THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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JAS. B. LLOYD, - - EDITOR AND OWNER

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We have set aside several columns for communications strictly. We invite discussions that pertain to local, State or national affairs, and letters from all parts of the county and the East will be welcomed. The name of the author must in all cases accompany the matter for publication.

We are not responsible for views of correspondents.

No paper will be discontinued unless the subscription is paid up to the time.

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The notice "subscription expired" on the head of your paper means that your subscription is out with that issue and the FARMERS' ADVOCATE will in no instance be continued except upon the receipt of subscription for renewal. Note this.

Money orders, checks or drafts should be made payable to

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE,
Tarboro, N. C.

[Entered at the Post Office at Tarboro', N. C., as second-class mail matter.]

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 28 1892.

A WORD WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The season for bringing the produce of the farm to market has arrived. The farmers are receiving money for their cotton, tobacco and other products. With them pay-day comes but once a year and in cancelling their debts they should not forget the FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

We have been very indulgent. Many of our subscribers we have not asked to settle their subscriptions because we knew the times were stringent, but now that they are selling their crops we ask all who have not paid their subscriptions to do so as soon as possible. We have not asked you for a long time, but now we ask you for your subscription.

LABOR SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED.

It is to be deplored that in this country—"the land of the free,"—the laws tolerate the organization of capital for the purpose of forcing labor to obey its cruel mandates. The merciless treatment of labor at the the hands of capital is too fresh in the public mind to need repetition here. A mere reference suffices our purpose as the whole country is familiar with recent disturbances in the labor world.

That there should ever be cause for a clash between labor and capital is to be deprecated and deplored, for without both civilization could not exist. Both are essential and interdependent. Capital can not live without labor and *vice versa*.

There should be no laws that recognize one and ignore the other. Labor creates wealth and should share in the enjoyments and blessings it bestows.

Whenever there is a breach between these all-essential factors business is checked, and oftentimes totally stagnated

The constant employment of labor at fair and reasonable wages means an impetus to all branches of trade. But idle labor has a sure tendency to the demoralization of all branches of business.

The clash precipitated between the Homestead strikers and Pinkerton thugs not only cost Carnegie a vast sum resulting from the shutting down of his mills, but the fact that all of these laborers were idle meant considerable loss to trade. The State of Pennsylvania, in maintaining law and order, by sending troops to Homestead incurred an enormous debt which must be paid by the inhabitants of the State.

The only way to settle peacefully and satisfactorily difficulties between labor and capital is to incorporate both and employ boards of arbitration, composed of men of both classes.

CROP OUTLOOK.

With the farmers harvest season has arrived. Another year of toil has passed and now he finds himself confronted with the same conditions that have obtained for the past three years. Diligent efforts are requited with meagre pay.

The crop yield is small and yet the prices are not sufficient to make up the difference. A reduction of 25 per cent. in the acreage cultivated in cotton as yet has made no material difference in the price of the staple.

It is argued that such a large crop was made in '91 that much of the cotton had to be carried over this year, hence the low price at this time.

The law of supply and demand, it is argued, regulates the price of cotton. This would be true if all things were equal. If all classes and conditions had money with which to purchase manufactured goods there would be no such thing as overproduction.

The reason this cotton had to be carried over was due to the scarcity of money.

In a certain city in this country there are thousands of children unable to attend school for a want of proper clothing. Were these and like classes supplied with necessary clothing there would be no overproduction in this country.

The present conditions can not prevail long. We hope and trust that there will be no stagnation in business this Fall. The outlook for a large crop is not bright and we truly hope that the price wil offset the difference in yield.

Reports from Texas, Alabama, Arkansas and South Carolina are distressing. The boll worm is playing havoc with cotton and the crop is estimated to be damaged thirty per cent. There is a slight advance in the price of cotton, which may be due to this unfavorable report.

MAMMON WORSHIP.

The Most Subtle, The Most Extensive the Most Powerful, that Ever Exisied in Our World.

By Rev. D Oglesby, in Economist.

Man is a worshiping animal. In every age, and among all nations and tribes, some form of worship prevailed. Where the true God was not known, idols were substituted.

The character of the worshiper is transfermed into the likeness of the object worshiped. Hence the character of any people is molded by the religion of the people. And the civil government of any people is always exactly what the religion of the people make it. The laws are elevating or depressing on society in exact proportion, or correspondingly as the religion or system of worship is elevating or degrading. "God is love." Pure Christianity is the highest type of religion conceivable. The golden rule is the sum of all good in human intercourse. No higher or better state of society is conceivable than is contained in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. [illegible] love towards man. This acted out does away with all the distinctions and divisions in society. Apply it to any nation or people and the "rough places would be made smooth and the crooked places made straight.

We are spending millions of dollars yearly to carry the gospel out over our world, to convert the heathen from idolatry, and at the same time we have secreted, entrenched and hidden inside of our form of Christianity all over the land of Christendom, the most subtle, the most extensive, and the most powerful form of idolatary that ever existed in our world.

It is Mammon worship. Money is the god which presides over the business of this business world,

It assumes the lofty position of being equal to any of the works of creation. To illustrate: God makes an acorn; it possesses vitality and will grow and make an oak tree Man makes a dollar, and it will grow too and produce another dollar. The percent of growing—they call it drawing interest—is just as if the dollar possesses vitality. Here we have the essence of idolatry. The thing which man makes called money is set up by society all over our world on an equality with man, "the noblest work of God."

This false principle engrafted on money, or this idolatry, knocks out the foundation of true religion. It destroys the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. It assumes that man can create something and invest it with vitality. Hence it makes man equal with his Creator. This is not only true in theory, but a thousand fold more, practically It is this false principle in money that makes the great difference in the condition of men in society.

It repeals or nullifies God's law of labor. God said: "In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread." But the priest of Mammon eats his bread in the sweat of the other fellow's face. He don't "have to work." He sends his money out foraging and it brings in the products of the toilers, houses, lands, mortgages, stocks, bonds and money. This Mammon god is the greatest robber that ever set foot on this world of ours. He has gathered into the coffers of a few of his high priests untold millions of dollars, while millions of of the robbed toilers are homeless and penniless. He has divided society into millionaires on one side and tramps, paupers, beggars and thieves on the other. So long as Mammon worship prevails, the gulf between the rich and poor will become wider and deeper. The remedies now in vogue are, and forever will be, failures. Let us look at them:

The Government proposes, as fast as Mammon worship makes thieves, murderers and other criminals, to put them in penitentiaries or other prisons. So the prisons are made larger as they become too small, and should we run on in this line long enough, the majority might be on the inside.

The church tries to counteract the evils of Mammon worship by so-called charity. They propose soup-houses, poorhouse, asylums, etc., but these too will have to be enlarged from year to year on this line. There is no stopping place. Our form of Christianity is not a true exponent of ture Christianity. It is adulterated. It has foolishly expended its energies too much in trying to keep men out of hell in the future world, while the god Mammon peoples this world with hell.

Our Churchanity is a failure. We may go on teaching and preaching on this line until the crack of doom, and society will sink instead of rise higher. Mammon worship, or usury, drags down with a greater force than our emasculated Christianity lifts up. A religion cannot lift society higher than it is in all the land of Christendom, it is not the religion which the world needs, and it will be repudated, and ought to be. But how can the world secure the true? How can true Christianity be obtained? Churchanity is now being repudated. The church has drifted away from the masses. It has lost its grip on the masses. Why? Because it is the pillar on which usury stands. It teaches that interest on money, usury, is right. The church claims to be, and is, the only organized force to destroy evil. When it fails, then what? But it has failed. It is captured by Mammon. It teaches that interest is right. It puts evil for good, darkness for light, and bitter for sweet. But Mammon worship must be destroyed. If it is not, then slavery is the doom of the human race forever. To suppose that Mammon idolatry will not be wiped out, is to admit that liberty, equality, republican governments and Christianity too, are all impossible things. More than that, it is admitting that the Great God who made the world is going to be defeated by its idol—Mammon—usury.

This conflict between the true God and idolatry has been raging for nearly six thousand years. In earlier ages idols were made of material substances, wood, stone, etc. As often as idolatry has been driven from one battle-field, it has entrenched itself in another. It has taken its last stand inside of the church. Indeed the church has been captured by it. It has joined the church and has been baptized; and now, so far as business is concerned, it runs the church. So if it is destroyed (and it will be), it will have to be destroyed in spite of the present Churchanity. It is a sad state of things.

Sin, national sin, always bring their own punishment. Chattel slavery did; so will usury. The crisis is here. We are nearing the seventh one thousand year period. The world has been "groaning and prevailing in pain" until now, and is about to be born again. The seventh one thousand period is God's millenium—this is to be the Sabbath of rest to this tired world of ours. When the laws of civil governments are in harmony with the Divine laws; when they are just and equal and right, then the millenium is here. This Mammon idolatry, usury, is going to die. It is in the death struggle [illegible] The high priest of Mammon (the money power) know that if they are vanquished here, it will only be a question of time until they are vanquished everywhere. Hence the conflict will be a bitter one. I would not dare to describe it if I could. But we are looking it in the face. We cannot dodge it. It is on us; and it will try men's souls. The seventh vial is being poured out. All the other vials were local. Some on the earth; some on the sea; some on the rivers; showing that the agitation and commotion in society was limited to localities. But the seventh vial was poured on the air, showing that the effect would be universal.

The prophet Daniel, describes the same scene: Looking down the stream of time he beheld the great governments on earth, like towering mountain peaks, come up and go down. The Persian, Grecian and Roman, followed by a government which he describes in one place as "a little stone cut out of the mountains without hands." and in another place as "the people of the saints of the Most High, taking the kingdom or government and possessing it forever, yea, even forever and ever.

We are witnessing the closing up of this vision. The angel said, when he poured out the seventh vial: "It is done." This closes the long campaign of 6000 years. The great army of organized labor that is now moving on the enemy's works and purpose in November to take possession of our own Government, is the Army which the prophet said and described as the "People of the Saints of the Most Hiegh."

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Ocjectionable Features of Government Ownership of Railroads and Telegraph Answered.

By Prof. A. P. A. Straio.

I have heard it said, "that if the Government was to buy the railroads and pay the millionaire owners for them, it would put just so many more millions of dollars in their hands and give them the power to oppress the poor therewith so much more."

In the first place, being that so much of the bonds and stocks are watered, they wouldn't get as much for them as such persons might think Secondly, was the settlement of this question, respective to the valuation or railroads and what was justly due them, left to a disinterested committee, I doubt whether they would decide in favor of all this value being under rightful and just ownership of these railroad claimants, since they became owners to a great extent through swindling of good and honest citizens while constructing them, and afterwards swindling the Government through bribery and corrupt legislative means. Again, such persons should know that it was and is the toleration of the private corporations owning and operating these public thoroughfares that has made them millionaires as they are, and that as long as the toleration thereof is continued they will have the power to continue augmenting their capital by the millions, and in course of time extort from the people enough more to buy another such system; when they will not only have this big money spoken of, anyway, but own the system of railroads besides.

I have heard others say: "Government ownership and operation of railroads and telegraphs would be all right after the Government owned them, as it is the same thing we have already, but how could the Government ever get them paid for?" I answer: By emitting bills of credit as a medium of exchange to the extent of the demand of the country as such, and the balance of the debt met by the Government issuing bonds.

The proportion of these bills of credit as money and bonds would be governed by the amount now in circulation per capita and the amount there rightfully should be in circulation per capita, such as determined by a committee appointed especially for that purpose. By taking $50 per capita as the satisfactory amount in demand, and admitting that $15 per capita is the amount now in circulation, then there would remain $35 per capita that could be emitted as bills of credit and put into circulation as that money which, counting the population at 60,000,000, would aggregate $2,100,000,000. So, whatever the indebtedness of the nation may be to effect the ownership of this public property, at least $2,100,000,000 of it can be defrayed by emitting bills of credit as money, which is made legal tender, and as a security, and for the redemption whereof, when required, the resources, the faith and prosperity of the nation are pledged. As the banking matter should be under the jurisdiction and management of the Government, and the people dealt with directly instead of being dealt with through prerogative classes (banking corporations,) undoubtedly it would be more consistent and propitious to cancel first the banded debt which now exists, caused by the late war of secession.

[I may here interpolate, that my method of banking is for there to be established a banking system directly in communication with the Government by the people under similar methods of appliances and usages as by the present banking corporations. Whereas, alss, I consider money a public medium for its purpose the same as highways are public mediums for their purpose: and have the Government supply this monetary medium to the neople according to demand (under proper regulations) the same as it supplies the other mediums, by putting into circulation mohey of intrinsic value to the extent of consistency and that the Government can afford, and the balance treasury notes (fiat money) which is made legal tender, and as a security, and for the redemption whereof, when required, the resources, the faith and the property of the nation are pledged.]

Canceling this debt, which is now $650,000,000 there would then still remain $1,450,000,000 to be used toward paying for the railroads and committee appointed to determine the just valuation of the railroad and telegraph property, regardless of the watered bonds and stocks, would estimate it as high as $5,000,000,000, then there would remain a public indebtedness of $3,550, 000,000, the amount, according to thest estsmates that interest-bearing bonds would be required to be issued, which is not more than about one-third as much as the public debt made by the war of secession. It is here to be understood, however, that there is an incomparable difference between a public debt caused by war and one caused by the ownership of railroads and telegraphs. A public debt caused by war must be paid thereafter through taxation of the people; while a public debt raused by the ownership of railroads and telegraphs is therrafter merely paid through their income, so that the people are out no more in way of taxation than before, as the income is used to pay the debt instead of going to the respective corporations.

In the payment of this debt by the Government, it would be well to do so gradually and during a prolonged period, so as to have the coming generations assist in bearing the burden and the present generation blessed with a portion of the benefits; that is, have the rates of conveyance and rates on telegrams just a little above the expenses so as to pay interest (would not necessarily need be over 3 per cent. per annum) and small portions of the principal, as for instance, have 1½ cents a mille per passenger, and freight and express rates accordingly low, and about a cent a word for telegrams. I may add: the rates of railroad conveyance, after railroads are under ownership and management of the Government, as the changes are simple according to the cost of operation and no capitalist to compensatefor, I estimate to be three-fourths of a cent a mile per passenger, or less, and other rates accordingly low.

Nevertheless, to some, it still may loook increditable that the Government should be able and have the credit to own such public property as railroads and telegraphs; but if such persons do not sanction the Government (the people collectively of the United States) with the ability and credit to own such property they put the ability and credit of the millions of people below the ability and credit of just a party of men that now own it. Similar is this putting the ability and credit of millions of people of the United States, respective to owning the public property in common, below the ability and credit of merely a party of men, as putting the ability and credit of the thousands of people of a county, respective to owning the public property in common (such as public bridges, schoolhouses), below the ability and credit of merely a party of few men. Think of the absurdity that the ability and credit of but a few men should be placed above the whole nation—think of the inferiority and humility of a free-born man guilty of such a thing

Notice.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a decree of the Superior Court of Edgecombe County State of North Carolina, made at the Fall Term, 1891, of said Court, in the cause entitled George B. Wright and James R. Gaskill, surviving partners of Farrar, Gaskill & Co., against Ollen Johnson, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in Tarboro, North Carolina, on Monday 17th day of October, 1892, the following property to wit: one sorrel horse, named Pete, one sorrel horse named Bob, one ox, two carts and gear, one cotton planter; also, all his the said Ollen Johnson's and his wife, Nannie Johnson's right title and interest in and to a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the County of Edgecombe, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Thomas Norflect and others and known as the old Whichard Tract and containing 220 acres, more or less.

For a more particular description of said land, reference is hereby made to the pleadings filed in the above entitled cause. Terms of sale, cash.

GEO. HOWARD,
H. L. STATON,
Commissioners.

Sept. 14th, 1892. Sept.21-4

Notice.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a degree of the Superior Court of Edgecombe County, State of North Carolina, made at the Spring term, 1892 of said court, in a cause entitled Geo. B. Wright, executor of the will of O. C. Farrar against B. E. Price, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in Tarboro, North Carolina, on Monday the 17th day of October, 1892, a certain tract or parcel of land situate in the County of Edgecombe, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Patrick lane, J. J. Pittman and others, containing 48 acres, more or less; being the tract of land drawn by the said B. E. Price in the division of the lands of her father, L. B. Bradley,

For a more particular description of said land reference is hereby made to said division as registered.

Terms of fale, one-half cash, the balance payable twelve months after date, with 8 per cent. interest from the day of sale.

H. L. STATON,
Comm'r.
Sept21-4

NOTICE

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a deeree of the Superior Court of Edgecombe County, State of North Carolina, made at the Fall Term, 1891, in the cause entitled George B. Wright and James R. Gaskill, surviving partners of Farrar Gaskill & Co., against S. E. Howard, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in Tarboro, North Carolina, on Monday the 17th day of October, 1892, a certain tract or parcel of land situate in the County of Edgecombe, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Tom Roberson, W. E. Knox, Thomas Grimes and others and known as the Fork Place and being the identical land which the said S. E. Howard inherited from her Mother, the late Polly Moore, and containing 500 acres, more or less. [illegible] description of said land reference is hereby made to the pleadings filed in the above entitled cause. Terms of sale cash.

GEO. HOWARD,
H. L. STATON,
Commissioners.
Sept.21-4

NOTICE

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a decree of the Superior Court of Edgecombe County State of North Carolina, made at the Spring Term, 1892, of said Court, in the cause entitled George B. Wright and James R. Gaskill, surviving partners of Farrar, Gaskill and Co. vs. J. J. Lawrence and L. A. Lawrence, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in Tarboro, North Carolina, on Monday the 17th day of October, 1892, a certain tract or parcel of land situate in the County of Edgecombe, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of H. H. Hyman and W E Garrett and others, containing twenty-five acres, more or less.

For a more particular description of said land, reference is hereby made to the pleadings filed in the above entitled cause.

Terms of sale, one-half cash, the balance payable one year after the day of sale, with 8 per cent. interest from the day of sale.

HENRY JOHNSON,
Commissioner.
Sept. 14th 1892.

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