

The Tobacco Plant.

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S. T. ASHE, }

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The business office of THE PLANT is at the Durham Bookstore, corner Main and Corcoran streets, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889.

DURHAM.

It is high time Durham was awakening to the fact that she must begin active measures for increasing her manufacturing industries or be left behind in the race for leadership among the towns of North Carolina. No town will prosper unless the citizens make an effort in her behalf and really and earnestly endeavor to push her ahead. Durham did not become what she is without hard lick and heavy work and if she is to continue to grow and prosper it must be by a continuance of that hard work.

Durham's growth has been phenomenal. She was born and grew to her present size while most all the other towns of the State were asleep. They are awake now and pushing ahead. If it took hard work under these circumstances on the part of her citizens to bring our town to what she is, what has to be done to keep her in the lead, now that she has rivals for the leadership springing up all around her and throughout the entire State? It will take harder work now than ever to keep her head and shoulders above her rivals.

We need not expect outsiders to help us if we show no disposition to help ourselves. Capital is not going to come begging of us admission into our town. We must show a desire to do something for ourselves—must show an inclination to have new manufactories spring up in our town. Those who have money must take the lead, and must have the support and encouragement of all the citizens. We must show to outside capitalists that with or without their assistance we are determined to keep abreast of the times—it we cannot get their aid we will do without it. This determination, this effort on the part of our people will be the greatest inducement we can offer to capital to come among us. Unless our people act upon this line, Durham will not, cannot hold her own with the rapid strides other towns of the State are making. She will be overtaken. Let's all pull together for Durham, and show to the world that she is the same plucky town she has always been and is determined to keep the lead of North Carolina towns.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

In 1888, the State of Rhode Island gave Harrison, Republican candidate for President, a majority of over four thousand votes. On last Tuesday was held in that State an election for State officers when Davis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, got over four thousand more votes than the Republican candidate received, and the Democrats elected their candidate for Attorney General. The two parties of this election were divided upon the National issue of high protective tariff on the one side and low tariff for revenue on the other. At this election about seven thousand laborers voted who had heretofore been disfranchised under the property qualification of the State constitution. The result shows that a large majority of these new voters must have voted with the Democrats.

What could show more plainly that the laboring men of this manufacturing State have had their eyes opened to the real effect of high tariff upon their condition? They have seen that since the last election, when this principle won by their aid, their condition has not been bettered by the fact that the high tariff men have been given a four years lease upon the labor of the country, but in fact has grown worse.

The Fall River strike has taught them a lesson which they will not forget before 1892. At that election we look for a rousing labor vote in favor of the party which opposes protecting the rich at the expense of the poor.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has determined to refuse all offerings of four and a half bonds at prices over 1.08. He is right as far as he goes but does not go far enough. Why should we pay a premium of eighty dollars on the thousand to retire bonds not yet due that draw interest at the rate of only forty-five dollars on the thousand? The people are taxed to pay to capitalists and speculators this high premium for the privilege of settling a government debt before it is due. What man would pay a premium on his note in order to take it up before it is due?

A REVELATION.

Such Was the South to a Leading New York Banker.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1889.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

I have your letter and willingly comply with the request it contains. Our party consisted of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, the Hon. Ewd. Cooper, Mr. John H. Inman, Mr. John C. Calhoun and two or three others, including myself.

We left New York on the afternoon of Saturday, March 9th, and were gone just two weeks, "taking in" Asheville and the Hot Springs of North Carolina, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Nashville, Florence, Sheffield, Birmingham and Anniston, Rome and Atlanta. As you see, we swung pretty well "round the circle" of what is known as the "New South."

We were everywhere received with open doors, and I might add with open hearts, and everywhere were royally entertained; indeed, from the moment we crossed Mason and Dixon's line until we emerged from Dixie we were the constant recipients upon every hand of a hospitality so cordial and so unbounded that, to quote Mr. Hewitt, "It quite put our Northern methods to the blush." I appreciated, of course, that the so generous welcome was particularly extended to the distinguished gentlemen with whom it was my pleasant privilege to travel, but I shall never forget the many kindnesses that were shown to me personally, nor shall I ever cease to be grateful for them.

That we had a good time "goes without saying." Every hour of the two weeks was stuffed, like a carpet bag, full of interest and pleasure.

To me the trip was a revelation. I have heard a good deal, of course, during the past few years about the "New South," but I have always regarded it as largely a thing of the imagination. I know now, however, that it is a positive fact, and what is better still, I believe it has come to stay.

I have not been altogether unfamiliar with the South. I knew it slightly before the war, when it was dead asleep. I visited it about fifteen years ago. Then it was restless and uneasily tossing—not yet aroused, but waking. I found it on the recent trip not only wide awake, but "up and dressed."

It seemed to me that we traveled through a continuous and unbroken strain of what has been aptly termed the music of progress, "the whir of the spindle, the buzz of the saw, the roar of the furnace and the throb of the locomotive." To my ears that music was, specially delightful, because I thought I discovered in its every note evidence of the beneficent result of the protective policy of our government.

There was a good deal of public speaking at the various receptions and entertainments accorded us, and I never hesitated in expressing myself to assert my earnest belief in that policy and my conviction that its continuance was vital to the South in order to secure development of the thousand and one infant industries springing up within its borders. I rejoice to say that whenever and wherever I uttered that conviction I met a concurrence with my sentiments so hearty that it surprised me. I remember upon one occasion after I had made a protection speech that a gentleman largely interested in the manufacturing interests in his section took my hand and remarked in an undertone: "Sir, you are right. I have heretofore voted against my own interests, and have done it knowingly, but I shall do so no more." The instances were countless of men telling me that though they voted otherwise they were staunch believers in protection.

In the development of the "New" thus far I think I discover the coming disintegration of the "solid" South and the bringing about of a condition of politics that will be healthy because of the absence of sectionalism in it.

The most serious obstacle in the way of this "consummation, so devoutly to be wished," it seems to me

is the race problem. But for that difficulty, I am convinced, many of the Southern States would long since have begun to divide in politics. This question is one of which we of the North have but little understanding. To us it involves nothing beyond fair play to the newly enfranchised race. To the Southern people, however, I discovered that it means keeping the control of their local affairs in the hands of those who pay the taxes. I held conversations about the matter with a number of very thoughtful and conservative men in the different sections and they discussed it in a most catholic spirit; but from the conversations I made up my mind that however the people of the South may be divided about other things they will continue to be a unit with reference to this.

Despite all theories as to colonization of the negroes elsewhere, or as to confining them within certain localities, the colored people will continue, I think, to be as they are, scattered throughout the Southern States. They can't be got rid of—like Banquo's ghost, they will not "down" at anybody's bidding. And so far as my judgment goes, it would be a calamity rather than otherwise for the South to lose the negroes. They constitute an element of docile, patient and hard labor, which it appears to me is an important factor in the country's development.

So the race question must work itself out, I imagine, on the existing lines; and I believe it will ultimately do so. At least I fancied so the other day, when at Anniston, I saw several colored men engaged in what was, to a certain extent, "skilled labor" in a car wheel foundry.

If the right of suffrage in the various States could be restricted within certain property and intelligence qualifications, the matter would undoubtedly be easier to deal with. But if such restriction be impracticable, would it not be wise to establish in the various States educational and industrial schools, with compulsory attendance thereupon by the negroes? Would not this policy result eventually in a certain measure of intelligence, together with a certain earning power on the part of the colored people? And with these acquirements, would there not one day follow possession by the blacks of more or less property, and the growth among them of habits of economy? And would not a property interest in the community make negroes, as it makes white men, good citizens?

Still, these are only speculations by one who is perhaps not sufficiently well informed as to all the bearings of the matter to be warranted in advancing theories about it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Deadly Mortgage.

Greensboro Workman.

Mr. B. F. Hanes, one of the heaviest tobaccoists of Winston, was here this morning on his way home from a business trip to the South. Mr. Hanes remarked that if the farmers of this section could know the condition of farmers in the region South of them they would not only be content, but happy in their present state. He then briefly stated that the end in the South would be disaster to the larger proportion of the farmers, that they were so heavily mortgaged that relief was entirely out of the question—lands, stock, implements, all involved, and the former land owners wholly and permanently stripped. The mortgage system has swept over all like a cyclone, not so suddenly, but with even more complete destructiveness!

Church Trouble in South Carolina.

Greenville, S. C., News.

The report of the special committee appointed by the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to try and arrange a settlement of the color question, which led to the secession of nearly all the Charleston churches two years ago, is published to-day. The report recommends a compromise which proposes to admit colored clergymen to the convention who have been in connection with the church for twelve months prior to May, 1889. It also proposes a separate convocation for the colored churches under the administration of the Bishop.

After 29 Years.

Gastonia Gazette.

D. E. Jeter, of Union county, S. C., killed his brother-in-law, John W. Busby, in 1860. A few days ago he was arrested in Tennessee and brought back for trial.

Blood Will Tell.

There is no question about it—blood will tell—especially if it be an impure blood. Blotches, eruptions, pimples and boils, are all symptoms of an impure blood, due to the improper action of the liver. When this important organ fails to properly perform its function of purifying and cleansing the blood, impurities are carried to all parts of the system, and the symptoms above referred to are merely evidences of the struggle of Nature to throw off the poisonous germs. Unless her warning be heeded in time, serious results are certain to follow, culminating in liver or kidney disorders, or even in consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent and cure these diseases, by restoring the liver to a healthy condition.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM!

HE IS NOT GOING WEST, BUT IS MAKING HIS WAY TO

LAMBE & GORMAN'S,

TO BUY ONE OF THEIR

NOBBY AND STYLISH SUITS.

WE ARE LEADERS IN HIGH STYLE AND FANCY SUITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. OUR LINE OF

FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS

are the neatest and most select ever shown here, and just at this point, it is well to bear in mind that these goods will be all the rage. There is nothing neater with a Fancy Flannel Shirt than a Windsor Tie of the same description, and we have a full assortment of all kinds of Windsor Ties.

We are agents for

YOU MAN'S HAT,

THE STYLE FOR THE SOUTH.

PRICE, \$4.50.



THIS CUT REPRESENTS

Solid Comfort

—IN—

SUSPENDERS.

KEEP YOUR PANTS ON WITH A PAIR AND YOU'LL NOT REGRET IT.

MONEY!

How To Make It!

IT IS AN ACKNOWLEDGED FACT THAT THE BEST WAY TO MAKE MONEY IS TO SAVE IT, AND WE INTEND TO PROVE CONCLUSIVELY THAT THE BEST WAY TO SAVE IT IS TO DEPOSIT IT IN OUR ESTABLISHMENT AND FOR EVERY DOLLAR DEPOSITED WE WILL GIVE YOU IN GOOD HONEST GOODS

One Dollar and Fifty Cents!

WHILE WE HAVE SOLD THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS OUR STOCK IS STILL UNBROKEN IN ASSORTMENT!

They Must be Sold and Sold at Once!

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, WHITE SHIRTS, TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, IMMENSE STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Custom Goods, Etc., Etc.

Remember Price is No Object! They Must Go!

MUSE & SHAW,

W. S. HALLIBURTON, Trustee,
Main Street, - - - Under Stokes Hall.

WEEKLY

TOBACCO PLANT

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

—AT—

DURHAM, N. C.

THE HANDSOMEST WEEKLY IN THE STATE!

EVERYBODY SAYS

DEMOCRATIC IN POLITICS

ONLY \$1.50 A YEAR

Terms: Cash in Advance

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The Latest State News

The Latest Local News!

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Published Every Week in Large Type.

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Giving Incidents of Interest from National Capital.

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OUR SPECIAL OFFERS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

No. 1.

For \$1.50 in cash we will send THE TOBACCO PLANT for one year and mail subscribers two pictures—Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. These pictures are worth each and are richly worth \$1.00. \$1.50 you get \$2.50.

No. 2.

For \$2.50 we will send THE TOBACCO PLANT one year and make you a nickel-plated clock, six inches diameter, warranted to keep good time. The clock retails at \$2.50 to \$3.00, and you get THE PLANT for one year for \$1.50, and a clock worth \$2.50. In words, for \$2.50 you get \$4.00.

OUR CREDENTIALS

From the many complimentary letters to THE WEEKLY PLANT by our readers in the State, we append the following:

ONE OF THE BEST IN THE STATE.
Winston Daily.
THE PLANT, which is already one of the best in the State, will be pushed on to the improvement and prosperity.

GRATIFYING EVIDENCE OF ESTIMATION.
State Chronicle.
We have seen, in North Carolina, more gratifying evidence of estimation shown by THE PLANT.

NOT WONDERFUL THAT ITS ENTERPRISE.
[Piedmont Press].
It is not wonderful that THE PLANT, an enterprise, is successful.

ELEGANTLY PRINTED.
Franklin Press.
THE DURHAM TOBACCO PLANT is one of the beautiful and elegantly printed papers in the State.

NEED MORE LIKE IT.
Edenton Enquirer.
THE DURHAM PLANT has its opponents express them. Would that we had more newspapers in the State.