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THE JOURNAL.

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W. HARPER, Business Manager

NEW BERNE, N. C., JAN. 13 1898

Entered at the Post office at New Berne, N. C. as second-class matter.

EDUCATION.

The following is the report of the committee on education, adopted at the meeting of the N. C. State Grange, held in Tarboro in December, 1887, W. S. Bird, J. Bryan Grimes and J. A. Davis constituting the committee:

WORTHY, MASTER AND PATRONS.—Your committee on education beg leave to submit the following report:

The subject of education becomes more and more interesting as we advance in knowledge. Each day it becomes more and more apparent that the success of men in every occupation depends upon their intellectual qualifications as much as it does upon the skill with which they manipulate the tools connected with their respective industries. The intelligent mechanic works with advantages in his favor that are unknown to his less fortunate collaborator. The intelligent merchant has many things favoring his success that are hidden from his less favored competitor. Similarly in all the trades and professions, it is true almost without exception that the best educated, the most studious and the most widely informed have advantages at their command that are unknown to those who have not been favored with an education, and who fail to study the progress of events and the changes constantly going on in the natural, commercial, political and social world.

Other classifications of men find it necessary to educate in order that their occupations and professions may command respect, and wield an influence powerful for accomplishing good as those classes see it, what other classifications of men are doing in this respect the farmer should not fail to do. The farmer should not fail to educate his children, and by no means should he fail to inform himself. It requires knowledge of a peculiar and refined kind to cultivate the soil and harvest products in accordance with the principals of an unvarying natural law.

There are natural laws pertaining to the growth of plants. The operation of these laws should not be strange to the farmer who has most use for understanding them. The preparation of the soil, the planting of the seeds, the cultivation of the plants and the harvesting of the grain ought to be performed intelligently to be enjoyed. To plow, to sow, to hoe, to reap, to mow, to do all these intelligently, fully comprehending the reasons for each operation would be to create new interest in farming and elevate the occupation to the lofty position of a science, the position to which it of right belongs.

The science of agriculture, then, should form a part of a farmer's daily study. He should accustom himself to making notes of the various stages of plant growth, particularly noting the favorable and unfavorable circumstances. The habit of writing down the causes favoring or not favoring the highest development of plants would cultivate the faculty of observation. A habit of close observation once formed would be in itself a strong educating power, lifting the farmer from the dull routine prescribed by his ancestors to the higher plane to which the science of agriculture should rise as the country begins to put off its primitive costume for that of a higher civilization.

But the studying of the natural laws pertaining to the farm is not all that deserves the attention of farmers. Selling and buying are as much the duties of farmers as are planting and cultivating. The buying of taxes is just as essential as the gathering of grain. Hence

to do these things intelligently farmers should study the principals underlying trade and commerce. They should make a close study of the principles of economic science. They can not remain ignorant of these objects without loss to themselves, therefore to study them should be a business just as much so as to study any other subject relating to their prosperity.

As the farmers become more intelligent the impositions they had to endure pass away one after another.

When our noble Order first came into existence the cause of agriculture was suffering from the weight of heavy burdens brought to bear upon it by other departments and classes in their scramble for money getting. The education of the farmer through the Grange has opened his eyes to the evils that beset him. And now as he has become more intelligent the forces that were arrayed against are beginning to break.

It is to education that we must look for emancipation from the chains by which the ignorant alone are ever bound. It is education that will enable us to see our wants and to apply the remedy for the ills with which the cause of agriculture is afflicted. It becomes us therefore, to pay increased attention to the matter of education. Wherever there is a Grange let there be a school. The Grange and the school should grow together. The farmer should be an intelligent citizen and his children should be prepared intellectually to succeed him.

Without education there would be no hope for the farmer. He would continue to be flattered by the appellation of the "honesty handed son of toil," but his rights would be disregarded in the interests of those who might be disposed to take advantage of his ignorance. If he sells and buys without a just understanding of what constitutes fair prices, he does it at his financial peril. He votes and then pays taxes in accordance with the principles which he supported at the ballot box. If he votes ignorantly he may cast his ballot in opposition to what constitutes his rights as well as interests. By his own actions he may bring burdens upon himself which do not of right belong to him, and will find his business suffering without seeing or knowing the cause and applying the remedy.

The age is one of pre eminent intellectual activity. Each class into which our population is divided is more or less interested in gaining intellectual supremacy. The farmer must not retire from the contest. If he does his occupation will sink in the scales of respectability, in which case, the cause of agriculture will be attended by a slavery as galling as that of the feudal ages.

The farmer must be educated. He cannot afford to be ignorant. The Grange must use every honorable means within its power to bring about the desired result. If the organization fails in this work, it will prove itself worthless. The circulation and reading of literature and books on every important subject pertaining to the farm, the home, the community, the State, the government should be recommended and encouraged. Every Grange ought to be a social, reading, debating and business organization all combined.

When a people begin to read, they begin to think. When they begin to think, they begin to reason. Hence, the Grange should be particularly interested in carrying on the work of education. We as Patrons of Husbandry should encourage a more thorough and diffused education among all classes. A Husbandman needs education, most thorough and general, his business relations being most diversified. What we want is to place every farmer on a higher plane.

Legislation Against the Farmers.

The farmers of the United States are more humbugged than any people in the land by the politicians. No one doubts that they are imposed upon greatly by demagogues, and frequently by men in legitimate business, who gouge them in a manner that would not be submitted to one month by another class. Let us illustrate. There is no farmer who cannot make as much on his land now as he ever did, but suppose he falls short in one crop and wants to make a loan, can he do it?

"Yes, by paying an exorbitant commission, in addition to the rate of interest allowed by law."

Do other persons have to pay such commissions?

They do not. Investigation shows that in the state of Georgia six millions of dollars are now loaned to farmers who pay eight per cent per annum, and besides this, commissions that amount enough to make the money borrowed cost from twelve and a half to twenty per cent. The merchant would break in six months if he had to pay such a rate of interest, so would the

manufacturer. Now all this comes from a system of finance carried on and backed by the congress of the United States, which does not recognize land as valid security for a loan. A law that will not permit a bank, carried on under national regulation, to loan money for longer than ninety days, a law that was dictated by moneyed men and speculators of Wall street during the trying times of war, when it was that or nothing, and a law that is just as exacting now as it was then, a law that has made millionaires out of speculators, and paupers out of farmers. The farmers tamely submit because they fear the Austin Corbin Banking company may refuse to let them have money at even the present enormous high rate. Leading newspapers are silent on these wrongs because the present situation suits them and their friends. Members of Congress, both in the Senate and House, do nothing, and their only excuse is that they "can do nothing."

Our farmers will never get relief until they insist that their representatives demand a change in this law. If a man is sent who is not bold enough to make an effort, or speak out on this subject, then leave him at home. A representative in Congress whose only fitness for office is his ability to get places for his henchmen and distribute garden seed to a few of his constituents, is the kind of man for our farmers to send if they want his estate of affairs to continue. But if they want to have an equal chance with other business men, let them send men to Congress who will demand that the farmer shall have an equal showing with the speculator in the financial system of our government—that land may be used as collateral security along with millions of dollars of water-rot stock that is worthless but for the power it now has under the present law as collateral security. If the land is not good security for a loan of money in this country, then there is no hope for the farmer. The government says it is not, and permits its favorite financial system to boycott land and land owners. This has been going on for twenty years when there was no excuse for it. There is no effort to remedy the wrong, and consequently everybody wants to oppress the farmer.

The farmers can call a halt if they will.—Atlanta Constitution.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mar71 dtutest w1

Little Grains of Sand.

Little things continue to make our mighty universe of material things. People are too often prone to reject minor details. One drop of the right kind of medicine has often effected a cure where years ago of the wrong medicine had failed. Send the following endorsement of H. B. B. the most wonderful of all of old remedies:

TWENTY BOTTLES CURE RHEUMATISM.

BROUGH ON AKE, June 4, 1887. I cheerfully state the following facts in regard to the use of your medicine in my family. My little son, 11 years of age, suffered from an acute attack of rheumatism, caused by undue exposure and chilling of the blood. I heard your remedy highly recommended, and purchased one bottle of Brough on Ake. I used your remedy, highly recommended, and purchased one bottle of Brough on Ake. I used your remedy, highly recommended, and purchased one bottle of Brough on Ake. I used your remedy, highly recommended, and purchased one bottle of Brough on Ake.

ONE BOTTLE DID IT—SOULS CURED AND HEALTH RESTORED.

H. B. B. Co. Atlanta, Ga. Gentl.—My sister was afflicted for a number of years with boils bordering about all over her person. They would make their appearance every spring, and last through the summer and until late in the fall. Her health was daily impaired, losing flesh and strength every day. In fact they were sapping her life. I gave her one bottle of H. B. B. and the boils were like magic, producing a complete cure and restoring her. Now she is perfectly sound and her health fully restored. It is with out doubt the best and most valuable Blood Purifier now on the market. Yours, etc., D. M. McRAE, Waynesboro, Miss., July 14, 1877.

DR. J. D. CLARK

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