

Are the Present Trade Conditions Really Healthy and Stable?

For some weeks past the trade journals in their reports upon the market conditions have expressed much satisfaction over the rise in prices of staple commodities, which have been marked by few fluctuations. This phenomenon is naturally regarded as a sure index of continued prosperity. In the popular view high prices, with continuing increasing production, can be maintained only when attended by a strong and active demand; that is, that is true in normal and healthy conditions of trade. There has been in a recent period a lively demand for manufactured products in the United States in both home and foreign markets, and there has been a steady and healthy advance in prices. According to Bradstreet's figures the average advance in prices during the present month was less than 20 per cent. The question is whether these conditions are healthy and normal, and whether the indications of increasing industrial prosperity, as shown by the testimony of the Commercial Travellers' League, before the Industrial Commission is of permanent interest. Mr. Dowe has an account of the large number of men who have been thrown out of employment by the formation of industrial trusts. Much as we sympathize, the great saving in the distribution and sale of commodities would be entirely justified from a business point of view if it should be attended by a reduction in prices to consumers. Mr. Dowe shows that while the trusts have saved much in the salaries of salesmen, they have at the same time raised the prices of their goods. In spite of protectionists' objections to the contrary, this is the object for which the trusts are organized, and the tariff is the instrument to which they look for their success. In his testimony this witness, however, is quite as interesting and important as those of H. O. Havemeyer in their bearing upon the operation of the tariff, and indeed a large list of commodities of which the prices have been advanced at rates ranging from 10 per cent. In every instance we see that these articles are needed in the existing tariff by duties, without which it would be impossible to despoil American consumers. The rise in prices is due, then, to a natural and healthy development of trade, but artificial manipulation of the markets by the tariff-fed monopoly.

Representative Tawney, of Massachusetts, among others, has been forward with the assertion that about 50 per cent. of the articles manufactured by the so-called trusts are on the free list, or are protected with a merely revenue tariff. With regard to the free list this champion of spoliation is suspiciously inexact. He cannot say that articles manufactured by the trusts which are not covered by duties. There is no doubt that he would call a "merely revenue tariff" a tariff on woollens, tinplate, hardware and cutlery, lumber, paper and pulp, glass, earthenware, rubber goods, school furniture, and numerous other manufactures controlled by the trusts. If these duties have sadly failed to accomplish the purpose of revenue, as they serve the ends of a monopoly.

With an air of triumph Mr. Tawney presents the Standard Oil Company as "the most odious of all trusts," as the "one discovery of all protective tariffs." In this, too, he is mistaken. There is a protective duty on mineral oils which is levied by the Standard Oil Company in violation of the tariff, and that corporation has been put under tariff shelter by a practical exemption from the chief weapon of the Standard Oil Trust in warring upon domestic competition is in the nefarious system of railroad rebates. It is protection in a different sense from that of the tariff; but which spirit and intent of both are alike.

The advance in prices is not a result of products manipulated by the trusts; for they have extended to raw materials which are subjected to protective duties. This is clearly seen in the important case of raw wool, upon which the trusts have a well-nigh prohibitory monopoly. Manufacturers of these duties on raw wool find that the higher prices of their goods do not always synonymously with higher profits by any means. Great

combinations of capital in industrial trusts, which can in large degree control the markets for raw materials as well as for finished goods, are chiefly due to the conditions which the tariff produces. But for the fact that there are many other signs of increasing prosperity beyond the tariff domain there would be small reason for congratulation over such proofs of improving business as are afforded by the arbitrary advances in prices of commodities controlled by the trusts.—Philadelphia Record.

Negro an Incubus.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The industrial commission today continued its investigation of the agricultural conditions of the South. Mr. J. Polk Brown, president of the Agricultural Society of Georgia, stated that the condition of agriculture in the South was more depressed than it had ever been. More people were "plowing barefooted and barebacked" than ever before.

He agreed with the late Henry Grady that the fault was not with the soil or the climate, nor, as many had claimed, was it entirely with the tariff. One of the most prolific causes of the trouble was in the fact that cotton was practically the only crop. Another cause, he asserted, was that the education was not sufficiently practical. It should teach people to do manual labor.

So far as the colored race was concerned, he said, there was no opening for them in the trades or professions. Mr. Brown regarded the presence of the negro as the special cause of the want of development of the South. He regarded him as retarding the industrial, moral, religious, social and agricultural development of the section, and he felt that if the negroes were absent, a better class of labor would take their place. The more they were paid the less efficient they were as laborers.

Mr. Brown said the race should be separated from the whites and colonized, either in this country or elsewhere, in the interest of the Southern states. The negro, he said, is non-progressive and indisposed to adopt new methods and new devices.

Stolen for His Wealth.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—Moses Fowler Chase, a young man alleged to be mentally incompetent, and reputed to be worth \$600,000, was abducted from the Hotel Cadillac last Sunday night. A carriage drove up to the hotel and young Chase was taken to the Cleveland boat, which he boarded in the company of his aunt and two unknown men. On reaching Cleveland the party took a train for Cincinnati. From there they went east to Albany, N. Y., where the private detective that the young man's father had employed to watch them lost sight of the party.

Extradition papers were today made out in anticipation of the party's arrest by the New York authorities. The fortune that the boy possesses is reverberate to the aunt upon his death, which, it is alleged, furnishes the motive for the supposed abduction.

The father believes that the object of the alleged abductors is to take the young man out of the country. It is stated that upon young Chase attaining his majority the father's guardianship ceased, and that the father was taking him to Lafayette, Ind., for the purpose of himself being continued at his guardian by order of the Probate court.

A Stranger Sneaks \$10,000 From a Boston Bank.

BOSTON, June 22.—A sneak thief entered the Metropolitan National Bank here today and stole \$10,000 while the paying teller's attention was drawn away for a moment. The man entered the bank at about 11 o'clock and the director was asked some questions about sending a money order. The teller gave the information desired, and the stranger stood at the counter apparently making notes. Just then the teller was called to another part of the office and the visitor quickly thrust his arm through the grating of the window and took 50 \$100 notes and five \$1,000 notes.

A young lady stenographer in the bank saw the man's action, but he escaped. He was apparently about twenty-eight years of age and well dressed.

A Bryan Joke.

The Hon. William Jennings Bryan, in a speech delivered at St. Louis, told this: "An actor who visited Nebraska recently, upon learning from a Republican that confidence had been restored, remarked that he had examined Webster's dictionary to learn what 'confidence' meant and found confidence defined as 'trust.' Then he understood that confidence had been really restored."

150,000 MEN NEEDED.

McQuesten Says It Will Require a Large Army to Subdue and Hold the Philippines.

San Francisco, June 23.—Dr. Chas. A. McQuesten, who was on the staff of General E. S. Otis, and who was health officer at Manila, has returned home, inviolated by the climate.

Captain McQuesten made a close study of the conditions of the Philippine situation. He is of the opinion that it will take from 100,000 to 150,000 soldiers to properly subdue and hold the islands. He also says that the peace commission was an absolute failure and that its work at the start was without effect. He strongly supports the military government of the island except that he thinks more men will be necessary than has been estimated.

"Dr. Schurman knows that the commission is a failure, and is coming home in July," added Capt. McQuesten. "Unless troops, thousands of them, are sent to the aid of our men there they will be driven back into Manila in the course of the next few months, during the rainy season. Our men simply cannot stand the climate. Fifty per cent. of them will be incapacitated by the sickness and the territory overrun will have to be abandoned, and Manila will be in a state of siege again.

"Our officers and soldiers have accomplished wonders and have proved themselves the best soldiers in the world. But nothing decisive has come of it, because our men were not in great enough force."

Provisional Government for Samoa.

APIA, Samoan Islands, June 23.—Mataafa has surrendered 1,850 rifles, and the loyalists have given up 2,000. After June 20 a heavy penalty will be enforced upon natives found with rifles in their possession. Mataafa promises to turn in more weapons.

The natives have returned to their homes. Malietoa Tanu was recognized as king by the commissioners of the three powers, and the decision of Chief Justice Chambers in the matter of the kingship was proclaimed valid and binding.

Malietoa Tanu then abdicated in favor of the commissioners, who appointed a provisional government, consisting of the consuls of the three powers, empowering a majority to act in all cases where unanimity is not required by the Berlin treaty.

Chief Justice Chambers continues to hold office, and the various municipal officials are confirmed. Dr. Wilhelm Seif has been authorized to act as president of the municipality of Apia.

Britain's \$20,000,000 for War.

LONDON, June 23.—The House of Commons, sitting as Committee on the Military Works Loan bill, today adopted the resolution of the war office authorizing the introduction of a bill providing for the loan of \$20,000,000, to be expended on defense works, barracks and rifle ranges at home and abroad.

Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist, opposed it, saying he objected, especially to the expenditures at Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica as being altogether unnecessary, "because, at present, the governments of Great Britain and the United States are engaged in exchanging diplomatic love messages, yet these proposed guns were pointed at their Anglo-Saxon cousins."

Mr. Davitt said if the government was sincere in its professions of love and friendship it was acting perfidiously and insincerely in making these fortifications on the Atlantic coast.

General Gordon's Home Burned.

ATLANTA, June 21.—The splendid home of General John B. Gordon, at Kirkwood, a suburb of Atlanta, was completely destroyed by fire this evening. Mrs. Gordon, her daughter, Caroline, and Hugh and Frank, the two sons of the general, were at home when the fire was discovered. With the assistance of the family servants and neighbors, the general's books, pictures and war relics were saved, but everything above the first floor was burned.

The general's residence was a typical Southern home of twenty rooms. General Gordon is on his plantation, near Reynolds, Ga., and the members of his family are unable to estimate the loss.

The Best Remedy for Flux.

"In July of last year I was taken with a severe attack of flux," says Mr. Joe Baker, of Allentown, Tenn. I procured a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and used about half of it and it effected a complete cure. This is the best remedy for bowel trouble on the market. C. E. Holton, Druggist.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, and will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

A tramp recently played a smooth trick on some of the conductors of the Southern railway and is probably working the same game in other parts of the country. He got possession of a pair of telegraph lineman's spurs and a coil of telegraph wire. Thus equipped he boarded the train at Bristol, Tenn., and rode by easy stages to Chattanooga, the conductors thinking him an employe of the railroad or of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mother and Babe

NONE but a mother knows the pains, anguish and dread that a woman endures before and during childbirth. And still nearly all this suffering is unnecessary. The faithful use of **MOTHER'S FRIEND** will in great measure overcome every distressing symptom, and labor itself will not be a very serious ordeal. Remember that **MOTHER'S FRIEND** is an external liniment that softens and relaxes the muscles, and is not a dangerous compound of opiates to swallow. Ask your druggist for it or send price (\$1) to THE BRADFELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Send for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born."

Commissioner's Sale Valuable Lands.

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior court of Guilford county, North Carolina, made in the case of John Watts and Eliza Watts, his wife, and L. W. Watts and Nannie Watts, his wife, et al., ex parte, heirs at law of Samuel Watts, deceased, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1899,

sell at the court house door, in the city of Greensboro, N. C., to the last and highest bidder by public auction, the following described lands, situate in Sumnerfield township, Guilford county, N. C., adjoining the lands of R. M. Statford, J. H. Barker, J. F. Hoskins, Miss A. J. Wilson et al., and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a poplar near a spring, running west 41 degrees east 74 poles to a maple, thence north 75 degrees west 40 poles to a red oak, thence north 80 degrees west 16 poles to a black oak, Statford's corner, thence west 33 poles to a black oak, thence west 93 poles to a black oak, Britton's corner, thence south 12 poles to a stone, thence east 22 poles to a stake, thence south 92 poles to a stake at the creek, thence east 1 pole to a stake, thence north 6 poles to a stake, thence north 85 degrees east 67 1/2 poles to a sassafras, thence north 22 degrees east 17 poles to a stake, thence south 74 1/2 poles to a rock, the edge of the low grounds, thence north 31 degrees east 12 poles to a sweet gum, thence south 84 degrees east 17 poles to a stake, thence south 12 degrees west 34 poles to a stake, thence east 76 poles to a stake, thence north 6 degrees west 52 poles to a dogwood bush, thence west 63 poles to a poplar, the beginning corner, containing 15 acres more or less. See Book 8, No. 2, pp. 398 et seq., in the office of the Register of Deeds for Guilford county.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half cash and balance in six months, deferred payment to bear six per cent interest from day of sale, and title retained till purchase money is paid.

This June 21, 1899.

A. B. KIMBALL, Commissioner.

Mortgage Sale.

NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY. By virtue of the powers vested in me by a certain mortgage deed executed on the 2d day of April, 1886, by Walter Hobbs and wife Laura Hobbs, of Guilford county, state of North Carolina, I will sell at public auction for cash at the court house door in Greensboro, N. C., on

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1899,

at noon, the following described property: Beginning at a white oak, Hobbs' corner, running south 84 poles to a stone in the public road, known by the name of the West Green Road, thence south 70 degrees west 46 1/2 poles to Cummings' corner stone, then north 15 poles to schoolhouse corner, then with schoolhouse line south 83 degrees west 55 1/2 poles to a stake or stone, then north with some variation 28 poles to a stake or stone, then east 54 1/2 poles to Fitzmaurice's corner, then with Fitzmaurice's line north 100 poles along the county road, then north 12 degrees west along said road and said line 45 poles to a sycamore tree in public road, then west 2 poles, then north 9 degrees west 45 poles to center of road, then north 63 poles to a stone, Fitzmaurice's corner, then with his line west 30 poles to his corner in Dundas' line, then north 55 poles to a post oak, then east 85 poles to the beginning, containing 110 acres more or less, except 15 acres lying along the old stage road sold to Ransom Bass, and 2 acres in extreme southwest corner sold to another party.

This 8th day of June, 1899.

W. D. BEATTIE, Mortgagee.

A. M. Seales, Attorney.

Hold On! Don't Despair!

VICK'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

25c. Vial, has cured others and will cure you of Constipation and its attendant evils. This pill is a Vegetable Tonic Laxative, the purest prescription known to medical science. Never gripe child or adult. Trial vial 25c. Sold by druggists and merchants, or sent on receipt of price.

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Cape Fear Manufacturing Co.
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If you intend to build or enlarge your house, come to us for an estimate on Material. We will surprise you on prices. We make a specialty of

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BY
HON. WM. J. BRYAN

TOGETHER WITH



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PRES. SAM'L GOMPERS,
Am. Federation of Labor.

THE SENATION OF
THE CENTURY. IMPERIALISM AND ABSOLUTISM DENOUNCED.

The greatest men of today give sound logical reasons why the Philippines should not be annexed, and to do so would not only be most harmful to the interests of our country, but would be opposed to the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, and all the most sacred doctrines of our Republic as handed down to us by our Fathers.

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