THE DEMOCRAT.

S. H. KITCHIN - - - - - - EDITOR

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1887.

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT SCOTLAND NECK, N. C. AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

☞ Civil Service Reform

☞ We prefer a Democrat to a Republican of equal character.

☞ No honest and true Republican asks to be relieved from his duties by a change of administration.

☞ [illegible]

1888.

FOR PRESIDENT

DAVID B. HILL,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN G. CARLISLE

OF KENTUCKY.

Grover Cleveland and his secretary are furnishing the people's money with a clear gift of twenty-five dollars on each hundred dollars to the speculators and Wall street thieves, in order that they may be able to buy a sweater or mend, grind, coffee, [illegible] and bagging. He takes some of the Treasury then money in bags if over to these fellows at twenty-five per cent. added, or seven years before it is due, and before it ought to be collected. Is not these swindlers cut throats and bloodsuckers to rob the people, and compell them to pay two prices for all they buy and at the same time take half price for all they have to sell.

But this is modern Democracy.

Cleveland is the best Democrat in the United States, yet the Democratic nominee for governor from the great State of Ohio, goes all the way to Washington to inform him that his policy will defeat the party, and that there is great dissatisfaction in his State among Democrats with his policy. The Democratic convention in the State of Massachusetts, the State in which the President is said to be more popular than any where else, condemns his civil Service policy, and a committee appointed by Democratic authority made a report to that convention showing that 83 out of every hundred Federal officials in that State were Republicans, and in that report could unanimously in severe terms such a policy. Yet he is the only simon, pure, unadulterated, honest Democrat in all this land, if we are to believe his supporters in this State. If a any intelligent Democrat can believe he is straight in forcing the party to this policy he is beyond our comprehension. Let the will fall, and it will be heaven on the weakest of the events, and not our side.

READ THIS.

The farmers' club will meet in Edmondson Hall at 10 o'clock, P. M. the second Saturday of October. Fall plowing, when is the best time to sow small grain, and what crops will pay our people best, will also be discussed. A committee composed of Mr. Alexander, Robert Hancock and James H. Alsobrook was appointed to select subjects for discussing farmers' meeting and to meet some time ten weeks from last Saturday. It is every member of the club and every farmer in this end of the county attend.

If we do you a good we will be you so farm, and we know you will do us good. Farmers must unite upon the best policy to persue in the cultivation of crops and what crops to plant, and what crops will be most profitable. We hope every body will attend the meeting Saturday after next, so that our next meeting will be the largest body of farmers ever gathered together in this part of the State. Come one, come all to the next meeting and if you are not well paid for the coming we will pay for all lost time. The tillers of the soil are the backbone of the earth, and the world rest upon their shoulders and revolves around them as a pivot.

Is it not time something was done to save the party from defeat in 1888? Is it not time Democrats should open their mouths and speak what they think? Shall Cleveland be allowed to completely shipwreck the party before a hault is called? Is any wise man blind enough to think that any party can win who rewards its enemies and punishes its friends? Can it be thought possible for any political party to succeed in a Republican farm of government, who declares that party service and party work will not be rewarded all things being equal? If Cleveland's policy is not changed and that quick the party will be defeated, unless the Democracy shall speak out and denounce his undemocratic ways, and center upon some good Democrat, and give him strength from now until the convention shall meet. Allen G. Thurman can win, or David B. Hill can win, or Thurman and Hill or Hill and Thurman can win. Cox can sweep the country. Isn't not time Democrats were up and doing? Shall we hug the delusive phantom a little longer, that Grover Cleveland is a man of iron by and by bigger than the party and compel us out of the wilderness? To be governed [illegible] of [illegible] Democrats.

DEMOCRACY OF DEMOCRATS.

Of course the Democratic party will be defeated in Massachusetts this fall. The whole weight and influence of the Federal Republican administration in Washington will be used for it is worth to defeat the first out Democratic nominees. Cleveland will have this done in order to rebuke and reprimand the Democratic convention for its patriotism, manliness and courage in setting down on his Federal civil service reform, and because it did not unanimously endorse its disappointed Republicans instead of some Democrats. There are 4614 federal officials in the State according to the commissioner's report to the convention and 3828 of these are Republicans who receive about $3,000,000 as salaries one-half of which they spend and will use to defeat the Democratic party, and if they need any more it will be furnished by Cleveland and his bondholders and gold bugs, behind the curtains. But what matters it with Cleveland? Massachusetts did not and will not vote for him, nor any other man called a Democrat, because he is determined his daughter shall be Democrats who do not agree with him on his hobby. And why not sacrifice them in the Bay State where they do neither have nor good to the national Democracy in a doubtful election. We have always said and still say we can not support a civil service reformer for a nomination for any office. And when we support one after his nomination, it will be as the less of two unavoidable evils. But we are greatly encouraged at the outpoll of the Massachusetts convention. It had the courage to condemn in severe terms the retention of Republicans in office to the exclusion of Democrats, and possessed the manhood to nominate one Democrats at least. The ticket will be defeated, but the principles of Democracy will be preserved, and the administration ors you will say "we told you so." Well, that is so. If the convention had nominated a Republican ticket endorsed by the administration, it would have been elected. The old Democracy ship had been aground from 1861 until 1884 at which time the party thought she was afloat, but before she reaches navigable waters, unless captains are changed, she will be stuck in the mud again. We can stand it if others can. We fought the Republican party from its organization till 1884 in the minority all the while and never faltered, and we expect to do the same thing over again for twenty years more beginning in March 1889, at which time the Democratic party will have to concede next to tomorrow that Grover Cleveland is neither a God nor the son of a God. If Allen G. Thurman and David B. Hill can not save the party from a Waterloo defeat in 1888 we don't know who can. If Cleveland leads all will be lost. If elected nothing will be gained except the satisfaction of having cheated our fellow and defeated the other fellow. Turn the rascals out, and if you can't do any better, turn our rascals in. Let's have a change.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

Kings of Finance Smile as Stocks Move Up.

Whatever of a business may have resulted or apprehension felt as to a panic, consequent upon the stringency in the money market, has been quickly swept away, and a full feeling has rapidly taken its place since it was shown that the government was acting in good faith, in a wholesale way, and was willing to discount its obligations at equal rates with the money changers.—New York Sun.

"It was a piece of wisdom on the part of the government," said he, "to issue the circular offering to purchase bonds. The action restored confidence at once."

"Has there been any real scarcity of money?"

"No, I don't think so."—J. Gould.

Russell Sage responded to a request for his views as follows:

"It was a wise act on the part of the administration and will restore confidence, besides furnishing money to enable business men to prosecute their enterprises. The effect will be felt throughout the entire country."

The above tells the whole story in a nut shell. Nemesis though blind and a fool need longer to doubt the motions of the President and the finance kings. This man J. Gould is also a Pope that made Grant and Cleveland Presidents. He sent over he writes a message that Garfield was elected before the votes had been counted out and some days after the election, when all seemed and we think at no time with us. Several degrees south of us, say in Georgia and on that parallel of latitude the spring oats will go through the winter as well as the winter oat will go through here for us. The hard winter oat seems not to break the New England winters, and the most that land and spring oats get to do is to survive the rotting winters in Florida and the Southern states. We [illegible] know [illegible] as possible, and if [illegible] not predicting. They are not [illegible] genuine heavy rain's where that. And I do not [illegible] you don't get elected by [illegible] you know in this great solve [illegible] would be considered a good trick to sell a rust proof and deliver a common winter oat with at detection. But remember you must sow oats this fall or you will regret it next spring and summer.

DEEP PLOWING.

There is as much ignorance and [illegible] as to taking good [illegible] as in breaking it [illegible] below. No man never ruined any land by plowing shallow, but much land has been killed dead to death. Generally plowing too deep. It depends upon the nature of the land and the depth of the top soil, as to how deep and how shallow land ought to be plowed. If it is peat land or made soil for two or three feet, then you can plow as deep as you please, provided your team can stand it, because such soils can stand any depth of pulverization. But if the land is light and the soil is thin, then you cannot plow deep, without damage to the land. It will not pay to turn the yellow dirt or clay up to the sun and the dark top soil down from the sun and out of reach of the roots of vegetation. You can increase the depth of your soil by turning up say half inch of the clay and yellow earth below every year and mixing it with the soil together with vegetable matter, or some kind of manure. But be sure and not turn up much at a time if you do you will be sure to damage the land. Sub soiling is another very dangerous process of farming. Some lands may stand it, but we have never seen any that would. In fact we think we can safely say that subsoiling as a rule ought never to be resorted to. Poor land, that is land that has a top soil of from one to four feet deep will beat subsoiling, but does not need it. The roots tap of all plants and mature crops never go deep in the ground. From one to five inches is as deep as tobacco, potato, wheat, rye, oats, corn or cotton roots ever go in the soil, and if they should penetrate deeper, it would be from the life and nutriment received near the surface and not from the earth below the depth we have named. What you want is a soft, mellow, pulverized bed for the plant to feed in, and to hold moisture and take in and retain the rains as they fall for future uses. If your land is hard and compact and close, the rain water will stand on the surface and evaporate from the effects of the sun and winds. If the soil is mellow and porous, the rain water is taken in and lodged below the roots of plants and retained there for the plant's to live on. So you see a deep mellow soil made open by vegetable matter will stand much more wet weather than a close compact soil, and also much longer droughts. In fact if we could make our top soil about six or seven inches deep and keep it well in life and nicely pulverized and mellowed, we could make fine crops with very little rain. In such a soil a four, six, or eight weeks drought would never damage a crop. Nature has made ample provisions for us to guard against both wet and dry weather, if we will only avail ourselves of her provisions. But don't kill your land and team by deep plowing on thin sandy low soils.

TURN YOUR LAND UNDER THIS FALL.

We are not much in love with the idea that it is best to not disturb the soil in fall or winter. Some say that it is best to let it (the land) remain quiet all winter with all the vegetable matter on it as a protection against the winter winds. There is some reason in this but not enough to convince us that this is wise, prudent or economical farming. Our theory is turn over all your land you can in the fall about half or three quarters of a inch deeper than you broke it last spring or last time and give the cold weather and frost of winter a chance to bring that new soil up and up to life. By fall plowing you expose top soil to be [illegible] and from the weather, and lay other lifeless, sour soil up on the rays of the sun and the influences of the air, thereby increasing by degrees the depth of your soil and bringing dead lifeless soil to life. The danger is, in turning too much of this lifeless in at the seed up. If you should overdo the business and turn up too much, it would damage the good soil, and delay the first year crops. We have one place of land which always made a good crop, and we thought we would do some deep and [illegible] experiment. After breaking it [illegible] we thought we would [illegible] a little deeper than before. We did so and [illegible] the crop was [illegible] half. We [illegible] the land [illegible] and [illegible] half as well as before, and that has been eight or ten years ago. We laughed at the old darkey, pitied his ignorance and smiled at our wisdom. He was right and we were wrong. We did not believe him. You need not believe us. Experience is a dear school, but fools sometimes will learn in no other. But don't you turn up the yellow water, sour subsoil on our land.

Massachusetts' Demands.

The Massachusetts Democrats go into their campaign with an excellent ticket and a bold platform. They name good men and give them substantial issues to operate on. Are Republicans to run Democratic administrations? is virtually the question before the voters. The ticket may not be elected, but we venture to say that it will poll every Democratic vote, and a big lot of honest Republican votes besides.—Albany *Times*.

A Boy's Idea of a Thunder Storm.

A little boy about four years old, living in a New Jersey town ran to the window one evening lately during a heavy thunder-storm. As he looked out long, glittering lines of forked zig-zag lightning ran across the black sky. Then came a broad flash, lightning up all the west and northwest.

"Oh, mamma, mamma!" sobbed the little fellow. "God's house is all on fire: will He be burned up in it?"

A few moments after, hearing the rain pouring in torrents, he ran to her, crying exultantly, "Mamma, mamma! God has turned on His hose. Now His house won't burn up."—Harper's *Magazine*.

The Inter State Commission is more of an Inter-State hindrance than it is a protection. The act was conceived in iniquity, born in sin and will end in endless litigations before the courts. Why not test the constitutionality of this nefarious act and end the imposition upon a free people? Every decision of this commission is a direct stab at every man whose business compells him to use the railroad more than once a week. Let the commission go.—Washington *Progress*.

The Smell of Paper Money.

In speaking of a recent defalcation at the Troy postoffice, a gentleman said: "It is never safe to inclose an old bill in an envelope to be sent by mail. Why," said he, "men who are experts can tell whether a letter contains money or not simply by the sense of smell. If you will notice an old greenback, it has a peculiar smell about it that can readily be perceived, even if it be inclosed within a letter. It is better to send a registered letter or a postal note, or, if you inclose a bill, be sure it is a new one. That will not smell."—Albany *Journal*.

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NOTICE!

LAND SALE!

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me by L. W. Bass I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, for CASH, at the Post Office door in Scotland Neck, on Thursday, October 27th, 1887, at 12 M. the following tract of land, to wit: tract lying in Halifax county, about 5 miles from Scotland Neck, adjoining the lands of Dr. M. L. Staples, C. Bass and others, containing about 150 acres, and known as the L. W. Bass tract.

THOS. H. BAILEY,

Trustee.

Rocky Mount, N. C.

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