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# THE DURHAM RECORDER.

"I KNOW NOT WHAT THE TRUTH MAY BE; I'LL TELL IT AS IT WAS TOLD TO ME."

Volume 75—No. 45

Durham, N. C., Wednesday, March 27, 1895.

Established 1820

### It Will be Confusing

From Southern Tobaccoist.

When investigation comes to proving the prices of cutters, past and present, we surmise it will be amusing and confusing. We think it would be easy to get almost endless testimony on both sides. The new belt of brights for four or five years past has known only high prices, as compared with trust buying, and knows nothing of anti-trust values. The old belts have largely fallen back in cutters for color, and many of the best lands are reported given out, and producers have gone, in a great measure to other more productive new fields for bright tobacco culture.

Whether the prices of brights in general had ruled high or low, the most cutters possible are made every year, as the best paying part of the crop, next to wrappers, and for several reports say, wrappers sold below the average cutter prices.

The period of downward tendency of cutters will be hard to establish, except it be in the second hand or hogshead tobacco trade, and that has been more or less the case ever since the American Tobacco Co., was formed. It would, however, be very easy of proof that heavy losses occurred after the trust was formed to all dealers in cutters, whose occupation in speculation ceased when the monopoly began. The commission men and buyers' books verify this all through.

Cutters, like other tobaccos vary with the quantity of the general crop. One crop is hardly comparable with another. The only way to test the rise or fall in cutters would be to get the American Tobacco Co's books—they buy no other kind scarcely—get their yearly and general average, or that of some big export buyer, and compare prices, if the color, quality and grade can be computed. If this much can't be accomplished, take the aggregate pounds of some big standard factory or two and the average run of wrappers used and the prices of several ordinary factories, or of the original buyers of wrappers for a like term of years and compare prices. Conceding something for wrappers, constituting the higher grade and higher prices, it could be figured out which tobacco held out best. It could be even ascertained, in this way, which grade brought the planters most money. Wrappers paid the most dealers and the handlers most profits, of course, as not monopolized.

But if cutters were higher, what wonder? The big demand from the monopoly alone well justified their not killing, but encouraging, the goose that laid the golden egg, and who could better afford the encouragement than the American Tobacco Co? They were bound to pay the planter, even optionally considered, the full price, and the more so if common and other tobacco sold low, so as to get their trade in cigarettes supplies, and especially when the bright tobacco territory was so limited as it has been.

But what if fillers undergo a like crucial test? Where were they, and what are they now, and what have they been in prices for several years? Not much trust control here.

In trying to prove too much, the best causes may be lost, and sticking to the truth will hurt no one, but the falsifier of it.

Did not bright wrappers once get so dull and plentiful that it led a despondent tobacco editor honestly to declare that no wrapper ever had or ever would be worth over 20 cents, and that, too, in flat terms? Suppose cutter

prices are compared to this declaration, what would it prove? But note our saving clause—all important. For all this, we never assume to say what cutters would have been under open market, free trade, competition, and unmonopolized trading, unless, like some other grades, they very competition we clamor for should have cut prices down to smoking and plug rates, by which we see the big Western and Northern factories prosper, and the little ones are left out on that plan all the same. St. Louis and Middle-town factories, starting with a few thousand dollars, in ten to twelve years have made millions on millions in plug; and yet we have the poor ones, all the same, with us.

### England's Shoe Strike

The great strike among the British shoe workers because the shoe manufacturers insisted upon introducing improved American machinery is a modern phase of an old contest in the United Kingdom, says the New York Advertiser. Ever since machinery began to be used in the arts of production there has been more or less antipathy to it on the part of workmen. Formerly this feeling manifested itself in the wrecking of the innocent contrivances or in the burning of the building in which they were situated, but as such lawlessness was speedily put down, the workmen have recently sought to attain their ends through Labor Unions. This weapon, however, has proved to be as futile in the long run as open attacks on property.

It is undoubtedly hard that workmen should lose their occupations through the substitution of mechanical devices for human labor, but such is the inevitable law of industrial progress, and it is folly to fight against it. Manufacturers must keep up with modern processes of production, or inevitably go to the wall. British shoe-makers declare that although wages in their industry are twice as high here as in their own country, it is only a matter of time when they will be driven out of their own markets unless they employ the same efficient machinery which their American rivals do. If this assertion be true, and evidently it is, the sole question for the striking shoe workers to decide is whether they themselves will force their employers out of business or whether they prefer American competition to do it.

The signal efficiency of the United States in the production of footwear is one of the achievements, which, by turning the attention of the people to manufacturers, has resulted in constant and manifold improvements in the methods of production.

### In the Race at Last

From the Philadelphia Times.

The reported sale of some cases of American woollens in England has been discussed with some lack of discrimination. The importance of such a sale, from a purely commercial standpoint, may easily be exaggerated. Its significance lies in the distinct proof it affords of the possibility of manufacturing woollens in this country under the present tariff, at least as cheaply as in England.

But it must be noted that the particular goods sold in Bradford were not of the same kind that are made there. They were woolen chevots of fine quality and durability for which the American manufacturer perceived that an opening might be made in the English market. It is on precisely the same principle, as this exporter points out, that certain German dress goods are sold in England, while Eng-

lish cloths are sold in Germany—each nation commanding the market for that which it makes best.

The great thing that tariff reform has done for our manufacturers is to admit them into this international competition. To make it possible for American goods not only to hold the American market, but to reach foreign markets also, when they are of a kind to command acceptance. Even a high tariff did not keep out of this country imported fabrics that were better than those made here; it only increased their price to the purchaser, while the tax on the material so increased the price of the goods made here that they could not compete abroad with those made under a more liberal system.

The new tariff has removed this disability. American goods can now enter the markets of the world, wherever they can show their superiority in quality in design, in economy of production. Success is nowhere to be won by artificial legislation; it is to be won by skill and excellence, under the natural laws of fair business competition.

### Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Several men of war are on their way to this hemisphere. Spain wants to hold Cuba. France and England want to hold their territory in South America. The Monroe doctrine is freely discussed and heartily favored on the streets. Unless diplomatic and peaceful counsels prevail, we may have an extra session and a chance to teach Europe what we know about war. I hope not, but this country ought to enforce the Monroe doctrine. The promulgation of this doctrine was known as the Holy Alliance, a treaty signed by the Czar of Russia, the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia. While the ostensible object of this alliance was the subordination of politics to the Christian religion, the worldly wise statesman of this country and of Europe knew well enough that the three sovereigns were seeking more practical ends than the advancement of religion. It was known that they were resolved to uphold monarchical institutions, and were anxious to assist Spain in subduing her independence—seeking colonies in South America. This fact presented a question which, in the language of Thomas Jefferson was the most momentous which has been offered since the signing of the declaration of independence. Mr. Monroe, who was president in 1823, when the matter assumed formidable shape, at once sought the advice of Mr. Jefferson, who was then living in retirement at Monticello. Mr. Jefferson's reply was positive. "Our first and fundamental maxim should be," he said, "never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs." Mr. Jefferson it might be added, in the same letter favored the acquisition of Cuba to the United States. In previous conversation Mr. Jefferson had, while president, expressed the same hostility to foreign intervention, so that the doctrine which is now associated with the name of President Monroe really belongs to his predecessor.

At this date, 1815, Edward Livingston, of New York, was secretary of states, and by his order a magnificent uniform was ordered for our ministers and consuls equal in beauty and cost to that worn by foreign diplomats. The consuls were ordered to wear a single-breasted coat embroidered in gold, with olive leaves two inches thick. A cocked hat with golden eagle in front, golden tassels and cockade was to be worn with this suit. Also a short sword, knee

and shoe buckles. The ministers wore a similar suit, excepting the embroidery was handsomer and the designs were in oak leaves and acorns. These designs at once suggested peace and strength, but Thomas Jefferson, the real expounder of the doctrine, wanted it enforced. Mr. Ransom leaves this city for Mexico in about one week. He left here for his home in North Carolina yesterday morning. He secured a place for Mr. Robert Powell, of Tarboro, in the postoffice department and several other small appointments while here.

Commissioner Miller is again at his desk. He has the power to appoint ten superintendents of income tax collectors at \$3,500 a year.

### A New Scheme

When the thought of the country is so largely directed to the money question, says the Atlanta Journal, it is natural that many remedies for the real and imaginary ills of our financial system should be proposed.

One of the latest of these comes from Mr. Jordan, assistant treasurer of the United States. His plan is to abolish the sub-treasuries and have all the banks, state and national, make their clearances through one central bank. According to the Jordan plan, the banks would establish their own system of security and inspection and to issue all currency with gold and silver bullion as its security. The funds of the United States would be deposited in the banks through the clearing house, the government to be secured by equal deposits of United States bonds.

Mr. Jordan contends that this scheme would have manifold advantages. In the first place, he says, that instead of \$5,000,000 or \$100,000,000 being locked up in the vaults of the treasury and sub-treasuries, it would be available for the use of the people and would go far toward preventing panics and financial disturbances like those of 1894. The other advantages claimed for this plan is that it would create a flexible and abundant currency; that it would admit of the freer use of silver as currency security; would bring all banks of all classes under an effective system of security and inspection and would facilitate transactions and exchanges.

It will be seen that Mr. Jordan's plan would involve radical changes in our present currency system, but coming as it does from one who has given the subject much study and is in a position to appreciate the weak points of the present system, it will attract considerable attention.

### General News

The Arkansas and Indiana legislatures care nothing for brains, just so they can get plenty of arnica.—Galveston News.

The feathers on the American eagle have begun to rise, now that the British lion is showing a disposition to lay his paw on Nicaragua.—Memphis Commercial.

If silver is the poor man's money let us keep it as good as the rich man's money. That is what Secretary Carlisle is trying to do and so far he has succeeded.—Courier-Journal.

We hope those cities which have captured the northern mills will hold on to 'em and not allow them, by any means, to get away.—Enfauta Times.

England, in her exorbitant demand upon Nicaragua for the payment of \$75,000 indemnity to Hatch, the expelled revolutionary.

The Queen Regent has charged Senator Canovas Del Castillo with the formation of a cabinet to replace the Sagasta Ministry that resigned on Monday last,

in consequence of troubles growing out of the attacks on the army by newspapers.

Senor Don Antonio Canovas Del Castillo was born in 1830. He made his debut in 1851, as chief editor of the Patria, in which he defended conservative ideas. In 1854 he was named Deputy of Malaga, and since that year he has never ceased to occupy a seat in the Cortes. He held several important positions under the government and in 1864 he was minister of finance and the colonies. He drew up the law for the abolition of the traffic in slaves.

His greatest title to fame is that of having been the first to hoist the standard of legitimate and constitutional monarchy in the full constituent assembly in 1861 in face of a triumphant revolution. His fidelity and capacity definitely obtained for him the supreme direction of the Alfonsist party and in the proclamation of Alfonso XII, as king in December, 1874, Senor Canovas Del Castillo became president of the council and chief of the new cabinet. This office he held until 1879, when Marshal Martinez de Campos became prime minister. Senor Canovas Del Castillo opposed the marshal's free trade and emancipation projects, and finally, in December, 1879, compelled his resignation, and Senor Canovas Del Castillo again came into power and held the reins of government until 1881, when he was overthrown by a coalition between the supporters of Senor Sagasta and Marshal Martinez de Campos, and the former became prime minister.

It is rumored that "Uncle Pete" Turney is merely holding on in order that he may do the Toney act when he is counted in as governor of Tennessee, but this is a historical instance of self-abnegation that is not likely to be repeated in this generation, especially by a patriot who has no second soft sit in reserve.—Louisville Times.

It is not, and probably never shall be known just how many widows, orphans and wills the late James G. Fair left. New ones are turning up every day, and not one-half of the precincts have been heard from. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man's estate to run the gauntlet of probate court.—Nashville Banner.

The fresh foreigner, who glibly censures the action of the administration in a case in which it was impossible for him to know what information the administration based its action upon, needs the sharp reminder that he is here to look after the interests of his nation in this country, and not to blurt out to the press his private opinions as to how the foreign department of the United States government is conducted. Many a minister has lost his place and has had his professional prospects hopelessly blasted for indulging in less unwarranted and less uncalled for talk than Senor Muraga delivered himself of yesterday. And there would certainly be no ground for surprise if Secretary Gresham were to point out to the Spanish government that Senor Muraga is a persona non grata in this country and were to politely ask for his recall.—New Orleans Times Democrat.

Confidence is expressed that the return of spring will bring out business and the buds both of which have been belated by a long and hard winter. Let us hope that an unfavorable congress has not killed the fruitful germs of the former, as the unfeeling frosts have most of the latter.—Nashville Banner.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

she gets into diplomatic squabbles with a small power.—Jacksonville Times.

It is very evident that Spain is as usual very slow in apologizing to the United States, which has caused so much comment for the last week or so. The New York Advertiser in commenting on the affair says: Spain does not seem disposed to apologize for the assault on the Allianca nor to give the United States any assurance that orders have been issued to Spanish naval commanders which will make a repetition of the gross insult to the American flag impossible. Both the apology and the security of American merchant shipping using the Windward Passage were demanded in Secretary Gresham's temperate but explicit dispatch. Both must be insisted upon if the dignity of the American Republic is to be maintained.

For the United States to abandon the position which it has justly assumed would be to invite unnumbered insults in the future and degrade American honor in the eyes of the civilized world. Un-American as Mr. Cleveland has shown himself to be in his dealings with foreign nations, it is inconceivable that he should venture to reverse the patriotic course of the state department in this instance. The American people have no desire to inflict undue humiliation upon Spain. But it may be taken for granted that Mr. Gresham's righteous demand for reparation will be followed up by vigorous measures if redress is refused much longer.

The disturbed condition of the Spanish government is no excuse for inaction in this matter. With the internal affairs of Spain we have nothing to do. There have been no complications in Madrid which would have prevented a straightforward disavowal of the action of the captain of the Conde de Venadito in firing on the United States flag, or which would have prohibited the transmission of dispatches to Havana instructing all Spanish naval officers to refrain from molesting American vessels engaged in lawful business. Spain's delay has already been excessive, and unless the required reparation is promptly forthcoming Admiral Blake's powerful squadron should be concentrated in Cuban waters with orders to enforce the American ultimatum with American cannon.

It is easy to see how free coinage of silver would benefit holders of and speculators in silver bullion, says the New Orleans Picayune, but how would it benefit the masses of the people? It does not appear that any of the persons who would so largely profit by free coinage would freely distribute their money to the masses, nor is there any way by which the people at large would be able to get a dollar more than they are getting under existing laws. Nor is the government able to get anything out of the bullion it coins for others unless it be the mere coinage fee to pay expenses. In such a case the mint is simply an agent and stamps their money without participating in it. Any measure which would cause the disbursement of large amounts of public money would put it in circula-

tion and enable people in every industry to get more or less of it, but how anybody on the face of the earth, save the holders of silver bullion could be in the least benefited by the free coinage of silver passes comprehension.

All but one member of Hose company No. 3 lost their lives Saturday night in a fire in Denver, Col., which destroyed the St. James hotel. The hose company, excepting the captain, was colored men. The blaze was discovered at 10:30 o'clock by the clerk. Every room in the house was occupied, and steps were taken at once to warn the guests of their danger. All occupants escaped without injury. The unfortunate men, in company with four others, were groping about in the blinding smoke in the rotunda of the hotel when the tile and cement floor gave way precipitating them into the basement, where the four unfortunate were mangled and suffocated. The other four firemen managed to climb out, though badly bruised and lacerated and nearly overcome by the dense smoke. It was more than an hour after the accident that the body of Captain Hartwell was found, and fully two hours later before the others were removed.

The charges of unfaithfulness made by Prof. Reinhold Faeltton, in his suit for divorce against Mrs. Annie Faeltton, have caused a sensation in musical circles of Baltimore and all the leading cities of the country. It was inadvertently stated in the dispatches that Prof. David Melamet, the composer of the "Columbus Cantata," had been named co-respondent in the case. Percy C. Hennighausen, the attorney for Prof. Faeltton, said that Prof. Melamet would be made the co-respondent, although his name was not mentioned in the bill for divorce.

Seven persons narrowly escaped cremation in a fire in Baltimore Saturday morning; two of them were badly burned and may die of their injuries.



### A SUFFERING CHILD

Head and Scalp Raw with Places Size of Silver Dollar. Various Remedies only caused Fresh Eruptions. Applied CUTICURA. Change in Twenty-four Hours. Perfect Cure in Two Weeks.

My little son, aged three, was very much troubled with a breaking out on his scalp and behind his ear. The places affected were about as large as a silver dollar; the flesh seemed raw and covered with little blisters. The child suffered considerably, and was naturally very fretful. I tried several remedies without obtaining any beneficial results; in fact the eruptions seemed to be spreading and new places breaking out. I concluded to try the CUTICURA Remedies. I washed the affected parts with the CUTICURA Soap, taking care not to irritate the flesh, and applied CUTICURA. I noticed a change for the better in the appearance of the eruptions in twenty-four hours, and in two weeks the eruptions entirely disappeared, leaving the skin smooth and the scalp clean; in fact a perfect cure, as I have not seen any indications of any eruption or breaking out since. I give the child only a few doses of the CUTICURA Remedies. I consider your CUTICURA Remedies very valuable. I believe CUTICURA would be excellent for applying to insect bites, which are very annoying in this country.

C. A. ARMSTRONG, Swift Island, N. C.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA (60¢) Soap, 50¢; CUTICURA, 50¢. For Sale by all Chemists, Druggists, and Grocers.