

# The Morganton Herald.

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## SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

### WHY FARMING DOES NOT PAY.

A Table Which Presents an Interesting Study to the Man Who Takes an Interest in Agriculture.

Yesterday we discussed some of the reasons why farming does not pay. Some other reasons will be found in the following figures of the yield of wheat and oats per acre, in the respective States and Territories, as furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its October report:

Table showing yield per acre by States, October 1, 1893:

States and Territories	Wheat, Av.	Oats, Av.
Maine	16.0	37.3
New Hampshire	15.0	34.7
Vermont	16.8	36.4
Massachusetts	17.7	38.5
Rhode Island	16.1	38.2
Connecticut	18.3	25.0
New York	14.5	24.0
New Jersey	14.5	23.9
Pennsylvania	14.0	27.7
Delaware	15.0	26.0
Maryland	13.5	21.2
Virginia	11.2	17.2
North Carolina	7.7	15.2
South Carolina	7.3	11.8
Georgia	7.2	14.0
Florida	...	11.8
Alabama	8.2	15.5
Mississippi	7.7	16.0
Louisiana	...	16.0
Texas	10.5	25.1
Arkansas	8.0	19.9
Tennessee	8.4	19.2
West Virginia	11.5	23.8
Kentucky	17.3	22.2
Ohio	15.0	28.6
Michigan	13.0	26.0
Indiana	14.2	27.8
Illinois	14.4	27.0
Wisconsin	13.3	27.6
Minnesota	9.1	24.8
Iowa	11.5	24.8
Missouri	9.5	23.2
Kansas	8.4	17.1
Nebraska	7.7	15.0
South Dakota	8.6	21.5
North Dakota	9.5	21.9
Montana	22.0	34.0
Wyoming	19.0	24.0
Colorado	13.0	26.7
New Mexico	16.8	29.2
Arizona	18.1	35.0
Utah	14.0	27.9
Nevada	15.0	...
Idaho	22.0	37.0
Washington	20.5	28.2
Oregon	19.4	28.8
California	11.2	24.6
General average	11.3	23.5

To the man who takes an interest in agriculture this table presents an interesting study and also some remarkable facts, while at the same time it furnishes sufficient reasons, if there were no others, why farming does not pay.

The first fact that strikes him, perhaps, is the good showing that the New England States make compared with other States, it being better than any with the exception of a few of the young Western States where the soil is yet comparatively fresh, and where the yield ought to be two or three times as large as in New England, which has the reputation of being a rather sterile region compared with the West. An impression which has been strengthened by the reported number of abandoned farms in some of the New England States. And yet they show a higher yield per acre than any of the Western States, with the exceptions we mentioned, nearly double as much as any of the States, and double as much as any of the Southern States with a couple of exceptions.

How is this? How is it that States the soil of which is naturally poor, produce nearly double as much wheat per acre as States, the soil of which was naturally rich, and which in the early days of cultivation would produce from three to four times as much wheat or oats as it does now? There is but one answer to this question, and that is that the New England farmers farm better than the Western and Southern farmers do, and that instead of letting their lands grow poorer for want of proper treatment they have made them better by better methods. They are not entitled to any particular credit for this, for it was, doubtless, a matter of necessity with them, for if they had not taken care of their soil it would be too poor by this time to sprout army beans. As a rule the farms in that section are smaller, and the farmer's good culture is necessary if those who live upon them expect to live out of them. This is a practical illustration of the advantage of a small farm, as compared with the large farm.

Another striking fact is the small yield of wheat per acre in the Pacific States, which twenty-five or thirty years ago were famous for their large yields; and almost as remarkable is the very low average for the Southern States, which ought to show much larger results than any given in the above table. The general average summed up for the whole United States is only 11.3 bushels per acre and of oats 23.5 figures which show that farming in this country is done in an unbusinesslike, slouchy, ruinous way. Is it reasonable to expect profit from farming when it shows no better productive results than this? Can any farmer find profit or compensation for his labor in 11.3 bushels of wheat or 23.5 bushels of oats to the acre when these constitute two of his main crops? Wheat is worth now in the West about 65 cents a bushel, which would give the average return in money of about \$7.35 per acre. It costs to produce wheat about 50 cents a bushel, which would leave the grower about \$2.35 an acre to pay for his time, interest on the money

## AN INDIAN FUNERAL.

Queer Dances of the Bucks and Squares at the Intermont.

One of the bands of Indians connected with Pawnee Bill's show was buried in Fayetteville, Monday, in true Indian fashion. While the traffic making the run from Goldsboro to Fayetteville, Sunday morning, an Indian was missed from the train some seven miles east of Fayetteville. The train was stopped and search instituted, with the result that the body was found some distance back. He was brought into Fayetteville and medical aid summoned. With a fractured skull he lingered until late in the evening. He had been struck for some days, and the supposition is that in his weak condition, while standing by the door, he fell out.

With his death came no end of trouble with the Indians. Rolling Stone, one of the band, commenced operations by striking Capt. Shaw, the interpreter, who, in return, knocked him down twice with the butt end of his pistol. A small sized battle was in progress, when Pawnee Bill ordered the cowboys to stop and stand at the grave. Walking Crow, another of the recalcitrant Indians. This had the effect of quieting the remainder, who repaired to their tepees at the fair grounds.

The burial of the body took place in the afternoon. The mourners' procession was of a cosmopolitan character. Here Indians, cowboys, Mexicans and Arabs marched close to elbow, with one purpose in common. They had all been baptized in the Catholic faith, and venerate the crucifix; but, true to the traditions and beliefs of their race, they would not consent to the body being placed in a hearse. It was quite dark when the end of the march was reached, and it was in the dark that the Indians, who had insisted that he be allowed to cremate the body, but, after persistent pleading and urging, they consented to its burial. The grave was dug of the usual depth, but this the Indians would not allow. They insisted that the grave be refilled to within two feet of the top. Good Boy, chief of the band, had brought with him his ghost shirt, as the shirt worn at the ghost dances is called, and putting this on, together with a queer head-dress, made from the feathers of the eagle and wild turkey, he proceeded to set the pace. And what a dance it was! Such a swaying and swinging of the lower limbs, with perfect abandon, seemed to be in keeping on the Mayday Plains than at the burial of the dead. Every now and then one of the braves would let out a shriek that chilled the blood in one's veins.

The dance ended as suddenly as it had begun, but not until the Indians seemed thoroughly exhausted. The deceased Indian was well equipped for his journey to the Happy Hunting Grounds. Wrapped in his blanket with him, they had placed moccasins, bacon, strips of dried meat, and other commodities, which they believe are needed for such a journey. In accordance with their belief it is the duty of the squaw to mourn and wail over their loss, both at sunrise and sunset, for six days after the person's death, and they perform their duty faithfully. For the lack of zeal on the part of the bucks in this direction they make ample amends.

Par Handle (for that was the name of the dead warrior) was a Brule Sioux, 59 years of age, from the Rosebud Agency, South Dakota. He was one of Sitting Bull's old band, and participated in Custer's massacre in 1877, besides other engagements with the whites, including the late Wounded Knee fight. As the moment arrived in the evening for the show train to leave for the next town, the Indians refused to embark in the car in which their late companion had died. Nothing could overcome their superstitious scruples but the procurement of a new coach, which was done, and the train started on its way. —*Populist, N. C., correspondence Richmond Times.*

**Buckley's Arnica Salve.**  
The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Tall, Druggist.

**Indians in Western Carolina.**  
Very few people know anything about the Indians in Western North Carolina—the Cherokees. There are 1,200 of them, and they are increasing in numbers. They own 75,000 acres of land, and very fine land. Their new chief is Stillwell Cooke, and he cannot speak English at all. There are some native preachers and four schools, the government maintaining the latter. There are other Cherokees, but these are not included in the 1,200, as they live elsewhere than on the reservation. —*Mt. Airy News.*

**All Free.**  
Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Buckley & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Sold by John Tall, Druggist.

## THE CLOSING SCENES.

THE SHERMAN REPUDIATION BILL IS A LAW.

The Senate bill was concurred in by the House and the act was duly signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The final touches were put on the silver purchase bill in the House today. It was taken up soon after the reading of the journal and was after a series of abortive attempts at obstruction and after a half hour's discussion, the time being parceled out to some half-dozen speakers, steered to a final vote by Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, who had charge of it.

An amendment by Mr. Eland to refer it to the committee on coinage and on the subject was voted down—yeas, 109; nays, 275; and then the Senate substitute was concurred in—yeas, 193; nays, 27.

The bill was signed by the Speaker. Shortly after the discussion in the House, the announcement that the House had concurred in the Senate amendment occurred in the Senate at 4:30, but was a 4 o'clock when the President signed the bill. The President's desk for his signature. Immediately after, it was returned to the House committee on enrolled bills which committee is charged with the duty of delivering it to the President for his signature.

The President signed the repeal bill at exactly 4:30 this evening, one hour and thirty-five minutes after its passage. It was brought to the White House by Representative Albert J. Pearson, of Ohio, chairman of the House committee on enrolled bills, who made the trip from the capital on a cable car. Mr. Pearson reached the White House about 4:25 and was immediately admitted and the President was waiting for him. The President was examining the figures on the revised vote on the final passage of the measure.

Secretary Carlisle and Attorney General Olney were present when the President attached his signature. Mr. Carlisle had come over to the White House to see the final act in the repeal legislation, and Mr. Olney had dropped in to consult the President on a matter affecting his department.

When Mr. Pearson presented the enrolled copy of the bill to the President, explaining what it was, Mr. Cleveland immediately took his pen and wrote these words in the lower left hand corner: "Approved, November 8, 1893. Grover Cleveland." and the bill became a law. Tomorrow the act will be entered upon the official record at the White House, and the engraved copy of the measure will be sent to the State Department for permanent keeping.

The following is a more detailed account of the proceedings in the House. There was a large attendance both on the floor and in the galleries. The opening prayer was read by the prospective chaplain, Rev. E. B. Bagby, of the City of Washington, and the first act of the House, after the reading of the journal, was the adoption of a resolution electing him as chaplain, and he immediately took the oath of office.

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## MR. WILSON SHOULD HAVE CONTROL OF THE BILL.

Mr. Stockdale, Democrat, of Mississippi, complained that members were in the hands of the members from West Virginia, and had to get his permission even to make an inquiry.

Mr. Wilson said that he had no objection to an inquiry.

Mr. Stockdale asked whether there were no rights for members of the House except those who controlled the bill. Had members to ask any man for the privilege of exercising their rights as American Representatives?

Mr. Livingston asked Mr. Wilson that the friends of silver did not intend to obstruct the passage of the bill. They were just as anxious to get it out of the way and go home as others were. They wanted the Democratic party to be harmonized again if possible [Laughter.] But at the same time, the silver man wanted an opportunity to give their reasons for their vote, and that could be done before a 4 o'clock.

Mr. Wilson said that he had practically made that proposition.

Mr. Livingston—As the chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, [Mr. Eland] does not accept that proposition, I will accept it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, asked Mr. Wilson whether the object of the pending motion was to prevent the House from having the chance to vote on the amendment that might be offered.

Mr. Wilson—That is one reason, yes.

Mr. Bryan—I want the House to show that those who are in charge of the bill are not willing to have a modification voted on.

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## NORTH CAROLINA SETTINGS.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

The Page Hotel, at Seaford, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock on the morning of November 6.

New House is to have an electric street railway, and the company has agreed to have it in operation by February 1st, 1894.

Judge A. J. McNeill has appointed Judge McCowan, of Newton, as one of the Southern Circuit Judges, which position several weeks ago. It is believed that the factory will soon resume work.

The woman digger, store-keeper and grocer, etc., are just now very busy in connection with matters relative to the new district election law, and have little time to look after customers.

John Suggs and his son, living near Hamptonville, in this county, were in the woods falling some one day last week when the son cut down a tree which fell on the father, crushing his skull and killing him instantly.

Evangelist W. K. Gales, who conducted a revival meeting at the Methodist church in Morganton last spring, has been holding a meeting in Raleigh the past week, and the Raleigh papers report large crowds to hear him. Mr. Gales will commence a meeting in Winston soon.

At the colored State Fair last Thursday an address was delivered by ex-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis. He advised the colored people to promote and own their own lands and to endeavor to become better citizens. He also said that if they would endeavor to suppress intemperance, a leading evil would be banished from the State.

The Confederate Woman's Association of North Carolina met in Raleigh last week and adopted the design for the monument to be erected in Capital square at this city. The monument will be in Capital square. Col. Whitson, the designer, was a colonel in the Confederate army, and was on General Morgan's staff.

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Our departments of Dress Suits, Vests, Dress Waistcoats, etc., for Fall of '93 are now in store and make one of the highest collections we have ever shown. Department specialties—Bridal Trimmings and Morning Outfits. Samples sent and estimates given.

M. R. & S. TUCKER & CO., WELDON, N. C.

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## Wives and Daughters

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## P. W. TYLER,

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