

THE PLOW BOY.

PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL TO MEN.

VOL. I.

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NO. 22.

THE COMING DANGER.

REV. J. D. BOTKIN LIFTS A WARNING VOICE.

"How Did You Vote? How Will You Vote in the Future? Can You Not Induce Some Neighbor to Vote with the People?" Spread the Light.

EDITOR ADVOCATE.—It is a fact of universal history and experience that calamities overtake nations and men. Another fact of equal notoriety is that very few see the impending evil till it strikes. It is strangely true, also, that the few who have seen the coming danger, and have lifted their voices in warning, have been derided and prosecuted by the many. It was so in Noah's time and during all the prophetic periods. Fifty years ago the men who advocated the abolition of slavery were persecuted as disturbers of the peace. Ministers who preached against slavery and warned the people of the coming storm were denounced as political preachers and driven from their pulpits. But the storm came. It has come in all ages. It will come again.

According to the census reports, made by republican officials, there were a million tenement farmers in this country in 1880, and a million and a half in 1890. In New York city only four men in 100 own their homes free of encumbrance. In cities of Kansas of 8,000 population and upward only twenty-four in 100 own their homes free of encumbrance. Of Kansas farmers only thirty-one in 100 own their farms free of encumbrance. Do not these census facts show that we are rapidly approaching a period when we shall be a nation of landlords and tenants? Is not the money of this country also rapidly concentrating in a few hands?

In a great speech delivered in the United States senate on Jan. 14, 1891, John J. Ingalls, criticising the financial policy of this government, said: "A financial system has been evolved, more than one half of the enormous wealth of the country, derived from the bounty of nature and the labor of all, is owned by a little more than 30,000 people, while 1,000,000 American citizens, able and willing to toil, are homeless tramps, starving for bread, requires adjustment. A social system which offers to tender, virtuous and dependent women the alternative between prostitution and suicide as an escape from beggary is organized crime for which some day unrelenting justice will demand atonement and expiation."

Since that speech was delivered many thousands of homes, in country and city, have passed from the possession of their owners into the hands of capitalists under mortgage foreclosure, many millions of dollars, earned by the masses, have passed into the hands of a few money lenders, and more than 2,000,000 of men and women have been thrown out of employment to become tramps, beggars and criminals. Can the reader see no danger to this republic when 30,000 of its 65,000,000 of people own more than one half of its enormous wealth, and the residue of its wealth, under the present infamous financial policy, rushing like a flood tide into the hands of the few? Can you see any danger to this republic when 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of our citizens are unemployed, and the number rapidly increasing? Can a republic long endure under such conditions? He is blind who can not see a storm gathering.

Who, in the light of history and present conditions, is more nearly correct, the man who says, "There is no danger; a plague upon you calamity howlers; you are the disturbers of the peace of society; you are socialists and anarchists, unworthy of the respect of decent people?" or that other man who points out these facts, warns the people of impending peril and declares that unless the old order of things, under which the few have legally and systematically robbed the masses, can be speedily and radically changed the republic is doomed?

Which vote in the late election was cast in the interest of the perpetuity of this republic? that which helped to advance the republican party, a party pledged to the old policy under which corporate power has been enthroned, and under which the wealth of the country has been so rapidly concentrating in a few hands for a quarter of a century? or that other vote which was cast to advance a new party that seeks to enthrone a new policy whose best recommendation is that it is cordially hated and bitterly opposed by all corporations and by the entire money power of America and Europe? How did you vote? How will you vote in the future? Can you

not induce some neighbor who has hitherto voted with the corporations and the money power to vote with the people? A good way to do this is to ply him with our best literature. There is no better educator than the Populist papers. If each one of the readers would send some good Populist paper to the unconverted, susceptible neighbor for the next three months, that alone would well insure victory at the next election. Neodesha, Kan. J. D. BOTKIN.

FUSION MEANS DEATH.

We Can Not Serve God by Compromising With the Devil.

Populists can not afford to talk fusion of parties with the democrats. The leaders of that party are plainly republicans, as far as their financial policy goes.

There are lots of good men who vote the democratic and republican tickets but we can not help them until they see the necessity of helping themselves, and get out of the old parties.

There are free silver republicans and free silver democrats, and yet the Populist party is the only avowed free silver party. The fact that they agree with us on one thing does not make them Populists, and we can not afford to sacrifice the whole Omaha platform for a single dish of hash.

We don't care particularly what kind of tariff the country has for the present. When the money question is settled the tariff question will almost settle itself, as it must be adjusted to balance the difference between the financial systems of ours and other countries.

The Populist demands on transportation can never be secured by compromising with a party whose leaders show a disposition to kill American workmen to protect English stockholders in robbing the American public, and oppressing their employees.

A bond issuing party will never help us to secure an increase of the circulating medium.

We cannot secure a free ballot and a fair count by fusing with a party that has just made itself notorious by election frauds in the south.

Grover Cleveland is considered the greatest man of the party. Do we want to propagate that kind of greatness.

It is dying. Let it die. It is rotten. We can't save it, and it might destroy us.

There are place hunters in our party, of course, but the sooner they are crowded out the better.

The workers are the men we must put in positions of trust to serve our principles.

Local fusion injures the great national cause for which we are earnestly fighting.

Let us steer clear of all alliances with plutocratic parties.

It is the poor man's party, the producers' party, that we must succeed, and the interests of the humblest voter are greater than the ambitions of the most brilliant politician.

The record of both old parties is plainly against our principles. As true representatives of labor, we must succeed, or through fusion go down in defeat and disgrace.

And we will deserve it if we do.

Facts and Figures: Day by day the Populists claim that railroads should be run by the government is being accentuated by actual tests. The Northwestern railroad recently fell into the hands of the state of Georgia, being abandoned by the owners as worthless. The state having guaranteed the bonds, took the road and operated it. The result was that the road last year paid all operating expenses, interest on the bonds, and turned \$12,000 into the state treasury. Let the government take the whole lot of them and do likewise.

It is the climax of demagogism to claim that the democratic party is the same to-day that it was in the days of Jackson and Jefferson. The confiding voter that still clings to that belief with all the facts against him, is certainly very dull of comprehension to say the least. Mr. Cleveland, in his message, states the leading issue of the next campaign. That issue is whether banks of issue or the government shall control the currency of the country.

An amusing instance of German red tape is recorded by the Berlin Neueste Nachrichten. A Munich citizen came to the registrar of births to report an addition to his family. Being asked as to his religion, he declared himself a Christian. The official looked over his list of religions, but could find no pigeonhole for Christianity, and as the man was neither a Catholic nor a member of a Protestant denomination, there was a great struggle.



The law condemns the man or woman who steals a goose from off the common.

But turns the greater villain loose. Who steals the common from the goose.

PLURAL GOVERNORS.

ONE HOLDS THE SWORD, THE OTHER HOLDS THE RIGHT.

The Dispatches Published in the Daily Papers in Regard to "Rebellion," "Bloody Revolution," Etc., in Alabama Are Mere Sensations.

There is not, has not been, and will not be any violence there unless it is precipitated by the democrats.

The dispatches have caused lots of excitement, but there is no excuse for such sensationalism.

The facts of the election most people already understand. Oates, the democratic candidate, was declared elected by a majority of 27,000 votes; but Mr. Kolb, the Populist candidate, alleged that fraud had been committed, and declared his intention of making a test of the matter. It was not Mr. Kolb's purpose to use force. He simply declared his purpose to take the oath of office and be sworn in and protest against usurpation. He asked his friends to come and peacefully witness his inauguration.

The step was taken advisedly by Kolb as a technical one, and he carries with him in his peaceful efforts two thirds of the white people and many of the colored people of Alabama.

J. C. Manning, the leader of the Populists in the legislature, says they will ask for a contest law to settle the title of office now in dispute before the general assembly. If this is refused, which it doubtless will be, they will appeal to the general government with a petition of 150,000 Alabamians for a republican form of government in that state.

A bill was introduced in the state legislature "to prevent usurpation," and was aimed at Kolb, but he will violate the bill in order to get a chance to test its constitutionality. If such a bill were passed it might react to imprison Oates instead of Kolb as a usurper.

Oates was inaugurated with all military pomp and display, while Kolb took the oath before a justice of the peace and made an address from a wagon. The proceedings were opened with prayer. A Populist clergyman mounted the wagon, and at his motion the crowd uncovered their heads. It was said to be an impressive scene. Every man in the crowd was a plain countryman—many with homespun clothes and high top boots. In simple language the clergyman invoked the blessing of God upon the assemblage, "a plain people" he said, "who are here to secure an honest government."

And if the Lord is on their side, as they earnestly believe, the eternal truth of God proclaims that nothing can stand against them.

CONTEMPT OF LAW.

Worse Than "Contempt of Court" Is Contempt of the People.

On the twentieth page of the United States journal, first congress, third session, enacted June 16, 1794, is the following law: "Any person holding an office or stock in any institution in the nature of a bank for issuing or discounting bills or notes to bearer or order, under the authority of the United States, can not be a member of either house while he holds such office or stock."

The bankers have never taken the trouble to have this law repealed, showing that they do not consider laws that were intended to apply to them of any force. They have had legislation in their own hands for years, and might have had this law repealed—but they like to show their contempt for law and the people.

That law says they "can't"—but they do. Hundreds of bankers have held seats in both branches of congress since that law was signed by George Washington.

The leader of the senate is a banker, the President of the United States recommends a banker's financial scheme for the country, and the secretary of the treasury wants to place the financial affairs of the country entirely in the hands of the bankers.

George Washington and other patriots of his time foresaw the danger of bankers assuming control of legislation. A little longer at the present rate and they will have a majority of the membership in congress, and operate the financial affairs of the country at their own sweet will. As it is already, they have greater power than all other classes of business. It costs them a little more to buy votes, perhaps, than it would to secure special legislation from a congress composed entirely of bankers—but they get the legislation and they want all the seats in congress only to reduce the expense.

They strike at the heart of government when they plan to obtain control of the money.

Give them what they ask in the Baltimore plan, and they will control every business transaction of the country.

Down with private banking institutions. The function of furnishing a medium of exchange is so important to be gotten into the hands of a few usurers.

The whole people through their own government only should issue money and regulate the value thereof. The government must do its own banking. That is a part of government. To "promote the general welfare," the government must protect itself against usurers, defilers of law and robbers.

The people must take charge of the government, and then take charge of the bankers, and try to make useful American citizens of them. They are beginning to think they are the government, and it is time that they were made to feel that their Uncle Samuel is a lot of able bodied honest hard working, hearty minded men with families to support and homes to protect.

NEW SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

May a Man Conduct His Business as He Pleases?

Carroll D. Wright says in the current Forum that a great many valuable lessons will be learned from the Chicago strike. While studying its phases, its origin, its course, and its close, two very far reaching ethical economic questions have been constantly in my mind. These are: First, shall a man conduct his business in his own way? second, shall the savings of labor be considered a reserve from which labor must draw in order to enable it to subsist during periods of depression or of adversity, while the reserve of capital is kept practically intact under like circumstances, or, if drawn upon at all, in less measure than labor draws on its savings? Society has long since answered these questions in some important particulars. It says to the property owner, the manufacturer: "You must not so conduct your business as to injure the property of your neighbor, nor must you conduct your business in such a way as to injure the health of your neighbor. No property owner can do anything that will interfere with the rights and privileges of his neighbor, whether these rights and privileges come under the head of right of freedom from injury to property or the privilege of living without damage to health." But the question which is much more far-reaching, and which will inevitably be answered by society, relates to conditions of men rather than to their material surroundings, and this question is: "Shall a man or corporation who does not, or is not able to, conduct his or its affairs so as to avoid public disturbance, obstruction of trade, loss of wages, or the lowering of the standard of living, be free from the interference of society?"—The Times.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

WHAT THE SOUTH ACCOMPLISHED IN 1894.

A Steady Re-Establishment of Confidence and a Steady Up-Building of Manufacturing Interests—A Statistical Comparison.

BALTIMORE, Md.—In its annual review of Southern conditions the Manufacturers' Record says:

The industrial situation in the South during the past year was marked by a steady re-establishment of confidence and a slow but solid up-building of manufacturing interests. Prevailing conditions during the year have not encouraged unusual development, and the general tendency has been to follow a conservative policy. The year carried over as a legacy many of the adverse conditions which were features of the previous year. Legislative problems of national moment hung in uncertainty during the greater portion of the year. The panicky feeling of the two previous years occasionally made its influence felt, and the attitude of foreign investors towards American securities continued as a depressing factor.

The year has been more a period of recuperation than of progress, yet there has been a movement which, conceived with cautiousness, and a liberal application of business principles, possessed of all the elements of healthfulness. Capitalists have been slow to foster new enterprises, and only those enlisted their support whose environment has offered the most encouraging and legitimate prospects. The investor became an investigator during the year, and well-planned industries benefited thereby. Enduring good resulted to the South from this movement, and its significance is already shown by a wider and more personal acquaintance with the investigating public and its resources.

The record of progress made during the year evidences a well defined preference for Southern investments, and reflects a more general existence of favorable impressions that, with the full restoration of confidence in the business world, will influence a considerable tide of capital towards Southern channels; and as the apogee of things for the new year are more cheerful than those which ushered in 1894, it is a perfectly reasonable deduction to look for greater prosperity and greater progress in 1895. The faith of Southern men in the future of this section, gains new emphasis from a study of the controlling part their capital and enterprise played in the advancement made during 1894. Nearly 600 more enterprises were established in the South during 1894 than in the preceding year, the total number being 2,829, as against 2,293 for 1893.

A pronounced feature in the building of new factories during the year has been the aim to establish a class of industries that will retain at home trade heretofore supplied from distant points. These new industries have also been marked by the adoption of modern machinery and the employment of skilled labor and improving methods. The aim has been not only to successfully provide for the home and neighboring trade, but to invade distant markets for their patronage. This is illustrated in many lines of industry, particularly in the building of machinery. Southern-made machinery is now found in many Northern and Western factories and figures to some extent in international trade. Southern flour is exported to Europe in large consignments, and is winning extended popularity at home. The products of the South's stove foundries, canning factories, carriage and wood-working factories, etc., are as well making reputations at home and abroad. Broad-gauged business methods are winning success for Southern manufacturers and enhancing the prestige of Southern industries.

Comparing the year just closed with 1880, the statistics gathered by the Manufacturers' Record show the following increases: Railroad mileage, from 20,612 miles in 1880 to 46,900 in 1894; annual yield of cotton, bales, 5,755,000 to 9,500,000; annual yield of grain, bushels, 431,000,000 to 600,000,000; coal mined annually, tons, 6,049,000 to 30,000,000; annual pig iron production, tons, 397,301 to 1,560,000; number of cotton mills in operation, 161 to 425; number of spindles, 667,000 to 3,000,000; number of looms, 14,323 to 68,000; capital invested in cotton mills, \$21,038,712 to \$107,900,000; number of cotton oil mills, 40 to 300; capital invested in same, \$3,504,000 to \$30,000,000; lumber, dressed, value of product, \$46,938,100 to \$114,746,674; capital invested, \$26,992,644 to \$92,604,375; farm, assets, \$2,314,000,000 to \$3,182,000,000; value of farm products, \$666,000,000 to \$850,000,000; capital invested in manufacturing, \$257,244,561 to \$800,000,000; value of manufactured products, \$457,454,777 to \$1,000,000,000.

Chas. Yeager, a printer, aged 35, was found dead in a viaduct in Forest Park, St. Louis, Monday night. A letter on his body explained that he had killed himself because type-setting machines had driven him to want. He leaves a wife and three children. He was insured for \$2,000.

Georgia Helps the West.

MACON, GA.—Georgia is the first State in the Union to respond to the call for help for the Nebraska sufferers. The Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad, running between Macon and Palatka, Fla., with headquarters in this city, wired R. H. Edmonds, of the Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, through Receiver W. B. Sparks, that the road would contribute a carload of corn and asking for directions as to the shipment. Mr. Edmonds responded as follows:

"Yours is the first contribution. Will advise as to shipment later." Both the Georgia Southern and Macon & Northern Railroads are sending out circulars to stations on their lines asking for contributions and pledging the roads to haul them free of all charge. The Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad alone will send a train load of grain and provisions to the sufferers, much of which will be contributed by Macon merchants and planters residing here. Notwithstanding five cent cotton, Georgia smoke-houses and barns are full to overflowing and the people have enough to spare for their suffering brethren in the far West.

Ex-Governor Northern is getting up a car load at Atlanta to send West.

Earnings of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad.

NEW YORK.—At a meeting of the directors of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company Ashburn Hull, of Augusta, Ga., was elected director to fill a vacancy.

The statement for the six months ending December 31, 1894, partly estimated, shows: Gross earnings, \$613,452; net earnings, \$214,044; interest and taxes, \$156,250; surplus \$57,794.

By a recent act of the Legislature the company is authorized to purchase, lease, own and operate a line of steamships between Charleston and New York and between Charleston and foreign ports, and is also authorized to lease or purchase wharves and erect elevators and cotton presses, and lease or consolidate with any railroad in South Carolina or adjacent States.

Made Two Months By It.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Governor Carr ised Billy McDaniel and Henry Webb, at Asheville, March 12th. They murdered a man a few months ago because he went home with a woman. They were sentenced to be hanged January 11th. They appealed, but had no case and the supreme court affirmed the decision of the superior court.

Murdock Wins the Championship.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—John A. Murdock, of Asheville, won the State checker championship from Howard C. McNair, of Robeson county, by a score of eight to four and fifteen draws. Thirty games were to be played, but as McNair could not have won if he had beaten all three remaining games it was agreed not to play these.

A Virginia Journalist Dead.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—A special announces the death of Chas. W. Button, one of the oldest journalists in Virginia, at his home in Appomattox. His death had been expected for some days, as he had been in a very critical condition from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Light narrow gauge railroads are again being tried in England and France.

S. A. L. Seaboard Air Line.

SCHEDULE. In effect July 8, 1894.

Northbound.		Southbound.	
No. 402.	Daily.	No. 403.	Daily.
11:00 am	Lv Atlanta, c. time	Ar	4:00 pm
1:00 pm	Ar Lawrenceville	Ar	4:08 pm
3:00 pm	Lv Athens	Lv	2:04 pm
4:00 pm	Ar Elberton	Lv	1:15 pm
4:55 pm	Ar Abbeville	Lv	12:48 pm
5:30 pm	Ar Greenwood	Lv	12:04 pm
6:08 pm	Ar Chatoa	Lv	12:04 pm
7:23 pm	Ar Chester	Lv	10:51 am
8:45 am	Ar Monroe	Lv	9:37 am
1:30 am	Ar Raleigh	Lv	5:22 am
2:3 am	Ar Benson	Lv	4:10 am
4:05 am	Ar Weldon	Lv	2:48 am
5:00 am	Ar Petersburg	Lv	12:55 am
6:40 am	Ar Richmond	Lv	12:23 am
10:45 am	Ar Washington	Lv	8:30 pm
12:00 pm	Ar Baltimore	Lv	7:31 pm
2:30 pm	Ar Philadelphia	Lv	4:41 pm
4:53 pm	Ar New York	Lv	8:30 pm
9:45 pm	Ar Charlotte	Lv	5:30 am
7:50 pm	Ar Wilmington	Lv	7:31 pm
4:30 am	Lv Weldon	Ar	1:45 pm
9:00 am	Ar Portsmouth	Ar	9:30 pm
9:10 am	Ar Norfolk	Ar	9:30 pm
10:15 pm	Lv Norfolk	Ar	8:30 am
11:00 am	Ar Baltimore	Lv	10:00 pm
10:46 am	Ar Philadelphia	Lv	4:41 pm
11:20 pm	Ar New York	Lv	2:10 pm
5:55 am	Lv Portsmouth	Ar	9:10 am
5:10 am	Ar Philadelphia	Ar	11:16 pm
7:45 am	Ar New York	Lv	8:00 pm
5:50 pm	Lv Portsmouth	Ar	6:00 pm
6:30 pm	Ar Washington	Lv	7:00 pm

Daily except Sunday. Via Bay Line n Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R. Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co. Trains No. 402 and 403 run solid with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, and Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping cars Hamlet and Wilmington. T. J. ANDERSON, G. P. A. JOHN H. WINDER, Gen. Man. B. E. BRANCH, S. P. A., Kimball House. W. L. O'DWYER, Dir. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.