at the ward meetings on Monday night. We learn from some who were present that they were well attended. One thing noticeable, they have made an endeavor to change, and there seems to be a desire that a change should be the order, from the lowest to the highest. We do not know but it is just to tear up old job beds occasionally, there is danger of the whole lot taking the mange if they are not kept too long.

Some one received a sample bundle of papers together with subscription blank from this office a few days ago. We do not know what he did with the papers, but he spent two days to return the subscription blank with this endorsement upon it: "Not one of you are looking for, no sore politician here." But the poor fellow did not sign his name, and therefore we do not know who he is. We are aware of the fact that it is not the one we were looking for. We were looking for a man who if he differed with us politically, he has a right to do so, but the willingness to say so over his signature.

It Is Too Bad.

We are not posted on the New Orleans or James City difficulties, there is a diversity of opinion regarding the rights of the parties on either side. What we deplore is the amount of expense some of our soldier boys have run to. We learn several of the boys had to go to the expense of paying a lawyer to write their wills, and as the war is over and there is not so much probability of DEATH now they do not seem to care for the wills and they prove a dead loss to them.

City Finances.

Attention has been called to the statement of city finance committee as published in the Argus of the 16th, and we had given it a passing notice, we found it check full of errors, but in the issue of the 18th and the errors corrected. We found that the receipts for the year ending April 1st '93 amounts to \$74,365, and disbursements for the same period \$19,044.52 leaving a balance on hand \$1,730.00; the board reported at the beginning of the year April 1st 1892 with \$40,755.70, now have less than half the amount they started with. The citizen know what has been done in the name of improvements and they asked the judge of whether the above is fair showing. It strikes us how that the finance committee should have made their report a little fuller. They should have told people what indebtedness there is against the town, if any, whether or not due. The committee are composed of members of the board of Aldermen and therefore ought to know exactly how the city stands. We are informed, especially so now, that a question of bond issuing or adding is to be voted upon in approaching election. Men are to vote intelligently and it is to be their right vote bonds if there is no outstanding debts, and if there is. We have heard as a rumor that the city was in debt of \$8,000 at the end of the year.

Received. Anheiser Bush, St. Pabst Millwaukee Export Beer family use. at B. Lehman & Co.

"RICHARD RAZOR"

IN CATAWBA AND ALEXANDER COUNTIES.

He Attends The County Meeting of the Alliance And Bears Dr. Thompson Talk.

To all whom it may concern: This is to inform you that I attended the quarterly meeting of Catawba County Alliance. We arrived at Catawba station on the 13th in time for dinner. We found 17 sub-Alliances out of the 19 they have in the county represented and some of them had as many as six delegates. If we had come there to attend an Alliance funeral we would have felt very lonesome. Every thing was peace and harmony. The committee on the good of the order read their report and the part of the report referring to the Business Agency was thought of as a million dollars that tried to destroy the Business Agency and had had any respect for our selves we would have done like old Judds, gone out, and not hanged ourselves but got a nule's ancestor to kick us to death. Mr. A. C. Shuford made a short speech and showed the importance of patronizing and keeping up the Business Agency. We found that the cowardly attempt to kill the Alliance in Catawba county. At one o'clock the Alliance adjourned for dinner. We have no words at our command to describe the dinner. The evening was taken up offering resolutions and appointing committees. The work for Friday was all put into the hands of committees and instructed to report Friday morning. At 5 o'clock the visitors were all assigned homes for the night.

J. F. Click of the Hickory Mercury and myself being the loudest looking men in the crowd, were assigned to men with large farms, myself to J. B. Bridgers and Click to Mr. Sherrill. We can't tell how Bro. Click fared only from what we could see, he would not say, but we noticed his coat and vest fit very tight Friday morning and they were loose on him Thursday. When he left we noticed he was mighty free to talk, was smoking a cigar and acting like other people.

The Alliance was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock by President Sherrill, minutes of Friday read and adopted. The different committees made their respective reports as they were called on in their order and committees were instructed to find out as near as possible what amount of money if any, would be drawn from the Business Agency fund. They reported there would be but little if any, and it was resolved to replace any that might be taken out at once. Other business of minor importance occupied the time up to 12 o'clock, when dinner was announced. About 200 of Catawba's best citizens including a good sprinkling of ladies assembled around a table groaning under its weight of good things. After an hour of a general good time it was whispered about that Dr. C. Thompson, the State Alliance Lecturer had arrived and would lecture. The Alliance assembled, the doors thrown open to both saint and sinner. Dr. Thompson was introduced and spoke for 3 hours and a half to a crowded house, as many of the converted had come on in, some of them were very much disappointed, as they had come, they said, to hear a third party speech, and the Dr. failed to give them that kind, but he gave them Alliance doctrine. After speaking was over the Dr. showed some samples he had from the Business Agency office and made a short talk on that time. The Alliance closed at 5 o'clock to meet in July.

Near Newton as the Dr. was going to Taylorsville to speak on Saturday and could not get off until 7 o'clock he with Bro. Chick and your Scriber were invited to take supper with Bro. George Cansler. It was there we found out why it was that Bro. Click clothes fit so tight, and we also found that the Dr. was at home when seated at a good table as well as on the platform, but he has not earned how to eat Catawba county homeish; ask him about it and see the tears come in his eyes. At 7 we bid good-bye to Catawba and boarded the train. As the Dr. was billed for a speech in Taylorsville Saturday he prevailed on us to accompany him, with the understanding that if he needed a singer I was to do the singing act. We arrived at Taylorsville in due time. After a good night's rest and a hot breakfast we began to mix among the brethren who were coming in on horse back mule back and some footed back. At 11 o'clock quite a crowd was in the court house. The Dr. gave them two hours. We suppose his speech did not over joy the hearts of some that heard it but they opened not their mouths. We met one of Alexander's best citizens in the person of Bro. Norton the representative from that county. We asked him about his board bill, he informed us that he had a receipt for the amount of his board bill in his pocket. Alexander is in the middle of the road and will be found there when called on. Bro. W. M. Teague is putting in some good Alliance work and will continue to do so as long as he is able to talk, or to nit the masses shall get a hearing. We regretted when the time came for us to leave and was sorry the local Edit r Bro. Rodrick was not with us—well just to see Bro. Click making up forms at the table.

RICHARD RAZOR.

Greensboro Record: Howl, ye Democrats, howl! Dave J. Gilmer, colored, has just been appointed postal clerk between Washington and Charlotte. He received the papers direct this morning from Superintendent Vickery, at Washington.

How will this set on the stomachs of some of the "Nick Jordens of the last campaign." W. G. H.

CONGRESSMAN GRADY

REPLIES TO DR. THOMPSON AND EXPLAINS HIS VOTE

He Says that He Knows Salaries are Not Too High, but the Man who Tries to Lower Them Will Find Himself Daring Straws at the North Wind.

HE SAYS FOR THIS WRONG IS THAT OTHERS ARE DOING WRONG.

WALLACE, N. C., April 15th 1893. EDITOR OF THE CAUCASIAN.—I was much surprised at an article in your paper of this week, written by Dr. Cyrus Thompson, criticising my vote for the resolution allowing all the members of the House of Representatives clerical assistance, especially since Dr. Thompson is under an obligation "to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to other," and I trust you will do me the justice to let me be heard.

I have been in Congress long enough to know that the members who have no clerks, are prevented from giving proper attention to the duties for which they are supposed to have been elected. The calls on them, in person and by letters, for offices, new mail routes, new post offices, books, seeds, loans of money, information an almost every imaginable subject; for visits to the White House, to the Departments; for investigation of pension claims, for inquiries about patents, the standing of patent attorneys, pension attorneys, dealers in country produce, and the provisions of the civil service law; and for news and interviews by the array of correspondence in the city and particularly in the capitol while the two Houses are supposed to be at work, not only render it impossible for them to study and understand and intelligently discuss the measures the people are so much interested in, but are a fruitful cause of what so often blocks legislation—"quorum." One result, I may say right here, is that every Congress takes the extravagant appropriation bills of its predecessor as its models and basis of legislation, being unable to make original investigations, and often afraid to make reductions the results of which cannot be foreseen. Dr. Thompson would have been offended if I had refused to answer his letters—he would have charged me with "demonstrating the hire of Washington City Democracy." Equally offended would the people have been who sent me from five to twenty letters per day, if I had refused to notice them; so would the gentleman for whom I spent time in the Patent Office to ascertain if certain things had been patented; so would the parties who asked me to go to the Post Office Department and learn whether a certain lawyer in Washington was trying to deceive them about some allowance which he said had been withheld from them about 25 years ago. I endeavored to serve my people as best I could in all these matters, without inquiring as to their politics or their color; generally they had one else to go to. Nor were applications for services and favors confined to the 3rd District, nor even to North Carolina; letters came to me from South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Texas, and even from New Mexico and Oklahoma. This was the condition of things during the long session beginning the first Monday in December 1892, and the burden was increased after it was known that Mr. Cleveland was elected; from that day to this I have not averaged thirty minutes per day when I could attend to public or private business, although I spent three months of the time in Congress.

Seeing the difficulties in the way and knowing that well-considered legislation is next to impossible unless some of them are removed, I voted to allow the members clerks, so that they may serve their constituents more efficiently and save the public money by shortening the sessions of Congress. Each day's session cost a very large sum, and a small reduction in the number of days will save more than the clerks will cost.

But Dr. Thompson may ask why I do not pay my clerk's salary out of my own pocket. I did do this during the two sessions of the 52nd Congress when I found it impossible to do all my work myself, and I am willing to continue doing so if all other Congressmen were required to do it. But 88 Senators and about 40 Representatives—chairmen of do-nothing committees—are allowed clerks at public expense, and the man who undertakes to repeal the laws making this allowance, although as wise and patriotic as Dr. Thompson, will find himself darting straws against the north wind.

I agree with the Doctor that salaries are two large all along the line, but corruption, extravagant living, and the manners and customs of royalty, and the strong tendency towards a grand and glorious government—all inaugurated and fastened on the country by the Republican party—make large salaries necessary if you live in Washington. The fellow who imported his land, lady not to raise the price of his board from eight to ten dollars because it almost killed him to eat eight dollars' worth, had never stopped at a Washington hotel.

The actual cost of a clerk during the two sessions of the 52nd congress would have been exactly five hundred and fifty dollars (\$550) per annum instead of twelve hundred (\$1200) as I have seen it charged, and if the sessions could have been shortened by the employment of clerks the cost would have been less. This sum, it is true, looks large; but if the clerk boards at the same hotel with his employer—and he would be worth little if he did not—his board would cost him \$60 or \$75 per month, besides other necessary expenses.

But I have said enough, and I must beg pardon for so long a communication. If Dr. Thompson is pleased with the poetry, the Latin,

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

JONATHAN EDWARDS TALKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

About North Carolina Affairs And Other More Important Matters—President asks the People Need not Expect Any Immediate Relief From Unjust Taxation—Congress an Uncertain Quantity—Some Center Shots From a Plain Man of the People.

(Copyrighted by Jonathan Edwards.)

Pik-Dickitan Hotel, Washington, D. C. April 22, 1893.—I keep my appointment with the President promptly. Simmons bowed us in. I found the President alone. He was looking over a monster petition recommending a certain North Carolina man for an important office. It would not be good taste to mention the name or office. "This petition and letters are signed by every prominent man and State official in your State," he remarked. "And so it is with dozens of other petitions for the same office. I suppose these endorsements are simply a matter of business, but they sometimes mislead the appointing power into making doubtful appointments. Now the applicants in this case was an applicant in the Presidential ticket, and I understand you are down on the nomination with the avowed belief that my nomination was an impossibility. Yet his claims are on the first of all the applicants presented to me for consideration. But I was not to ask you why (if so) the people in North Carolina are so down on me. Your State convention sent a delegation (with two acceptances) to Chicago to vote against me but not only to vote against me but to influence others by proclaiming this. Senator Ransom said that my candidacy for the Presidency would cost the Democratic party in North Carolina 40,000 votes. Now the South Carolina State convention openly opposed, by resolution, my nomination, but they didn't say at Chicago that it would lose the State to the Democratic party. I only contrast the two cases to show to the extent of the bitterness against me in your own State."

"Well, Mr. President, to be perfectly frank with you I must say that our State delegation knowingly repudiated and renounced the nine-tenths of the rank and file of the Democratic party in the State. The strongest proof of this is found in the storm of remonstrance and indignation that met the delegations on their return to the State. In many instances the indignation was called, and in some places the delegates were burned in effigy. If I could make you understand the situation in my State as I see it you would understand that the Democratic party there are easily frightened. God forbid that the great leader of the farmers movement in North Carolina was something of a politician. The success of the movement was dear to his heart. It was his unceasing labor in that behalf that cost him his untimely death. He knew that your Chief Executive meant the disintegration of the Democratic organization. He believed that the National convention would go to pieces on that rock. Believed the nomination of Hill or Gorman or Cleveland would mean a rallying point for the Reform movement. He believed that you were a quarter of million votes stronger than any other Democrat. Only a short time before his death he said to me: 'with Grover Cleveland out of the race the Democratic party is hopelessly irretrievable. It is the feeling and belief he began the anti-Cleveland crusade in the State and scared the Democratic leaders out of their wits. It was an easy won victory, because the Bourbon element in the States were already denouncing you as a mugwump, and so you were in their wrath that you were not a Democrat. Many of them were disappointed office-holders. I will be just as frank in saying to you that there is now a very formidable and growing opposition to you in the State on a very different issue. It concerns the people who do not care the snap of the finger about appointments further than that you appoint honest, capable men of untarnished character to office. No self-respecting man expects you to appoint your political friends to reward the men who cowardly surrendered to the State to New York machine politician at Chicago. The people in my State respect your sympathy for and interests in them. They are sorely disappointed that you did not call an extra session of Congress and take immediate action looking to the repeal of the McKinley bill.

This measure was denounced all over North Carolina as highway robbery, and a great many people voted the Democratic ticket believing what the Democratic speakers said about it, and believing also in the dates and platform makers would promptly and zealously observe their promises and pledges to summarily repeal it. If the tariff is the cause of the peoples distress and poverty it is the duty of Congress to repeal it and do it at once. With a Democratic President, a Democratic Congress in both branches there should be no delay or uncertainty in applying the remedy. That it has not been done already—that the first great opportunity passed unheeded, causes the people to distrust you and discredit the Democratic leaders in my State. It is either the tariff or it is not the tariff. Why not put your 'theory' to the test and see the effect upon the 'condition' that follows? In a twinkling his left eye showed his appreciation of the point. Looking out the east window over a beautiful lawn of green, rich, velvety grass towards the historic Potomac, he said, "what do you people want anyway?" "What policy or legislation, Mr. President, will most subserve your interest? I answered as briefly and pointedly as I could:

"We want every ounce of American silver poured into good money and sent into circulation to meet the honest wants of business and not for the speculative purposes of Wall Street. We want cheaper transportation and less monopoly; a home market and an honest price for every pound of cotton or pork or bushel of corn that is raised. We want a financial system whose operation will benefit the whole people without regard to section or conditions and which cannot be manipulated at the dictation of the money power of Wall Street and London. To accomplish this the National

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPTS

Senator Voorhees talks for the people but votes against them. He and the Atlanta Constitution make a pair of a kind.

It seems that Mr. Cleveland is boycotting the South Carolina Alliance men who tried to reform the Democratic party by running inside the dear old party lines.

The Democratic politicians have no love for the people nor respect for Democratic principals, but worship the flag for revenue only. The people must get rid of the politician's rule or raise the flag of the people.

Attorney-General Olney will at tract little public confidence until he resigns his position as counsel for the Boston and Maine and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, which he may at any time be called upon to prosecute in the proper discharge of his duty as a public servant.

You want to keep up with the procession you must read THE CAUCASIAN. Send us one dollar and get it for a whole year. This is less than 2 cents a week. It is dirt cheap at that money.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

"THE CAUCASIAN has always been the first paper read at my house and it is growing still better," is what an old subscriber says. "I take eight papers and my wife always asks for THE CAUCASIAN first when the weekly mail comes," is what a prominent farmer says. "Our children scramble for THE CAUCASIAN when the paper comes," is what a lady friend says. "THE CAUCASIAN, the best paper in the State," is what the people say.

PRESIDENT BUTLER'S APPOINTMENTS.

The State President of the Alliance, Mr. Marion Butler, will speak at the following times and places: Lumberton, 27. Tar Heel, 28th. Elizabethtown, April 29th. Fairfield, May 5th. Rocky Mount, May 13th.

ORIGINAL FLAVOR.

The Non-Conformist, one of the ablest Reform papers published at Indianapolis, has this to say of THE CAUCASIAN: "Marion Butler is fast making for his paper, THE CAUCASIAN, a great place in the estimation of Southern people. There is frankness and uncolored treatment of current events that gives it a decidedly original flavor."

NOTICE.

There will be an Alliance Union Pic-Nic at Hebron church, Lenoir county, Friday, May 5th, 1893. President Marion Butler will be there and deliver an address. Not only members of the Alliance, but the public generally, are invited to come and bring well filled baskets. The speaking will begin about 10 o'clock A. M.

TO CONTEST THE RICKS DECISION.

An Appeal to the Supreme Court and Perhaps to Congress. There will be an Alliance Union Pic-Nic at Hebron church, Lenoir county, Friday, May 5th, 1893. President Marion Butler will be there and deliver an address. Not only members of the Alliance, but the public generally, are invited to come and bring well filled baskets. The speaking will begin about 10 o'clock A. M.

banking system should be torn up by the roots.

We want a Business man's tariff—a system based upon broad, national patriotic grounds—a system that will obliterate all sectional and class distinctions, a system that will put labor, agriculture and all industrial enterprises on the same common footing. No more humbuggery, tinkering and deception. The people are getting their eyes opened and they are being made to them to stand by their party right or wrong. The time for such remedy has passed. It is action now or hopeless bondage.

We want in North Carolina, Mr. President, political freedom, and we intend to have it at all hazards. The brave fight you have made in New York against the machine in politics, is now on in every State. By virtue of the most monstrous election law that ever disgraced a free intelligent people, the State is absolutely in the power of a ring of Railroad Presidents, National Bank Directors, United States Senators and a few small politicians. As a consequence no State stands so low in general estimation as North Carolina. This is a great state represented at a great side not for one or two reasons, but for a term of years sufficient to establish beyond doubt the practicality of any particular theory. From this they are able to choose the one producing a maximum corn with the least outlay of labor on the fewest acres.

In all the years that farmers have spent in cultivating corn by the old method of cutting off roots in order to make new ones grow, no one has yet succeeded in changing the habit of rootgrowth of the corn plant; and the primary or first roots almost always start with a slight upward slant. Cutting off these roots not only gives the plant a shock which checks its growth, but it limits the area of plant food. If not cut off the roots would extend so as to take up the supply between the rows.

The structure and habit of the corn roots themselves, offer to the observant farmer the key to the correct method of cultivation. From a careful study of the part of the corn plant that grows under ground the conclusion will be readily reached that keeping the surface mellow, fine, and level to the depth of two inches, never allowing the formation of a crust, but forming a sort of dry soil mulch, would be the right method to produce best results. In short, shallow and level culture for corn or other surface-rooted crop is always best; and when we see in a neighborhood one progressive farmer who practices this method year after year with certain success, does it not seem strange that all of his neighbors are content to jog along in the same old rut, working the life out of themselves and their teams, and receiving for their labor starvation crops?

I quote the following from that veteran in corn culture, D. J. Bissell: "Practice and philosophy teach that to get the best yield in a crop of corn we must supply it with all the elements needed for its most perfect growth, not only in size of stalk, but in form for producing the best form of ear, and also the best filling out and perfectly maturing the grain. To insure this we must not only have the required elements in the soil, but we must make them available to the plant. We may have every ingredient in abundance in the soil, yet if we so manipulate it as to render it unavailably or inaccessible to the plant we shall fail of getting a full crop. Then the question naturally arises, 'What treatment should be given it?' We may by the use of highly stimulating fertilizers get a vigorous start that will give promise of a heavy crop, and if it be properly treated will fulfill that promise. But by neglect it may, nay must inevitably disappoint us. The necessary requirements of food and moisture must be supplied during its entire growth or it would have been better not to have stimulated its growth at first. Place a box ten inches square around the stalk and ten inches deep in the soil and give moisture and plant food, and the plant will grow at first quite well. But when it gets considerable size it begins to dwindle and finally ceases to grow, and fails to produce an ear, or perhaps produces a nubbin which ripens or rather dries up prematurely with the cob half filled. But we can just as reasonably expect a full crop with that kind of culture as to expect it by the method commonly practiced. The use of the two horse cultivator with its long shovels as effectually deprives the plant of power of drawing the necessary nutritious elements from the soil as the box does. It is even worse, for it not only cuts off the roots, but throws the dirt up in a manner to be dried out in a few hours. Then at the next plowing that dry dirt is thrown to the bottom and what moist dirt can be got is thrown to the top to be in turn dried out. The dry dirt at the bottom accelerating the drying process."

Growing Strawberries.

Strawberry culture to be profitable must be carried on in a business-like manner. Set out plants on a rich soil and keep them free from weeds throughout the season. Cut off all runners until about July 15, and pinch off the blossoms so as to get a strong growth if new plants are to grow from them. Cultivate every week after the runners being to cross the rows, but use no hoe or other young plants will be torn out. When the ground has frozen enough to bear up a team, leaves or coarse manure. In spring rake off enough of the mulch to let the plants grow through. If the patch is to be kept for another year, cultivate it as soon as the berries are picked. It is not advisable to take more than one crop from a patch ordinarily, as the second and third crops do not bring more than about half as many berries as the first. For generally culture, I would recommend Haverland, Warfield No. 2, Gandy and Crescent. There are many other varieties which do well in some sections, but for general planting I think the above list will give good satisfaction.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—OUR New Buckeye Binder at a great sacrifice. Address.

PRESIDENT BENSALLM ALLIANCE, No. 324, Bensalem, N. C.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

There is no material progress that is well based and permanent without agriculture.

Shallow Cultivation.

The Journal of Agriculture publishes the following extract from a paper read by Mrs. Helen M. Laughlin before the Northern series of farmers' institutes held in Missouri. There is such a variety of influences that have a bearing in producing a crop of corn that when we have it safely harvested it is difficult for most corn growers to tell with any degree of certainty just which cause or causes produced certain results or conditions of growth. Corn is grown everywhere, and soil as well as climatic influences are so varied that treatment that answers the purpose in one section may in another produce quite different results. Sensible men learn to vary somewhat their practice so as to accord with condition of soil, climate, etc.; and instead of forming a hasty and perhaps incorrect opinion regarding any one method they will carefully test each one side by side not for one or two seasons, but for a term of years sufficient to establish beyond doubt the practicality of any particular theory. From this they are able to choose the one producing a maximum corn with the least outlay of labor on the fewest acres.

In all the years that farmers have spent in cultivating corn by the old method of cutting off roots in order to make new ones grow, no one has yet succeeded in changing the habit of rootgrowth of the corn plant; and the primary or first roots almost always start with a slight upward slant. Cutting off these roots not only gives the plant a shock which checks its growth, but it limits the area of plant food. If not cut off the roots would extend so as to take up the supply between the rows.

The structure and habit of the corn roots themselves, offer to the observant farmer the key to the correct method of cultivation. From a careful study of the part of the corn plant that grows under ground the conclusion will be readily reached that keeping the surface mellow, fine, and level to the depth of two inches, never allowing the formation of a crust, but forming a sort of dry soil mulch, would be the right method to produce best results. In short, shallow and level culture for corn or other surface-rooted crop is always best; and when we see in a neighborhood one progressive farmer who practices this method year after year with certain success, does it not seem strange that all of his neighbors are content to jog along in the same old rut, working the life out of themselves and their teams, and receiving for their labor starvation crops?

I AM STILL IN THE RING.

And am selling Pure North Carolina Corn Whiskey as low as the lowest. Call and examine my well Selected Stock of Whiskies; Brandy, Wines, &c., at the

JOHN O. THOMPSON OLD STAND

on East Centre Street, near the Old Market. I take this method of informing my former friends and customers that I am again in business and invite them to call and when in need of anything in my line. Remember the place, near the Old Market, Goldsboro, N. C.

"HICKORY MERCURY,"

A Newspaper Published EVERY WEDNESDAY AT HICKORY, N. C., By Mercury Publishing Company EDITED BY J. F. CLICK.

Devoted to Agricultural topics, and to such financial questions as are demanded by the necessities of farmers and laborers.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Sample copies sent on application. mh23—1f

ESTABLISHED 1870.

E. C. PALMER, G. H. RIVENBERG, A. W. FROST.

PALMER, RIVENBERG & CO.,

(Successors to G. S. Palmer.) 106 READE STREET, NEW YORK, Wholesale Produce Commission Merchants. Receivers of Berries, Potatoes and all kinds of Southern Truck, also Eggs and Poultry. Correspondence solicited. Write for Standard and Market Reports, which are furnished free on application. Prompt sales and quick returns. References: Chatham National Bank, N. Y.; Thurber-Whyland Co., N. Y.; and all mercantile agencies. mh2—6m

JOY PRINTING!

Send me your orders for all kinds of JOB PRINTING. LOWEST HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA ON PAID-UP STATIONERY. GUY V. BARNES, Raleigh, N. C.

Prouty Press For Sale.

An Eight Column Prouty Press, purchased new, and used for 18 months, is offered for sale cheap. For particulars address JAMES B. LLOYD, Tarboro, N. C.

PRESIDENT BUTLER'S SPEECH.

The editor regrets not being able to bear the speech of President Marion Butler of the State Farmers' Alliance delivered in the court house here last Thursday. Having to get out of paper in time to catch the outgoing mails just at the hour of speaking prevented our being present. We have heard it favorably commented on by some persons who are not Alliancesmen as well as many who were, while others speak of it as being intentionally conceived and delivered in a manner to strengthen the cause of the Third party, even if without apparent meaning in that direction. However, not having heard it and thus not being able to judge for myself, we will not do Mr. Butler the injustice to repeat hearsay testimony or impute any wrong motive to what was said. He is smart and makes a good speech and whatever the object or result of his address here Thursday we regret we could not hear it and give him the benefit of a fair and impartial report. —Henderson Gold Leaf.

MARKETS.

Table with columns for GOLDSBORO (Country Produce) and CLINTON (Reported by C. P. JOHNSON). Lists prices for various commodities like Cotton, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Lard, Corn, Eggs, Peanuts, Oats, Beans, Potatoes, etc.

WILMINGTON (Naval Stores).

Table listing prices for Naval Stores: Spirits Turpentine, Strained Rosin, Good Strained, Turpentine (crude firm, hard), Yellow Dip, Virgin.

RALEIGH (Cotton).

Table listing prices for Cotton: Good Middling, Middling, Stains, Fines, Market weak.

AGENTS WANTED—No money required until goods are sold.

Send me your orders for all kinds of JOB PRINTING. LOWEST HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA ON PAID-UP STATIONERY. GUY V. BARNES, Raleigh, N. C.