

THE FARMERS' ALVOCALE.

VOL. 1--NO. 43.

TARBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1892.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

BRIEF OPINIONS.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Southern* has entered upon its seventieth volume. We wish our neighbor prosperity, and continued long life. It is seldom that a newspaper reaches three score and ten.

While we advocate diversity of crops we also believe that the people should diversify some of their politics. They should put men in public office who will represent them and not the moneyed interests of the country. Too much indifference and negligence in the past, have brought the country to its present condition.

The committee on Weights and Measures in the House, has reported favorably a bill for the free coinage of silver. It is expected to come up for discussion in a few weeks. The measure will in all probability provoke a good deal of discussion, and be fought by the "gold bug" representatives. The people demand free coinage and they should have it.

There are of the masses are upon Congress, anxiously awaiting the passage of some measure that will relieve the wide-spread depression that exists among them. They have sent men to Congress to enact legislation that will find relief to them, and they expect their servants to perform their duty faithfully. With a little more interest shown for the people, and not so much for party, the country would soon be in a prosperous condition.

The Lima Alabama *Mirror* gives some sound advice in the following: "The work of reform must begin at home, and then in primary Alliances. If the organization of the farmers is worth preserving, every member must attend the meetings of the primary Alliances, and abide by the action of his Alliance upon any measure, after the same has been discussed and approved by the majority. If he is unwilling to do this, he should withdraw from the Alliance and paddle his own canoe."

The Southern Mercury (Dallas, Texas), says: "When a farmer goes to his home market, offering the products of his labor for sale, he finds the prices offered below the cost of production. When he inquires what the reasons are for such low prices, he is told by some ignoramus that it is overproduction. The Big Springs News says farmers are told to go home, work harder, don't be so extravagant, go naked yourself make your wife and daughter take off their costly calico dress and dress them in cotton bagging."—*National Economist*.

The *Farmer and Laborer's Journal* (Louisville Ky.) says: "The financial policy of this country is all wrong and must be remedied. Unless there is relief soon there will be many homeless children, and distress and want will stalk abroad in this free (?) land of plenty. The Alliance Leader (Belmont, N. Y.) says: "What a spectacle to see the Secretary of the Treasury use his high position as an officer of the people to further the interests of the moneyed classes by trying to deceive the people every three months in regard to what it was twenty-five years ago. Does he think that the masses are all ignorant upon this subject?"

The Rice County Eagle (Frons, Kan.) says: "It looks now as though the 'cranks' would compel Congress to pass a bill for the free coinage of American silver, at least. The Democratic and Republican leaders seem to be getting together in that direction, and may possibly consent to taint much if pressed to hard. It is too early yet, though, to predict what will be done. On the one hand are the people, demanding the re-coinage of silver; on the other are the bondholders and the moneyed class, who, with Harrison, oppose it. In this dilemma they may be driven to pass a bill as above indicated. It is the people vs. the money kings of Europe and America, and the people should closely watch the proceedings of their servants."

The *Republican* (Tennese, Neb.) says: "At the close of the war, with a population approximating 37,000,000, we had about \$2,000,000,000 in money. There was no undue or injurious inflation. Labor in all departments of industry enjoyed remunerative prices for its products and prosperity, peace, contentment and plenty abounded throughout the land. Every article of business, of trade and of enterprise thrived with the healthful and invigorating flow of an ample supply of money. To-day, with a population of 63,000,000 and a corresponding growth in all departments of industry and enterprise, the volume of currency has been reduced to about \$600,000,000, with the uniform and inevitable result which has always and everywhere followed an undue contraction—high-priced money and low-priced productions, entailing distress, poverty and suffering and ruin."

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PAINFULLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

WILSON.—Messrs. Garrett & Co. have established themselves here, and are daily shipping large quantities of their wines to all parts of the country.—*News*.

YADKIN.—Yadkin county jail was burned last week. The jail contained two prisoners, one white and the other colored. They guarded each other until the flames were extinguished. Allen Dye, a negro wanted in South Carolina for burglary, was arrested here this afternoon.

STONY CREEK.—A child was born in Stony Creek township, Caswell county, N. C., Saturday, that has two grandmothers, and four great-grandmothers and one great-great-grandmother, all living and able and willing to wait on the infant. The great-great-grandmother is in her 96th year.

WASHINGTON.—On Tuesday morning last when Mr. R. K. Montague, civil engineer for the Coast Line, and Mr. J. E. O'Hare, contractor, were at the Hotel Nicholson they found that during the night some one had entered the room and robbed them of \$9,000 in cash, two gold watches and a diamond pin. The thief entered the room through the door, which was left unlocked. It must have been done by some one who knew they had the money with them. No clue has as yet been found.—*Progress*.

WINSTON.—Revenue officers are after moonshiners in Surry county. It is reported that officer Brim captured two illicit distilleries a few days ago. Sixteen hundred gallons of beer and all fixtures were destroyed without a murmur from the owner of the property. Esquire William Medearis, of Belevs Creek township, father of Mr. N. H. Medearis, of this city, happened to a painful accident a day or two ago. While standing near a small pine tree which was being bent over by a workman, the same fell back, striking Mr. Medearis and knocking him down on a sharp axe, inflicting a large and perhaps serious wound on his right side.—*Sentinel*.

WILSON.—Charlie Briggs, the youngest son of our highly esteemed townsman, B. F. Briggs Esq., died at the Briggs house in this place on Tuesday night of last week. Sorely afflicted most of his life death was a messenger of relief, and while the heart strings of his loved ones were made to bleed great drops of grief at the divine dispensation, yet they all feel that it is well with Charlie and that his soul is at rest. John Powell, who once worked in Gaston's barbet shop, was arrested in Williamson last week on the charge of having broken into the store of L. H. Fulcher of this place a short time ago. Policeman Mayo brought him back on Sunday and lodged him in jail.—*Mirror*.

SOUTHPORT.—The dredging work at Lockwood's Folly Inlet is progressing favorably, and the contractor is doing well considering the difficulties connected with the work. Chambers H. McKibben, for many years connected with the Union Pacific railroad, started South on Monday, with a corps of surveyors, for the purpose of completing the surveys for the Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston railroad. A large number of Philadelphia capitalists are interested. The little infant child of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Spencer, of Wilmington, died on Tuesday night last week, and was brought to Southport for burial on Thursday. Mrs. Spencer is a daughter of Mr. S. M. Robbins, of this city.—*Leader*.

GREENVILLE.—F. C. Martin was acquitted last week of the murder of M. G. Manning. The trial is the longest one upon the records of this county. Both sides had able counsel and there were frequent arguments during the progress of the case over every possible point of law to which objection could be raised. The trial would have been much longer had not the services of a stenographer been called in to take down the evidence. There have of late been several cases of petty larceny going on around town, hen roosts being the principal seats of attack. One night Mr. R. L. Humber captured a darkey who was after his chickens and had him run in. A few nights later some one went to Mr. Alfred Forbes' poultry yard and relieved him of three hens.—*Reflector*.

GOLDSBORO.—The trial of Mr. Will E. Grimsley for shooting Rev. J. T. Abernethy, "the kissing parson," came up in Green Superior Court Wednesday. The defendant pleading guilty, whereupon the Solicitor with the concurrence of Rev. Mr. Abernethy's attorney moved the Court that judgment be suspended upon payment of costs, which was ordered by Judge R. W. Winston presiding. While Mr. Wm. Singleton was moving Saturday afternoon from Grantham's township to New Hope township, and when attempting to cross the swollen waters of Neuse river, near this city, the embarkment gave away, drowning two fine mules, eight hogs, thirty chickens, and washing away 800 pounds of fresh pork. The mules and wagon were the property of Mr. Benj. Caudle, on whose place Singleton was to move. A white man named J. L. Carter, who was hired to do the moving, barely escaped with his life.—*Headlight*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Price of Cotton.

What is the cause of the low price of cotton? Every report shows the cotton crop of 1891 full one million bales short of 1890, still cotton goes down the McGinty. On November 10th it brought from five to seven cents per pound at small interior towns. What appears strange is that the lower the price of cotton the faster it comes in, until November 14th, the receipts were 250,000 bales in excess of the receipts at the same period in 1890.

The cotton acreage Congress say the low price is due to over-production, and that measures must be taken to cut down the cotton acreage to differ with them.

Here is the cause as clear as the noon-day's sun: Our merchants make their mortgages due this year on or before November 1st, instead of on or before January 1st, as they have heretofore done. These mortgages not only cover all the crop, but teams or farms, or both, to double the amount of the mortgages. If the members of the Cotton Acreage Congress will investigate little, they will see that nine-tenths of the farmers in the South are tied up so that they must sell their cotton as soon as it can possibly be gotten. If they show any hesitancy about gathering the cotton, they will be informed that the mortgage is an iron-clad one which not only requires prompt payment, but if put in the hands of an attorney ten percent more is added to the fifty to one hundred per cent charged on the goods they bought, so the lower cotton goes the more urgent the merchant.

The farmer must walk square up to the neck, fodder or no fodder, and it needs many of them as well wrecks them.

The lower cotton goes in the fall, when the farmer must sell, the more acres must be planted the next year, because no farmer can pay out who has to cultivate a crop with such tools as the credit merchant must furnish him first-class tools do not sell on the credit merchant's terms.

Can any one tell of any other product that will bring the cash on or before November 1st that the farmers of the South can raise? Talk about raising wheat, where are our roller-mills and self-binders? Wheat requires a clay of firm soil well filled with humus. Acid phosphate is so good in raising wheat, except on soils well filled with decaying organic matter. I gave up growing wheat when I was producing an average of thirty-five to forty bushels per acre. I fed my wheat to my hogs and my hogs had my own thrasher. One of my neighbors put up a flouring mill after the old style. Nobody could buy any flour at the credit merchant's store after I had eaten the patent roller mill flour. I could not afford to ship the wheat to mills for I could not get special rates.

What is the remedy? Before another crop of cotton is made, cotton will sell for nine or ten cents per pound. The effect on our farmers is plain.

In the spring of 1890 I had orders enough from Kansas alone for cotton seed to cover all the seed I had. Grain and provisions then were not worth hauling to town. In 1890 the grain crop was very short and prices ran high. In 1891 double crops of grain were made in the United States, and a famine raged in Europe and Asia. This double crop flour and grain prices has set every farmer on the grain question for 1892.

What is the consequence? Famine one year is the best security for big crops the next year. The now-overabundant grain growers will plant or sow heavily, the South and everywhere else will plant or sow all they can. If the crop of 1891 was not worth hauling to market, how will the crop of 1892, if every one should there be no famine anywhere?

Just now there is upon us a grand revolution in the growing of cotton. We have learned that a bale of lint cotton contains only one ounce of phosphoric acid, about ninety-eight per cent of carbon, that element that makes an excessive stalk growth. The only benefit derived from the mechanical action of organic matter in the soil, making it soluble and ready for immediate use by plant life, and causing close fruiting. The remedy is, deep fall or winter turning down this organic matter that it may be decomposed before needed for the plant and the improving of the cotton itself to fruit close.

Jeff Wellborn.

Cause of Hostility.

(New York Sun.)

In his message the President strongly emphasized his conviction that a special hostility to the United States exists in Chili. He said that the assault upon the Baltimore's sailors was, as our Government claimed in Mr. Blaine's note of Jan. 21st, "an attack upon the uniform of the United States Navy, having its origin and motive in a feeling of hostility to this Government and not in any act of the sailors or of any of them."

The President is doubtless right. The Chilians do feel a considerable degree of irritation against us. But why? Animosity of that kind do not arise without some cause, good or bad. Now that Chili has indignantly refused to make any reparation for acts of hostility it is for us to inquire what occasion it has given for the hostile feeling in which those acts originate, and inquiry need not go very far to find what it seeks.

REDUCTION OF COTTON ACREAGE.

Cotton Men and Cotton Planters in Convention in Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., January 27.—The convention of cotton men and cotton planters called by the Augusta Exchange met here to-day. The body was representative of the cotton interests of this section and the convention was well attended. The subject of reduction of cotton acreage was fully discussed and after debate the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this convention memorialize the Legislatures of the cotton States, recommending the enactment of such laws as they in their wisdom may think best calculated to accomplish the following result:

1. The adaptation among us of the Australian or some similar system for the registration of land titles and transfers so as to render these evidences of property as secure and as easily and cheaply transferable as State and corporate bonds and stocks now are.

2. To secure more effectually than at present all rights and privileges appertaining or in any way belonging to land (for example, the right of grant and the power to dispose of it as secured by law in Germany) to owners of land for their sole use and disposal.

3. That all agricultural lands be classified and a permanent valuation for taxation fixed upon them, as was done in England by act of Parliament in 1872, and that thereafter for a period of thirty-three years no improvements of agricultural lands be subject to assessment and taxation.

4. That to meet the present and prospective depreciation of cotton, threatening bankruptcy, a moderate license tax be placed on cotton acreage for a period of years, lifting the burden of taxation from all other crops and restraining the unprofitable culture of cotton. This last action was intended so as to suggest a careful consideration by the Legislatures of the subject of cotton tax.

What Education Brings.

Education of the industrial masses brings thought, and thought brings discontent when things are viewed from the right direction. Among other things, education of the poor and laboring classes takes away political prejudice and brings senseless men to their senses, and makes them see what foolish fools they have been during the last 25 or 30 years. Though there is one great and growing consolation, and that is, as fast as the people are educated and can see and think for themselves, they are condemning the present system of robbery that has been overshadowing them for the last decade. They have no use for modern politics or modern politicians. We as laborers and producers, who love our country and our so-called freedom, are not going to be done by any politician or political bookmaker, or so-called "friend to the laboring man and farmer." We have been ruled almost to our ruin by our friends (?) and now we propose to call a halt. Three years ago, in these United States, the men who did the work for the thinkers and the thinkers who did the thinking were, when the workers began to think, the best financial condition of the two. Now what is to be done? Well we are here coming to the conclusion that it is just about time we were doing a part of the thinking and regain some of that lost wealth that some how or other has been slipping away from us as it were. When we first began to look the matter up—now the situation for a non-partisan standpoint they took on a different hue, and now we see them as they are, and are now calling them by their right names. The last will show to any sane person that the people want a change of policy, and if the incoming legislators do not then change what they? Well, no living man can yet conjecture; time will tell, we cannot.—*Union Banner*.

Rothschild's Maxims.

These are the maxims which Baron Rothschild, reputed to be the richest man in Europe, wrote, when a boy, and to the observance of which he attributes much of his success in life. It is not certain that every boy can do likewise, but it will do no harm for every boy to try:

"Attend carefully to the details of your business.

Be prompt in all things.

Consider well, and then decide positively.

Bare to do right; fear to do wrong.

Endure trials patiently.

Fight life's battle bravely.

Do not go into the society of the vicious.

Hold integrity sacred.

Injure not another's reputation or business.

Join hands only with the virtuous.

Keep your mind from evil thoughts.

Be not too considerate.

Make few acquaintances.

Never try to appear what you are not.

Observe good manners.

Pay your debts promptly.

Question not the veracity of a friend.

Respect the counsel of your parent.

Sacrifice money rather than principle.

Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks.

Use your leisure time for improvement.

Venture not upon the threshold of a wrong.

Watch carefully over your passions.

Extend to every one a kindly salutation.

Yield not to discouragement.

Zealously labor for right.

And success is certain."

An agricultural paper that does not stand up for the rights of the farmer and advocate the election of honest, respectable farmers to represent their class in official positions of honor and trust, is not true to the interest it pretends to represent.—*Penn. Farmer*.

It is the duty of the young to bear in mind that nothing is more respectable or dignified than the life of the independent farmer, and the duty of those who have it in their power to "raise a laugh" in the public prints to remember that no less than serious writers, have a responsibility to truth and justice.—*Yonkers Companion*.

Hill is strong in Mississippi than we had supposed, but it was the Alliance that helped him. The polling of the Legislature gave 63 for Cleveland, 42 for Hill, 20 for a "Western Man," 7 for Gorman, 1 for Campbell, Boies and L. L. Polk each.—*New Bern Journal*.

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THE RESTRICTION AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES.

From the Standpoint of a Lawyer.

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On our statute book of Michigan are well-known laws for the restriction and prevention of dangerous, communicable, diseases. In every township, incorporated village and city is a municipal board of health, with extraordinary powers equaling those which in time of war are derived from military necessity to resist the public enemy. These powers are not only to investigate all causes of such diseases, but to remove and destroy these causes; regulations are authorized in the nature of ordinances, warrants, special proceedings, provided for, and the right is given to command all necessary force. There are also adequate laws for necessary drainage of malaria producing lands, and stringent enactments to prohibit the sale of adulterated and unwholesome food and drinks.

The municipal boards of health and the business corporations in this State are to make reports such as may be required by the supervising State Board of Health, comprising seven members and having a permanent secretary. This State board is to make necessary investigations, not only in matters of fact, but also in questions of science; to compile proper statistics, and give all necessary information and instruction to the subordinate boards by published reports and answers to special inquiries.

Such has been the success of these laws and the preceding laws like them, and so many years have gone since any destroying pestilence, that the important of these statutes is hardly appreciated. Even the cholera of about sixty years ago did not adequately represent the plagues of old, which caused every government, from the dawn of history, to do its utmost in defense against pestilences less than against invading armies.

The invisible, malign influence which "walketh in darkness" and "wasteth at noon day" was attributed to the wrath of angry gods, Homer's Iliad, first and greatest of epics, unsurpassed in any age, has in its beginning a specimen of primal proceedings to stay a plague. The god Apollo is angered because of insults to his priest.

Powerless was brazen armor; powerless, sword and spear against the wrath of immortal gods, whose rage might be increased by any resistance; the only hope was in priest and pontiff. Fortunate was it if the indivinities, speaking through their priestly agents, could be appeased by the blood of hecatombs of sheep and cattle, and the odor of these in the burnt offerings.

Not infrequently, the dreadful gods demanded human sacrifices; the least children, the fairest maidens and the most perfect youths must be victims. The plague naturally exhausted itself; the horrible came precedent for repetition. As one awaked in the bright and happy morning, forgets horrible dreams of night, so now the world forgets the fearful happenings of ages gone.

There certainly has been progress in defense against pestilence; here pre-eminently, knowledge is power. In times of the crusades, an after-wards, the times of overgrown Europe, even to Norway. In England, then sparsely populated, there were about one hundred leper houses or hospitals of the first class. But Christian governments on suggestion of the Mosiac law, made and enforced such reasonable regulations to isolate lepers and prevent their multiplication, that the horrid disease has almost disappeared from the European continent.

The most deadly of pests the plague known as the "black death," which seemed able to exterminate whole nations, has for more than a century, been unable to find among civilized people, the degradation and loathsome conditions necessary to its further work of devastation.

By one fortunate discovery and the enforced use of it, small-pox is deprived of its terrors. Under the banners of science, the war for the defense of mankind against pestilences goes bravely on, and the distinguished attention which the experiments of Pasteur and Koch have recently received from men and institutions of learning, prove to the world that the day is past when light must be disregarded because it is new; when investigation must stop, it is likely to expose errors which have deceived those who esteemed themselves infallible. The German Kaiser makes good use of his autocratic power, above reach of elections, to give the world object lessons, teaching a model system for the reward of all meritorious discoveries and for the support of the devotees of science, in institutions where each specialty must be supplied with all means and appliances that the National Treasury can secure for experiment, investigation and study.

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BY EDWARD BACON, ATTORNEY, SULLY MICHIGAN.

In the book of nature's laws there is a chapter concerning the public health, plain and legible. The meaning of its first provision is that whenever and wherever the human race becomes too vile or too miserable to live, the exterminating pest that spreads like wildfire may come to pity the wretched out of their misery. Then the desolation made is clean and free from sufferers, ready for new occupants to be received on production.

On our statute book of Michigan are well-known laws for the restriction and prevention of dangerous, communicable, diseases. In every township, incorporated village and city is a municipal board of health, with extraordinary powers equaling those which in time of war are derived from military necessity to resist the public enemy. These powers are not only to investigate all causes of such diseases, but to remove and destroy these causes; regulations are authorized in the nature of ordinances, warrants, special proceedings, provided for, and the right is given to command all necessary force. There are also adequate laws for necessary drainage of malaria producing lands, and stringent enactments to prohibit the sale of adulterated and unwholesome food and drinks.

The municipal boards of health and the business corporations in this State are to make reports such as may be required by the supervising State Board of Health, comprising seven members and having a permanent secretary. This State board is to make necessary investigations, not only in matters of fact, but also in questions of science; to compile proper statistics, and give all necessary information and instruction to the subordinate boards by published reports and answers to special inquiries.

Such has been the success of these laws and the preceding laws like them, and so many years have gone since any destroying pestilence, that the important of these statutes is hardly appreciated. Even the cholera of about sixty years ago did not adequately represent the plagues of old, which caused every government, from the dawn of history, to do its utmost in defense against pestilences less than against invading armies.

The invisible, malign influence which "walketh in darkness" and "wasteth at noon day" was attributed to the wrath of angry gods, Homer's Iliad, first and greatest of epics, unsurpassed in any age, has in its beginning a specimen of primal proceedings to stay a plague. The god Apollo is angered because of insults to his priest.

Powerless was brazen armor; powerless, sword and spear against the wrath of immortal gods, whose rage might be increased by any resistance; the only hope was in priest and pontiff. Fortunate was it if the indivinities, speaking through their priestly agents, could be appeased by the blood of hecatombs of sheep and cattle, and the odor of these in the burnt offerings.

Not infrequently, the dreadful gods demanded human sacrifices; the least children, the fairest maidens and the most perfect youths must be victims. The plague naturally exhausted itself; the horrible came precedent for repetition. As one awaked in the bright and happy morning, forgets horrible dreams of night, so now the world forgets the fearful happenings of ages gone.

There certainly has been progress in defense against pestilence; here pre-eminently, knowledge is power. In times of the crusades, an after-wards, the times of overgrown Europe, even to Norway. In England, then sparsely populated, there were about one hundred leper houses or hospitals of the first class. But Christian governments on suggestion of the Mosiac law, made and enforced such reasonable regulations to isolate lepers and prevent their multiplication, that the horrid disease has almost disappeared from the European continent.

The most deadly of pests the plague known as the "black death," which seemed able to exterminate whole nations, has for more than a century, been unable to find among civilized people, the degradation and loathsome conditions necessary to its further work of devastation.

By one fortunate discovery and the enforced use of it, small-pox is deprived of its terrors. Under the banners of science, the war for the defense of mankind against pestilences goes bravely on, and the distinguished attention which the experiments of Pasteur and Koch have recently received from men and institutions of learning, prove to the world that the day is past when light must be disregarded because it is new; when investigation must stop, it is likely to expose errors which have deceived those who esteemed themselves infallible. The German Kaiser makes good use of his autocratic power, above reach of elections, to give the world object lessons, teaching a model system for the reward of all meritorious discoveries and for the support of the devotees of science, in institutions where each specialty must be supplied with all means and appliances that the National Treasury can secure for experiment, investigation and study.