# The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1897.

# PRICE FIVE CENTS.

2690182 THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DANS SEPARA L LAPER

BILL

MORRILL ON HIS FEET

The Old Senator Against the Cuban Resolution. HIS SPICE WAS NOT OLD IS SARCASTIC ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE. TAUNTS "INTREPID J'NGOISTS'

Allen and Foraker Have a Pass in Which

Foraker Joined by Lodge De-

fends the Administration -

#### Mr. Mills's Reply.

Washington, May 11.-The Cuban question occupied the entire attention of the Senate to-day the debate taking a wide range and at times becoming spirited when comparisons were made between the attitude of the former administration and the present one on the subject of Cuba. The debate went over until tomorrow. During the day Senator Kyle, (Populist, S. D.), rising to a question of privilege, disclaimed having sought committee places from Republican Senators. A partial conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to.

Senator Mantle, of Montana, introduced two amendments to two of the schedules of the tariff bill. He explained that one of these represented the views of the National Wool Growers Association, while the other had been agreed to by a number of Senators on the Republican side. The amendments were referred to the Finance committee.

The Morgan Cuban resolution was taken up as soon as the routine business was out of the way and Mr. Morrill ,(Rep., Vermont), spoke in opposition. The Senator said the purpose of all the Cuban resolutions, including that of Mr. Morgan, was to wrest the jurisdiction hitherto held and exercised only by the executive branch of the government, in recognizing the belligerent rights or the independence of nations and thus to exercise the power by Congress in regard to Cuba. Mr. Morrill declared that Congress had no such power and that its exercise would be contrary to all prece It will hardly be claimed, he said, dents. that belligerent rights of revolters should have recognition based merely on sympabut they must be based on justice thy. and law. Were we now to recognize the Cuban revolters as belligerents the legitimate government would at once be released from responsibility for damages which American citizens may suffer from any future acts or misdeeds of the re-volters. The fact that the present administration was retaining General Lee at Havana was some proof, the Senator said, that good work is being done now. and this supplemented by the inquiries of a competent special commissioner would give the President better information than that derived from the sudden inspiration of any Cuban annexationist in America. The Senator held that Spain, vexed by filibusters and by the stalwart sympathy in the United States for the insurgents, would construe a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba as equivalent to a declaration of

as well that war exists in Cuba as that war exists in Greece, or that an over-flow has occurred on the Mississippi river. Moreover, the Senate was precluded from questioning the facts, as it had already passed a concurrent resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba. Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, a mem ber of the committee on Foreign Rela tions, stated that there was late information in the possession of the State Department which was most important,

but a short time until a report is made to

the administration; a report made by the administration's own representative; a report on which the administration will

rather a late day to stop and inquire

whether a state of war existed in Cuba

The State Department was not the only source of information. We know just

feel warranted in taking action." Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas), said it was

and should be given to Congress and the country before the passage of these res olutions. Under the last administration he said, the Senate had been kept in the dark as to Cuba, but he did not be lieve there was any disposition on the part of the present administration to hold any information from Congress or the country. He believed the information now at hand would strengthen the resolution, as it would then have behind it the support of our consuls and officials. Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.), argued that

it would be as wise to collect evidence that the sun shines as to seek further to show that war was going on in Cuba The Cuban resolution was laid aside to permit the conference report of the Indian appropriation bill to be considered The report was concurred in and the items of disagreement sent back to conference. At 3:30 p. m. the Senate went into

executive session, and at 4 p. m. adjourned.

# SOME PLATT AMENDMENTS.

Washington, May 11.-Senator Burrows, for Mr. Platt, of New York, has presented some amendments to the tariff bill, which the New York Senator will offer at the proper time.

In the cotton schedule the following is to be inserted: "Corsets composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, of. which cotton is a chief value, 40 cents ad valorem; if silk is the chief value, sixty per centum."

# TO FIGHT TAX INCREASE

## WINSTON APPOINTS DELEGATES

TO CONVENTION.

Important Case Involving, \$50,000-

State Sunday School Convention ---

#### President Alderman to Speak.

Winston, N. C., May 11.-(Special)-The State Sunday School convention for North Carolina will be held at Centenary church in this city, August 24 to 26. A mass meeting of the Sunday Schools of the county will also be held on the last day of the State convention.

The spring term of Forsyth Superior court here to-day, Judge Green presid-The criminal docket is very large. ing. but there are no important cases on it The most important case on the civil docket is a suit brought by W. B. Ellis against John L. Casper for \$500,000.

The Winston Tobacco Association met to-day and elected delegates to the meeting of Virginia and North Carolina manufacturers, to be held in Danville next Saturday. The object of said meeting is to take concerted action in trying to prevent thep roposed increase of two cents per pound in the tax on manufactured tobacco. Messrs. A. J. Hunt and C. P. Norfleet went to Charlotte to-day as representatives of Salem Lodge I. O. O. F., to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of that order. A pressing invitation will be extended to the Grand Lodge to hold its next meeting in Winston-Sa Invitations were issued to-day for the Salem Boy's School comemncement. The address will be delivered by President Alderman, of the State University, on the evening of the 20th instant. The concert will be given on Friday evening, May 28th. The Directors of the Y. M. C. A. here are making a special effort to secure a new, larger and better equipped home for the association. The present plans, if adopted, will give the organization one of the best suite of rooms in the State

Mr. Dingley's Views on the Sepate Amendments. ADMITS MORE REVENUE

HIS

AND ANALYZES THE MAIN POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

SOURCES OF SENATE INCREASE

Proposed Increase of Internal Revenue Would Increase Revenue to Extent

Indicated as. Also, Would Abro-

gation of Hawaiian Treaty.

Washington, D. C., May 11.-The first statement which Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means committee, whose name is borne by the new tariff bill has consented to make regarding the bill since it was amended by the Senate Finance committee, was made by him to-day to the Associated Press. Mr. Dingley was requested to give some statement as to the probable additional revenue that would be yielded the first year by the Senate tariff bill, as well as by the House bill, and he spoke as follows:

"It must be borne in mind that there is no Senate bill as yet. What is improperly spoken of as the Senate bill is the House bill reported to the Senate by the Finance committee with certain amendments recommended. What the Senate bill will be when that body shall have made it, no one can as yet say.

"While the amendments of the House bill, recommended by the Senate Finance committee (about 700) appear to be multitudinous, yet about 200 of them are main ly verbal. There are, however, many amendments which are important, no only on account of revenue, but on other grounds. I will not at this time speak of these proposed amendments except as they affect revenue.

The effect of these amendments as a whole-outside of the amendment imposing a duty on tea for two years and a half, and the amendment increasing the internal revenue tax 44 cents per barrel for the same period, and the increase proposed on tobacco and cigarettes, is to produce less revenue than would be yielded by the House bill. For example, the amendments returning to the free list argols, certain acids and oils, paintings and statuary for private use, and reducing the duties on liquors, tobacco, precious stones, etc., lose more revenue than could be obtained by the duty on tea. The amendment increasing the duty on opium from \$6 to \$8 per pound would of the administrators of the law, who informed the Ways and Means committee that \$6 was the point which would ments would increase the revenue some-

"Of course the estimate of an increased revenue from sugar through an abro-gation of the treaty with Hawaii, has nothing to do with the tariff legislation, for this could be done as well by accepting the House sugar schedule as the sugar schedule proposed. The Ways and Means committee did not even consider the question of abrogating this treaty, because they took it for granted that if it was considered desirable to abrogate this or any other treaty, it would be done in the straightforward manner provided by the treaty itself. The fact that the Senate Finance committee recommends an ad valorem duty on sugar apparently a little higher than the specific duty of the House bill, does not insure a larger revenue, as past experience with ad valorem duties has shown. In our judgnent, the revenue from sugar under the House sugar schedule (setting aside the question of abrogating the Hawaiian treaty), would be larger than under the Senate amendments.

Cheir Freight Agreement to be Held Back Pending Probable Action by Con-Chicago, Ill., May 11.—The executive officers of the Western roads have not succeeded in getting their proposed agree ment on freight matters into working order, and the chances are that it will be some time before they have it in full operation. They are rather disposed to move slowly in the matter for the reason that there are several measures autnorizing pooling that may be passed tarough Congress at some time during SUIT FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT the present session, and they might, if the pooling measures becomes law, be compelled to frame new agreements to meet the changed conditions of affairs. The chances are that the Western roads will, for the present, confine themselves to getting matters into a shape where they will be able to control the rate situation, and will not attempt to form a reg ular agreement, which they might be compelled to modify later on. No decisive action is expected for some time.

WESTERN ROADS WILL WAIT.

GRAND LODGE IN CHARLOTTE.

Will be in Session Three Days-Report of the Grand Secretary.

Charlotte, N. C., May 11.-(Special)-The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met here this afternoon. Between two and three hundred delegates and visitors are in attendance, Grand Master W. T Dortch president.

Grand Secretary Woodell's report shows 109 lodges with 4,456 members, a gain of 9 lodges and 121 members. The total amount paid out for beneficiaries the past year is \$8,084.22; the total income of subordinate lodges, \$31. 902.02, and their expenditure, \$22,243.99 An orphanage has been built during the year at a cost of \$10,450. The lodge will

#### THE FLORIDA SENATORSHIP.

be in session three days.

Tallahassee, Fla., May 11.-The ballot for United States Senator to-day was: Stockton 38; Chipley 37; Raney 13; Hocker 4; Scattering 3; total vote 95.

GOMEZ LETTERS PRESIDENT SENDS TRANSLA

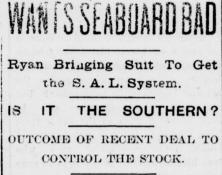
TIONS TO THE SENATE.

Mayor of Sagua Le Grande Reprimand-

# ed For Obstructing Official Tele-

grammes to Lee.

Washington, May 11 .- The President to-day sent to the Senate a report by the Secretary of State containing the State Department's translation of the letters written by Gen. Gomez, of the Cuban army, to President Cleveland in Februay last and to President McKinley in March, appealing for the sympathy and support of this country. The letters are the same which were published six weeks or two months ago, differing only on account of the fact that the translations were evidently made by different per-In the same communication the sons. Secretary takes up the report that Cuban authorities have refused to permit the Consul of the United States at Sagua La Grande to communicate with Consul



Brought Against Louis McLane, Leigh R. Watts and Others For Specific

Performance of Alleged Con-

#### tract to Deliver 153 Shares

Baltimore, Md., May 11.-Thos. F. Ryan, of New Tork, brought suit in the United States court to-day against Louis McLane, Leigh R. Watts, and others for specific performance of a contract to deliver to him 153 shares of the common stock of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company. This proceeding is the outcome of Mr. Ryan's recent effort to buy a controlling interest in the Seaboard Air Line, for the purpose of ousting the Hoffman interest, which now has the management. Mr. Ryan claims that the defendants agreed to deliver their stock to him and then broke their contract.

QUEER DIVIDE IN THE HOUSE.

Reed Seemingly Defeated on the Resolution to Improve Pearl Harbor.-Simpson Sides With Hitt.

Washington, D. C., May 11 .- The consideration of the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was finished by the House to-day and the bill sent to a conference. President Cleveland's Forest Reservation order was the subject of much debate and the House voted not to concur in the Senate amendment to annul the order, with the understanding that the conferees should arrange an amendment which would have the same effect.

The most interesting debate was on the appropriation of \$50,000 to improve Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands. which was rejected by a vote of 85 to 53. Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, past and prospective chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, earnestly urged the importance of taking steps to confirm the title of this government to the harbor in view of the Senate's proposal to abrogate the Ha-

waiian treaty. He spoke of the advantages of this port as a naval station. "We have tried for thirty years," he said, "to secure naval stations in many parts of the world. and not one have we to-day. The navy of Great Britain, which is so powerful. can be placed in any part of the globe and be within reach of supplies as well as facilities for repair. Our navy, in case of war, would be helpless as soon as its coal ran out. In the Pacific Ocean the great powers of the world-England. France, Germany, Spain-all possess one. two, ten, twenty spots from which to fit out ships that would devastate our coast.

"Now, if that treaty fails-if it is ab

CHANGES IN THE INMAN FIRM.

The Reorganization of the Largest Cotton Business in the World.

Atlanta, May 11 .- Changes of importance in the Inman Cotton firms, of Atlanta, Augusta, Houston, Texas, New York and Bremen, Germany, were announced to-day. Samuel M. Inman, who has been the head of the vast cotton business for thirty years, retires from all interest save a partnership in the firm of Inman & Read, which will be located at Houston, Texas. The firm of Inman & Company is formed by younger members of the Inman firm, with headquarters at Augusta. The principal firm which is formed out of the Inman firms is that of Sanders, Swann & Company, with headquarters at Atlanta and Brem-The head of this firm is Mr. W. C. en. Sanders, of the old firm of S. M. Inman & Company.

James Swann, of New York, will be financial manager; S. M. Inman, who has built up this vast business until it is the largest cotton business in the world, will make his home in New York. The authorized 'announcement of the changes is as follows:

"The partnership of the firms of S. M. Inman & Company, of Atlanta, Georgia; Inman & Company, of Houston, Texas; and Inman, Sanders & Company, of Bremen, Germany, will expire by limitation September 1, 1897, and these firms will be dissolved by mutual consent.

"The good will of these firms will go by agreement to the firms of Sanders, Swann & Company, of Atlanta, Ga., and Inman & Read, of Houston, Texas.

"The firm of Sanders, Swann & Com-pany, of Atlanta, Ga., and Bremen, Ger-many, will be composed of W. C. Sanders, of Atlanta, Ga., James Swann, of New York, John W. Sanders, of Bremen, Germany, Frank Inman, and Inman H. Sanders, of Atlanta, Ga. The firm of Inman & Company, Augusta, Ga., will be composed of Wm. H. Inman, Atlan-ta, John Inman, Augusta, and J. F. McGowan, Augusta.

"The firm of Inman & Read, of Houston, Texas, will be composed of S. M. In-man, of New York, and F. M. Read, of Houston, Texas, general partners, and Walter P. Inman, of Atlanta, and Hugh T. Inman, of Atlanta, special partners."

# COASTWARD FREIGHT RATE

SOUTHERLY PORTS FAVORED.

### SAYS NEW YORK.

A Hearing Before the Interstate Com-

#### merce Commission as to Facts

#### and Causes.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 11 .- The hearing before the inter-state commerce commission of the freight differentials case. n which the New York Produce Exchange charges that the existing differential freight rates on grun, flour and provisions from the west are disadvan-tageous to New York and unduly favor Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Newport News, was resumed this morn-

Wm. R. Tucker, Secretary of the Phil-adelphia Board of Trade who is also a member of the Board of Port Wardens of the harbor commission, was the first witness to illustrate the claim of the Philadelphia commercial interests that the increased freight carrying business the ine city has been the natural result of improved water way facilities. Mr. Tucker explained what had been done toward bettering the harbor facilities in the past twenty years. These increased facilities, he said, had led the steamship companies and individual owners to greater activity in securing business for their vessels. Lawrence Johnson, of the firm of Lawrence Johnson and Company, general merchants of this city testified regard. ing the relative advantages of the two ports of New York and Philadelphia. When asked by Mr. Kernan, who repesents the New York Produce Exchange, whether or not, he exported grain from Southern ports, he explained that he did not, because of the inability to get the quantities he needed of red winter wheat at any other point excepting New York. Mr. Johnson was the first witness to be directly questioned by members of the commission. In reply to questions from the commissioners he said cargoes from South America and also from the East Indies can be brought to New York and then re-shipped to Philadelphia much cheaper than the same cargoes could be sent directly to Philadelphia. Frank L. Neall, a member of the shipping firm of Peter Wright and Sons, was examined at length in reference to the shipping business of New York and Philadelphia. He said the steamer connections of Philadelphia with South American and European ports were insignificant as compared with New York. Samuel Bell, Jr., a Philadelphia flour nerchant and who is also a director of the Washburn Crosby Company of Minneapolis, stated that the portion of produce of the western mills which is exported is about equally divided in its shipment between the ports of Philadelphia and New York. H. A. Parr, of the firm of I. N. Parr and Son, of Baltimore, exporters of grain. testified that his firm shipped about 95 per cent of their export business from Baltimore and Philadelphia. In reply to a question he said that if the differential rate from the west should be withdrawn, his firm at Baltimore would be obliged to go out of business. Edward W. Borker, of Philadelphia, connected with the firm of Gill and Fisher, grain importers, which firm does business in both Baltimore and Philadelphia, testified at some length regarding the relative conditions of the shipping business of New York and Philadelphia. ' He said Philadelphia was embarrassed by its limited ocean freight facilities and that berth rates were therefore higher

not increase the revenue, in the judgment yield the largest revenue. The proposed duty on hides and a few other amend-

what.

THOSE

war. For himself, he hoped for the early and complete independence of the island and when the time was ripe, independence would come, war or no war. But he was wholly opposed to the annexation of Cuba, as it meant the admission of Cuba as a state equal in power to New York.

Mr. Morrill turned his attention to the "New and botched version of the Monroe dostrine with all its apocryphal addi-tions by our intrepid jingoists." This new version, he said, sought to make the United States the "un-asked guardian and the fighting champion of all the American republics big and little." The Senator compared the pacific utterances of Washington with this "flatulent ex-aggeration of the Monroe doctrine." He had never accepted this new version as applied to Venezuela. If it was to be an established policy, then it was time to create an army and navy which will eclipse all that might be brought against them, to pile up taxes to sustain a huge military establishment and to supplant the school master with the soldier.

Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, spoke briefly on the desirability of careful inquiry by the Foreign Relations committee. There was no purpose, he said, to trifle with the res-olution and he µrged Mr. Morgan to allow it to be referred

Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.), asked what more could be learned.

Mr. Foraker responded that a question existed as to the facts.

Mr. Foraker said he had read some of the evidence in the possession of the State Department, and he felt that it should be examined carefully before action was taken

"This led Mr. Allen to a warm criticism of the "premeditated purpose of the State Department to keep the Senate in ignorance.

Mr. Foraker disclaimed having said anything to warrant a statement that the Executive or State Department withheld informaion from the Senate or desired to delay.

Speaking of the policy of the adminis-tration, he said: "So far as the administration is concerned, it is not under-taking to shirk its duty as to Cuba. On the contrary, the administration has its policy in regard to that question and in due time it will take its action in correspondence with that policy.'

"May I be permitted to ask," inquired Mr. Allen, "what is the policy of the administration in respect to Cuba?"

the administration," The policy of said Mr. Foraker, "is, as I understand it. to ascertain at once, beyond peradventure, what are the exact conditions existing in Cuba. It has taken steps in that direction. It has sent its duly authorized agent there to make inquiry. It will be 125@225.

DANVILLE AGAINST THE TAX. Danville, Va., May 11.-At a meeting of Danville tobacco manufacturers to day it was decided to oppose any increase in the internal revenue tax on manufactured tobacco.

CUBAN MAY KILLINGS.

Weyler's Monthly Statement of Insur gent Dead and Wounded.

Havana, May 11.-Captain Genera Weyler has left Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, for the field. Before 1st.

leaving he offered to build a railroad from Placetas to Sancti Spiritus. During a number of small skirmishes

in the Pozo Lunar, district of Santa Clara, the troops have captured an insurgent stronghold and have made seventy one prisoners

In the fighting which has taken place during the first ten days of the month of May, 218 insurgents have been killed and 117 captured. The troops during the same period lost four men killed and had ten officers and 119 soldiers wounded. In addition the troops captured 188 sets of arms, 342 horses were seized and 95 rmed insurgents surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

#### CABBAGES AND TOMATOES.

New York, May 11.-Cabbages and to matoes quiet: no steamer: cabbages nominally 100@150 per crate; tomatoes nomin ally 150@200 per carrier. Potatoes quiet, but firm; New York 95@125; sweet

"The proposed temporary duty on tea would increase the revenue, although not so much the first year as estimated. because of the large stocks on hand and the short stocks that would be maintained with the knowledge that tea would soon go back to the free list; and the proposed increase of internal revenue taxes would also increase the revenue to the

extent estimated. But the other proposed amendments would, as a whole, diminish rather than increase the revenue.

"Some criticism has been made on the estimates of the Ways and Means committee as to the revenue that would be produced by the bill as it passed the House. These criticisms overlooked the fact that the Ways and Means committee's estimate of the revenue that might be expected the first year were based on the assumption that the bill would become a law on or before May

THE CASSIN DEFAULTER CASE.

He Denies All Criminality, and Application for Receivership Will Probably be Denied.

Atlanta, Ga., May 11 .- At a meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia Loan and Savings Bank, of which institution the cashier, H. A. Cassin, was recently found to be short \$45,000, held to-day a new board of directors was elected. It was decided to resist the application for a receiver as the report of the com-mittee of the stockholders, which has investigated the assets, showed that the bank has ample funds to pay all creditors. The application will be heard to-morrow, and in all probability denied. A statement from ex-Cashier Cassin was read before the meeting in which he denied that he had been guilty of any criminality.

John Oliver was named as president to succeed Mr. Gress, and Alonzo Richardson succeeds Cashier Cassin.

Havana by cipher despatches.

He says the Consul did receive such prohibition from the Mayor of Sagua Le Grande, but that the Mayor was promptly reprimanded, upon a protest by General Lee, by the Governor General, A copy of the Governor General's letter is transmitted. He says the Mayor misinterpreted his instructions not to allow personal cipher dispatches to be sent without seeing the code used, but that in order to avoid a repetition of such acts he has ordered that the "Mayor be severely reprimanded and that the Governors and Mayors be hereafter instructed not to obstruct official telegrams address-

ed to United States commercial agents or consuls in this island and their superiors or inferiors." The Secretary says this terminated the

incident and that since this occurrence neither the department or the United States Consuls in Cuba have experienced any difficulty in the matter of telegraphic corerspondence.

STATE NTAL SOCIETY.

To Meet To-da Charlotte-Large Class Exam "esterday.

The State Board of Dental Examiners met here to-day. There were thirty-two applicants for license, the largest class ever examined in this State. The State Dental Society meets here to-morrow morning.

#### RACE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Waycross, Ga., May 10.-A race war at Demar, a little town near here, resulted in blood-shed to-day. C. A. Demory, a store-keeper, refused to wait on William Simmons, a nego politician of some repute. Simmons attempted to brain him with a scale weight. whereupon Demory shot and killed him. About 4 o'clock the store was attacked by a mob of negroes who kept volleys of bullets pouring through the thin sides of the building until 8 o'clock to-night. They seriously wounded Demory, Wm. Horsell, James Boyd and two brothers named Williamson. The sheriff and a posse from Valdosta drove the mob away and placed a guard about the wounded men

for the night. A number of the negroes were shot, but none were killed, so far as can be learned.

Charleston, S. C., May 11.-News has just been received of the burning of the steamer Maggie, and a wharf at Conway, Horry county, last Saturday. The loss \$18,000; no insurance.

rogated-Great Britain will instantly press for new relations with Hawaii. Instantly Japan will be pressing, and fiercely pressing. In the telegrams of this morning I read that the cruiser Ninevah has already arrived at Hawaii to press threatening claims upon that feeble government."

Mr. Hitt was supported by Messrs. Cummings, of New York; Henry, of Connecticut; Parker, of New Jersey Simpson, of Kansas, and opposed by Messrs. Cannon, of Illinois; Sayers, of Texas; Hilborn, of California; Walker. of Massachusetts.

The House decided to concur in the amendment which gives the President power to appoint the twelve mineral land commissioners, thus taking them out of the classified service, and the pro visions for four new commissioners and four deputy marshals for Alaska and for continuing the investigation of the seal fisheries.

Messrs. Cannon, Sayers and W. A Stone, of Pennsylvania, were appointed conferees, and at 5:30 the House adjourned until Thursday.

REPORT OF CROP CONDITIONS.

Washington, May 11.-The Weather Bureau in its report of crop conditions for the week ending May 10 says:

In the States of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys the weeking ending May 10 has been the best of the season and exceptionally favorable for farming operations and growth of crops. In the Southern States the conditions have been less favorable, being too cool, and in some ections too dry.

Under the favorable weather conditions prevailing in the principal corn States, corn planting has been pushed rapidly during the week. In the Southern States corn has very generally suffered from the ravages of insects and from low temperature and in some sections needs rain Winter wheat continues promising in the middle Atlantic States and in Kentucky and Tennessee, reports from the two last named States being exceptionally favorable.

Spring wheat seeding is practically completed Minnesota and North Dakota having about finished during the week. Over the Central and Southern portions of the spring wheat region the early sown has a good start and is growing well.

Cotton has not made favorable progress over the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt, the weather being too cool, complaints of injury by insects being quite general, while rain is needed in some sections.

(Continued on Page Four)

# Charlotte, N. C., .ay 11.-(Special)-