

# THE PHOENIX.

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THE PHOENIX,  
Rocky Mount, N. C.

THURSDAY March 14th, 1895

J. M. H. LEWIS, EDITOR.

## WHY THEY ARE COMING SOUTH.

First, the New England manufacturers have realized the fact that the mill must be near the cotton field and thus save the freight of \$5 a bale.

Second, cheaper labor can be obtained in the South. The working classes can live more economically in the South than in the North, because the weather is milder and not so much fuel and clothing is necessary. The days are longer and more work can be done by daylight, thus saving the expense of lighting the mill.

Third, the New England cotton mills export a large amount of their cotton goods to the warm countries South of us, and by locating in the South they get nearer their market.

Fourth, the climatic conditions of the South give a finer texture to the cloth.

Fifth, the laws of the Southern States are more favorable to manufacturers.

Sixth, coal is cheaper in the mineral belt of the South.

These solid facts are presented in a short and pointed manner. Come to North Carolina and see what openings there are in this State for such industries.—Birmingham Age.

The Liberia fever seems to be breaking out again, as it periodically does, among the negroes in some portions of the South. Ag's travel around among them giving highly colored descriptions of Southern Africa, and the untold inducements it offers the colored man, all of which is eagerly listened to and implicitly believed by the uneducated people to whom it is told, and the result is excitement which sometimes assumes the proportions of an emigration craze.

Some colored Southern ministers have done much to aid in this craze by arguing a wholesale emigration of Southern blacks to Africa without ever stopping to think of the magnitude of the job they propose, or the capacity of the people interested to carry it out, or their ability to take care of themselves after they had driven stakes in the land of their fathers, where they will be for many years have to contend with the greater energy, greater wealth, and superior intelligence of the white man as they have here.

For forty years efforts have been made to establish a colored Republic in Liberia, which notwithstanding the interest taken in it by friends of the negro in this country, has proved a failure. Many of those who went expecting to find a land literally flowing with milk and honey, were grievously disappointed and were glad to beat their way back the best they could. Possibly thrifty, hustling, intelligent negroes, with means to establish themselves after they got there, might succeed after they got there. That had can do pretty well in any part of the South, but these movements when excitement takes the lead of judgment, always end in failure, if not disaster.—Wil. Star.

## WAR GOVERNOR HENRY T. CLARK.

Of South Carolina, July 1861-1862.—Sketch of His Life and Distinguished Services.

Henry T. Clark was born in Edge-County in 1808.

He was of English descent, his father, Christopher Clark, being of North Carolina in 1760.

Clark was a member of the Legislature of South Carolina in 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894.

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After the war he was again (in 1866) elected to the State Senate, but the enactment of the odious "Reconstruction Acts," shortly after, shut out effectively for many years, men of his character, standing and capacity from public service or office.

Gov. Clark died in April, 1874. He was distinguished, not only in public life but as a man of literary tastes and attainments. His historical reading and knowledge were widely extended and accurate, and as an antiquary and genealogist he had few superiors. He was a man benevolent and kind in disposition, attractive in manners and bearing, and singularly engaging in address.

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Monday next; others, and those views are the more probable, say that the session will be continued several days. The calendar is testily crowded with bills, many of which will die, before reaching "daylight" at all. —The caucus of Republicans held last evening decided to annul the Railroad Commission to the Populists. That leaves the place to one of two men, Otho Wilson or "Buck" Kitch en. Which will it be? Otho is leading by a neck now. —John Briggs and Anderson Pettit, composing the Briggs-Building & Manufacturing Company, to day made a surrender of its property to Mrs. Holleman, who holds a mortgage of \$6,000. There are other debts and judgments aggregating nearly \$2000 have been entered so far.

Castoria is truly a marvelous thing for children. Doctors prescribe it, medical journals recommend it, more than a million mothers are using it in place of Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, so-called soothing syrups and other narcotic and stupefying remedies. Castoria is the quickest thing to regulate the stomach and bowels and give healthy sleep the world has ever seen. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, quiets pain, cures diarrhea and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend.

Castoria is put up in one size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

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policy contracts a safety clause, which enables it to make good any impairment that may legitimately occur. Its premium rates are based on past insurance experience, with a margin for safety, and should the future experience differ from the past, and a deficiency occur, it will be charged ratably to the insured, and each member must pay his share within thirty days from date of notice, or the amount, with interest, will be charged against the policy, and deducted therefrom when it becomes a claim.

The Fidelity's resources for the payment of death claims are greater than those of any legal reserve company in this country. A condition that would cause an impairment in the equities of the insured and best add-line or light reserve company in the hands of a receiver.

The Fidelity's safety clause is the counterpart of the insurance law of Great Britain. Valuations are not made there as in the case of the old-line companies in this country as a test of solvency, but simply to determine the bonus earnings. It is in the judgment of the directors, in the funds of the company are insufficient to enable it to meet its obligations, application is made to the court to scale its liability, which scaling stands until the impairment is cured, when it is removed by the court, and failure is thus avoided. We have no laws in this country which authorize such proceedings, and the Fidelity has, therefore, incorporated in its By-Laws and policy contract the right to do that which the laws of Britain recognize as the best possible way to avoid failure and receiverships.

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