

THE CENTRAL TIMES.

G. K. GRANTHAM, Editor

Render Unto Caesar the Things that are Caesar's, Unto God, God's.

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NO. 1.

WISE WORDS.

People who hope are generally people who help.
A good way to learn to talk is to first learn to listen.
Unbelief never tries to pull anybody out of the ditch.
Backsliding seldom happens in time of trial or adversity.
The best medicine for self-conceit is to be well introduced to yourself.
The soldier who never makes any marches or fights is always dissatisfied.
Throwing stones and bad words at people are both prompted by the same spirit.
There are two sides to every question, but every man believes that his side is right.
If the earth were covered with flowers all the year round, the bees would become lazy.
Any fool can ask questions, but it takes somebody who knows something to answer them.
The man who is trying to make the world better, is willing that it should become worse.
People who are wrong in their thinking are sure to be wrong in their walking and talking.
If you want to find out how much clear dog there is in a man, find out how he treats his wife.
It won't do a bit of good to whitewash the well curb, so long as there is poison in the water.
Some people's lives are like warm water on a hot day. Nice to look at, but one taste is enough.
There isn't much good in a man who tries to be good only because his heart tells him that he ought to.
A true friend is one who will not say, "I told you so," every time you take a wrong step and feel sorry for it afterward.
Every time you find fault with a neighbor, you are telling somebody that the man who wears your shoes is not as good as he ought to be.
Love never takes a sin of any kind into the house and shakes hands with it, and gives it a welcome seat at her table, because it is a most influential character and highly respectable.—Indianaapolis (Ind.), *Kam's Horn*.

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

Late Happenings of Importance By Mail and Wire.

The Gist of Three States' Doings, Carefully Prepared For Our Busy Readers.

VIRGINIA.

The State debt bill has finally passed both Houses of the Legislature.

The Farmers' Alliance is organizing a stock company to establish a fertilizer factory at Blackstone.

Black marble is being mined at Finca.

Mayer Lehman, of New York, has purchased for \$146,800 wharves, docks, etc., in Portsmouth, and other property in Norfolk, from the Seaboard Cotton Commission.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to incorporate the Virginia Farming Co.

A well is to be sunk at Tazewell C. H. for petroleum oil.

Dinwiddie county will apply to the legislature for authority to issue \$100,000 of bonds for the improvements of its public roads.

The Virginia Mineral Belt Railroad has applied to the legislature for a charter. The road is to run from Danville through the intervening counties to Fredericksburg, and thence to deep water on the Potomac river.

Gen. Thos. L. Rosser, ex-Confederate cavalry officer, in an open letter to Congressman O'Ferrall, announces himself a candidate for Congress in the seventh district, to succeed that gentleman.

The House committee on finance agreed to report favorably a bill appropriating \$35,000 for Virginia's exhibit at the World's Fair.

Speaker Crisp was at Fortras Monroe from Thursday until Monday night. He has not fully recovered his strength since his recent illness and needs rest and quiet.

There is a rumor in Virginia that Amelia Rives-Chandler is painting a picture from the lovely model seen in her own full-sized mirror.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Virginia met at Leesburg last Thursday. Two hundred Knights sat down to the banquet at night.

Colonel Philip T. Woodin, now governor of the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., was the first enlisted man to enter Fauquier Hall in April, 1861, in response to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers.

The apple growers of Albemarle county have met with heavy losses lately through the failure of a Liverpool commission firm, and, although they sent an attorney over to look after their interests, they realized but 40 cents on the dollar for their last season's crop.

The famous Albemarle pippins raised in this vicinity have long been noted for their rich flavor, and are a special favorite abroad—bringing the extreme price of \$1 per dozen. Hardly one man in a thousand in this country, outside of Virginia, has ever seen one, and what wonder if they bring such a price in foreign markets? No doubt the now sadder and wiser fruit-raisers of this section will look nearer home for a market for their juicy apples.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Work on Wilmington's electrical street car line has commenced.

Asheville has sold \$340,000 of 20-year 5 per cent. bonds to Blair & Co., of New York city.

The amount of the shortage of Charles Seagle, the young absconding railroad and express agent of Madison, is \$800.

The merchants' purchase tax has been declared constitutional by the supreme court.

Calvin McCarty, sheriff of Harnett, made a complete State tax settlement, paying in \$4,780.12.

The Department of Agriculture will make a new collection of the building stones of the State for exhibition at the World's Fair.

A little girl was burned to death near Charlotte last week while playing in a field in which her father was burning brush.

Figures just made up show that Winston-Salem's plug tobacco output for 1891 was 11,513,127 pounds, against 8,437,929 pounds for 1890.

The Wilson Short-cut road reduces the distance north and south via the Atlantic Coast Line by 40 miles. The direct through line is now via Wilson and Fayetteville, leaving Wilmington off.

The State chemist's force has thus far made analysis of about 65 brands of fertilizers. There are four chemists and three clerks at work.

At Carthage, Moore county, the revenue people made another capture of a moonshine distillery and the operator. It is reported that the moonshiners put concentrated lye in the liquor they make.

A bright future is before Bessemer City. Last week ground was broken for a \$100,000 cotton factory, a 500 room hotel is to be built shortly, a stove works, furniture factory, steel works and many other new enterprises are on foot. Fifty tons of Bessemer ore are shipped daily.

A Wake county sharper named Rogers played a trick on a Raleigh lawyer. He personated Louis Harris, a neighbor, and giving a land mortgage got \$500. When the money fell due the lawyer sent the notice and this of course reached the real Harris. The bogus Harris is in jail.

Governor Holt has ordered a special civil term of Bertie Superior Court, to begin May 9, Judge Brown presiding.

A military company has been formed at Rocky Mt. and commissions were issued to J. L. Arlington, captain; J. D. Odum, first lieutenant, and E. L. Doughtridge, second lieutenant, company D, assigned to the second regiment.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Judge Kershaw has granted a mandamus in favor of the phosphate companies of South Carolina, ordering the au-

ditor of Charleston county to reduce the assessed value of land phosphate rock from \$6 to \$3 a ton.

Governor Tillman was asked Thursday who was his preference for the Presidential nominee of the Democratic party. He said that he had not yet decided, but that he was not in favor of Cleveland.

The W. C. T. U. Annual Convention assembled under the most auspicious circumstances in Columbia last week with fifty delegates in attendance.

The Secretary of State has issued commissions for the charter of the Thomas Gold Mining Company, with headquarters at Spartanburg.

The Spunter Guards have loaned Col. A. R. Chisolm, of New York, president of the Southern Society of New York, one of their most cherished relics of secession, viz.: the regimental battle flag that floated over Fort Sumpter during the bombardment.

Dr. Wm. St. Clair Symmers, a young physician formerly of Columbia, but now studying under Dr. Pasteur, of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, France, has discovered a "new chromogenic micro-organism found in the vesicles of herpes labialis bacillus viridulus," which will not doubt bring him success and fame in the new field open to him. Dr. Symmers was graduated with first honors from the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and will soon end his studies in Paris.

Banberg has given finely located property, amounting in value to \$5,000, and an additional subscription of \$10,000, to Wofford College, for the purpose of establishing and fitting a school there. Led by eight or ten influential citizens, the entire community joined in the work with great unanimity. The building will be begun soon, and it is hoped they will be ready for use next fall. Banberg never made a better investment, or one that will make richer returns. Wofford College has adopted the wise policy of establishing fitting schools in different sections of the State as feeders to the College. The great need of the State is high grade preparatory schools. The demand for higher education is fully met in the colleges already established.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Heaviest in Ten Years—Loss, a Million and a Quarter.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The most disastrous fire of a decade swept New Orleans Wednesday night. More than \$2,000,000 worth of property is in ruins. At 10:30 the alarm was sounded for a fire that was discovered in the immense dry goods house of A. S. Schwartz, on Canal street.

By the time the fire arrived the flames were bursting through the roof. The Schwartz building was doomed and all efforts were directed to saving adjoining buildings. At one time the fire seemed to be under control, and confined entirely to the building in which it started, but the flames burst through into the piano house of P. Werlein, and then across to Bourbon street. Runkle's dry goods house was next, and was soon a roaring furnace. Unger's beer garden and the variety theatre adjoining Runkle's were swept away as if a tidal wave. The Bourbon street entrance of Holmes' large dry goods store caught fire and was also soon in ruins. Kreuger's dry goods house on Canal street burned next—a total loss. The loss on stock, as near as can be estimated, are as follows:

A. S. Schwartz, dry goods, \$500,000; P. Werlein, pianos and musical instruments, \$30,000; Cluverius, drugs, \$8,200; Runkle, dry goods, \$75,000; Unger, beer garden, stock and building, \$32,000; K. D. S. Holmes, dry goods, \$35,000; Kuehn, dry goods, \$5,000; Hoffman Bros., \$18,000; Levy and Levy, carpets and matting, \$50,000; Kreuger, dry goods, \$30,000; B. Fellman, dry goods, \$200,000.

The total loss will exceed \$1,250,000, insurance covered mostly by foreign companies. Local companies will lose about \$250,000. Thousands of people visited the scene next day. Bourbon street is blocked with debris that travel is impeded. Street cars cannot pass.

IN THE BRITISH HOUSE.

The Government's Irish Bill Decried.

A London cablegram says: In the House of Commons the Secretary of State, Mr. Balfour, said the reciprocal conference between the United States and Canada at Washington had been of an informal character, and that it had not been brought officially to the notice of the British Government.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, introduced the Irish local government bill, and it was explained by him as follows:

It establishes districts as well as county councils, with numerous widely administrative. (Cries of "Oh, Oh.") Grand juries as heretofore would perform judicial or quasi-judicial functions. (Renewed cries or dissent and laughter among the Liberals and Nationalists.) The councils would have powers in sanitary matters, etc., and could appoint members on lunatic asylums boards, the vicar appointing an equal number. (Derisive laughter among the Irish members.) Municipal boroughs would be separate from the councils for administrative purposes.

Robbed Him of His Little All.

N. Y. City, [Special].—Charles Franklin, ex-convict, and three confederates assaulted and robbed Thomas Quinlan in Mett street on the night of the 7th inst., and robbed him of his little all—a collar button and two keys. They then ran away. Franklin was arrested, and he pleaded guilty in the General Sessions before Judge Martine of robbery in the first degree. Judge Martine sentenced him to State prison for eleven years and six months.

Sanford-Sanford.

SANFORD, Fla.—The Hon. John Sanford, member of Congress from the Sarasota district, in New York, and Miss Ethel Sanford, daughter of the late Gen. H. S. Sanford, were married in the Episcopal church by the Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

"Raise Something to Sell" From Another Standpoint.

"Oh, It Would be Fun to See a Congressman Compelled to 'Raise Something to Sell' Besides Votes."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Farmers' Alliance Industrial Union has petitioned Congress to remove all duty from cotton manufactures; and the Angus goat breeders of California want the Government to negotiate with Turkey for a flock of these famous animals. The Turks refuse to export them, and our Western friends ask the interposition of Uncle Sam. Senator Sherman of Louisiana has introduced a bill creating a commission to inquire in the present low price of agricultural products—especially cotton—and suggest a remedy.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The representatives of the county Alliances in this congressional district who met here elected Eugene C. Beddingfield, of Wake, to represent the district at the great convention at St. Louis, in which the farmers' and laborers' unions are to participate.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture has now in press Farmers' Bulletin No. 5, which treats in brief and practical manner of smut, in oats and wheat especially, and of the means which should be adopted by farmers in preparing the seed so as to avoid injury to the crop from this cause. In order to avail themselves of the suggestions therein contained, farmers will want to receive this bulletin without any delay, and special urgency will be used to get it out promptly. In the meantime applicants should send in their names and addresses and the bulletin will be mailed to them immediately on its issue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. O. C. of Kansas, an Alliance member, has introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to have two billions of dollars of paper money in denominations ranging from \$1 to \$500, each bill being absolute money and not in the form of a promise, to be full legal tender for both public and private debts and interchangeable at par with any other kind of lawful money of the United States. It shall be issued in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. The bill is subject to the order of the Governors of the different States of the Union. Any State can draw on this fund by paying 1 per cent. interest per year, and the State can loan to its citizens on security at a rate of interest not to exceed 3 per cent. per annum. All drafts made upon the fund shall be made by the Governor and Secretary of the State, with the great seal of the State attached, and in conformity with the laws of the State and a full statement of the account of the State shall be rendered semi-annually to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and the interest due paid. The Secretary of the Treasury shall honor all drafts of the State on the fund to the extent of 50 per cent. of the assessed value of the real estate in the State, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to render an annual report to Congress of the condition of the fund and the net revenue derived therefrom by the United States.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

A Convention Held and a Ticket Nominated in Louisiana.

ALEXANDRIA, La.—The State convention of the People's party of Louisiana met with 174 delegates present. The following State ticket was nominated: For governor, G. W. Bruce; Lieutenant Governor, J. J. Mills; secretary of State, D. M. McStrivick; treasurer, John Mahoney; auditor, John Hendricks; superintendent of education, J. D. Patton; attorney general, Judge Wade Hanch; a State executive committee was appointed and the convention adjourned.

THE LUMBER MEN IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association adjourned sine die after an all day session. Resolutions were adopted against the evils of selling by face measure, prevalent in Alabama and Georgia. The directors were constituted as permanent price list. The committee with power to change the prices only change in grades of star lift saw flooring.

A memorial to Congress was adopted asking for additional ports on the Gulf coast. The various vice-presidents were appointed to a committee to solicit subscriptions for the yellow pine exhibit at the World's Fair. Kansas City was named as the next place of meeting. B. B. White, of Missouri, was re-elected president; Geo. S. Lancy, of Louisiana, vice-president, and M. F. McLeod, of Missouri, treasurer.

Hope it Will Succeed.

It has been rumored in cotton circles for some weeks that John H. Inman has formed a very strong financial combination to buy up the entire output of cotton in the New York Journal of Finance says:

It is stated here upon the authority of one of the most important traders that the new syndicate organized in New York to protect the cotton market, has \$10,000,000 at its back, of which \$6,000,000 is subscribed here and in London. Wentworth, of the London Colonial Bank, is said to represent large London interests in the deal. The management will, however, be vested exclusively in John H. Inman of New York.

A Preacher Whips an Editor.

RALEIGH, N. C., [Special].—News reached here of a fight between an editor and a preacher at Tarboro. Two well-known clergymen of Rocky Mount, near here, had an acrimonious discussion on infant baptism, as a result of which blows were exchanged, published an account of it. One of the reverend gentlemen, Mr. Love, of the Baptist church at Rocky Mount, went to Tarboro, and there met editor Powell. He asked for a correction, which was emphatically refused, whereupon the preacher and the editor came to blows. The editor was knocked down and badly used.

An English View of the American Free Silver Agitation.

A London cablegram says: The Times has a long article on the Bland silver bill. The writer says: "Although silver coinage has helped it, that it will become a law is improbable. The United States must eventually choose between the gold and silver standards, but the time is not yet ripe for the argument to be made." The bill will attract gold and raise the price of cotton and grain may suffice for the Southern and Western farmers, but it is too flimsy to affect the North.

\$10,000 for Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the improvement of the road to the national cemetery near Pensacola, Fla.

ly gave their opponents. Let them see how much of that five thousand dollar salary they can make in a year by "raising to sell" such things as grow on the farm. Poor devils, they would dream of nights of introducing a bill to colonize the grasshoppers or suppress chinch bugs. They would call lustily in their sleep for the committee's report of the bill for Government Building of Mississippi River Sprays to Water the Farms in the Mississippi Valley; or for the appointment of a committee to examine in the price of American wheat in Liverpool with cost of transportation, etc. Oh, it would be a fine thing to see a Congressman compelled to "raise something to sell" besides votes. But the very wealthy! What shall we say of them? What has Jay Gould had to sell that he can count his wealth by millions? Did he raise it? Suppose we apply this advice to him! Go out upon the farm, Jay, and raise "something to sell." Suppose he ate nothing, his clothes never wore out and he never paid any taxes. How long would it take him to accumulate a hundred million dollars? But what of the editor, the "able editor" who says "there seems to be but one remedy, namely, to let the owners on one hand and of tenant farmers on the other." Come out and bank in the summer sun while the heat is 100 in the shade. This is a hoe. Take this row of cotton now and work along the side of it six or seven feet. If our crops are not destroyed by brachy stock, or are not too late or too early, or blown down by wind, or devoured by bugs, or strag by flies, or eaten by worms, or carried away by birds, or dug up by gophers or moles, or pulled up by crows, or d'ed up by the sun, or drowned out by rain, or rotted in the field or stack, or heated in the crib, or eaten by weevils, or they don't all run to weed or vine or straw or smut or cob, or the rust destroy them, we can make just thirty-seven and a half cents a day, and with that and what we've got and what we haven't got and what we can do without, we may be able to pay the interest on the mortgage and barely squeeze through. Oh yes, we're "raising something to sell"—to the fellows who get rich, somehow, after they buy it, and come to think these are the pesky fellows who are constantly advising us to "raise more to sell." Well, about the next thing we raise will be "something to buy with"—money. We'll kind of "average things up" a little.

Renewed Confidence in Southern Investments. The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, in its issue of February 20, says: "There are many signs of a revival of confidence in Southern investments, and among them are the proposed reorganization by the foremost financiers of the country of the Richmond & West Point Terminal, the large amount of money lately furnished for extensions of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, the great improvements involving an expenditure of some millions of dollars by the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the consummation of financial plans for carrying out many development enterprises. The troubles, due in part to low-price cotton, in part to the natural effects of such a world-wide panic as we had last year, are now seen to be, as the Manufacturers' Record has steadily claimed, only of a temporary character, and while severe for a time, they in no way destroy the solid foundation of wealth based on the South's incomparable natural resources. They may have retarded the development of these resources for a while, but they have only served to show the dangers to be avoided, and the result will be a more conservative and more solid foundation for the great industrial activities of the future. Among the new enterprises reported for the week are important railroad extensions and improvements and mining and manufacturing companies that cover a wide range of industry. In West Virginia a \$500,000 coal mining company and a \$1,000,000 oil and gas company have been incorporated, also two lumber companies, one of \$100,000 and one of \$30,000 capital stock, respectively; Birmingham, Ala., has a \$15,000 company to manufacture wheelbarrows; Huntington, Ark., a \$50,000 improvement company; at Llano, Texas, a \$50,000 or \$60,000 iron bridge is to be built; Dallas has a \$30,000 improvement company; Florida has a \$500,000 lumber company and a \$150,000 phospho-ter company; in Tennessee a new furnace has just gone into blast; Mobile has organized a company to build a drydock; Augusta, Ga., a \$250,000 woodwork machinery company; a large rolling mill is to be moved from New Jersey to Baltimore and a plate mill added; Queen City, Texas, has incorporated a \$400,000 iron company; Spartanburg, S. C., a \$100,000 mining company; Knoxville, Tenn., a \$250,000 construction and bridge company; Texas, a \$1,000,000 mining company and a \$50,000 mill and gin company, etc."

SELECT SIFTINGS.

A clock made in 1671 is still in going order.

Chinese military drums are made of wood.

There is a singing grove near Hamburg, Conn.

A hunter in Maine claims to have a cat that will stalk grouse.

London (England) policemen used to wear swallow-tailed coats.

The Burmese, Karens, Hungers and Khans use lead and silver in bullion for currency.

A little Philadelphia boy has a pet rabbit which he has trained to draw a small wagon.

Four pounds of gold have been collected from the soot of the chimney of the Royal Mint in Berlin, Germany.

A St. Louis (Mo.) woman has opened an office for the cure of "afflicted minds, cranks, fanatics, bigots and agnostics."

There is in Buffalo, N. Y., one line of street cars on which a car containing fifty four railroad tracks in making one round trip.

A rickshaw shot from the new magazine rifle adopted in England broke a cottage window four miles distant from the firing point.

There is a strong flow of natural gas in the Ventura River. When lighted, it is said, the flames extend over a space eight feet wide.

In a Philadelphia cold-storage house, an English hare has been kept frozen for fourteen months and is still apparently in good condition.

Recently between Tewkesbury and Cheltenham, in England, in three minutes, 700 words were sent to a newspaper office and correctly received over a telephone wire.

At Dresden, Germany, they are baking an American corn bread that is finding much favor and is much cheaper than their ordinary bread. A pound costs a trifle over three cents.

The typewriter is fast superseding the pen in telegraphy. Operators are learning to handle the typewriter everywhere, and new hands are not employed unless they are experts at the "machine."

The Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City, Utah, is built in the form of an ellipse, and although it is of enormous dimensions, it is so well constructed with regard to acoustics that a person standing in the focus at one end can carry on a conversation in a whisper with any one in the focus at the other end.

There were blooded dogs in early Egypt, and highly prized. Their names were carved on monuments which still remain. One of them, his name showing his foreign origin, was called Abak-dog, a faithful transcription of the word *abak*, which in the hunting dog is designated in many of the Berber dialects.

A classic account of the distribution of wheat over the primeval world shows that Ceres, having taught her favorite, Triptolemos, the art of agriculture and the science of breadmaking, gave him her chariot, a celestial vehicle, and that in it he traveled night and day distributing this valuable grain among all nations of the earth.

Many a huntsman through a long life has chased the fox with enthusiastic ardor who would be surprised to know that in the very tip of his tail or brush is a little bunch of hairs twenty-five or thirty in number, which gives forth to the despairing and almost vanquished beast the refreshing and stimulating odor of violets.

The very fine collection of postage stamps bequeathed to the trustees of the British Museum by the late Mr. Tapping, Member of Parliament, contains about 200,000 stamps and its value is estimated at \$300,000. Its late owner was occupied for over twenty years in its collection. It is without doubt the finest collection in the world.

In Dikio, in Adenomal, in Lozone and elsewhere small cotton strips are the regular currency. In Bagriar these strips are so small that from seventy to 150 of them would have to be pieced together to make a shirt. In Darfour the gray, coarse shirting circulates as money, and in Tiat, in upper Egypt, this material is dyed dark or blue and then cut into pieces of three yards' length.

Habits of Salmon.

In their journey up the streams the first run of fish push rapidly to the upper pools and headwaters, 100 miles or more, unless prevented by insurmountable falls, with which most of the Labrador streams are well provided. Here fish have been caught sixty miles above the estuary before one has been taken in tidal water. Some of the former remain in the lower pools and are joined by others as the run progresses. Why is this? Have the fish any remembrance of where they spent their youthful days, and remain there while others pass them? It is now received as an undoubted fact that every fish knows its own river, but I go further than that, and think every fish has a particular place in the river where it wishes to remain. Were all the salmon in the Reseauiche to push on to its headwaters, would the greater portion of the river be barren? The turmoil of spawning time on the restricted spawn beds, the turning over of the newly laid ova, could only end in wholesale destruction. Even under present conditions I am satisfied not over ten per cent. of the eggs deposited naturally ever come to life.

As to the speed with which they travel at times I caught two salmon while partly digested caplin in them quite recognizable, and these fish were caught sixty miles above where the caplin is known to come.—American Angler.

Dr. Koch's lymph, according to the results of the experiments communicated to the last meeting of the Berlin (Germany) Society for Internal Medicine, seems to have proved unavailing, even as a means of diagnosis for tuberculosis.

RENEWED CONFIDENCE IN SOUTHERN INVESTMENTS.

The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, in its issue of February 20, says: "There are many signs of a revival of confidence in Southern investments, and among them are the proposed reorganization by the foremost financiers of the country of the Richmond & West Point Terminal, the large amount of money lately furnished for extensions of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, the great improvements involving an expenditure of some millions of dollars by the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the consummation of financial plans for carrying out many development enterprises. The troubles, due in part to low-price cotton, in part to the natural effects of such a world-wide panic as we had last year, are now seen to be, as the Manufacturers' Record has steadily claimed, only of a temporary character, and while severe for a time, they in no way destroy the solid foundation of wealth based on the South's incomparable natural resources. They may have retarded the development of these resources for a while, but they have only served to show the dangers to be avoided, and the result will be a more conservative and more solid foundation for the great industrial activities of the future. Among the new enterprises reported for the week are important railroad extensions and improvements and mining and manufacturing companies that cover a wide range of industry. In West Virginia a \$500,000 coal mining company and a \$1,000,000 oil and gas company have been incorporated, also two lumber companies, one of \$100,000 and one of \$30,000 capital stock, respectively; Birmingham, Ala., has a \$15,000 company to manufacture wheelbarrows; Huntington, Ark., a \$50,000 improvement company; at Llano, Texas, a \$50,000 or \$60,000 iron bridge is to be built; Dallas has a \$30,000 improvement company; Florida has a \$500,000 lumber company and a \$150,000 phospho-ter company; in Tennessee a new furnace has just gone into blast; Mobile has organized a company to build a drydock; Augusta, Ga., a \$250,000 woodwork machinery company; a large rolling mill is to be moved from New Jersey to Baltimore and a plate mill added; Queen City, Texas, has incorporated a \$400,000 iron company; Spartanburg, S. C., a \$100,000 mining company; Knoxville, Tenn., a \$250,000 construction and bridge company; Texas, a \$1,000,000 mining company and a \$50,000 mill and gin company, etc."

GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN.

A press dispatch from Atlanta, says: The Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad has been completed to within two miles of Atlanta. Trains are being run to a point twenty-two miles from Atlanta, and it is expected to complete and open the road by the middle of March. This road is intended as a link in the Seaboard Air Line, which is a road controlled by the Seaboard and Roanoke and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies. The company was organized in 1886 to build a standard gauge railroad from Monroe, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., 280 miles. Work was commenced on the northern end of the line, and it was opened to Chester, S. C., a distance of forty-five miles, in October, 1888. On July 1, 1889, there were issued \$3,360,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. forty-year \$1,000 gold coupon bonds, which have become very popular among investors, especially in Alabama, being considered among the safest railroad bonds that can be obtained. The Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, of Baltimore, is the trustee named in the mortgage and interest on the bonds is made payable at the Trust Company's office in the Home city next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff question in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff question in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff question in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff question in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff question in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff question in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff question in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff question in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff question in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff question in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff question in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff question in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff question in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out of the way in advance of that time. The announcement of the purpose to call up the tariff question in the House early next week. This program would to some extent defer the consideration of the silver question. The silver bill, cannot be taken up and got out