

THE PLOW BOY.

PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL TO MEN.

VOL. I.

WADESBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1895.

NO. 29.

The Work of a Business League.

The work of the Young Men's Business League of Charleston illustrates what can be done by an active organization in aiding the business interests of any town. This league has been in existence about three months. Writing as to what it has accomplished, Mr. J. R. Hanahan gives the following summary of its work:

1. It devoted its energy, with the weight of special committees, to bring before the public and impress upon them the necessity of a freight bureau. Charleston now has this important organization.
 2. Through its instrumentality a line of steamers between Charleston and Philadelphia was established.
 3. Freight rates from Northern points have been reduced 25 per cent. in many instances, and unjust discrimination guarded against.
 4. Western packing and grain houses brought in closer connection with Charleston merchants, and made to feel substantially the facilities offered by a deep-water port.
 5. The Nebraska relief fund is under its management.
 6. South Carolina's corn crop last year was 18,000,000 bushels. Thousands of bushels in the upper section of the State are unable to find a market, being kept out of Charleston by Western corn with a low rate. At the last monthly meeting a resolution was adopted voting "Charleston the natural market for every species of product raised or made in the State," guaranteeing our people our support" and appointing a committee of five to investigate rates and thereby open our market.
 7. It is bidding for the State Fair and offers to best the highest bid.
 8. The Charleston exhibit at the Cotton States Exposition is in its care.
- Several railroad projects of magnitude hold its attention, and many affairs of lesser importance have been accomplished. With a long list of unfinished business the good work goes on. Enthusiasm and interest characterize the league.

Public Printing Under New System

RALEIGH, N. C.—Bids for the public printing as opened Saturday were as follows: E. M. Uzzell, 33 1/2 cents per thousand ems, plain matter, and 66 1/2 for rule and figure work; Edwards & Broughton, same for plain and 52 for rule and figure work; J. W. Goslin, 34 for plain and 67 for rule and figure work; Barnes Brothers, 28 for plain and 56 for rule and figure; Stewart Brothers, of Winston, 27 for plain and 52 for rule and figure. On blank books and press work Stewart Brothers bid far lower than any of their competitors but their bid was higher than other bids on some work. Chairman Westmoreland, of the committee, said the matter is not yet settled but that the impression of the committee is that after the calculation is completed, the Stewart's bid will be found to be the lowest, taken altogether. No doubt they will get the contract.

The Public School Book Row.

RICHMOND, VA.—Governor O'Ferrall and Attorney General Scott have issued their second letter in reply to the charges made by the Norfolk Pilot touching the contracts of the State board of education with the American Book Company, for books used in the public schools. The letter gives the result of an examination to ascertain whether the patrons of Virginia schools are paying more for books than the patrons of the schools in other States. They present a schedule of prices in the various States and Territories with which the American Book Company and the University Publishing Company have contracts. This list shows only three books which reach the children at lower prices than in Virginia—two in Maryland and one in West Virginia—and of these they give explanation.

Tennessee Farmers to Reduce the Acreage.

WASHVILLE, TENN.—A convention of solvent Tennessee farmers at Jackson re-nosed to put the acreage of the cotton crop this year to 40 per cent. below what it was last year.

The Reichstag Favors an Inter-National Monetary Conference.

BERLIN, GERMANY.—The Reichstag adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution favoring an inter-national monetary conference, in accordance with the views previously expressed by Count Von Mirbach.

It is generally accepted as true now that Postmaster General Bissell will leave the Cabinet in about two months, and that his place will be filled by Representative Tracey, of Albany. Secretary Carlisle, it is said, would not object to Justice Jackson's seat on the Supreme Court bench. Judge Jackson wishes to retire and a bill is pending in Congress to allow him to do so.

Perhaps the best general purpose skiffs in the country are those used in the Thousand Islands. They are twenty-two feet long, rather narrow, but being heavy, are quite steady, and are rowed with long oars swung on outriggers.

FREE BALLOT LEAGUE.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION FORMED—WORK PLANNED.

The People Must Rule by Their Ballots and in Order to Do That, They Must Have a Free Ballot and a Fair Count.

It was with a purely patriotic feeling that J. C. Manning, the Populist leader of Alabama called the convention at New Orleans for the purpose of discussing plans to secure a free ballot and a fair count in the south.

And that convention did not allow itself to be led away from its patriotic purpose, nor make a partisan farce of itself.

The convention assembled in the interest of honest elections for the benefit of all concerned without regard to party, and though the People's party should be credited with this effort, the Populist leaders did not assume to monopolize the convention, nor assert that their voters were the only honest ones in the south. There was an open discussion by all parties, and it is hoped that much good may result to all the people of the south, and to the whole nation. The election laws of the south seem to be so constructed as to invite fraud, and it is but natural that dishonest men should take advantage of them. A concerted effort will be made to secure such election laws as will in future prevent fraud. The convention assembled at New Orleans, Friday, Jan. 18, at 12:30 o'clock, and a meeting was also held in the evening to which ladies and all public-spirited citizens were invited. The meeting was fairly well attended by leading men of the south, and speeches were delivered upon the subject of citizenship and popular government by means of the ballot. Ignorance and dishonesty received both their share of condemnation.

Mr. Manning said in his opening address: "It is not my purpose to charge this condition of things—which exists not alone in Alabama, but throughout the south—solely to any political party, but I do charge it to a slothful public sentiment, which it is, not a partisan, but a patriotic duty we owe to our country, to arouse from its lethargy before republican form of government becomes forever lost to us and coming generations."

He recognized the fact that some of the great newspapers of the south had realized the deplorable conditions, and had fought valiantly for a reform of the and an indifferent public. At the same time it was evident that some of the papers made it policy to keep the people in ignorance.

Mr. Manning cited as an example of the situation that "from Dallas county, the home of Senator Morgan, the election officers sent to the secretary of state an alleged vote of 6517 as cast in the state election. Of this number 6517, sworn evidence has been taken, which I can produce, proving that 5,000 of the votes returned as cast were fraudulent votes and were never cast by any voter. Two members of the grand jury of Dallas county asked the probate judge to grant them the privilege of inspecting the registration books and also made an inquiry as to how much money had been expended in the registration. The county judge refused to grant the request made, saying that he desired to advise with the circuit judge as to his duty in the matter. Finally the grand jurors approached Judge Moore, the circuit judge, who irritably replied that he didn't propose to be annoyed by such foolishness. This, fellow countrymen, is the situation in Dallas county, Ala., and fourteen other counties can be found in "darker Alabama" of which Dallas is but an example."

"Perpetrations of gross and enormous frauds, as occur in Alabama and other southern states, are not committed in support of white supremacy. It is to use the negro voting population, fraudulently counted, whether they vote or not, to keep down the supremacy of the sovereign white people that actuate the enemies of republican form of government to commit these crimes against their country and themselves. Five thousand fictitious and fraudulently counted negro votes in a general election annuls 5,000 ballots honestly polled. It is by such manipulation as this that the voice of the people is stifled and revolution has run riot in many states and in many congressional districts like the Fourth and Fifth in Alabama, and the Tenth in Georgia, in which the overzealous counters of Richmond county heaped up 16,000 votes for Mr. Black, who, appalled at the enormity of the steal, now demands an honest election before he will accept a seat in congress."

The questions discussed are broader than the life or death of any party. They involve the question whether our republican form of government shall stand as the representative institution of a free people, or whether it shall become the property of thieves and assassins of liberty. The people must rule by their ballots, and in order to do that their ballots must be fairly counted.

The negro question seems to be the bugaboo of the south, but if the negro was taken out of the hands of the politicians, there would be nothing to fear from him. The politicians while crying out against "negro supremacy" are the very men who use the negro as a tool to uphold the supremacy of rascals. Crying out against "negro supremacy" and at the same time counting negro votes that are not cast at all, for their own dishonest ends.

"That is the kind of negro supremacy that it hurting the south."

After the organization, a permanent ballot rights league was formed by the convention, with J. C. Manning, president, and the following executive committee: L. E. Parsons, Birmingham, Ala.; Thomas Fletcher, Little Rock, Ark.; Walter D. Denegre, New Orleans; A. S. Colyer, Nashville, Tenn.; Frank Burkitt, Okolona, Miss.; William L. Royal, Richmond, Va.; Marion Butler, Raleigh, N. C.; Clark Howell, Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Evans, Columbia, S. C.; J. H. Davis, Sulphur Springs, Texas.

The vice-presidents are G. E. Deans, Calera, Ala.; T. S. Adams, Baton Rouge, La.; W. S. Morgan, Hardy, Ark.; Sam L. Dodd, Kosciusko, Miss.; Senator Pritchard, Raleigh, N. C.; James J. Hinds, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. Regan, Palestine, Texas.

Over 175 delegates responded to the convention, and more than 300 men from southern states wrote asking that their names be enrolled as members. A constitution was adopted and the league will work along the lines expressed in that instrument. Headquarters at Montgomery, Ala.

SHERMAN THE SAVIOUR.

Honest John Comes to the Rescue of the Government.

Now that "Honest John Sherman has taken hold of the thorny problem and kindly consented to save the country, it will probably be in order to breathe freely. Sherman has proved such a success heretofore as the financial guardian of the people, and so many blessings have flown from his marvelous performances in the world of finance, it is not too much to predict that his new bill will either cure or kill us out of it. Of course no scheme could be expected from the clean, square, honest Ohio that did not provide for a bond issue, as the objective point of his whole existence seems to be to get more bonds and bigger ones. His idea of supreme bliss seems to be a country plastered over two feet thick with interest-bearing mortgages with himself and friends as the manipulators of the coupons attached thereto. A fruitful crop has been reaped by Sherman & Co. as the result of this policy and it would be unreasonable to expect him this late in life to relinquish his hold on so good a thing. Should your Uncle John ever get to heaven the first proposition he would make to St. Peter would be to lay a bonded mortgage on the pearly streets and adjacent angels and give him the sole right of foreclosure.—Nonconformist.

Meeting of Reform Editors.

The notice for the meeting of the Reform Press Association at Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22, 1895, has already been published. The headquarters will be at the Centropolis Hotel, Fifth street and Grand avenue, where reduced rates have been secured.

As the meeting will be one of unusual interest it is urged that all editors of Populist papers be present. The following is a partial program for the meeting:

PROGRAM.
"How can we get reliable telegraph news independent of the monopoly plutocratic Press Association?"—Paper by Hon. H. E. Taubeneck.
"Shall we have a national reform press bureau in Washington?"—Discussion.
"The power of the press for good or evil."—Paper, Hon. J. H. McDowell.
"How unity of action with the reform press may best be secured in advocating and defending our platform of principles?"—Paper by Gen. J. B. Weaver.
"How to increase circulation and sustain of reform papers?"—Paper by Paul J. Dixon.
"How to secure advertising in reform papers?"—Paper by H. A. Heath.
"The reform press—its possibilities."—Paper by Prof. C. Vincent.
"Illustrations and cartoons."—Hon. Frank E. Lacey.
"The ideal country newspaper."—Paper by J. M. Lyman Naugle.
"Special features of a newspaper."—Henry Vincent.
"State less associations."—O. F. Dombblaze.
"Paraphrasing."—L. A. Stockwell.
"Ready prints and plates."—W. S. Morgan.
"The Reform Press Association—what are we here for?"—Discussion.
"Make up of a newspaper."—A. Rozelle.

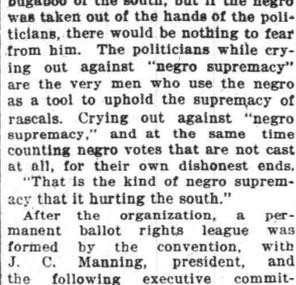
After 12th of February address all letters to W. S. Morgan, secretary-treasurer, Centropolis Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

J. H. McDOWELL, Pres.
W. S. MORGAN, Secy.-Treas.
Johnny's Theory.

Bobby—Our dog's name is Cicero, but since my brother has been to college, he calls it Kicker.

Johnny—I s'pose that's the way they pronounce it at college. They're all crazy on football.

THE IDEAL CURRENCY.



THE IDEAL CURRENCY.

BOOKS AND BULLETS.

THE INFLUENCE OF LAWS RELATING TO MONEY.

Some of the Books Which Have Shaped the Destiny of Nations—Books and Papers Doing a Great Work Today.

Only one hundred and twenty years ago the first book, the first earnest investigation, on political economy was written. No man had ever attempted before to study out and write down the influences of laws and customs, relating to money, land and commerce of a nation. That was Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." Think how crude would be the science of medicine, geology, geography, astronomy and all sciences if they had so recent start! It was fifty-nine years later—1817—before the next work of value appeared. Since which time, however, works of increasing value have appeared with phenomenal rapidity. It is one thing to discover a truth, but quite another to get the people to understand and act on it. But today the number of books on money, land, commerce and labor are multiplying like leaves of the forest. It is nothing for me to receive half a dozen new books, all by men who think, in a single day's mail. I have one catalogue which, though printed several years ago, contains the title to several thousand works of some phase of the social problem, and since that time more books of greater value have been issued. In all the blackness and oppression, the apparent hopelessness of the masses, this one fact gives me comfort and hope for the future. The civil conditions could not be changed until the people knew the nature of the ills and the remedy; they could not learn these until they had books and teachers; these they could not have until men had studied, wrote and published. All these have been done and men and women are teaching the truths with the enthusiasm that can only be born of sincerity. These books show that the educated, the refined, the well-to-do, become adherents first. Every book reaches and appeals to a certain strata of society and the millions and millions of books are doing the work of turning the people into thinkers into mere followers of senseless and harmful customs, usages and ideas. Books and papers are today doing the work of getting the people out of crude, barbarous ideas regarding money, land and human rights, as they have slowly been enlightened on other subjects. Judging from the influences at work, the advance made so far, and the temper of the people. I cannot think that most radical changes in society can be delayed beyond 1900. If the conservative classes oppose it, as kings opposed any change that any wise affected their privileges (and a large class is benefited by the ignorant ideas on these subjects held by the masses), I say if the tactics of kings are adopted to suppress this growing intelligence, it will be carved out in a manner that our forefathers rid themselves of kingcraft, or that latter sense of justice and harmony wiped out chattel slavery. One way or the other the ideas that are at present gaining a majority will find expression in laws to some extent within the next decade. If in the peaceable, sensible way it will be little by little, feeling the ground carefully at each step, but if this way is suppressed, the other way will be as certainly result as our forefathers appealed to it when the king spared their petitions, or as they wiped out chattel slavery with the best blood of the north and south, because capital, represented by the slave, refused to bow to the awakened intelligence of human rights. I am for a peaceful solution, but I am satisfied that the monopolists—the real rulers of the nation—prefer to chance the results of hiring part of the people to shoot the other half to death to making any concessions. That's what they have created a navy for, and that's why they are howling for a greater standing army. It is books against bullets.—Coming Nation.

"Mr. Chairman, I rise to enter my protest against the passage of this bill. There is not a line of democracy in the whole measure, not a single principle of democracy in its entire provisions nor a solitary demand ever put forth by a national democratic convention. It is a fraud upon the name of democracy, and bears upon its face the moral turpitude that now seems to dominate that great, though somewhat shattered organization. The democratic party for years past have asked the people for a chance to bring peace and prosperity to their doors. Two years ago that request was granted, and what has been the result? Not a single pledge has been redeemed or a single promise kept, but the entire machinery of the party has been placed in the hands of that class of individuals who have been in the past and are now the abiding curse of the great plain people of this country. The people had a right to expect relief from the democratic party, and the results of last November may be taken as a lively reminder of their disappointment, and I venture the assertion that if the present bill becomes a law the people at the next election will wipe out the last vestige of the democratic party."

"BLOODSTAINED GREENBACK."

The Only Salvation of the Common People from Bondage.

Had the government issued money through the banks and not direct to the people, during the war, the bank would now be five billion dollars richer and of course the people that much poorer. The banks see this and also see that in the next thirty years they must be deprived of five billion dollars profit if the government keeps its greenback money in circulation. The calculation is quite simple. Money at ten per cent compound interest will double every seven and two-sevenths years. There is now \$346,000,000 of greenbacks that have been outstanding ever since 1863—32 years ago. These greenbacks were printed by the government and paid out to the people the government owed, and for army supplies. They were not issued to the banks. They saved their amount in taxes or bonds. Had they been issued to the banks the government would not had one cent by reason of their issue. The banks would have loaned them to the people at an interest that would have averaged at least ten per cent. Three hundred and forty-six million at ten per cent compound interest would be double that amount in seven and two-sevenths years—\$692,000,000. Six hundred and ninety-two millions at ten per cent in seven and two-sevenths years would be 1,384,000,000. Thirteen hundred and eighty-four dollars in seven and two-sevenths years would be \$2,768,000,000. Twenty-seven hundred and sixty-eight million dollars at ten per cent in seven and two-sevenths years would be \$5,536,000,000 dollars. Here are only four periods of seven and two-sevenths years each, or a total of 29 1/7 years. The greenbacks, however, have been in circulation over thirty-one years.

Is it any wonder that the great bankers are making a desperate attempt to have congress tax or bond the people to destroy the greenbacks and then issue the money through the banks? Five billions lost by the money power by reason of the independent action of the government in issuing greenbacks in the last thirty years. It is not at all surprising that banks are taking advantage of a friend in the presidential chair, to secure an act of congress retiring greenbacks. But is it not strange that the people are not aroused at the infamy of the proposition? What is the matter with them? Are they stone-blind from party prejudice? Are the unconscious of the power of the ballot an indignation meetings? If the people would assemble at their various county seats and declare in no uncertain tone against the measure their "mandat" would be obeyed.

We presume, however, that the reason of this silence is because the masses of the old parties are yet ignorant on the money question and the Populists are giving the money power more rope so it will break its neck.—Missouri World.

HOW IS THIS FOR A DEMOCRAT?

An Honest Democrat Fallen Among Thieves.

The following is an extract from a speech of Congressman McLaurin, of South Carolina, discussing the Carlisle bill, which was slunk before it was developed:

"Little Sister—I haven't seen pap smokin' a cigar since New Year's."

"Little Brother—I guess he's tryin' to save up enough money to pay for the smokin' jacket mamma gave him."

PAPPA'S ECONOMICS.

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The Coast Line Buys the C. S. & N.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad was sold at Sumter for \$450,000. Col. W. G. Elliott being the bidder. Col. Elliott is the president of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and it is generally known that it is this purchase he represented the Atlantic Coast Line system,

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

C. M. Giggot, cashier of the Bank of Lexington, Va., has skipped, a defaulter to the extent of \$30,000.

Mrs. Eliza Alford, aged about 80, froze to death at her home near Dyersville, near Marion, N. C., Tuesday night. Another old lady was found frozen to death in her bed Tuesday morning in the same vicinity.

The city of Lynchburg, Va., has only about 20,000 population, yet over \$600,000 worth of new buildings have been erected in five years. This is a good indication of the city's growth.

Experts estimate that 230,000 head of Texas cattle will be shipped to market this season.

A factory is now in operation at Spartanburg, S. C., making shuttle-blocks from persimmon and dogwood for shipment to France, where they are manufactured into shuttles.

Companies have been organized in the following towns to operate telephone systems: Norfolk, Va., and suburban towns; Petersburg, Va., Roanoke, Va., Staunton, Va., Union, S. C.

The erection of another water power cotton mill at Rockingham, N. C., is talked of, and Robert L. Stealy, Jr., is interested. A \$1,000,000 company is proposed.

Charlotte, N. C., is to have another 10,000 spindle cotton mill. It will be built by the grigham mill there, which has 500 looms running.

The German Kali Works will expend \$100,000 in making tests on the sandy lands at Southern Pines, N. C., to see what can be done with worn-out soils. A large tract of land is offered for this purpose.

The people of Kershaw, S. C., are talking about building a cotton factory and will hold a meeting soon to take action.

It is said that before February shall have expired, ground will have been broken for the new large cotton mill at Laurens, S. C. This project has been prosecuted with vigor, the iron is hot, and the people are enthused over the enterprise. The Laurens Cotton Mill will be operated by steam.

The United States consul general to Japan has brought about an agreement among cotton manufacturers of that country upon which they agree to take 100,000 bales of cotton direct from the United States to supply their mills, on condition that the Pacific railway makes suitable rates for overland freight in America.

The Tennessee Legislature has rejected a bill making women eligible to the office of school director.

A report from Shelby, Ga., says ten negroes were drowned one day last week in the Satilla river, which was a boom. They were on a raft, which became unmanageable, and were so nearly frozen that they could not swim to the shore.

Dr. V. P. Clayton, of Columbia, S. C., has found a new use for cotton seed meal. He is experimenting with it as food for human beings. It is said that, mixed with corn meal, it makes a most palatable bread. Cotton seed meal sells at about one cent per pound, and yet its nutritive value is nearly twice that of corn meal or wheat flour, which costs twice as much.

The Southern States are dotted with gold prospectors from one end to the other. The Virginia-Maryland gold runs in a southwesterly direction through the middle sections of those States and continues its course into North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and into Mexico. This belt covers at least twenty counties in Virginia, and quartz veins exist of immense size in Fauquier, Goodland, Louisa and other counties, quartz taken from veins at different sections showing by fire assay from \$10 to \$1,000 gold to the ton. Two years ago 600 pounds of ore were taken from a vein near Montgomery county, Maryland, near the Virginia border, which yielded \$30,000 gold, this being a pocket. The ore of this vein averaged \$50 to the ton, at a total expense not exceeding \$3.

A family in Durham, N. C., burned its furniture to keep warm.

The snow in Cherokee county, N. C., fell to a depth of 18 to 20 inches, and in many places near the valleys it drifted from 12 to 15 feet.

The establishment of a large cotton mill just south of Salem, N. C., is now almost assured. About all of the stock has been subscribed. The Messrs. Fries will be large stockholders. They have operated cotton and woolen factories in Salem for many years, and have not been forced to close down a single day during the panic.

The Coast Line Buys the C. S. & N.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad was sold at Sumter for \$450,000. Col. W. G. Elliott being the bidder. Col. Elliott is the president of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and it is generally known that it is this purchase he represented the Atlantic Coast Line system,