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VOL. II—FOURTH SERIES. SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY MARCH 29 1894. NO. 8

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EDWIN CUTHRELL, SALISBURY, N. C.

SUDDEN DEATH!

The Community Shocked.

"Last evening, just after tea, while Mr. Thomas Hartman, a prominent and highly-respected citizen, apparently in the best of health and spirits, was reading a newspaper, he suddenly fell to the floor; he placed one hand over his heart, gasped, and sank back in his chair, evidently unconscious. The family were stricken with consternation, and immediately summoned a physician. But it was too late. The old gentleman was dead. Physicians gave heart disease as the cause."—*Holbrook Herald.*

Every day the papers contain statements similar to the above. Even youth is no defense against heart disease, and the awful rapidity with which it is claiming victims forces upon all a conviction of its prevalence.

Reader if you have a symptom of this dread disease do not hesitate a moment in attending to it. Delay is always dangerous, and in heart disease too often fatal. Some symptoms of heart disease are shortness of breath, fluttering, or palpitation, pain or tenderness in left side, shoulder, or arm, irregular pulse, smothering, weak or hungry spells, fainting spells, dropsy, etc.

Charles Raven, York, Pa., writes: "I suffered from heart disease 22 years. Frequently my heart would seem to jump into my mouth, and my condition made me very melancholy. Physicians gave me no relief. I became so much worse that I was not expected to live, but was induced as a last resort to use Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. The second day I felt greatly relieved, and at the end of ten days I felt like a king. My gratitude is too deep for expression."

Joseph Rockwell, Uniontown, Pa., aged 82 years, says: "For four years previous to beginning the use of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure I was afflicted with heart disease in a very severe form. Had taken all sorts of cures, but with no benefit until I used Dr. Miles' remedy, one bottle of which cured me."

J. D. Bethards, High Point, Ia., makes the following statement: "I was a wreck from heart disease and stomach trouble when I began using Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver Pills. As a result of their use I am well."

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs. Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, 25 cents per box, five boxes, $1.00. Mailed anywhere. Free book at druggists, or by mail.

For Sale by all Druggists.

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out of employment, or in a position that you do not like? Possibly the soliciting of Life Insurance is your special forte. Many people have, after trial, been surprised at their fitness for it. To all such it has proved a most congenial and profitable occupation. The Management of the

Equitable Life

in the Department of the Carolinas, desires to add to its force some agents of character and ability. Write for information.

W. J. Roddey, Manager, Rock Hill, S. C.

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There are single retail stores in cities which sell $250,000 a year, and make a net profit of $25,000 a year, but we sell a great many more of our ladies', misses' and children's ten cents a pair, and on our line 10 cents a pair. We shall carry each of the fifty largest retail stores in the fifty largest cities, and they sell only a small proportion of those sizes. We earn $25,000 a year, and pay a yearly dividend of $8,000 and a year on the investment, that is, a share. The price was $10 a share, but we can now sell for less than this price, which is proving so popular. We have over 1,000 stockholders. Our business is increasing daily. Our stockholders are: [illegible] N. A. Reed, Jr., Chicago; [illegible] Kavanaugh, Little Rock; [illegible] Turner, Philadelphia; [illegible] Creek, Mich.; R. F. [illegible]. Write for a prospectus containing our last statement, testimonials from our stockholders, etc., [illegible] *enclosing cashier's check, cash or money order.* Orders taken for one or more shares at $10 a share.

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Saved—the life that is fighting against Consumption.

Only—act promptly.

Put it off, and nothing can save you. But, if taken in time, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will certainly cure.

It must be done through the blood—and the "Discovery" is the most potent blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder that is known to medical science. The scrofulous affection of the lungs that's called Consumption, and every form of Scrofula and blood-taints, all yield to it. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all severe, lingering coughs, it's an unequaled remedy. It's the *only* one that's *guaranteed.* If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

Can anything else, at any price, be really as cheap?

You pay only for value received.

Something else, that pays the dealer better, may be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for *him*, but it can't be, for *you.*

WEEK IN CONGRESS.

District of Columbia Business Goes Over for Unfinished Work.

DEPENDING UPON THE UNEXPECTED.

The Election Contest Cases to Have Consideration Tuesday and Probably Wednesday—Other Schedules in Both Branches.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—According to the rules Monday is District of Columbia day in the house, and under ordinary condition the committee in charge of affairs relating to the district would have undisputed right of way for the consideration of measures called up by it. But when the house adjourned Saturday the postal appropriation bill was pending, and consideration of that measure was continued when the house met today.

Should district measures be taken up the bill to authorize the Metropolitan Street Railway company to change its motive power is the unfinished business. It was considered two weeks ago, giving rise to an animated discussion of the merits and prospects of the underground trolley system.

The O'Neill-Joy contested election case from the eleventh district of Missouri, will be called up tomorrow.

After this has been disposed of, the committee on elections may proceed with the English-Hillborn case from the third California district, in which the majority have reported in favor of seating English, the democratic contestant. The returns show that he was defeated by about 33 votes. The contested election cases out of the way the consideration of the general appropriation bills will be resumed, and according to the opinion of Speaker Crisp, there will be no interruption of the program until all shall have been passed. Of course this does not mean more bills may not be disposed of by unanimous consent, and doubtless a number of these against which no objection lies will be sent to the senate every day.

The week in the senate depends more upon the unexpected than anything fixed and determined. Should the president send in a message to the house vetoing the Bland seigniorage bill, the senate may find itself plunged into an irregular financial debate on various silver propositions now before it, and a tariff twist will certainly be given to the discussion if the silver senators who threaten that a veto of the seigniorage bill means illimitable opposition to tariff reform, know what they are speaking of and have their forces as well in hand as they say they have. Another week remains before the tariff bill can be taken up in the regular order of business, but the silver members threaten notice that this week may be spread into months of discussion if the seigniorage bill should be vetoed.

COLQUITT IS DEAD.

The Senior Senator of Georgia Passes Peacefully Away.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Three United States flags floating at half mast over the capitol of the nation this morning tell the sad news of the death of Georgia's senior senator. At 7:30 o'clock this morning the soul of the statesman and Christian patriot silently slipped away.

General Colquitt's death was supremely peaceful. Seemingly the tide of life passed out without a trembling or a ripple.

He continued to improve until 9 o'clock last night, when the anxious, loving watchers in his sick chamber noted a perceptible and gradual decline. He continued to grow worse, his breathing becoming apparently more labored each minute until 7:30 this morning, when he died.

Up to within two hours of his death General Colquitt was seemingly "perfectly conscious. He was aware of the near approach of death, but his mobile face, chiselled and fine cut by his long illness, shone with light and courage. There was no pain expressed upon his features, and it is believed that he died without suffering.

All of the members of his family were with him throughout the night. Also his family physician and General and Mrs. Caroline Gordon.

MUST ACT BY FRIDAY.

If Not, the Bland Bill Will Become a Law Without Cleveland's Voice.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—There has been some doubt expressed as to when the Bland seigniorage bill must be acted upon by the president, or when, if not acted upon, it will become a law without his approval. The best authority on that subject is Secretary Pruden, who has carried every veto from the white house to the capitol for more than twenty years.

Mr. Pruden's statement of the construction of the law that has been followed during all administrations of late years is that ten clear days must be allowed, Sundays, of course, not being counted. The seigniorage bill was carried to the white house after the ordinary departmental office hours on March 19th. The president had gone out riding with Mrs. Cleveland a few minutes before the bill was brought to the executive mansion. This throws the date of its official receipt over to the following day, March 20, and gives the president until Friday, March 30, for his action.

Seduction No Crime in the District.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Pollard Breckinridge case has developed the fact that there is no law in the District of Columbia for the punishment of seduction. Congressman Morse, of Massachusetts introduced a bill, which contains the text of a stringent Massachusetts law on this subject.

General Campos Declines Reward.

MADRID, Spain, March 26.—Captain-General Martinez Campos has been offered a title and a pension as a reward for his services in the recent troubles in Morocco, both of which he has declined.

Mr. Gladstone's Health.

LONDON March 26.—Mr. Gladstone attended divine worship at Brighton yesterday and remained throughout a service of three hours' duration.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

NEWS IN THE SOUTH.

Matters of General Interest Below the Mason and Dixon Belt.

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S EVENTS.

Happenings of a Day and Week All Through Dixie—State Politics, Sensations, Etc., Chronicled to Interest and Instruct.

ATLANTA, March 26.—Near Homer, in Banks county, I. F. Willis was killed last week by his daughter, Lillian, and his wife.

The news of the tragedy did not leak out for several days, when a son, Francis, 11 years old, told it to some neighbors.

Daughter and mother were both arrested, taken to Homer and given a preliminary trial.

The boy testified that his father came from work about dark and, setting his bottle of whisky upon the cupboard, called for his supper. After beginning to eat his meal a difficulty arose between the father and mother, but the former sat down on a chair before the fire, when Lillian, the girl about 15 years old, struck him with the ax, cutting a gash in his skull. Rising up and screaming, Willis threw back his head and the mother took the ax from the girl and cut him across the throat with it.

The deed was done, and in a very short time Willis died. The girl says she struck the blow with the ax after having cut her father's throat with a razor, while Willis was choking her mother to death. After drawing the razor across the throat of her father and seeing that he was not dead, she picked up the ax and finished him. Her plea was that she did the deed to save her mother's life.

Judge J. R. Estes, of Gainesville and Hubert Estes, of Macon, were appointed to defend Mrs. Willis and the girl. R. B. Russell, the solicitor general, represented the state. The crowd remained anxiously awaiting the verdict of the jury until late Saturday afternoon, when the jury rendered a verdict turning the girl loose. The verdict was met with demonstrations of applause by those in the court room. The parties are all white.

REPUDIATING THE COLONEL.

Lexington Presbyterians Turning Their Backs on Him.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 26.—The honor of being a member of the Presbyterian church which Colonel Breckinridge has enjoyed for many years seems about to be taken from him, since his membership is denied by all the churches here. Colonel J. W. Keiser, of Mt. Horeb church, which Colonel Breckinridge always claimed was established by his father, denies that Colonel Breckinridge is a member of that church, and says the late Dr. William Breckinridge organized Horeb church.

Dr. Bartlett, of the First Presbyterian church here, would only say that Colonel Breckinridge's daughters were members of his church.

The members of the Ladies' Christian Temperance Union are very indignant over the report that they will endorse Colonel Breckinridge on account of the work he has done for their cause.

DIED FROM VACCINATION.

Miss Irene Adams Passes Away at the Agnes Scott Institute.

ATLANTA, March 26.—Miss Irene Adams, of West Point, Ga., died at the Agnes Scott institute, in Decatur, last night, under peculiarly sad circumstances. When the smallpox was first said to be in Atlanta all of the faculty and pupils of the institute were vaccinated as a measure of safety. Miss Adams' father had written her to be vaccinated as soon as possible. Just one week ago erysipelas developed and gradually extended over her body. From the first she had the most constant and unremitting care from several physicians, and in addition the most skillful services of a trained nurse from Cincinnati. Her father arrived early last week, but her mother could not come until Saturday, on account of sickness.

He Was an Atlanta Negro.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 24.—Charles Weber, a fisherman, made a ghastly catch yesterday. He was in a skiff pulling out a trot line, when he felt one of his hooks catch in what he thought was a water-logged log. He pulled it to the surface and was horrified to find it was the decomposed body of a man, it was found to be the body of Alonzo Jones, an Atlanta negro, who was drowned in a freshet on February 3d.

Albany's Chautauqua.

ALBANY, Ga., March 23.—The big tent which the chautauqua uses is again in its place and ready for the entertainment, which commences on Easter Sunday. Mrs. T. J. Simmons, the talented lady who will have direction of the chautauqua choir, will arrive today, and will immediately begin the work of getting the chorus, which is to consist of 200 voices, in shape for assembly week.

First Southern Steamer to Clear for Europe.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23.—The Port Royal Shipping company will, on April 22d, clear the fast steamship Mexican, capacity 5,000 tons, of the West India and Pacific Steamship line, for Liverpool. This will be the first passenger steamer ever cleared from a south Atlantic port for Europe.

Asking For Removal.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 26.—Judge Don A. Pardee arrived here from New Orleans last night. He will open the United States circuit court today to hear the petition of the Savannah and Western railroad bondholders to remove Mr. Comer as receiver of that road and make a new appointment.

Cold Norther Strikes Texas.

DALLAS, March 24.—A very cold norther has been blowing all day. It began last night, but it failed to reach frost point. As all fruit trees are in full bloom, gardens full of vegetables and corn, wheat and oats up all over the country this norther was not welcomed.

Solicitor Hudson Dead.

AMERICUS, Ga., March 24.—Solicitor-General C. B. Hudson died last night. He was one of the oldest solicitors in the state, and was widely known.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

NEWS STATED BRIEFLY.

News of the Week Condensed and Paragraphed.

Wednesday, March 21st.

Emilio Vasquez, the notorious bandit of San Joaquin, Mexico, is reported to have been captured.

The New Haven (Conn.) police department will enforce the law against all "nickel-in-the-slot" gambling machines.

The fifteenth annual session of the New England Chautauqua Sunday-School assembly will be held at Lakeview, Mass., July 19-24.

A Virginia company has been incorporated to utilize the water power of the Great Falls of the Potomac in lighting Washington, D. C.

George Franckum, brother of the director of the Australian exhibit at the San Francisco midwinter fair, was found wandering the streets of Chicago, Ill., yesterday with a fractured skull.

Thursday, March 22.

The Cleveland democracy held a meeting in Buffalo last night.

Joseph Stephenson dug out of an old cellar at Warsaw, Ind., an iron kettle containing $9,000.

No mails have been received at Portland, Ore., from the far east for over a week, owing to Washouts.

Governor Werts, of New Jersey, has deferred the execution of Charles Bergesman from March 29th to April 26th.

John W. Howe has been chosen republican and Caleb W. Mitchell democratic candidate for president of Saratoga, N. Y.

Work on Woolner's anti-trust distillery, to have a daily capacity of 10,000 bushels of corn, was begun Tuesday at Peoria, Ills.

A contract has just been made by the Canberry Lumber company, of Duluth, Minn., to cut 100,000,000 feet of logs for $500,000.

The city council of Woonsocket, R. I., has just authorized the issuing of $350,000 worth of bonds to take up the floating debt.

Saturday, March 24th.

The Wilmington Methodist conference is in session at Salisbury, Md.

Captain John C. Soley, commander of the Massachusetts naval brigade, has resigned.

Eight convicts broke jail at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday, and four were recaptured.

The body of a well dressed man was found on Charles river flats, Boston, Mass., yesterday.

Judge Charles Kellum, of De Kalb county, Illinois, is in a critical condition from apoplexy.

The insurance losses on the Bath, Maine Iron works, which were settled yesterday, aggregated $100,000.

The Kensington hotel and adjoining cottages at Saratoga, N. Y., were sold yesterday in foreclosure for $14,000.

George S. Hubbard and Mrs. Abner Roberts, twins, celebrated their 81st birthday yesterday at Farmhill, Conn.

The Bull Hill miners arrested Tuesday were imprisoned for assault with intent to kill at Colorado Springs, Col., yesterday.

Dalton E. Young, nominated by Rhode Island democrats for lieutenant-governor, is the second on the ticket to decline.

A vein yielding ore said to be fully half gold was struck yesterday at the Keystone mine, in the Black Hills, South Dakota.

A scheme to construct a ten-mile electric railroad from Warren, N. H., to the summit of Mount Moosilauke is projected.

Two masked men held up the stage running between Bowie and Solomonville, Ariz., last night and stole the registered mail.

The Sulphur Mines company, of Virginia the largest producer of pyrites in the country, has absorbed two sulphuric acid companies.

The Boston (Mass.) Central Labor union held a meeting last night to denounce the old parties and urge independent political action.

Wallace S. Johnstone, contractor, who disappeared from Maplewood, Mass., two years ago, leaving many creditors, has again disappeared.

Dean Briggs, of Harvard, denied that he promised a scholarship to Student Kebabian, who, it is alleged, was offered inducements to leave Yale.

The Michigan Grand Army Republic, yesterday elected Louis Kanitz, of Muskegon, commander in chief, and indorsed Judge Long for national commander.

Monday, March 26th.

The snow blockade on the Union Pacific railroad has been overcome.

A frost in Texas has damaged the young corn and the peach buds.

The Indians on the Mille Lacs reservation in Minnesota, threaten an outbreak.

The winter fleet, consisting of 366 vessels, with a capacity of 255,000 tons is nearly ready to move from Chicago.

Sidney Sapp, a populist lawyer of Perry, O. T., has been arrested on a requisition from the governor of Nebraska, charging him with embezzlement.

Small ox has broken out among the seventy-seven Chinamen in the Canadian Pacific bonded warehouse at Vancouver, B. C., in bond for Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, New York and other American cities.

A desperate fight took place at Altamont, Tenn., between James Lockert and Tom Givens, which resulted in Lockert being shot dead and Givens receiving three knife cuts that proved fatal.

The Baltimore baseball is on its southern practice trip. A week of work on the Macon, Ga., grounds will be followed by exhibition games in Mobile, New Orleans, Atlanta, Knoxville, Roanoke and Charlottsville.

Valuable Gold Find in the Old Dominion.

RICHMOND, Va., March 24.—Two valuable veins of gold, bearing quarts assaying on the surface from $9 to $12.5 per ton, have been discovered in Louisa county. It is said that New York capitalists, who own the property, have organized a syndicate to buy all the adjoing lands.

The Anarchist Dies in Prison.

BARCELONA, March 24.—The anarchist Garriquez died in prison yesterday of asthma. He was arrested because the police had proof of his complicity in the plots to assassinate General Martinez de Campos and to blow up the Lyceum opera house.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OPPOSING FREE COAL.

Why Certain Senators Are in Favor of a Tax.

The objections raised by a few senators against certain important parts of the Wilson bill's free list have a very flimsy foundation or no foundation whatever. There is not the slightest warrant, for example, for an argument against the removal of the duty on bituminous coal, in behalf of producers of such coal in the interior of the country and west of the Alleghanies. We received yesterday from Knoxville, Tenn., a copy of certain resolutions signed by twenty-five coal companies whose mines are situated in Tennessee or Kentucky. These resolutions urge the senate "to retain the tariff on coal, in order that the mining and manufacturing industries of our respective states may continue their prosperity and be further developed, instead of being sacrificed for the special benefit of foreign coal and iron producers. We further protest," say these coal companies, "against the destruction of an investment of at least $10,000,000, and the reducing of our labor to the impoverished standard of that of other countries."

It is upon such protests as this that a part of the opposition to the free-listing of coal is based, and yet the removal of the duty would not have the slightest injurious effect upon the industry in Kentucky and Tennessee. It would not reduce the value of that investment of $10,000,000, nor would it cut down the wages of the miners. This talk about labor in the resolutions, by the way, is rather amusing in view of the fact that the attention of the whole country has repeatedly been drawn by bloody riots to the employment of convict labor in the mines of that region. The only effect of the removal of the duty would be to relieve manufacturers on the Pacific coast of the tax which they now pay on coal which they are obliged to import from British Columbia and Australia, and to enable New England manufacturers to procure a part of their supply from Nova Scotia. These results of the change would not affect the producers of coal in Kentucky and Tennessee. They would not even affect the producers of coal in the region lying between these states and the Canadian boundary, for there were exported last year from the coal mines of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio into Canada 988,695 tons of bituminous coal, in spite of the Canadian duty of 60 cents a short ton. Even with this protection Nova Scotia cannot compete in the central provinces of Canada with coal imported from the states we have mentioned. We are not sure that a part of this coal exported into Canada was not shipped from the mines of some of these very companies in Kentucky and Tennessee that address this silly protest to the senate. The only opposition to free coal for which there is the slightest excuse of any kind is that of one or two senators who are pecuniarily interested, or who are associated with capitalists who are so interested, in two or three railroad and mining companies which are now engaged in shipping coal from West Virginia and Maryland to New England, and the manufacturers of New England and the Pacific coast ought not to be taxed heavily for the benefit of their pockets.—N. Y. Times.

The Income Tax.

The senate will bring itself much nearer to the people by a prompt majority for the income tax.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The proposed assessment on incomes for raising revenue for the government would be a rich man's tax.—Toledo News.

The eastern democrats will have a larger responsibility in defeating the tariff bill with the income-tax measure attached than they would have in opposing the income tax as a separate measure.—Atlanta Constitution.

The question has been raised as to how the imposition of an income tax will affect the conduct of impecunious foreigners seeking the hands and fortunes of American heiresses. This is a matter worthy of congressional investigation.—Detroit Free Press.

A fairly laid income tax is the most just tax that can be levied by the government. Who has a greater interest in the execution of laws for the protection of property than the rich man with a big income, and who is better able to pay for the protection he gets than such a man?—Fort Collins Courier.

The people are becoming very tired of seeing all the national revenues raised by taxes on consumption, so that an income of $1,000,000 a year pays its percentage only on what one man eats and drinks and wears, while a thousand incomes of $1,000 each pays on all that a thousand families eat and drink and wear.—San Francisco Examiner.

—It will be noticed that the manufacturers who reduce the pay of their employes "on account of the Wilson bill" always forget to reduce the prices of their products. This is the McKinley idea of protection to American labor.—World.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE POOR SUGAR TRUST.

These Give It a Half-Cent Duty—Don't Let It Starve.

As has been already shown, the difference between the prices of raw and refined sugars during 1893 was 1.154 cents per pound. From this must be deducted the cost of refining. On this point a liberal allowance has been made. It was an old and long standing claim that it cost five-eights of a cent to refine each pound of sugar. This may have been the case twenty or thirty years ago, but it is an old and exploded fallacy. The actual cost of refining sugar, which includes all and every expense that a manufacturer estimates—even to the loss by dirt—is nearer to one-quarter of a cent per pound than anything else. But it is intended to deal liberally with the sugar refiners, far more liberally than they have dealt with the people, so a price of three-eights of a cent has been taken to represent the cost of refining, and this is more than the actual cost.

Deducting this cost, then, .375 of a cent for refining, from the difference between the average net prices of raw and refined sugar during 1893, 1.154 cents, and the total average profit of .779 of a cent per pound is arrived at. Applying this profit to the 4,237,880,549 pounds of sugar which the American people consumed in 1893 and it is seen that the total profit of the sugar refining business from this source alone aggregates the neat little sum of $33,013,090.19.

Certainly the poor starving sugar refiners need protection. They must not be allowed to go hungry.

But the sugar kings are not content with such a modest profit as $33,013,090.19 in a single year. They can squeeze more out of the people, and they do it. There is a grand field for looting on the Pacific coast. It is a long distance from Washington and what is done there is likely to pass unnoticed. Those estimable authorities, Messrs. Willett and Gray, friends of the sugar trust, give the total home consumption of sugar at San Francisco for 1893 as 128,179 tons of 2,240 pounds each, or a total of 287,120,960 pounds. This is the sugar imported from the Hawaiian Islands and the trust buys it cheap. The trust is the only buyer of raw sugar on the Pacific coast and names its own price. The unfortunate Hawaiian planters have to submit to the extortion. They deliver their sugar in San Francisco, but get less than the New York market price for it—one-quarter of a cent per pound less. This is an extra profit to the refiners, and a quarter of a cent applied to the 287,120,960 pounds of Hawaiian sugar imported in 1893 adds $717,802.40 to the coffers of the sugar trust.

Buying the raw sugar cheaper for the Pacific coast markets than for the eastern markets, it would naturally be supposed that the price of refined sugar was cheaper to the consumer out west. But the trust does not do business that way. Its refined sugar sells for more money in California than in New York. There was last year a difference of more than one and a-half cents per pound in the two prices as openly quoted on a net cash basis. That is to say, the sugar trust buys its raw sugar for San Francisco one-quarter cent below the New York price, without reckoning the freight question from Cuba, but sells its refined sugar all the way from one to two cents above the New York price. Taking the smaller amount of one cent difference and applying it to 287,120,960 pounds of sugar consumed on the Pacific coast and there is still another profit of $2,871,209.60 to be added to the sugar trust's coffers. Of a truth there is money in sugar, but the poor refiners must be protected.

Thus an idea of the profits of the sugar refineries of the United States is gained as follows:

Total United States consumption of 4,237,880,549 pounds, at .779 cent profit	$33,013,090 19
Hawaiian crop of 287,120,960 pounds at San Francisco, at ¼ cent rebate	717,802 40
Pacific coast consumption of 287,120,960 pounds, at 1 cent extra profit	2,871,209 60
Total refiner's profits	$36,602,102 19

From the miscellaneous tables of foreign commerce, finance, etc., of the United States, for the same years that the sugar business has been under review, the figures of the interest on the national debt are procured as follows:

Year.	Total interest.	Per capita.
1891	$37,047,155 47	$0.77
1892	23,478,110 23	0.36
1893	22,761,483	0.36
Average	$27,429,583 51	$0.55

With this exhibit can be placed side by side the following:

Year.	Refiners' profits.	Per capita.
1893	$36,602,102 19	$0.4

The facts speak for themselves. Republican senators may naturally be expected to vote for further protection to the sugar refiners, but what democratic senators of the United States will dare to do so?—N. Y. World.

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