"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL."

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## BOND IS A VAMPIRE

BEEN REDUCED ONE CENT.

John Clark Ridpath, LL. D., Discuess the Devilleh Work of the Shylocks Through the Agencies of the Bond and the Dollar.

to is the first of a series of three upon assertion.) "The Bond and the Dollar," and deconclusions which every honest reform- ment! er can enderse as true. The article "Thus from month to month and from should be read in full to be thoroughly year to year the astounding process has Arena and keep it for reference,

Evolution of a Monster," the author belief that they were paying their debt, says in part:

property; but he preys with a partial they have paid have been simply conappetite. Feasting on life, he licks his tributed to the fund-holding class. jaws and says, 'More, by your leave.' Devouring property, he says, between as much as it was at the beginning! grin and glut, 'This is so good that it The resources of a great people have so viciously criticised the population ought to be paid for.' Into the vacuum | been poured like a roaring river into a of the wasted life rush the moaning sinkhole that has swallowed all; and that the senate committee should have winds of grief and desolation; into the the golden streams of the contribution vacuum of the wasted property rushes | have issued silently through a thousand the goblin of debt. The wasted life is unseen spouts into the private resertransformed at length into a reminiscent glory; the wasted property becomes a hideous nightmare. The heroes fallen rise from their bloody cerements into everlasting fame; the property destroyed rises from the red and flame-swept field as a spectral vampire, sucking the still warm blood of the heroic dead and of their posthumous babes to the tenth generation.

"The name of the vampire is Bond. "On the first of March, 1866, the national debt of the United States entailed by the Civil War reached the appalling maximum of nearly three thousand millicus of dollars. The American people were inexperienced in such business. They had never known the incubus before. Europe had known it, but not America. For a long time the public debt of the nation had been so small as to be disregarded. Now all of a sudden, with the terrible exigencies of the war, the debt expanded and settled over the landscape like a cloud from Vesuvius, darkening from shore to shore.

"It was intended by those who first contrived the legal tender currency that it should be absolute money in the payment of all debts of whatever kind. The Supreme Court of the United States has since decided by a voice of eight to one that congress possessed-and possesses-the right and power to make such a money, whether in war or in peace. The validity of the Legal-Tender Act is now as much a part of the constitutional history of the United States as the abolition of African slavery. But they who were skillful in watching their own interests, even in the throes of our national break-up and impending catastrophe, adroitly contrived that the national currency should have an exception in it in favor of those who should lend their means to the government. They who should make such loan should receive therefor a bond; and the interest on the bond—as also the duties on imports of foreign goods-was exempt from the legal tender of paper and reserved for

"The party of the bond became skillful and adroit. \* \* \* They understood the situation perfectly, and adopted as their method a policy embracing two intentions: First, to perpetuate the bond and make it everlasting by the postponement and prevention of payment; second, to increase the value of the currency in which all payments were to be made; that is, to increase the value of the units of such payments as the payments should become due, so that whatever might be the efforts of the people to discharge the debt, it should increase in value as rapidly as they could reduce it! . . For thirty years this game has been persistently, skillfully and successfully carried on. . . If the treasury should have to-day, or in the year 1900, a surplus of six billions of gold, the government could not call and cancel its bonds. They were not made to be called and canceled, but to be refund-

ed and perpetuated. . . "Besides, the reduction in interest has been a reduction only in name. In no people's movement, of their struggles case has the reduction been made until for industrial freedom, only add! the value of the dollar of payment has strength to their purposes, energy to been so enlarged as more than to bal- their efforts and zeal for the cause ance the reduction. The same thing is "Lay on, Macduff, and damned be he true of the payment of principal as well | who first cries, 'hold, enough!" "-New as the payment of coupon. For thirty Forum. years the American people have been pouring into that horrid maelstrom the volume of their great resources. They is reported as saying that "somebody have paid on their debt, or at least on deck ought to anonunce that there they have paid, in this long period such is a storm brewing." Is it possible a prodigious sum that arithmetic can that Mr. Hall has not read Senator Tillhardly express it. (At the close of 1895 | man's speech-

the interest account alone on the national debt had cost the American people over \$2,635,000,000.) The imagina-NATIONAL DEBT. HAS NEVER tion cannot embrace it. And yet it is the truth of the living God that in the year 1895, at its close, the national debt of the United States, in its bonded and unbonded forms, will purchase as its equivalent in value as much of the average of twenty-five of the leading commodities of the United States, including real estate and labor, as the The Road: John Clark Ridpath, LL. same debt would purchase at its maxi-D., has an article in the January num- mum on the 1st of March, 1866! The ber of the Arena which should be read people have paid and paid for thirty and pondered upon by every producer in | years, and at the end have paid just the country and by every man and this-NOTHING." (Mr. Ridpath furwoman who has the welfare of our nishes facts and figures which prove clated banks have declared for the country at heart. The article referred indisputably the truth of the above British gold standard. Now, what are

"Let all men know it. Let the world ecribes "The Genesis and Evolution of know it. Let the common man ponder a Monster." The schemes resorted to this appalling statement of an undeby the morey power, the results so far, niable truth. Let our national authoriand the inevitable slavery sure to fol- | ties know it. Let the leaders of every low soon if something is not done to political party have it shouted in their uethrone the Shylocks who turned the cars. Let every administration that greenbacks into an interest-bearing, has been in power from the first of bonded debt and forced the single gold | Grant to the last of Cleveland be told in standard upon us, are depicted by a trumpet voice that the publications put master hand. John Clark Ridpath can | forth from month to month as statements hardly be laughed down as a "crank" from the treasury about the reduction or his utterances characterized as "va- of the national debt of three millions garles." He is a scholarly gentleman or seven millions or ten millions have who has an international reputation as | been essentially and utterly false. True a historian; his "History of the United | it is that the debt has been nominally States." "The Seven Great Races of reduced according to the publications; Mankind," "History of the World," etc., but it has never been so reduced, for unbeing recognized everywhere as stand- til by the contrivance of those who posard works. He looks at the question of sess it the purchasing power of the "The Bond and the Dollar" from the currency has been augmented fully as standpoint of the historian, and reaches much as the equivalent of the pay-

appreciated get a copy of the January gone on. And thus from year to year the state convention. the judgment of the American people In his description of the "Genesis and | has been abused with the iteration and when in truth all the multiplied mil-"War preys on two things-life and lions on millions and billions which whose claim after a lifetime is worth

## THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

voirs of the holders of the debt."

(Arkansaw Kicker.) I am the Dea Toratic party. You ort to have knowed it When I drive up. I ran against a snag In Kentucky; And fell in the soup In Maryland. I wasn't in it And got my eye knocked out In New Jersey. But I carried New York City. And in Mississippi, Where a nigger who would vote Against me Is not intelligent enough To vote, I rolled up-My usual majority. And would have Carried Arkansas If an election had been held there, I wanted a chance, And got it, And it has done me up.

I had the world by the tail And a down-hill pull. But the hair slipped, And the Republicans Grabbed my pie. I'm a sort of A Free-silver Inside-the-party Gold-bug-Low-tariff-Sugar-trust-free Coal-and-iron-Monopoly-States-Rights-Government-by-injunction-Gold-reserve

Bond syndicate-Single-standard-Sound-currency-International-Money-

Baltimore-plan-Paternalistic-Father-of-a-mule. Struck by a locomotive. Bob Ingersoll

But if there was, It couldn't Faze me-I'm done up Already.

Goodbye. Drive me to the graveyard.

The Middle of the Road. Slumber on, you proud and haughts swell-headed plutocracy, and your ignorant and misguided followers! Stop your ears to shut out the truth; close your eyes to the vision of desolation before you; do not let reason have its sway; count as naught the logic of events; do not think of reason, bu' move on in ignorance, blinded by prejudice! You'll wake up by and by but your impotent rage will not avail you. Your derision and scorn of the

Congressman U. S. Hall, of Missouri

# POPULAR MONEY.

GOOD WORDS FOR FREE SILVER FITLY SPOKEN.

Another Silver State in View-A Diatribe Against Sound Money-Government Should Pay in Silver Dol-

Cleveland, Carlisle, the New York chamber of commerce and the assothe southern cuckoos going to do about it? Do they propose to stay in the democratic party and vote for the restoration of silver, or will they bolt? Atlanta Constitution.

Prime Minister Favereau, replying to a question asked in the chamber of deputies at Brussels, Belgium, assured the house that the government recognized the importance of international bimetallism, and would acquiesce in any measure that would ensure by international agreement, stability in the money exchange of gold and silver.

Speaking of the work of the free coinage men in congress, Judge Crisp will appear in Georgia very soon to make speeches for free coinage. He will speak at a number of different points in the state and will probably remain in Georgia for several weeks. The free coinage congressmen predict that four-fifths of the counties of the state will send free coinage delegates to

Another Silver State. The senate committee on elections has reported favorably the bill to admit New Mexico to statehood. This bill passed the house in the last congress, but the senate then refused to pass it. Coming just after Mr. Cleveland's New York speech in which he of the territories it is rather significant reported this bill. It means no more nor less than that the free coinage men are in the saddle in the menate and propose to add two more votes to their already large majority in that body. New Mexico has, by virtue of population, been entitled to admission to statehood for many years. Only the anti-silver feeling in congress has kept it out. This no longer exists. Therefore it may be assumed that New Mexico will be admitted to statehood by this congress, and that Arizona, and perhaps Oklahoma, will also be admit-

Utterances of American Leaders. Gold and silver at rates fixed by congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or displace the standard. Congress has no power to demonetize silver any more than to demonetize gold; no power to demonetize either than to demonetize both. - Daniel Webster.

No power was conferred on congress to declare that either metal should not be money. - James G. Blaine.

Gold and silver should be put upon a perfect equality as of yore, in the ratio of 16 to 1. All the gold and silver that can be produced to our mints should be coined alike. The coin should be kept in the vaults of the treasury and certificates given in cases where certificates are preferred. These coin certificates should be the currency of the country. They would be the best in the world.-Alexander H. Stephens.

As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned and an era of high prices will follow; the money power will endeavor to prolong its reign until wealth is aggregated in the hands of a few and the republic be destroyed. Abraham Lincoln.

Sound Money.

If the howlers for sound money were called to define just what they mean by the term so flippantly used they would be concerned to the pitiable plight of figurating in generalities, of coming squarely down to the Cleveland notch of "only gold." This is the Wall street demand as represented by Carlisle and Cleveland.

dollar is just as sound as the gold dollar, when unbiased by legislative protection or prejudice.

The proposition may be laid down that any money is sound which has a fixed value and is not liable to disturbing fluctuations, whatever may be its unit basis. The scarcity of gold gives it one value. Legal protection gives it another. The same law of supply and recognition gives silver its value.

The difference is in the fixed estimates of two fixed quantities. Without legal restraint the value of an much variation as that of an ounce of | can and democrat, voted for this reso- | end. silver, measured from some other fixed lution, save Senator Harris, who was quality that might exist as a medium paired in favor of it. of exchange. The distinction of quantative value has no bearing. It does not matter even if thirty parts of silver are only equal to one part of gold. so that the value is reliable and perma-

relates to permanency. There is no need to go into the shoddy consecrated vaults of Wall street to study the financial question. When the system is wrong, the ebbing horde of idleness tell the story.

When property ceases to have a sellrelied upon to sustain credit, it is be-

price of taxation and costs at the courthouse door, people should be impressed with the fact that complete centralization is near at hand. And the silver d. Har is the only means of staying the calmity. - Brunswick, (Ga.) Time Advertiser.

An Alabama View of It. From The Columbus, (Ga.) Ledger.

A free silver man told me today that the large majority of votes for John. ston, in Morgan county, Ala., was no surprise to him. He said that if the question was left to the people to settle, the government would be coining silver free inside of a month. The mass of the people, he remarked, are naturally in favor of silver, for the mass of the people see and use nothing but silver. And why? said he. For the simple reason that gold has stopped being the money of the people, and has become the money of the syndicates, and the speculators, and manipulators of stocks and bonds, and they have even compelled the government to go into a business where money alone is the article bought and the article sold, buying gold today to be sold tomorrow, issuing paper redeemable in gold, and buying gold to redeem the paper, ignoring the metal which has been current since the world was made.

This man seemed to be so enthusiastic over the subject, that I questioned him further.

"Why," he said, "it does sound so ridiculous to me to hear the people sporting about sound money and the zold standard, who do not see a piece of gold once in five years, who hardly know the color of the metal, and yet because they are in some way connected with, or led by some one who owns a lot of bonds, they shout when he shouts, and when he says thumbs up, thumbs go up, and when he says thumbs down, down they go.

He further remarked: "It is also ridiculous to hear so much about sound money, when nobody uses what they call sound money. All the socalled sound money is tied up, sealed up, boxed up, and double locked and barred up in the banks; and has ceased entirely to be the money of the people. It is the money of the favored | Naturally this does not improve the class, and when they get it they hold | price of American cotton. No comon to it like grim death to a dead

"It seems to me," said he, "that if they wish to make it the popular compress can press it to 224 pounds to money, they shald put more of it in the foot and hold it there; but if our circulation; nothing is popular that is | bales were uniform in size, say 28x58 unfamiliar to the people. "Another thing," said he, "which

those who are in authority had just as thus save the American cotton growers well remember, is that neither party in round figures fifty cents per bale in has honestly tried to find and put into | freight alone; this comes to four milpractical use a remedy for the existing | lion dollars per year, to say nothing disturbance of the money question and of the saving in insurance, loss in you may be sure that the mass of the | weight, dirt, etc. people, the voters have pondered deepmany means in use to educate the | the ships are figured according to their | this will leave the farmer to stand the masses up to the proper conception of | cubical capacity; the more cotton can | discount or else have his cotton ginned the situation. The question has been | be loaded into a cubic foot of space | so ably, and so freely discussed, both | the cheaper the ship can carry it per | bale or less. in the newspapers and on the rostrum, that the people's eyes have been open- have been spent in the improvement ed to the true situation, and while the of compresses, but we do not get the majority are mute in voice, they will benefit we should from their work bespeak in tones that will be heard the world over when the time comes to cotton comes to them. vote. And that is the very thing the politicians are dreading, and many of them are hedging day after day, as around the world for about what the hey see the handwriting on the wall. They are looking for a Daniel to trans- distance. late for them, but the people are silent, and are only waiting for a chance | ports is 221 pounds per cubic foot. to speak."

Payable in Silver Dollars. [From the Nashville Sun.]

The government has the legal right to pay our obligations in either silver or gold or both, "at the option of the government," and yet they are payable in gold only, and the people run deeper and deeper in debt to do so. The right to exercise this "option" has been repeatedly declared by con-

Stanley Matthews, senator in 1878 from the non-silver-producing state of Ohio, introduced in the senate on December 6, 1877, the following resolu-

Be it resolved the the the the house of representatives concurring the ein), That all Soundness only has reference to per-manancy and stability, and the silver ized to be issued under the sair of congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States in silver dollars of the coin age of the United States containing 4121/2 grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public

senate by a vote of 42 yeas and 20 nays. In three days thereafter it passed the house by a vote of yeas, 189; nays, 79. Every member of congress, senate ounce of gold would be liable to as and house-from Tennessee-republi-

> Senator Matthews, in discussing the resolution, used the following strong language that faintly describes the condition of things new. He said:

" \* \* But my statement is that nent. The question of soundness only gold has risen in value with all commodities and therefore with silver, and with silver only because it has risen in value with all commodities.

I have the testimony of my observation; I have the testimony in the list pulse of trade and industry and the of bankruptcies which I read; I have the testimony in the sheriffs' sales I ing value and no investment can be prices to which real estate has sunk, bill. and I could recount instances in that tious value, and the owners believe and most properous one on the contifrom both sides in such a manner that guilt and refused to disclose it.

that by holding it they can buy still acted the least on credit—I mean the the bale is really in two parts, which NORTH STATE where the depreciation in real estate When real estate will not bring its and in every article of property other than gold itself has been actually unexampled. What else means all this cry of discontent? What else means all the half suppressed murmur of

dissatisfaction?

Do gentlemen suppose that people are crying out when they suffer no pain? Do they suppose that the voice of lamentation comes up from the homes and houses of the people merely that they may hear themselves shrick and cry? Or is it the truth and is it the fact that the distress of the country is beyond all historical comparison in our country and that today it will require but a few more turns of the wheel to submerge the majority of the body of the people into hopeless bankruptcy? So then, Mr. President, on any ground and any view that I am able to take, if we restore the silver dollar to its former and accustomed place in our legislation, in our coinagé and in our currency we are still paying the public debt and all private debts according to a large and a full and overflowing measure of value."

Spain Calls Out the Reserves. Spain has decided to call out 60,000 more

## UNIFORM BALES.

REASONS WHY WE SHOULD HAVE A STANDARD COTTON BALE.

Extract from a Paper Endorsed by the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association.

The American cotton bale compares very unfavorably to that from any other country. Nearly all bales of East Indian Cotton, for example, when they arrive in Europe are as neat as a bale of dry goods, while our bales look as if they had been in a cyclone. The Indian bale, being smaller and of uniform size, viz: 18x48 inches is better packed and contains from 45 to 55 pounds of cotton to the cubic foot: the American bale averages about 221 pounds to the foot, and varies in size from 28x54 inches to 40x70 inches. press could reduce these bales to the same density as Indian cotton; in fact, if the bale be over 28x58 inches no inches, any compress can press them to 30 pounds to the cubic foot and

More than half the American crop y over it, and that all of them are not is exported to foreign countries in ools. There have been, and still are, steam vessels, and the charter rates on pound. For this reason vast sums cause of the condition in which the

> Because of this the East Indian planter gets his cotton carried half American pays for one-third of the

The standard of density at southern If this could be brought up to 25 or 30 pounds there would be an immediate cheapening of freight rates which would go directly into the price paid to the producer, since the dealer's selling price is fixed by the trade conditions and he deducts all expenses from it to get his buying price.

If cotton compressed to 221 pounds to the cubic foot can be carried for 50c. per 100 pounds from Galveston or New Orleans to a European port, which on an average Texas bale of 525 pounds amounts to \$2.62, the ship would carry cotton of 30 pounds density for \$1.98 per bale, saving 64 cents, or

about one-eighth of a cent per pound. The only thing that stands in the way of increasing the density and thus | House. After concluding the ship clause of cheapening freights is the irregular sizes and ungainly shapes of the bales, and the loose and irregular packing of Portsmouth, N. H., another at Algiers, La., their contents caused by the varying and a third at Mare Island, Cal. The motion sizes of the gin-boxes and the improper methods of filling them. The jaws of compresses are 32 inches wide. If out of the bill. is put into a press, when the pressure CHICAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK. preme court will take up his case at the is applied it spreads out to the sides and there is nothing there to hold it, A Report Congratulating the Commisso that when the pressure is taken off it is soft and ungainly and occupies twice the space it should. The result On January 25, 1878, it passed the is that when it reaches the port the ship rejects it, and the shipper must have it recompressed at an expense of ton to compile the full report of the dedica-60 to 75 cents per bale or pay an equiv- tory exercises. The report contains an outalent in extra freight to the ship, which line of all proceedings during the dedication of course the producer loses in the weeks; and a list of official participants, both

> Furthermore, these ungainly bales are much more liable to waste and damage than smaller ones. A pattern made on behalf of the government by of bagging does not cover a 36-inch for the care of the vast assemblage; presents bale as well as one 28 inches wide, and a concise statement of the park project and therefore leaves the cotton exposed to its essentially national character, as shown damage and to be rubbed off or plucked off in handling. Also when a bale is too long to go into its proper place in the ship the stevedores are

All these things are taken into account by the carrier, the insurance man, the dealer, the spinner, and duly have noticed; I have the testimony of charged for, and the farmer pays the

Also, there are gins in use in which

that when heavy pressure is applied the bale gives way in the middle and spreads out to the sides so that no compress can make a merchantable bale of compressed cotton of it.

It is claimed that gin manufacturers are increasing the sizes of the boxes every year, and this is probably true, as the compresses find their per centage of rejection for density increases yearly. The explanation given for this increase in size is that a long wide bale can be more loosely packed and therefore the gin can run with less steam; and, of course, the gin using least steam sells cheapest. But, as you (Alamance) where there are 23 cotton will see from the figures given above, this is a saving at the spigot and a waste at the bunghole.

The cotton exchanges, the maritime associations, the buyers and the compresses have all tried to reform the baling of cotton and accomplished nothing. The farmer pays the losses resulting from the present condition of things, and alone has the power to apply the remedy. How shall you do it? Adopt a stand-

ard bale of uniform size, and with the contents evenly distributed throughout, and demand it of the ginner. To make it as easy as possible for him to conform to, make your standard not exceeding 28 inches in width and 58 inches in length.

Let each and every one of you at once make it his business to personally examine every gin in his vicinity and see that the baling box is altered to the standard size.

TEXAS DIVISION AMERICAN COTTON GROWERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. WACO, TEXAS, February 24th, 1896. To the Cotton Growers and Ginners

of Texas: Gentlemen - Your attention called to the attached paper on American Cotton Growers' Protective Association at Memphis, Tennessee, January 23rd, '96, and at the meeting of the Texas Division of said association held in Waco the 18th instant, at which meetings a standard size of twenty-eight inches in width by fiftyeight inches in length was adopted, and the same has been approved by the Maritimo Associations and Cotton Exchanges. Smaller bales are not objected to, but they must not be larger.

The reform advocated in this paper is one of vast importance to the cotton growers and handlers of Texas, and we have no doubt the ginners will be moved by their public spirit to aid the movement.

The compress has long felt the injustice of paying large claims for recompression at the ports of bales which it was impossible to properly compress in the first place, and they will soon give notice that they will no longer pay such claims; the railroads will then protect themselves by charging the claims up to the shipper, the buyer in turn will refuse to buy the large bales except at a discount; and at a gin which makes a standard sized

If your baling box turns out a bale larger than twenty eight by fifty-eight inches will you not at once alter it to conform to that standard?

Kindly give this matter your prompt attention.

Yours very respectfully, E. S. PETERS, President. P. S .- All farmers into whose hands this may come are requested to urge

Where the New Naval Vessels Are to

the ginners to conform to it.

Be Built. The House committee on naval affairs has completed the section of the naval appropriation bill providing new vessels for the navy. It is provided that one of the four battle ships recommended shall be built on the Pacific coast; one torpedo boat on the Pacific coast; one torpedo boat on the Gulf and one on the Mississippi river. Five of thetorpedo boats are to have a speed of at least 25 knots sible. The five will be the larger boats. Bidders for torpedo boats can bid for any

number they see proper. The boats to be constructed on the Pacific coast, the Gulf and the Mississippi are to be built at these points, if the cost of construction is not "excessive." In case it is excessive, they are to be built anywhere the Presi-

dent may decide. The committee completed the bill and authorized Mr. Boutelle to report it to the cided by a vote of 7 to 4 to strike all the dock

sion Work Agreed to.

The joint committee on the dedication the Chicamauga military park, Senator Paimer, chairman, have agreed upon a preliminary report and appointed Gen. H. V. Boyn-State and national, commends the work of the Park Commission, and the efficient preparation for the dedication the Secretary of War; praises Chattanooga by the interests taken by all the States having troops engaged, and the thoroughly impartial dealing of the Park Commission with both sides; approves the bill making the park a national manœuvering ground for the very apt to cut the ends off to make it regular army and the militia; and approves the plan now being pursued under the Secretary of War of placing regimental monuments and ether memorials on bridge lines of battle and recommends that this plan be

> Henry C. Bowen, of Brookiyn, N. Y., editor of the Independent, died, and eighty-two. He was expelled from Plynouth Church at the time of the Beecher trial because he pro-

"THE HOLTS OF ALAMANCE." They Own Twenty Cotton Mills in

Alamance County. The new Oneida cotton mill, of Burlington, N. C., will soon be ready to receive the machinery, the brick work of the main building having been completed last week and the roof now being put on. It will be the largest mill building in that county of mills mills in operation, twenty of which are owned by "the. Holts of Alamance." a family of cotton manufacturers kn

far and wide and consisting of brothers and their sons, the five Town ers being themselves the fren of the first cotton manufactur in that section of the South. if not of the entire South the late Edwin M. Holt. One of the brothers owns seven mills averaging about 10,000 spindles each in the town of Burlington, N. C., almost in stone's throw of each other. and at the head of each of these mills is one of his seven sons-he preferring seven 10,000 spindle mills to one 70,-000 spindle one, and experience has demonstrated that there is much more money to be made in mills of that size. This is the testimony of all southern cotton manufacturers who have been asked their opinion on the subject by the Industrial Record's correspondent.

A SHARPER ON THE ROUNDS. He Deceives the Endorser and Gets

\$295 from the Bank of Reidsville. A young man walked into the Bank of Reidsville and presented a check signed by F. H. Burton, on the Planters' National Bank of Danville, for \$295. He said his name was Robert L. McAllister, and that he had procured 'Standard Cotton Bales" read to the the check from one D. L. Smith, to whom it was payable, who owed him a portion of the same. The cashier declined to cash the check without sesurity so McAllister left and soon returned with a letter of introduction from Mr. H. M. Pinnix. The bank sull refused to advance any money upon the check until it was endorsed by Mr. Pinnix. McAllister left again aud this time induced Pinnix, by a plausible story, to endorse the check. He then obtained the money and skipped, walking south on the railroad. Later Mr. Pinnix made inquiry and learned that the check was a forgery but of course he is liable for same. McAllister is about 27 years old, sallow faced, wears a macintosh coat, light trousers, a derby hat, and has a small dark mous-

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

tache. Look out for him.

Called to Meet in Raleigh on May 14th -- Preparing for Fusion. The Republican State committee has called the State convention to meet. in Raleigh May 14, to elect four delegates and four alternates to the national convention at St. Louis and to nominate a State ticket, or such part thereof as may be agreed upon. It was decided that the committee should meet the day before the convention to examine into the prima face cases of contested delegates if there should be occasion for the performance of this duty. A resolution drawn by Senator Pritchard and adopted, provided that a committee composed of A. E. Holton, H. L. Grant and Jas. H. Young, be appointed to consider the question of co-operation with the Populists in the State and to receive such suggestions

committee May 13. A Butcher of Men.

co-operation and to report to the State

as the Populists may make regarding

R. L. Douglas, a man of good family connections, was arrested at a camp of tramps near Salisbury. For over a month two detectives had been pursuing him. He is wanted for the murder of an unknown peddler Feband the remaining ten the highest speed pes- ruary 1st in Tazewell county. He and the peddler were seen climbing the mountain and the following morning the body of the tramp was found on the top of the mountain, but his money and valuables were all missing. Another man had been killed and robbed a few nights ago and Douglas is suspected of this crime also.

Flying from Lynchers.

Henry Dowden, the negro who murdered Engineer Dodd of the Seaboard Air Line at Weldon and who was convicted, but appealed, has been taken to and after considerable discussion it was de- the Raleigh jail to prevent lynching. He was driven over 80 miles through the country by the sheriff. The Su-

Prof. Tillett Gets \$10,000.

In the case of Prof. Tillett vs. the Norfolk & Western Railroad the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court (Judge Starbuck presiding) and Prof. Tillet gets damages. \$10,000, as sued for. Prof. Tillett, it will be remembered, was hurt on the Norfolk & Western, thereby losing the sight of his eyes.

Gov. Carr has made requisition on the Governor of Virginia for Quince Crawford, colored, an escaped convict.

The American Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents.

The American Association of Passenge, and Ticket Agents met in Richmond, Va. Most of the session was consumed in the election of officers and in the appointment of committees. The Association has been for some time without a head on account of the resignation of Captain W. M. Davidson, of the Plant System The following officers were elected: Mr.

Dana J. Flauders, of the Boston & Maine Railroad, president; Mr. W. A. Ture, of the South re lialiway, vice-possident; are, A. J. Smith, or the Land Shore & Michigan Son L. . ren Bailroad, secretary, re-elected.