VOL. V.

"PROVE ALL THINGS AND HOLD FAST TO THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

\$1 0 - rer 1 - r 1 Ad ce.

NO. 30.

# LATEST NEWS

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

Newsy Southern Notes. Julius A. Taylor, United States District At-

ener for the western district of Tennessee, At Memphis, Tenn., President Thomas

appointed Mayor E. C. Lewis director general At Nashyllle, Tenn., Governor Turney pardened Rosey, alias W. B. Neal, of Rutherford

somis, sentenced to fifteen years for murat Tallehaesee, Fla., the coroner's jury seatmost its investigation of the killing of the Adams brothers and returned a verdict

d murder against Stafford. Ara meeting of the directors of the Enterpres Cotton Mill Augusta, Ga., a dividend is per cent was declared, payable July, 18%. This is not of the surplus earnings of mill and distinct from the regular

The Mediappi Populist convention on Welnesday nominated Frank Burkitt for foremer, br. S.W. Robinson for Lieutenant Governor, and a full ticket. Burkitt read a seech in which he predicted that the Popse would carry the State.

The Marriand Steel Company. Baltimore, has decided to increase the wages of 700 emestin per cent, to take immediate ef-Pre-deat Wood says: "The great ones roxival warrants the employment of abror another of men at higher wages." Markett - Probabilionists closed a two continuent the Glyndon Cam Meet-Four hundred and six enthusias-

only of the liquor traffic, representthe counties of the State, took part depletations of the body. The cona negatiated for Governor, Joshua ing of light more. u. i. Il arst was nominated for Gov-

be Denogratic State convention of on Welnes lay, on the first ballot, was completed by the nomination D Kala Such, of Kent goonty, to as Comptroller of the Treas-State Senator Charles C. Crethdeparty, for Attorney G he al. are to sero warehouse, Durham, N. C. had, the telegraph offlire, telephone and the Durham Fertilizer any and the store of the Durham Supit. b. hacknail's Marks's and Ela nore burned on Thursday. Loss

of C. Suit, ex-sity treasurer, of Jackat Fa. was arrested Wednes lay on a democrating \$10,707 of the city's his term of office which ex-June 21. The alleged shortage was experts employed by the city The charge of embezalement will be made at the regular term of the an August 27. Scott is free benoa a writ of habeas corpus.

#### Labor.

Williams, Kis., the Santa Fe Rullagad has orce in the shops on full time er day. There are between and 1,300 men at work, and up to the a seat 830 men were working

the will sted at the York, Pa., Rolling moing that on and after August tot bling would be \$3 per tea lof \$2.75 as at present, with prowe in other mill work. This advance within a short

Crime.

thieves, Colfrin and George, Have off wers at Salt Lake, Utah, a wed to deal at Wahsateh, near surrender they fired, instantuly Speriff Dawers, of Evanstide Starg, of Wahsatch. An the see is in pursuit.

Disasters, Accidents, Fatalities. bud-burst occurred on Garden ming, Wednes lay night, sweep larry beg as and involving loss of life. liethin darted in the lumber yards in bern part of Menominee, Mich. dales of about \$500,000. It burned

the area of ground. Miscellancous.

\$1,000 notes were found in an upper the of the aith office in Washington. Promise of Onio in convention at Col-" minated General Coxey for

Fresno, Cal., Court House, which cost aty \$150,000, was damaged by fire to of \$10,000. The building was tully

aw passed by the last Massachuzetts 1 reviding for the examination of mg anything to do with the runand engines is now in effect. or violation is very severe.

disbury, Mo., the oldest banke, has been ordered closed. An howed that the bank's books condition, but it is thought be paid dollar for dellar.

W. Wolfe, the bievelist who left p. m. Monday, July 22d, arhall in New Lork Sunday ork, having made the trip six days, three hours and The previous best record was 15 minutes.

#### THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Conservatives in the Lead and the Parnellites in the Rear. son of Donegal and the south division of fron has declined. derry were announced at London. rmer elected Arthur O'Connor, Nat, and the latter Sir T. Lea. Unionist. sat in the last Parliament, so there is of in the representation from those

ection is to take place now, that and Shetland. It will not occur of August, but as a Liberal was mit district in the last election by ity, it is fair to assume that the will be a Liberal also. Thereng that seat to the Liberals, the new will be composed of 338 Conser-Liberal-Unionists, 117 Liberals, arthyrtes and 12 Parnellites.

#### AN APPALLING DISASTER. Soldiers Perish. Men in the Cars

Drowned Like Rats in a Trap. ghtful accident, in which 140 soldiers

occurred on the railroad running Japan to Osaka. A train of laree cars returning to Kobe with 400 soldiers, who were returning from running along the sea wall, on tracks as they approach the city in immense sea leaped over the ting the train and derailing the en ears, which plunged off the bay. Most of the men in drowned like rats in a trap. Some who managed to get out of the they were in the accident were to death against the wall,

#### THE SEA ISLAND CROP.

Condition of the Crop.

H. F. Dutton & Co., of Gainesville, Fla. have issued their fourteenth annual midsum mer report on the condition of the sea island cotton crop. Messrs, Dutton & Co. are large cotton factors and have made aspecialty o these reports, which have become noted for their accuracy. The report is as fol-

Having sent out about three thousand circular letters of inquiry into the sea island cotton growing districts of South Carolina Georgia, Florida and Texas, asking reports on the weather since May 1st for the growing cotton plant, the acreage as compared with that of last year, the condition of the plant as to stand, cultivation and prospect of the crop generally, the amount of old cotton or hand and the percentage of seed planted direct from the sea islands, and from the various replies which have covered the sea island cotton district generally, we deduce the land cotton district generally, we deduce th€ following report as, n our opinion, giving the correct condition of the crop in the States above mentioned:

SOUTH CAROLINA. -On the islands of the coast of South Carolina, the home of the sea island cotton, the reports tend to show a slight increase in acreage, about 10 per cent, over last year. The weather is reported favorable and the plant about as forward as usual at this time of the year. Up to July 10 the prospect for a large crop was excellent. Since that time, however, the farmers report ravages of a peculiar kind of insect, which is doing some damage upon several of the large rotton plantations.

This insect is something entirely new and baffles all efforts to destroy it. Specimens of the soil where the cotton is thus affected have been sent to the United States authorities at Washington for analysis. What the result upon the general crop will be is difficult at this time to conjecture. The districts affected are the islands of John's, James, Wadmalaw and Edisto, where the finest sea island

cotton is grown. In the State of Georgia we find the weather in the early spring was bad, being too wet and cold, which makes the crop from two to three weeks late. The cultivation was generally good up to July 10, and the plant at that time in a thrifty condition. When we consider the erea devoted to cot-

ton growing through the counties of Georgia, we are led to conclude the general about the same, or a small per cent less. Reports by telegram July 22 from the sea sland cotton growing districts of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, with few exeptions, indicate a heavy rainfall and cotton showing some signs of rust, blight and shedding, No caterpillar reported up to date. Quite a number reported the presence of the grass worm. The plant, in a thrifty growing condition, is very tender and susceptible to damage by these enemies of the cotton. and to insure a full crop there must be the most favorable conditions from this time out.

WARNING TO FARMERS AND GINNERS. Our experience leads us to state that more lamage is done to cotton by inexperienced ginners than any other way. Unless there is great care taken the gins will cut the ilbre badly, crack the seed, and even allow whole seed to get into the lint, which will give the cotton an appearance that will affect the prices from one to three cents per pound. It will therefore be to the farmer's interest to look about before contracting with anyone to do his ginning, and send his cotton to the one who does the best work. The farmer should see that the ginner suns his cotton, and puts it through a cleaner or whipper, to extract the sand and trash, before ginning it. Otherwise you will not get a cotton that will grade first-class in appearance and become laney in preparation. When this is done, and the cotton goes to market in first-class condition, we will have some claim upon higher

Taking the whole acreage of cotton in the sea island growing districts, we find a slight increase over last year, but the lateness of the plant, together with its susceptibility to injury during the remainder of the season, and the deterioration of the old seed plantwater the increase from \$2.70 a ten ed, it is difficult to form an opinion as to the number of bales to be produced, yet our Mr. Robinson, who has full charge of our cetten department, predicts that under the most favorable circumstances the yield will not reach over 75,000 or 80,000 bales. We find in the three States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida 275 bales of sea island cotton of last year's crop still unmarketed outside of Savannah and Charles-

> This is less cotton in the interior by 1,500 bales than there has been for years.

#### THE COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Midsummer Lassitude Prevalls. Business in Cotton Goods Large.

Bradstreets' report for the past week, says. The week presents a larger volume of trade In many lines and at many points than in the weeks before and one year ago. The rush of orders for steel and iron leads in interest, displaying remarkable strength. Western manufacturers have been obliged to purchase Eastern blilets to meet their orders. Less confidence is piaced in last week's rue mors of serious damage to the spring wheat crop in Minnessota and the Dakotas, and another conspicuous feature of the week is the evidence of reviving confidence on the part of the Western and Northwestern interior merchants, now that the eern and spring

wheat crops promise well. At the South general trade remains of as moderate volume as previously noted. Nashville and Galveston report material gains. There is a better outlook and feeling at Charleston, but elsewhere mid-summer quiet rules. All the mills are busy at Augusta, and delay in paying the sugar bounty affeets trade very untavorably in Louisiana. Strikes of some importance appear, but do not yet threaten to last long, though a strike of coal miners may for a time affect business somewhat extensively. The hopeful spirit prevailing in nearly all markets may find its warrant in spite of some shortage to crops. All the indications show mid-summer lassi-

tude. For the first time since the rise in prices of iron products began there have been some concessions to retain business and efforts of new works to get orders tend to check the advance. In spite of this, the iths from the elections in the east general average of prices is a shade higher bar having risen relatively more than mill Business in cotton goods has been the largest in July for several yerrs, reckening

deliveries, but not so large as to be new orders. A further advance of one-quarter cent per yard has been made with moderate demand for some bleached and brown goods, and prices are firm for sheets and drills, while colored cottons are quiet with occasional advances. The demand for men's woolens has been less active with some disappointment observable, while worsteds have sold relatively better.

There are 221 failures in business reported to Bradstreet this week as compared with 239 throughout the United States last week, 220 in the week one year ago and 459 in the corresponding week of 1893. In the like week of 1892 the total was only 155.

#### MISSISSIPPI POPULISTS.

State Convention Met at Jackson. Nearly Every County Represented. The Populists met in convention at the capitol at Jackson, Miss. Nearly every county in the state was represented.

The convention nominated Hon. Frank Burkitt for governor and a full state ticket. Forty-seven counties were represented by 122 delegates. A resolution arraigning the democrats for the treasury defalcation and severely criti ising the democracy was passed. The platform demanded economy and declares for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without international agreement. It was the largest and most enthusinstic convention in opposition to demo-eracy, composed of white Mississipplans, since the war.

## Dutton's Midsummer Report of the A NATIONAL

INDICATIONS WHICH POINT TO THE CALLING OF A

Convention to Organize One. Speech. es at the South Carolina Alliance Encampment.

To the St. Louis Republic in a special from Columbia, S. C., says: The fact was developed at the State Alliance encampment, which adjuorned to-day after a three days' meeting at Tirzah, York county, that a scheme is on foot for the calling of a national silver convention to be held in St. Louis in September for the purpose of forming a national silver party. Congressman Latimer, of South Carolina is authority for the statement that Congressmen Bland, of Missouri, Tillman, of South Carolina; Marion Butler, of North Carolina, and other silver leaders have agreed upon it, and that the call for such a convention will be issued. Congressman Latimer says that the scheme has been on foot for some time, but that it is only within the last few days that Congressman Bland has been induced to agree to it. But now that all things are ready a call for the convention will be issued within the next few

The ball was set in motion at the silver conference at Memphis, and since then the public pulse has been felt and the leaders beieve that the time is ripe for the movement. At any rate the attempt is to be made. Congressman Latimer made no public announcement of the scheme, but in his speech at the Alliance encampment he went so far as to

"Let us call a national convention, like our own March convention, and say that we, are for both metals. Then put a man on a I make the race and whip the fight. The Republicans say they won't desert their home. I am a Democrat, but I am in favor of this early convention, and I say to you let's hold it and win

Senator Tillman said: "The only hope is to ally the South and West against the North and East, but don't let us impose the condition on those seeking the alliance that we go as Democrats alone. Those people despise that name. The hatred is the inheritance of the war, just as we hate the name of Republican. Why, in God's name, shall we stay by her and go down in the rotten old Democratic ship? I cannot see why any man should stand by the Democratic party when it is controlled by such men as Cleveland and Carlisle. For myself, I am ready to throw up the name and give up the party. We must join the people of the Northwest. The friends of silver are in the majority. Fortyfive million of the 70,000,000 in the United States are in favor of it. All they want is the opportunity. Shall we let this matter of a me keep us apart? The gold bugs have bought up all the metropolitan papers and the news agencies, and they are all crying the silver craze is dying out. There was never a more brazen falsehood. There is no eraze to begin with. Our people are only striving with the intensity of despair to release our government from the grasp of the octopus, to prevent the Tories from selling us in bondage to the British gold bugs."

#### LIBERTY BELL'S ITIN ERARY.

The Historic Old Relie Will be Exhibited in an Open Foyer.

The action of the Philadelphia City Council on the Atlanta Exposition was to arrange and complete the details for the trip of the Liberty Bell, which is to be transferred to the South during the festival.

Chairman Miles, of the Committee on Correspondence and arrangements, stated that he had received a letter from Thomas Keenan, secretary of the State Commission, at Harrisburg, in which the latter stated that the Pennsylvania building would be completed and ready for the reception of the bell by the opening day, Sept. 18th.

The historic old relic is to be exhibited in

an open foyer, under a canopy, and by being arranged on castors, can be run on to the open grounds, in case of necessity, in ten

No action was taken for the present looking to a civic and military display in con-nection with the departure of the bell, as the cost of the military display would probably



have to be taken out of the committee's ap-The itinerary of the bell's Southern jour-

cy is as follows: Leave Philadelphia (Pennsylvania railroad), 8 a. m., September 11th; arrive Baltimore, 10:15 a. m.: leave Baltimore, 11 a. m.; urrive Washington, 12, noon; leave Washingon, 2 p. m.; arrive Fredericksburg, (R., F. and P. railroad), 4 p. m.; leave Fredericksurg. 6 p. m., arrive Richmond, 7 p. m., or tember 11th; leave Richmond (Atlantic loast Line), 8 a. m., September 12th; arrive Petersburg, 9 a. m.; leave Petersburg (N. and W. rallroad), 10 a. m.; arrive Lynchburg, p. m., leave Lynchburg, 4 p. m.; arrive toanoke, 6 p. m., September 12th; leaved toanoke, 8 a. m., September 13th; arrive ristol, 1 p. m.; September 13th; leave Bris-, d (Southern railway), 3 p. m.; arrive Knoxville, 7 p. m., September 13th; leave Knoxanooga, 11:30 a. m., September 14th; leave 'hattanooga, 9 a. m., September 15th; arrive' Atlanta, 4 p. m., September 15th. Chairman Hartzell was instructed to see hat the various places along the route were

#### Weekly Cotton Statistics.

ommunicated with.

Following are the Liverpool weekly cotton atistics: Total sales of the week 52,000, merican 48,000; trade takings, including rwarded from ship's side, 52,000; actual exrts 6,000; actual imports 1,000, American 600; total stock 1,405,000, American 1,270,total affort 20,000, American 15,000 enlation took 1,500; exporters took 3,700.

Nebraska's apple crop this year is the largest ever raised in the State,

#### THE MARKETS.

DUNN, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1895.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES. Cotton firm. Middling uplands 71/4; middling gulf, 73/6. Futures steady. Sales 71,900 bales. August..... 6 94@95 December.... 7 10@11 September ... 6 97@98 January ... 7 15@16 October ... 7 01@02 February ... 7 20@21 November ... 7 05@06 March ... 7 25@26

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Middling 3 13-16 Sales 8,000. Futures quiet. Jan. & Feb. . . 3 01 Aug. & Sept. . 3 44@45 Jan. & Feb. . 3 01 Aug. & Sept. . 3 44@48
Feb. & March . 3 52@53 Sept. & Oct. . 3 46
Meh. & April. . 3 53@54 Oct. & Nov. . . 3 47@48
Apr. & May . 3 55 Nov. & Dec. . 3 48@49
August . . . . 3 44@45 Dec. & Jan . . 3 49@50
CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT Aug ... 671/4 Sept. ... 671/4 CORN — Aug ... 423/4 Sept. ... 415/4 OATS— Aug... 22% Sept. 2112 PORK—Sept. 9 65 Jan. 10 3224 LARD—Sept. 6 121 Oct. 6 0712 BIBS—Sept. 5 9214 Oct. 5 90 HOME COTTON MARKETS. Low middling.......6% 6.95 6 5-16 6 5-16 

SEA ISLAND COTTON. Medium fine slightly off color, 17a18; medium fine 22a24; fine 24a28; extra fine 30a35. BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET. FLOUR-Quiet, Western super 2 60@2 85; do extra 2 90@3 30; do family 3 45@3 75; winter

wheat patents 3 85@4 00; spring wheat patents 3 85664 15 WHEAT—Weak. No. 2 red spot and Aug. 65 5-8@68%; September 69 5-8@69 7-8, steamer No. 2 red 65 1-2@65 3-4 Southera by sample, 70@71; do on grade 67@70. Conn-Weak, Mixed spot and August 47; September 47% asked; steamer mixed ...; Southern white 49@50; do yellow 49@51 NAVAL STORES.

Wilmington, N. C.-Rosin firm, strained, 20; good strained, 125; Spirits turpentine quiet, machine, 25; irregulars, 24 14. Tar firm at 1.35; crude turpentine steady; hard, 1.20; soft, 1.60; virgin, 2.00. New York-Rosin dull and easy; strained, common to good 1.52%@1.57%. Turpentine

quiet and easy at 27@27% Charleston—Turpentine firm at 24 1-2. Rosin, good strained firm at 1.10@1.15 COTTON SEED OIL. New York-Cotton end oil, quiet and steady; crude 24@25; yelow prime 28@2814; d) good off grade 2714@

The rice market was quiet at Charleston. the quotations are: Prime 5 a514; Good 1 a 414; Fair 31/4334; Common 25/43.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Lemons, 360's, per box 4.00. Raisins, loose, per box 1.75; cluster, per box 2.00. Mixed ents, per pound 10: Egyptian onions, per ag 2.50. Virginia peanuts, hand-picked, per ound 5e; North Carolina peanuts, handsicked, per bushel 1.25. White beans, per ushel 2.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Country Butter-Choice Tennessee 18a25c. nedium 1214 to 15c. Cow Peas-65c and 70c, per bushel.

Poultry-Grown fowls, choice 3.00 to 3.25 er dozen. Chickens 2.25a2.75 per dozen, according to size and quality. Ducks-Muscovy 4n4.50. Geese, young 4.50 per Eggs-Eggs 9: to 10: per dozen.

Wool—Washed 15e per pound; unwashed 11e. Hides 11e to 12e. Wax 25e to 27e. LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER. Alabama and Tennessee lump lime 85c; lastern Rockport, Maine, lime 1.25; ear-lots, 1.10. Cement-Rosenthal 1.40 to 1.65; carots 1.25. New York plaster Paris 2.00. Laths 1.50 to 2.00 per M. Portland cement Belgium 2.40 to 2.75. English Portland 2.50 o 3.00; Belgium, earlots 2.00; English car-

TIMBER AND LUMBER. Merchantable 14.00 to 16.00 for city sawed; 2.00 to 14.00 for railroad; square and sound. 9.00 to 13.00 for railroad, 8.00 to 11.00 for raft. Dock timber 4.50 to 6.50; shipping 8,50 to 10,50. Shingles 5,00 to 7,00.

PHOSPHATE ROCK. Crude 2.75, delivered at works; hot air dried 3.25, free of board; ground rock 5.00,

The Family Market Basket. Prices of meat, fruit, fish and vetetables have changed but little since last week. In the Charleston market prices were as follows on Saturday: Pears 15 to 35 cents a dozen. Peaches 25 cents a crate and from that up to 40 cents a dozen. Niagara grapes 15 to 25 cents a basket. Apples 5 to 25 cents a dozen, 50 cents a crate. California oranges 25 to 60 cents a dozen. California pears 30 to 50 cents a dozen. California apricots 15 to 20 cents a dozen. Lemons 15 to 25 cents a dozen. Pineapples 10 to 20 cents a piece, California plums 15 to 35 cents a dozen. Huckleberries 5 cents a quart. Nectarines 15 and 20 cents a dozen. Japan plams 25 cents a dozen. Cantaloupes 5 to 10 cents' and watermelons range from 5 to 25 cents each. Okra and tomatoes 15 to 20 cents a bushel. In the market and on the street, however, tomatoes are 2 to 3 cents a quart and okra 1 to 2 cents. Celery 10 cents a stalk. Cucumbers 10 cents a dozen. Beets. 5 cents a bunch. Squashes 10 cents a dozen. String beans 10 cents a quart. Carrots 5 cents a bunch. Turnips 5 cents a bunch. Onions 5 cents a bunch. Corn 20 cents a dozen ears. Bell peppers 5 cents a quart.

5 cents. Irish potatoes 35 cents a peck. Sweet potatoes 25 cents. Red snapper and other large fish sell for 10 to 12% cents per pound. Black fish 20 cents a string. Whiting 20 to 25 cents a string. Sheephead 25 cents and upward a string. Porgies 15 to 25 cents a string. Grouper 8 cents a pound. Shrimp 10 cents a palte. Porter house steak 15 cents a pound, sir-

Egg plant 2 to 5 cents each. Soup banches

loin 15 cents and round 15 cents. Rib roast 121/2 cents. Lamb 15 cents. Spring chickens \$1.50 to \$3 a dozen and fowls \$3 to \$4 a dozen. Eggs 10 to 1214

Richmond Produce Market. REMARKS-Receipts of butter larger and prices lower. The receipts of eggs are larger ind demand light. Vegetables are plentiful

and prices low. Fruits also low and plentiful. Prices are as follows: BUTTER-Fancy dairy, 14@15c.; choice lairy, 13@14c.; choice family (packed), 14@15c.; choice store (packed), 12@15c.; common grades, 7@8c.

Eggs-In crates, near by and fresh, 9c.; in crates; fresh and clean, 8c.; in barrels and boxes (fresh), 3c. POULTRY-Chickens (large), per pound, 11@12c.; ducks (live), per pound, 7@8c.; hens (live), per pound, 8c.; small chickens, 10@11c.; geese (live), per head, 25@35c.; roosters

(old), 15@20c.; apiece.

Live Stock—Calves, per pound (gross),
3@4c.; sheep, per pound, 2@3c.; beef (cows),
per pound, 3@4½c.; heifers, per pound,
4@5c.; steers, per pound, 3½@5c.; spring lambs (choice), per pound, 31/641/c.; hogs (small), per pound, 6@61/c. COUNTRY BACON-Hams (small), wellsmoked, per pound, 10@11c.; large, well-smoked, per pound, 8@9c.; sides (cured). per pound, 8@9c.; shoulders (smoked), per

pound 6@71/c. Hipes and Tallow-Dry flint, per pound, 12 1-2@13 1-2c.; dry salted, per pound, 9 1-2@ 10c.; green salted hides, 6 1-2@7 1-2c.; green sides, 61/@ 63-4c.; green salted calf-skins, 75@85c.; tallow, 33/@4 1-2c.; beeswax, 25@ VEGETABLES-Cabbage, per crate. 25@50c. Irish potatoes, per barrel (large), \$1.25@ 1.50; small, 50@75c.

A train of cars to be known no "Missouri on Wheels" will be sent through the country to advertise the

FRUITS-Watermelons, 8@10c.: apples, per barrel, \$1.00@1.25; pears \$2.50@3.00; peaches,

40@75c. per box.

### FREE SILVER NEWSPAPER MEN.

Democratic Editors Addressed by Mr. Bland and Senator Cockrell. The Democratic Free Silver Editors' State Convention met at Sedalia, Mo., last week. The principal address of the day was that of Senator Cockrell. He said:

"The pending financial issue was whether the single standard of gold should be continued, or the true ti-metallic system re-

"Every possible effort will be made to conceal, complicate and mystify this vital issue. Let us not be mistaken or deceived, nor misled. The Forty-second Congress with a twothirds majority of Republicans in each house, passed the coinage law of Feb. 12, 1873, which was approved by a Republican Presi-dent and established the single standard of gold, made the gold dollar the unit of value, denied any coinage to the standard silver dollar, limited the legal tender value of all silver coins to five dollars, and thus destroyed the bi-metallic system. "To-day our laws authorize the free and

unlimited coinage of gold at our mints into full legal tender money and thus endow and clothe the gold metal with the functions of money and make the metal equal in value to the coin, but they did not authorize or permit the coinage of any standard silver dollars except the bullion in the Treasury, purchased under the Sherman law, thus denying to the silver metal any functions of money. "In the Brussels conference of 1892, Mr.)
Alfred de Rothschild, a delegate from Eng-

land, said: "Gentlemen: I need hardly remind you that the stock of silver in the world is estimated at some thousands of millions of dollars, and if this conference were to break up without arriving at any definite result, there would be a depreciation in the value of that commodity which it would be frightful to contemplate and out of which a monetary panic would ensue the far-spreading effects of which it would be hard to foretell,'

"This conference did adjourn without definite results, and on June 26, 1893, India closed her mints to the free coinage of silver and the commercial value of silver measured with gold at once fell about 15 per cent. Our law of Nov. 11, 1893, repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and silver fell still lower. By the undisputed testimony of the historic record of events, Mr. Carlisle was right in 1878 in his denunciation of the act of 1873, as 'the most gigantic crime of this or any other age." "

Hon, R. P. Bland spoke for nearly two hours. In his address, which was frequently applauded, Mr. Bland said:

"There can be no greater question affecting the welfare of the people than the question of currency, and we are asked to become the advocates of a system of currency supplied by national banks. The power to control the volume of the money of the country will necessarily result in the enslavement of the people and the breaking down of the power of the States. If all the facts stated in Mr. Carlisle's speeches in Memphis and other places be true, and if the doctrines he advocated are correct, then Democracy as taught in history and practiced by our fathers was a fraud. Ratio is an exceptional question, belonging to Congress, but justice must be done to silver by putting it back right where it was in 1873. The duty of the present generation and the present time is to undo the wrong and wipe out the crime of

In conclusion, Mr. Bland said: "In my opinion the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation, or otherwise, from threeevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world, is the most gigantie crime of the age or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. We still believe that silver's restoration is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of this people, and we will follow Carlisle and his record as a member of Congress and not Carlisle and his record as Secretary of the Treasury."

#### MILL BUILDING IN THE SOUTH. This Year Promises to be an Important

One for the Textile Industry. The Louisville Courier-Journal, says: Last winter Massachusetts became so alarmed over the prospect of losing her cotton mills that a Legislative committee was sent down South to investigate the extraordinary advantages offered by this new manufacturing region. This committee was followed by another of manufucturers. While their investigations were not wholly discouraging to New England enterprises, the manufacturing States of the South were given an advertisement of priceless value. The result is seen in the American Wool and Cotton Reporter's list of the new mills under construction in the United States during the first six

months of the year. Carolina takes the lead with thirty-one new mills and a number of costly enlarger old plants. South Carolina has twenty-two. Georgia fourteen. Alabama five, Texas and Virginia three each. Arkansas two and Louisiana one. Pennsylvania comes next to North Carolina, with twenty-nine new plants, and New York, with twenty-three, finishes ahead of South Carolina by a bare nose. Massachusetts has only nineteen, and New Jersey exactly as many as Georgia.

This year promises to be an extraordinary one for the textile industries. The number of new enterprises begun during the six months is 201, while for the first six months of 1894 it was only 116, and the total for the year was but 263. The proportion of cotton mills in the 1895 plants is very large, there being 73 of these to 38 woollen, 57 knitting, 16 silk and 17 miscellaneous.

Not only does the South build a fine proportion of these new mills; she also has some of the largest to her credit. The principal ones are the Georgia branch of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, at Rome, with 30,000 spindles and 1,000 looms: the Hampton S.C. Cotton Mills, with 50,000 spindies and 200 dooms, and a 30,000 spindle mill at Granby,

It is hard to guess how much this vast outlay of capital means to the whole country but especially to the South. Manufactories have been so searce down this way that a few go a long distance; but this will not always be the case. Then this activity in millbuilding means a great awakening in the texile industries and better prices for raw products. In the face of the new clip wool is advancing rapidly, rising 2 cents a pound last week, although the imports are remarkably heavy. Cotton is certain to go up. 100; but even if it did not the planters would profit indirectly by having the new market at their doors.

The South will never hold all the cotton mills in the Union. For a long time yet Massachusetts will retain her sceptre. Still, her advantages are becoming apparent to the world, and in the future she will capture athe majority of the new enterprises

#### NO MORE SEED. Secretary Morton Abolishes That Di-

vision of the Department.

Secretary Morton has issued an order abolishing the seed division of the Agricultural Department to take effect Oct. 1st, by which date W. E. Fagan, chief of the division, by the same order is directed to have its work wound up. The abolishing of the seed division will

throw out of employment ten people, besides the chief, at present, and will result in de-priving fully 150 more of occupation during the busy season-the winter months-when it is necessary to send out the bulk of the seeds. The chief has a salary of \$2,000 a eight at \$840. The extra force employed in the winter season is paid at the rate of \$1.50 per day. It is probable that Mr. Fagan will be appointed to another branch of the service after his resignation as chief of the seed the grand jury despite the verdict. year. There are two clerks at \$1,200 and

#### SPECIAL DAYS

At the Cotton States and International

Exposition. The list of special days at the Cotton States and International Exposition Atlanta is being rapidly completed. Many of the largest organizations in the world, and almost all the States will have special days. All organizations of national reputation, and having wide membership, have been invited to come to Atlanta to visit the Exposition in the fall, and are requested to communicate with the Exposition authorities in reference to special days. Following is a list of the days that have so far been decided on:

Sept. 18th-Opening Day-Liberty Bell-

Sept. 19th—Georgia Editor's Day. Sept. 25th—Kentucky Press Association. Sept. 28th-New England Woman's Press Oct. 1st-Missouri Press Association, South-

Qet. 2d-Georgia, Bar Association, South Carolina Press Association, Southern Mining Convention Oct. 3d.-Georgia Bar Association, South Carolina Press Association Oct. 4th-Georgia Bar Association, South

Carolina Press Association. Oct. 5th-Tennessee Day. Oct. 7th-National Irrigation Congress, North Carolina Day. Oct. 8th-National Irrigation Congress, American Institute Mining Engineers.

Oct. 9th-Chicago Day, National Irrigation Congress, American Institute of Mining En-Oct. 10th-Farmers' National Congress, Women's National Council, American Insti-

tute of Mining Engineers. O.t. 11th-Farmers' National Congress, Women's National Council, American Institute of Mining Engineers. . Oct. 12th-Farmers' National Congress, Women's National Council. Oct. 14th-Farmers' National Congress,

Women's National Council. O.t. 15-Farmers' National Congress, Women's National Council. Oct. 16-Farmers' National Congress, Womeh's National Council, Bankers' Association of America. Oct. 17-Road Parliament, Women's Na-

Oct. 18th-Commercial Traveller's Day,

Daughters of Revolution, Road Parliament. Oct. 19th-Virginia Day, Orator, Gen. Daniel; Daughters of Revolution. Oct. 21st-Connecticut Day, Seidle's Or-Oct. 22d-Georgia Association of Manufacturers, Seidle's Orchestra, World's Fair

tional Council.

Oct. 231-President's Day, Seidle's Orches-Oct. 24th-City of Washington Day, Women's National Press Association, International League of Press Clubs. O:t. 25th-South and West Trade and Grain Congress, Seidle's Orchestra. Oct. 26th-Educational Congress, Seidle's

Orchestra, Oct. 27th-Pennsylvania Day. Oct. 28th-Educational Congress, Plant

Oct. 29th—Educational Day. Oct. 30th—Wesleyan Female College, Educational Congress, National Association Household Economics. Oct. 31st-Educational Congress, National Association Household Economics. Nov. 1st-Educational Congress, Louisiana Day, Women's Federation of Clubs. Nov. 24-Women's Federation of Clubs, Women's Educational Congress.

Nov. 5th-Women's Christian Temperance Nov. 7th-Daughters of Confederacy, outhern Female College, Pennsylvania Day. Nov. 8th-Peabody Normal.

Nov. 8th Deleware Day. Nov. 11-Association for Advancement of Nov. 42th-Georgia Day, Women's Press Clubs, Grady Day, Georgia Editorial Day.

Nov. 13th-International League, Women's Nov. 16-Kentucky Day. Nov. 20th-Lener Carrier's Day. Nov. 21st-Connecticut Day. Nov. 28th-South Carolina Day, Library

Nov. 29th-Lucy Cobb Day, Library Day. Dec. 31-National Brickmakers' Associa-Dec. 4th-National Brickmakers' Associa-Dec. 5th-National Brickmakers' Associa-

Dec. 6th-Rhode Island Day. Dec. 10th-Woodmen of the World. Dec. 11th-Woodmen of the World. Dec. 28th-International Folk Lore Asso Dec. 29th-International Folk Lore Asso-

#### THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

The showing is a remarkable one. North Much Activity in the Organization of Baltsond Undertakings. The Manufacturers' Record, in reviewing the industrial progress of the South for the past week, reports much activity in the or-

> ganization of railroad undertakings. Among the projected roads reported for the week, are a 70 mile electric line from ashington to Gettysburg: a company to mild a long electric road in Florida; a company to build about 400 miles of road in North and South Carolina, and a 30 mile road in Georgia; a company organized to build 75 miles in Alabama, a 90 mile road to contract in Maryland, and a 20 mile lumber -road in North Carolina, making an aggregate of over 500 miles of railway projected luring the week, with indications that most f these enterprises will begin active con-

struction in the near future. Cotton mill enterprises continue to attract great attention; and among the companies ported for the week were a \$100,000 cotton ed oil company in Arkansas; a \$5,000 spindle mill at Charlotte, N. C.; a \$100,000 company at Hillsboro, N. C., a \$100,000 compaat Edgerton, S. C., and a mill in Geor-

Bids are invited for the construction of a ixty-four mile canal in Florida to drain neary 100,000 acres of truck land. Among other ndustrial undertakings were two coal mines n Marysville, a \$250,000 harbor improveny in Texas and three large lun er mills in the same State; the consolidation of three of the largest fertilizer companies in the South, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. An active demand from the North is reorted for Southern made furniture." One neern in North Carolina reports that it is ipping its entire product to the New Engand and Middle States-its annual sales agregating over \$100,000 a year, orders in one ay during the week having aggregated 13 ar loads of furniture for shipment to New england.

MISS FLAGLER KILLED A BOY. He Was A Colored Boy Stealing Fruit, The Lady Insists She Did Not Mean

to Kill Him. At Washington D.C. Miss Elizabeth Flagler, daughter of Brigadier General Daniel W. Flagler, chief of ordinance, U. S. A., shot and killed a colored youth named Ernest Green whom she detected stealing fruit at the suburban residence of her father on Friday and was discharged by the coroner this evening on the ground that the homecide was unintentional.

The shooting has caused a decided sensation in Washington. Dissatisfaction in looks and manner, rather than speech, was expressed by the colored people in waiting, when the result of the inquest was made known. There was little

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS. The Athens, Ga., knitting mill has started

ap. The expanity is 2,500 pairs of hose per

The Georgia negro Baptist Sunday school convention advised neg. ees to stay away from Africa.

The three principal silver organizations in Colorado have agreed upon consilidation upon a non-artisan basis.

Miss M. G. McClelland, the well-known writer, died at her home, Elm Cottage, near Norwood, Nelson county Va., Friday. At Carrolton, Mo., the case of the Taylor

others, charged with murder in the first legree for the killing of the Meeks family, brought in a verdict of guilty. The number of American vessels officially reported as lost during the fiscal year ended

Jane 80, 1895, comprised 85 steam vessels and 276 sailing vessels, barges, etc. The collector of internal revenue for the district of Fiorida reports the values of cigar and cigarette and tobacco stamps during the

month of July to be \$41,569.55. ern Mining Convention, Texas Press Associa-Democratic county conventions in Kansas have generally selected delegates to the State silver convention at Pertles Springs next

Tuesday, favoring a 16 to 1 ratio. To show the great development of milling interests in North Carolina it may be stated that between Durham and Charlotte there is not a railway station at which some new factory is not being built or an old one en-

larged. Martha Gray, colored, living on the Kenan place near Portland, Ala., Jocked her twoyear-old child in her cabin and went to a frolic. She returned in the evening to find the cabin in ashes and the charred remains of her child in the middle of them. This is the fifth negro child which has lost its life in

that county since Christmas. Exhibits for the Cotton States and international Exposition are rapidly coming in, and the chiefs of departments are busy in assigning the allotted space to the different exhibi-tors. Work in the United States Government Building is particularly active. Sever-al carloads of the exhibit have been received, and are now being placed in the Government Building. The Naval exhibit, including the torpedo boat, models of famous vessels of the Navy, past and present, rapid-fire guns, and heavy guns, is being installed in the space allotted to this department.

#### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

First Examination of Government Printers Under Civil Service Rules. By Our Regular Correspondent.

The first examination of applicants for appointment as compositors in the Government Printing Office, since the employes of that establishment were placed under civil service rules, is now being held. There are more than two hundred applicants, and it will take the rest of the week to complete the examination of them all. Those who get the required percentage will be placed on the eligible list and appointed when there are vacancies or when more help is needed at the G. P. O. Judging from their talk the "comps" who have taken the examination are not overburdened with admiration for the wisdom displayed by the questions asked. One of them, who had wide experience both in newspaper and job offices, and who is credited by all who know him with being a firstclass all-around printer, being equally at home when setting type, making up or reading proof, was asked what he thought of the questions asked at the examination. He replied: "Some of them were good, calculated to show whether a man had the knowledge every first-class printer should havebut others were, in my opinion, absolute rot, dealing with matters having no connection with any of the practical branches of the

craft with which I am acquainted." A business man who has just returned from a trip through Florida says: "There is intense interest in Florida over the Cullan revolution, und every scrap of news from the seat of war is eagerly sought for and read with avidity. Everybody down there sympathizes with the Cubans, and if it were tot for fear of Uncle Sam's interference I elieve that 10,000 young and daring spirits would leave the State at a day's notice to help

he Cubans in their struggle for liberty." VIGILANT WON THE GOELET CUP. Defender Forced to Withdraw on Ac-

count of a Broken Gaff. At Newport, R. L. the Vigilant won the Goelet c.:p for sloops on Saturday because the Defender was forced to withdraw from ish on account of a lrok m gaff. But for this accident, the Vigitant would probably have been nine minutes or more behind the

So far as practical the result of the race only reiterated what everybody knows, that the Defender is the fastest light weather boat ever built in America. She out-pointed the Vigilant in the beat to windward which was the first leg of the course and gained much more on her during the second leg, a run dead before the wind, a course supposed to be most favorable to the centre board yacht. But just as the new vessel undertook a stretch for home with only 6 1-2 miles of the entire 38 to cover, her hollow gaff snapped in two and she was compelled to give up.

The run of the New York Yacht Glub from Newport was made in a stiff southwest wind on Saturday. Defender was the winner over Vigilant by about nine minutes. Jubilee did not race. Constellation was winter in the first-class schooners.

All the churches in Berlin were only 115 hold divine service on Sala: hav, Sadan-



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