

### A CURRENCY FOR COTTON.

Advance in Money Rates in New York Explained.

### MOVEMENT OF THE CROP.

Why Southern Banks Have to Borrow Largely From Banks in Other Sections.

Deputy Controller of the Currency Coffin, in discussing the recent advance in money rates in New York said: "Some of the recent sharp advances in rates of interest on demand loans in New York is no doubt due to speculative manipulation of the stock market, but I think the impulse to this upward turn has been given by the heavy withdrawal from New York of funds for the legitimate purpose of moving the cotton crop now coming to market. As a resident of South Carolina, familiar with the movement of this crop, I have for some years observed its effect upon national bank statements, as well as on the money market in New York during the month of September. As a rule the rates of interest advance at this time, and in some years have approached the high line, and while the movement of wheat and other grain crops has contributed to this effect, still I think the movement of the cotton crop has been the major factor for this reason. The average value of the cotton yield is about \$800,000,000 and it is practically marketed between October 1 and March 1, or within a period of five months, but it is peculiar in this respect, that only about one-ninth of the entire crop, when this is 5,000,000 bales, remains in the section where it is grown. Of the remaining eight-ninths, about 2,000,000 bales are shipped north, where it is manufactured, while about two-thirds of the entire crop are exported from the United States. The rapid removal of so large a proportion of this great product within so short a period of time requires a large amount of actual currency, for most of the cotton is paid for in interior towns by the carrying of cash. In the cotton-growing region is not densely populated, the accumulation of banking capital there is not sufficient to provide the enormous amount of money needed for a few months to move the crop, and for this reason the Southern banks have to borrow largely from banks in other sections during this crop period. This is reflected in national bank reports for the past few years by the following figures, showing the amount of money borrowed by national banks in the distinctly cotton States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas at dates in each year approximating Oct. 1 and March 1. October 3, 1887..... \$ 6,395,000  
February 14, 1888..... 1,753,000  
October 4, 1888..... 3,435,000  
February 26, 1889..... 1,731,000  
September 30, 1889..... 9,257,000  
February 28, 1890..... 2,181,000  
October 2, 1890..... 14,584,000  
February 23, 1891..... 5,545,000  
October 3, 1891..... 15,000,000  
September 23, 1891..... 15,000,000  
March 1, 1892..... 3,621,000  
September 20, 1892..... 10,849,000  
March 6, 1893..... 4,725,000  
October 3, 1893..... 12,351,000  
February 23, 1894..... 1,941,000  
October 4, 1894..... 11,111,000  
March 5, 1895..... 2,761,000  
September 28, 1895..... 10,800,000  
February 28, 1896..... 4,016,000  
October 6, 1896..... 11,098,000  
March 9, 1897..... 1,895,000  
February 23, 1897..... 5,945,000  
October 2, 1897..... 15,000,000  
When the borrowings of the State banks in these States are added to those of the national banks, and it is understood that most of this money is borrowed from New York, it can be seen how potent a factor the cotton crop movement must be in affecting rates in New York. These figures, I think, too, show how vital an interest bankers, merchants and farmers in the cotton growing States have in a currency which would be elastic. If any plan could be devised under which the Southern banks could issue additional currency, equal to one-fourth of their capital stock during the cotton season it would be a godsend to that section. For it would enable the banks there to furnish the money needed without outside aid, and free from the cost of interest now paid on borrowed money, and national banks in all other sections having the same privilege. The result would be to make money more abundant and cheaper, and to relieve the New York market of the annual strain now put upon it. On October 6th, 1896, the capital stock of the national banks in the eight States named was about \$39,000,000. Could they have issued currency to the extent of one-fourth of this amount, they could then have furnished about \$9,750,000 of the \$11,000,000 they had under existing circumstances, to borrow outside. In my opinion, therefore, the cotton growing South has a more vital interest in devising a bank currency which is elastic, as well as safe, than any other section of the United States.

### Judge Kilgore Dead.

United States Judge Kilgore, ex-Congressman from Texas, died at Ardmore, I. T., after a short illness. He was buried at Willis Point, Tex. While in Congress Judge Kilgore made himself known by bursting in the House door with his heavy boots while Speaker Reed was counting a quorum. Judge Kilgore is known all over the West as "Buck."

### Yellow Fever in Atlanta.

A case of yellow fever has developed in a family of refugees in Atlanta, Ga. The situation in New Orleans is manifestly worse; there were eight new cases and four deaths on the 23d. The city council has given the board of health \$125,000 and holds a sick and in reserve. In Mobile, Ala., thirty-eight cases have been reported; one death and two new cases. At Edwards, Miss., there have been 100 cases; sixteen new cases developed on the 23d, and there have occurred four deaths. One death has occurred in St. Louis, Mo., and there are other cases.

### Whelmen Coming South.

The majority of the professional whelmen who have been engaged during the past season in nearly every city of prominence on the circuit in the United States started South Monday for a series of bicycling contests. Their destination is the City of Mexico. Nearly all of the leading professionals have signed to go on the trip.

### To Succeed Justice Field.

It is stated by excellent authority that John Little, of Xenia, O., will succeed Justice Field on the United States Supreme Court bench.

### BUSINESS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED

Wholesale Interests Practically at a Standstill in the Gulf States. Bradstreet's commercial report for the past week says: There is a check to the inward sweep of demand in staple lines noticeable throughout the country for the past six weeks. The yellow fever quarantine which extends from Texas to Georgia has brought wholesale business to a practical standstill throughout the greater portion of the region embraced by the Gulf States. At centers of distribution, in Eastern, middle and central Western States, the recent activity in dry goods, hats and hardware, has fallen off, but at the Northwest and on the Pacific coast buying by interior merchants and the free distribution of merchandise continue to be features. The demand for heavy textile fabrics has been stimulated by cooler weather, and St. Louis merchants say the yellow fever scare will have no effect upon trade at that city as Southern merchants had supplied themselves there before the quarantine was enforced.

The outlook for business in parts of Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Georgia is for a much duller season than had been expected. The favorable features of the week are found in sharp advances in prices of iron and steel, heavy sales of Bessemer pig iron, steel billets and rails, and a prospect of higher iron and steel prices will go higher in the near future. Exports of wheat (four included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal amount to 5,623,198 bushels, compared with 6,289,348 bushels last week; 3,930,000 bushels in the week a year ago; 3,511,000 bushels two years ago; 2,822,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 3,490,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1895. Exports of Indian corn aggregated 4,022,142 in the week a year ago; 4,559,000 bushels two years ago; 104,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 513,000 bushels in the like week of 1895. There are 237 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 250 last week, 321 in the like week of 1896, 496 in 1895, 198 in 1894, and as contrasted with 292 in the corresponding period in 1893. There are 25 business failures reported throughout the Canadian Dominion this week against 30 last week; 24 in the week a year ago, and 35 in the corresponding week of 1895.

### AN ILLINOIS MINE HORROR.

A Dozen or More Miners Killed by a Gas Explosion. A special to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch from Marion, Ill., says: An explosion terrible in its effects occurred in the Williamson County Coal company's mine, four miles north of here. Fifteen wounded miners, two of whom have since died, have been rescued, while one was found dead when the rescuing party went down the shaft. Several of the wounded are so severely crushed and otherwise hurt that they will die. There are said to be five or six miners still imprisoned in the burning mine, but they cannot be reached on account of the smoke and fire.

### DOUBLE HANGING DEFERRED.

R'spite on Account of a Confession Made. The execution of Grady Reynolds and Bud Brooks, murderers of M. C. Hunt, in Jackson county, Georgia, did not take place. The Governor respite Brooks for four weeks on a confession made by Reynolds that he single-handed had committed the murder, but that Brooks planned the crime and shared in the division of the money. Reynolds was dressed for the gallows, but on a request made by the brothers of the murdered man that both should hang together, the execution of Reynolds was accordingly deferred.

### NEED MEDICINE.

An Appeal For the Cuban Army—Malaria Fever Prevails. Advice from President Cisneros, of the Cuban Republic, to Col. Aguirre, Cuban agent in this country, says the patriot army need medicines and quinine as a result of the prevailing malarial fever in the island. An agent has issued a call requesting contributions of this character from the people of this country. The contributions may be sent to any authorized agent of the Cuban Republic in this country.

### SHOT AND KILLED.

Because He Declined an Invitation to Take a Drink. A dispatch to the Birmingham Age-Herald from Tuscaloosa, Ala., says: J. G. Lellande was shot and instantly killed by A. Stoneking, a railroad contractor. Stoneking invited Lellande to take a drink. The latter refused, saying he only drank with gentlemen, whereupon Stoneking drew a revolver and shot Lellande in the abdomen.

### Norton Has No Opposition.

The general election for Congressman in the Sixth Congressional district of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator McLaurin, is to be held October 12th. So far no Republican candidate has been announced against James Norton, the Democratic nominee. Mr. Norton's only danger will be a failure of the people to go to the polls on election day.

### Engineer and Fireman Killed.

A special to the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, from Mofra, says that a terrible head-end collision occurred near Helena, on the Georgia and Alabama Railroad. Engineer J. D. Young and his fireman were killed. Conductor G. H. Boyd was badly hurt.

### Working Negroes As Slaves.

Ex-Sheriff J. W. Pace, near Dadeville, Ala., has been arrested charged with working eight negroes as slaves, whipping and torturing them on occasions. A judge is said to have ordered the grand jury, in a special charge, to sift the matter to the bottom.

### GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Whole Crop of Corn Beyond Injury By Frosts.

### RAISING AND DRYING FRUIT.

The Greater Part of the Cotton Crop Now Open and All Will Be Secured By October 15th.

The United States Weather Bureau in its report of crop conditions for the week ending September 20th, says: The week has been favorable for ripening and securing corn, but in the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, Tennessee and over portions of the Middle and Atlantic States has been too dry for fallowing and seeding of fall grain. The exceptionally warm weather of the first half of the month matured corn rapidly, and has placed nearly the whole crop beyond injury from frost. Owing to conditions of drought in some of the more important States, grain, particularly the late crop, did not fill well, and the reports indicate that much will be chaffy. Cutting has progressed rapidly under favorable conditions, and in some of the more important crop States will be practically completed by the end of September. Cotton has continued to open very rapidly, and picking has been vigorously carried on. The reports indicate that much the greater part of the crop over the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt is now open, and that the bulk of it will be secured by October 15. In Texas picking was interrupted over the greater part of the State during the early part of the week by rains which damaged open cotton, but proved beneficial to the late cotton and the top crop. Open cotton has also sustained some damage from rains in Florida. The weather conditions on the Pacific coast have been favorable, the absence of rain in California being especially advantageous for curing raisins and drying fruit. In Oregon and Washington the damage to grain by rains of the past two preceding weeks is considered slight.

### THE CASE IN NEW YORK.

No Fraud in Connection with the Lease of the N. C. R. R. The hearing in the case of the Governor and Attorney-General of North Carolina, against the Southern Railway Company was concluded in New York on the 21st. Col. F. W. Knudsen, president of the Cleveland, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company, formerly receiver of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, which was started by the Southern, and E. Francis, second vice-president of the Central Trust Company, holders of the mortgage, testified to the value of the lease. Both declared that they knew of no fraud or illegality in connection with the lease. J. P. Morgan was subpoenaed as a witness. It was said that he was in control of the Southeastern Railway. Mr. Morgan was excused on the statement that he knew no details regarding the lease of the North Carolina road.

### Accused of a Revolting Crime.

Dr. Kirby Smith, the physician in charge of the criminal insane at the North Carolina State Penitentiary, has been accused of criminal intercourse with the insane women under his charge. The proof was so strong that his resignation was demanded, and was accepted at once, and he has left the State. A Raleigh dispatch says that the present management has gotten the penitentiary into such a mess financially that the directors are considering a proposition to rent out the convicts.

### Destructive West Indian Gale.

A West Indian hurricane swept over Florida and parts of Georgia on the 21st. Two people are reported to have been drowned at Fernandina. At Titusville fifteen inches of rain fell, and at Cocoa buildings were demolished and several fishermen probably lost their lives. Savannah, Ga., experienced a gale, heavy rain and low temperature.

### Report of the Yellow Fever.

Yellow fever cases up to the 21st, according to Surgeon General Wyman's report: Mobile, 19; Cairo, 4; New Orleans, 57; Fairley, 19; Biloxi, 23; Edwards, 18; Ocean Springs, 11; Passagoia, 1; Scranton, 17; Perkinson, 1; a total of 199. Only 9 new cases have developed in New Orleans. The disease grows milder and a much easier feeling prevails. There is one new case in Mobile, where three deaths have occurred.

### Lumber Yards and Depot Burned.

At Columbus, Ga., the lumber yard, sash, blind and door factory of Butts & Cooper, together with the Southern Railway's freight depot was burned. Two Louisville & Nashville freight cars loaded with cotton were also consumed. The loss by Butts & Cooper and the railroad will aggregate \$60,000.

### Greatest Race Ever Run.

At Boston Jimmy Michael won the greatest cycling event ever run on any track. It was the international twenty-five mile race at Charles River park, and was run in the fastest cycling time the world ever saw. Michael's competitors were Lucien Lesau, of France, and Eddie McIniffe, of Cambridge. Time, 9:05.

### The Yellow Fever Situation.

Mr. Ed Ray and his two children, formerly of Charlotte, N. C., are sick with yellow fever in New Orleans; eighteen new cases developed there on the 20th. Only two new cases are reported in Mobile. Scranton reports fifteen new cases of fever and one death; Biloxi one death, no new cases. At Edwards there are fifty-four cases of fever. Norfolk, Va., has quarantined against the fever districts.

### THE WAR MUST BE ENDED.

Minister Woodford Notifies Spain to That Effect.

### CONUL LEE ASSURED ENOUGH TO CONSENT TO RETURN TO HAVANA.

Stamps to Be Green—Coin and Currency.

Washington. (Special.)—General Lee, consul-general to Cuba, had a long consultation with the President at the White House. It was the first time General Lee had seen Mr. McKinley since the former's return to this country about a fortnight ago. He saw the President by special appointment and all visitors were excluded during the progress of the conference, except Secretary Alger, who came over from the War Department and remained until after General Lee's departure. The conference was a long one, lasting about two hours. General Lee carefully reviewed the situation in Cuba and explained at length all points upon which he wanted information. General Alger gave his own views freely to the President but after the interview was very reticent as to the nature of the report he had made. He said the President had not given him an outline of his policy. It is understood, however, that the President is deeply impressed with the critical character of the situation in Cuba as it is understood that at the conference he strongly urged General Lee to retain his office, at least for the present, and to return to Havana at his earliest convenience. As it has been strongly intimated for several months that ex-Congressman Aldrich would succeed General Lee at Havana and that the latter probably would not return, the President's action is construed to mean that he thinks it inadvisable to make a change at this juncture.

### A Modification of the Whole Business in Washington.

Washington. (Special.)—It can be stated, in reference to the Paris publication, purporting to give the substance of General Woodford's communication to the Duke of Tetuan, that there has been a misapprehension on several important points, notably in respect to the ultimatum, and the setting of a time limit for the conclusion of the war. Instead of setting the end of October next as the date for the termination of the war, which the Spanish court would return to Madrid from San Sebastian, and when, consequently, it might be in order to return answer to the latest representations of the United States government through Minister Woodford. It is declared at the State Department that while Minister Woodford did, in accordance with the original idea of his instructions, set out the deep interest the United States had in witnessing a cessation of the deplorable contest in Cuba, he did not deliver ultimatum, but simply made a statement of our deep interest in a settlement of the Cuban war, as a reasonable explanation for intervening in any manner at this time. Mr. Woodford's telegram regarding the business of the Duke of Tetuan is now before President McKinley.

### INJUNCTION MADE PERPETUAL.

Judge Jackson Decides in Favor of the Coal Company. The feature of the opening session of the September term of the United States Court for the district of West Virginia was the application of Ex-Governor A. B. Fleming, of Fairmont, to make the injunction against Eugene V. Debs, and others, perpetual. The Governor was acting for his client, the Monongahela Coal Company. The injunction was made perpetual. In the course of his remarks in making this decision, Judge Jackson said that if like cases were presented to him he would make the same kind of order he had made at Bakersburg, where the temporary injunction was issued recently.

### A Mexican Town Flooded.

A special to the Dallas (Tex.) News from El Paso says the people of Ahmuda, Mexico, fifty miles south of this city, were visited by the worst flood that ever happened in this part of the State. Men women and children were driven from their beds and had to take refuge on the high ground with their houses held effects. Carmen river has overflowed its banks. Unless relief comes soon, many will be in a sad plight, as it is raining hard.

### Fire in the Dismal Swamp.

In the Dismal Swamp, it is said, the forest fires are now driving the wild animals, birds, reptiles and every living thing before them, sending volumes of smoke towards Norfolk, Portsmouth and surrounding country. The swamp has not been ablaze as fierce as now for several years, and railway passengers, especially those who travel in the night, describe the scene as one of awful grandeur.—Norfolk Special to Baltimore Sun.

### Secretary Wilson is Informed that the Board of Live Stock Commissioners of Illinois probably will quarantine all cattle shipped to that State from Kentucky.

There are also about \$6,000,000 in the mint which may be tied up. The Treasury Department has already some difficulty in making shipments of coin and currency from the United States sub-treasury and the mint at New Orleans, in consequence of yellow fever quarantines against that city. No particular inconvenience would result but for the fact that between \$500,000 and \$800,000 in subsidiary silver has recently been coined at the mint which is now needed elsewhere. There are also about \$6,000,000 in the mint which may be tied up.

### The Navy Department is resolved to free itself from the responsibility of sending American warships to foreign ports in the future.

The Navy Department will recommend to Congress that appropriations be made for the construction of at least four new dry docks. It will be suggested that these be located at Boston, League Island, Norfolk and Mare Island, Cal., and it is hoped Congress will authorize the construction of at least some of them of stone. The next lot of two-cent postage stamps turned out by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be printed in green of the shade now used on silver certificates. The change was decided upon after a consultation between Secretary O'Gara, and Chief Johnson, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and is largely a matter of economy. The saving by using green will be some \$10,000 annually.

### Secretary Alger, who has been anxiously planning to get supplies into the Yukon region this winter to relieve the almost certain starvation now staring the herds of treasure seekers in the face, has hit on the novel plan of trying a locomotive sledge to run on the river after the hard freeze sets in.

Twenty-seven laborers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have had their wages advanced from \$470 to \$548 per annum, and forty-one skilled helpers in the same office were advanced from \$548 per annum to \$626.

### MCKINLEY TO ACT ON CUBA.

Consul Lee Assured Enough to Consent to Return to Havana.

### SAYS WAR'S END IS NOT IN SIGHT

Armour Plate Board to Come South --Stamps to Be Green--Coin and Currency.

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### THE GREATEST PROBLEM.

Everyone Should Lean to Build Up And Not Always Tear Down--Other Race Notes.

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### FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

Will the Pure Black Be Extinct in The South in 1,000 Years?

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### AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

To Drive Off Flies. Many mixtures of cotton seed oil, coal oil, etc., have been tried as a remedy for the pestiferous flies which harass cows. Perhaps nothing has proved more successful than fish oil, to which is added a little carbolic acid. It is best applied with a broad, flat paint brush. It is especially objectionable to flies, and probably is a chief constituent of many of the patent remedies.—Atlanta Journal.

### Musty Hay.

Much of the baled hay that comes to market is musty. Most farmers when they bale hay think it need not be very dry, as the bales are small. But the amount of hay packed in them is always sufficient to get up a violent ferment unless the hay is properly dried before it is put into the bale. If there were more care used in baling hay the price for it would be much better than it is, as the hay itself would be better worth it.

### How to Make a Melon Patch.

I try to select the poorest spot of ground available. In the fall I plow a deep trench where I wish to plant my melons. Then I collect all the weeds and briars which have been cut on the farm, place them in this trench, tramp them down as solidly as possible and then plow back the ground so that it forms a ridge over them. This I leave until spring. At the proper time I plant the seeds on this land without further plowing.—Lewis Wier, of Indiana, in Agriculturist.

### Lodged Barley.

It is always best to cut barley while it is still green, and the grain is in the milky stage. But if the straw has been beaten down by rains, early cutting is especially necessary. The chief danger with fallen barley is that rust will attack the straw, after which, instead of growing heavier, the grain will rather decrease in weight. So soon as grain is out the danger of rust attacking it has past, because when its stalk is severed from the root the leaves and stalks contract, and close the pores through which the rust enters the plant. But if the weather is fine, barley that has fallen down will often fill well and make a good crop. It is a grain that ripens more quickly after it comes into head than any other.

### The New Feed Stuff.

The new corn product being talked about is obtained by grinding corn-stalks. The pith of the stalk is used for packing between the plates of iron-rod washers. The hard shell of the stalks, after the pith is taken out, is ground into a fine powder. It can be bagged like oats or bran and will keep as well as any other ground feed. Analysis proves that it is richer in muscle makers than the whole corn-stalk, and experience shows that stock will eat it up clean. The stations tell that a balanced ration can be readily made up by mixing the new feed stuff with oil meal or cottonseed meal. A ton of the ground stalks will occupy little more space than a ton of ensilage. There is authority for believing that this new feed stuff will have some effect in reducing the price of hay.—Connecticut Farmer.

### Destroying Burdocks.

It is a comparatively easy matter to kill the burdock, though it may be hard enough to exterminate it, because it seeds so plentifully and the seed will remain in the ground for years until it has a favorable chance to grow. As the burdock is biennial it dies out after it has seeded the second year, but that is only after it has provided thousands and tens of thousands of seed to perpetuate its kind. All that is needed to kill the plant is to take a dull axe and chop the root something below the surface, and then throw on a handful of salt. The burdock root being soft and moist dissolves the salt, which quickly rots so that further sprouting of a new top is impossible. No amount of cutting will do the work. The burdock, like most weeds, is a very persistent seeder. We have seen it mown down with the scythe two or three times during the summer, and yet in fall showing several clusters of seed burrs near the ground, containing enough seed to start a hundred burdock plants the very next year. The seed burrs cling to clothing and to the fur of animals brushing against it. Hence the weed is sure to be always widely distributed.

### Blight in Pear Trees.

This is the season, especially after the very hot weather we have lately had, followed by rains, when blight is most likely to attack pear trees. It appears to be a disease which especially attacks trees heavily manured and which have an excess of sap. If the tree has been manured in the spring with stable manure, and has since been cultivated with pure mineral fertilizers, without pure manure, is, we know from experience, a help to prevent trees from blighting. The pear tree to be kept productive and healthy should not make a large yearly wood growth. Six to twelve inches yearly growth of wood, with a proportionate number of new fruit buds, will give the tree longer life and a greater amount of fruit than will any attempt to force fruit production. Over-bearing is a fruitful cause of blight. It comes just at the time when the pear seeds are forming, and when this