

The News and Observer

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"FIRST OF ALL—THE NEWS."

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WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1897.

THEY SHOULD TEST THE MATTER.

The Salisbury World says that Mr. Fletcher Loftin, of Davidson county, received his appointment Saturday night as brandy gauger for Davidson to succeed H. B. Varner and S. F. Dorsett.

It is stated that Collector Harkins has found a way to evade the President's order regarding the removal of deputies who come under the classified service.

The Collector cannot do anything of the sort without violating the letter as well as the spirit of the civil service law.

Every position in the internal revenue districts is under the civil service except "one employe in each internal revenue district who shall act as cashier or chief deputy or assistant collector, as may be determined by the Treasury Department; one deputy collector in each internal revenue district, where the number of employes in the office of the collector exceeds four; one deputy collector in each stamp or branch office."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF LIGHTS.

The North Carolina Baptist and Rocky Mount Argonaut are right in advocating municipal ownership of lights. This experience is given:

"We can find one of the best illustrations of the benefits accruing from municipal ownership in the little town of Johnson, Vermont. This town, with a population of only 600, has an electric light plant, which cost \$5,000, and which belongs to the municipality. The charge per year for 16-candle power incandescents is \$3 for one light, \$5 for two, and \$1 for bedroom lights. It has been found that the actual cost of supplying a 16-candle power light is fifty cents per year, the balance is used for paying interest on bonds. The receipts pay the working expenses, the interest provide the town with sixty street lamps free, and last year left a net profit of \$413."

NO BACK TRACK.

The Democrats are taking no back track. At a conference in Texas, called by the chairman of the State committee, there was but one sentiment, and that was expressed in this paragraph of the resolutions adopted:

"That we hail as an advance sign of the return to the principles upon which prosperity can alone be achieved, the disposition of the people in other States, as expressed in the recent elections, to the time-honored doctrine of bi-metalism, and to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money metals of the country; and to a system of just and fair taxation, opposed to the trusts and monopolies, and to the principles contained in the last national Democratic platform adopted in Chicago in 1896."

THE TARIFF AND WAGES-EDUCATION.

The potters of Trenton, N. J., held a mass meeting a few nights ago and after full discussion decided to "ask the manufacturers for the restoration, within sixty days, of the 12 1/2 per cent cut in their wages, made in 1894." The dispatch conveying this news says that "the men claim that the increased tariff rate on pottery made by the Dingley bill justifies their request," and a committee has been appointed to "seek a conference" with the manufacturers.

The Republican National platform asked for the higher rate solely in order to "protect American labor from the degradation of the foreign wage rate." The authors of the Dingley act at every step have declared that the protection of American labor was their only concern. This being their contention, the request of the workers in pottery is not only very reasonable and proper, but they have an equitable right to an increase in wages equal to the increased tariff rate. If the manufacturers, who used American labor to secure a high tariff, were honest in saying that it was for his benefit they would raise wages without waiting for a "mass meeting."

The report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics exposes the pretense that the Dingley bill was enacted "to protect American labor." The Massachusetts bureau, after compiling the wages in ninety nine occupations finds— 1. That there are wider differences between the wages paid for the same kind of work in various parts of the United States than there are between the wages of the United States and of England or the Continent.

2. That in the United States the workmen of Massachusetts receive the highest wages in every class of occupations—in those that pay poor wages at best no less than in those that offer labor the largest returns.

Commenting on these facts, the New York World very wisely states:

"The first proposition shows that the chief cause for differences in wages cannot be tariffs, which of course operate equally upon protected manufactures everywhere. The second proposition shows that whatever this chief cause is it helps the workmen of Massachusetts more than it helps those of any other State."

"What then is this chief cause? "The statistics of education undoubtedly furnish the clue to it. They show that Massachusetts gives each of her inhabitants seven years' schooling of two hundred days each, while the average for the United States is four and three-tenths years of two hundred days each."

"Further, while the average wealth-producing power of each man, woman and child in the United States is 40 cents a day, the average wealth-producing power of each man, woman and child in Massachusetts is 73 cents a day—nearly double!"

"Education is the true advance agent of prosperity."

The promise of good prices for wheat and cotton this fall has made a more hopeful feeling throughout the country. Many cotton mills are shut down, giving as the reason that they cannot get cotton. The shortage in the wheat crop abroad is estimated at 225,000,000 bushels, or one tenth of the world's average yield. The tobacco crop is not so large but the prospect for a large crop are excellent. If the yield is as large as present prospects indicate and if the prices are as good as now promises, the agricultural sections will become prosperous in spite of adverse legislation.

We see by the newspapers that certain very rich men have been forming a syndicate to rob the farmers by putting down the price of beef and rob the consumers by putting the price up. We do not care what churches they attend or what colleges they endow, they are no better than highway robbers, and if we had the power every one of them should be sentenced to hard labor 10 years in State prison for the first offense, and to State prison for life for the second.—George T. Angall in Our Dumb Animals.

"The number of our warships must be doubled and trebled," says Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt. "We want more ships and more officers and more men to man them. Battle-ships, armored cruisers and vessels of the torpedo class—the more we have the better." And so on and so on, with all the expansive volubility of a hare-brained, imaginative "boy-man" laying plans to squander other people's money.—New York World.

A friend in Winston writes to correct the telegraphic report that the man convicted of seduction in Rockingham county was sentenced to imprisonment for only two months. He was given twelve months in the penitentiary. It should have been five years, which is the full limit of the law.

Senator Morgan and Senator Quay will investigate the Hawaiian question by "a trip to Hawaii." Quay will take sugar in his'n, and Morgan will be of the same opinion still.

The sad fate of the Stokes county moonshiner who was shot at church will cause all moonshiners to swear off—from going to church.

The Dingley act has not increased the price of wages anywhere. It increases the cost of living everywhere.

WEEK WAS FAVORABLE

BUT CROPS ARE BEGINNING TO AGAIN NEED RAIN.

The General Crop Prospects For the Whole State at Present Could Hardly be Any Better.

The Weekly crop bulletin for North Carolina, issued yesterday by the Weather Bureau for the week ending Monday, August 2, says: The week has generally been favorable. Showers occurred the first days of the week, followed by warm, dry, sunny weather, which will not prove injurious if proper seasons occur in early August. Crops are beginning to need rain again, and in a few counties which received least rainfall last week are beginning to suffer. In general, crop conditions are now excellent; in some counties, especially rice. Though cotton is shedding some, the damage is so far insignificant. The early corn crop is made. The general prospects for the State at present could hardly be bettered.

Eastern District.—Rains continued over Monday and Tuesday (27th), after which dry, warm weather set in, with abundant sunshine, which continued to the end of the week. The weather was favorable, but it is now getting too dry over many counties. Crops are doing well; mostly laid by and work done. Some early corn is being damaged by dry weather, but most of this crop is made, with some fodder ready for stripping. Late corn needs rain but still looks green and promising. In some sections farmers say prospects are for the finest corn crop in three or four years. Cotton is doing well; about all killed; some shedding reported on light lands. Tobacco curing in full blast, with excellent results. Peanuts doing well; sweet potatoes promise a fine yield. Farmers are planting turnips and rutabagas, some of which are up.

Central District.—The past week was dry and very warm. Though showers occurred on Monday and Tuesday, the ground has been pretty well dried out, so that rain is beginning to be needed, especially for turnips. Farmers are about done laying by crops, which are in good condition. Cotton is fruiting well and generally holding squares, though there are a few more reports of shedding this week than last; a black beetle seems to be doing some damage by cutting off bolls. Early planted corn is promising and about made. Early patches of fodder are being pulled in the South. Late corn still small but coming fairly well. Corn crop will probably be short, but in some counties is reported best for many years. Tobacco improved since the rains; some damage by flea bugs; crop will be short on account of diminished acreage. Sweet potatoes fine; peas making rapid growth; watermelons plentiful. Breaking land for wheat and oats continues. Turnips still being planted.

Western District.—Light rains occurred the first of the week, followed by warmer, dry weather, with abundance of sunshine. The nights have been a little cool in the mountain sections. The weather has been favorable, and crops continue to do well; crops are about laid by in south and east portions. In many counties crops are reported to be in exceptionally good condition; in a few, Catawba especially, cotton and corn are beginning to suffer for rain. Bottom corn is doing very well, upland not so well. Cotton is growing; shedding very little, and is nearly laid by. Large crops of peas have been planted in stubble land, are up and fine. Turnip seed being sown. Much hay was put up the latter part of the week in the west.

THE MEET, A NATIONAL ONE.

Wheelmen From Every State East of the Mississippi and a Few West of it.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 3.—To-day's developments stamp the success of the 18th National meet of the League of American Wheelmen beyond question. From early this morning until late to-night wheelmen, singly and in groups, have been arriving in the city from every State east of the Mississippi and a few west of it.

Delegations from New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts and other States arrived in rapid succession and were met at the depots by local reception committees. Many of those from New York, New Jersey and Maryland came in on wheels. Of all the cities thus far represented, Indianapolis is making the strongest bid for the 1898 meet. Mayor Thomas Taggart and Postmaster Lahm are leading the movement.

The meet proper does not begin until to-morrow when the tours and runs committee will conduct runs to a number of picturesque spots near the city. In the meantime all the visitors are enjoying open house at all the local clubs. Thursday will be the banner day on runs and the racing will begin on Friday morning.

London, Aug. 3.—Word has been received from Valparaiso that the American bark, Nonantum, Capt. Newhall, from New Castle, N. S. W., April 9, for Panama, has been lost on Easter Island, a small island lying in about 27 south latitude and 110 west longitude, and that all on board were saved. The Nonantum was built at Newburyport, Mass., in 1865. She registered 1,100 tons, was 173 feet long, 36.2 feet beam and 23.7 feet deep, hailed from Port Townsend and was owned by D. R. Gartwell.

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SPITE OF ALL.

The skies, they have never a roseate hue— There's trouble from spring until fall; But if God's with the country, perhaps we'll pull through In spite o' the tariff and all!

Perhaps there'll be rainbows to brighten the view, Though the storms with their thunderbolts fall; And if God's with the country, the country'll pull through In spite o' the tariff and all! F. L. STANTON.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no cure required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

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MR. J. T. HARRIS:

Dear Sir—For the past eight months I have been using Harris' Lithia Water, with the most excellent results, where I have been able to get my patients to drink a sufficient quantity daily. The Carbonated has no equal in gastric disturbances. In old chronic dyspeptics if you will wash the stomach with salt and water, and an hour later have your patient drink the Carbonated Lithia you will make many friends and improve many stomachs. It is an excellent table water. It is an excellent laxative, and is a sure cure for flatulent dyspepsia. S. M. DAVEGA, M. D.

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J. H. BOBBITT

An Innocent Sufferer

How often you hear of a sweet innocent child suffering from some terrible blood disease which is hereditary and which if not irradiated from the system will be a source of misery during its entire life. If you are a parent and your child is suffering from any blood disease, don't neglect getting a bottle of Africana the sure cure.

I had been troubled for years with rheumatism. I took two bottles of your most excellent medicine, Africana, which has about relieved me entirely, and I feel like a different man. My little daughter, eight years old, was greatly afflicted with sore eyes all her life, and less than one bottle of Africana has affected apparently a permanent cure. It affords me great pleasure to recommend your most excellent medicine, the "Africana," as a great relief of suffering humanity.

REV. F. F. JORDAN, Brevard, Transylvania county, N. C.

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VAPOR STOVES.

The cooking exhibition which we have had at our store during the last ten days will be discontinued from this date (August 1st). We expect a large shipment of Vapor Stoves on Tuesday, and will be glad to fill orders for them. The prices will be rock bottom.

Julius Lewis Hardware Company.

RALEIGH N. C.

Commercial and Farmers Bank, RALEIGH, N. C.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION MARCH 9, 1897.

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