

## GRANTHAM & PITTMAN, Proprietors.

## "PROVE ALL THINGS AND HOLD FAST TO THAT WHICH IS GOOD,"

DUNN, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1895.

HOW TO CULTIVATE THE WEED.

THE

# \$1.00 Per Year In Advance.

NO. 9.

## VOL. V.



### BY CONAN DOYLE.

"And so am I," he answered, frankly. | the station." "I don't believe that I can swing over | They landed me at Vauxhall with not undo it again."

you had best take a pull Gat of my flask, cab. for you are very wet. How could you expect so small and weak a man as this dressed in some sort of white diaphanblack fellow to overpower Mr. Sholto ous material, with a little touch of and hold him while you were climbing | scarlet at the neck and waist. The soft the rope?

as if you were there, sir. The truth is playing over her sweet, grave face, and that I hoped to find the room clear. tinting with a dull metallic sparkle I knew the habits of the house pretty the rich coils of her luxuriant hair, one well, and it was the time when Mr. white arm and hand drooped over the Sholto usually went down to his sup- side of the chair, and her whole pose per. I shall make no secret of the und figure spoke of an absorbing business. The best defense that I can melancholy. At the sound of my footmake is just the simple truth. Now, if fall she sprang to her feet, however, it had been the old major I would have and a bright flush of surprise and of swung for him with a light heart. I pleasure colored her pale cheeks. would have thought no more of knif- "I heard a cab drive up," she said. "I ing him than of smoking this eight. thought that Mrs. Forrester had come But it's cursed hard that I should be back very early, but I never dreamed lagged over this young Sholto, with that it might be you. What news have whom I had no quarrel whatever."

"You are under the charge of Mr. Atheliney Jones, of Scotland Yard. He than news," said I, putting down the is going to bring you up to my rooms, box upon the table and speaking jovand I shall ask you for a true account | ially and boisterously, though my of the matter. You must make a clean heart was heavy within me. "I have breast of it, for if you do I hope that I | brought you something which is worth may be of use'to you. I think I can all the news in the world. I have prove that the poison acts so quickly | brought you a fortune." that the man was dead before ever you | She glanced at the iron box. "Is writ of injunction be awarded and do issue reached the room."

key, my man; "At the bottom of the river," said Small, shortly.

"Ilum! There was no use you giving this unnecessary trouble. We have had work enough already through you However, doctor. I need not warn you to be careful. Bring the box back with you to the Baker street rooms. You will find us there on our way to

the job. I give you my word on the my heavy iron box and with a bluff, book that I never raised my hand genial inspector as my companion. A against Mr. Sholto. It was that little quarter of an hour's drive brought us 8. C., on W-dnesday. It was very lengthy. hell-hound Tonga who shot one of his to Mrs. Cecil Forrester's. The servant It bolds that the court has no jurisdiction, cursed darts into him. I had no part seemed surprised at so late a visitor. that no official State or National, is above the in it, sir. I was as grieved as if it had Mrs. Ceell Forrester was out for the been my blood-relation. I welted the evening, she explained, and likely to little devil with the slack end of the oe very late. Miss Morstan, however, rope for it, but it was done, and I could was in the drawing-room; so to the drawing-room I went, box in hand, "Have a cigar," said Holmes; "and leaving the obliging inspector in the

She was seated by the open window, light of a shaded lamp fell upon her as "You seem to know as much about it | she learned back in the basket chair,

you brought me?"

"I have brought something better constables for seizures in violation of Judge Goff's order were dismissed in view of dis-

that the treasure, then?" she asked, out of this court, commanding and enjoining

DISPENSARY UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AS IS ALSO

## The Registration Law -- An Extra Session of the Legislature Probable.

The decision in the registration case of Mills vs. Green was read by Judge Goff in the United States Circuit court at Columbia, law; that as to the constitutionality of the registration law, that citizens of a State are citizens of the United States, residing in that State, and that Mills is such and that the plaintiff's claims are sustained by the decision of the court; that the registration laws' requirement of certificates is not warranted by the law; that the registration law is un-

constitutional in such requirement; that the constitutional act does not cure the defects; that the whole laws are unconstitutional; that the proceeding is not against the State; that this court is a court of the State, as well as of the United States. The court therefore issues a permanent injunction.

Judge Simonton next read his decision in the dispensary case of Donalds vs. the State constables, declaring that the court has jurisdiction; that provisions of the dispensary law are in violation of the United States Inter-State Commerce, and that the issue is grapted as prayed for.

This decision will either result in an extra session of the legislature or an abandonment of the proposed constitutional convention called to meet in September. The laws declared void include the entire registration system of the State. He also decided against the dispensary law so far as it relates to seizures of liquors shipped into the State. This decision will seriously effect the dispensary as the hostility to it leads people to even pay more for same goods in preference to patronizing it. The cases of contempt against State commissioner Mixon and two

claimers and apologies made. The injunction is an iron-clad one, the meat of it being in the following: "Ordered, adjudged and decreed that a

Lessons in the Tobacco Farm. Outlines of the Process. South Carolina tobacco, as a rule, has been best adapted for high grade wrappers and

for smoking tobacco. These require the best grades naturally, and the curing also has had much to do with the high prices that have been paid for South Carolina tobacco,

Tobacco can be cured in two ways, by cutting the leaves and curing on wires as the leaves ripen, and also by cutting down the stalk, leaves and all, and curing differently somewhat from the wire or steel process. It has been the rule in Darlington and Florence counties to cure on the sticks and wires, but this may perhaps be changed, as the large manufacturers are now urging that tobacco shall be stalk cured. This mode of curing is deemed so much more desirable by the manufacturers that some of them have instructed their local buyers to adhere, as strictly as possible, to purchasing stalked cured toba ... or them. The buyers of wrappers hav been particularly instructed to purchase stalk-cured tobacco, and the manufactuers say that a test of this will clearly convince all of the superiority of this to the wire-cured tobacco, and they prophesy the early abandonment of the curing by

If it is desired to cure on the wires the leaves are taken from the plant as they ripen, care being taken not to gather green leaves. These are placed in baskets and conveyed to the curing barns and there strung on the wires, four to six inches apart, on each point according to size of loaf. Extra care must again betaken to avoid bruising or otherwise damaging the leaves. The sticks are then hung in the barns on tier poles, about twelve inches apart, beginning at the top of he barn and filling it. When the barn is filled, which must be done on the day the wood is consumed, close the ventilators, start a slow fire in the furnace and gradually raise the temperature to 90° or 95° Fahrenheit. Hold the temperature at this heat for twelve hours, which will toughen the leaf, then advance the heat 2° an hour until one hundred is reached. Again hold the temperature stationary for tw-lve hours, then open ventilators and let the heat remain at 100° for six hours, when the sweat will be sufficiently dried off and the tobacco will be sufficiently colored to again advance the heat. Then advance the heat  $2\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$  per hour until 140  $^{\circ}$  is reached in a sixteen-foot barn, and 150 ° is reached in a twenty-foot barn. Hold at this temperature until the leaf is killed or cured, which will usually be in about twelve hours. · Close ventilators now and advance at 2160

to  $5^{\circ}$  per hour until  $170^{\circ}$  is reached, then hold the ten parature until the stems or stalks are cured, which will be about in eighty hours from the time the barn was filled. Then open the doors and the ventilators and let the barn cool. When the tobacco becomes soft enough to fold the leaf so as not to break the small fibres in the leaf, then take the wires down, strip off the leaves and carry them to the pack house and bulk it down, turning the tips of the leaves in and the butts out. Care must here be taken not to have the tobacco in too high "case" when it is taken down and bulked, and that causes it to redden and mold, which distracts materially from the value of the tobacco. The same process of curing can be successully followed in staik curing. As stated before, some of the large manufacturers prefer stalk cured tobacco, but there is no membership 1,317,130; aggregate membereason why careful attention should not proship 2,748,171. duce equally satisfactory results by curing with the wire process. Careful reflection and talks with Darlington and Fiorence sunty planters indicate decidedly that this is the case. When tobacco is properly cured it seems that it is evidently cured as well in one of these ways as it is in the other, and the highest prices have been paid for wire med tobacco during the past two seasons. Stalk curring can only be successfully done when all the leaves ripen at the same time, and this may or may not be the case. For ome reason, the large manufacturers, some of them, at least, prefer the stalk cured topaceo, and when a planter can do so it would weil for him to make the experiment for lmsolf and test the comparative value of the two processes. Let him remember, in either use, that he cannot be too careful when he minencescuring his tobacco. After the tobarco has been cured and packl away or "oulked down" in the pack barn t should remain in this condition until it is ecided to sell it. When the planter decides carry his tobacco to the warehouse for he should have everything carefully proared beforehand. While the tobacco is in the pack bara it should be carefully graded, and this is not hard to learn. This is done by carefully assorting the leaves of uniform size, color and texture in separate piles. Then the leaves must be tied up in "hands' from six to twelve leaves in each hand. In arranging or assorting these different rades it is important that each grade be kept eparate and distinct. The different grades may be hung on the stick or may be bulked as the planter may prefer. It is not a difficult process to grade tobacco properly, as the leaves that most resemble each other are not hard to get together. The colored hands w take to tobacco culture naturally, and seem to like it very much. In several instances among the planters of Darlington and Florcare counties colored men do the grading eatiraly after having had some experience in caring and bulking the tobacco. Tobacco is not sold as is any other agricultural product in South Carolina. After the farmer has graded it he carries it to the nearest and best warehouse. The proprietor meets him and his tobacce, along with any other that may have been carried to the warehouse that day, is placed in piles all over the floor, each pile belonging to a different owner, whose name is placed on it. When everything is ready the auctioneer commences work, the buyers gather around, and the livehest kind of bidding is seen. The name of the highest bidder and the number of pounds of tobacco in each pile he buys is attached to a card, and the sellers may accept or roject any bid that is made. The auctioneer continues until every lot has been sold, and after this has been done the buyers and sellers get together for a settlement. It has been thoroughly and practically monstrated that tobacco culture in South Carolina is a success. The planters of Darlington and Florence counties have established this fact, and they have had difficulties in doing so. At no time has the work been easy, and at many stages it was most discouraging. There is no doubt that great care must be taken in almost every detail of tobacco culture, but, on the other hand, there is no doubt but that great rewards are in store for those who make the effort. It is, beyond question, the moneyed crop for South Carolina, and the fact that it es great care and attention should only be an incentive to ambitious planters. It well repays every effort bestowed upon it, and for these very reasons it can never be a common crop. Small crops of five acres that were carefully attended to and properly cultivated have in several cases yielded much handsomer results than fifty acres planted in cotton. Let what was said in the first one of these letters be repeated here, and this will explain, it is hoped, once more why it is best to be careful. "Now common sense is worth just as much in tobacco culture as it is anywhere else. These letters, it is hoped, have shown why tobacco culture should be carefully done, but they need excite no fears with any farmer who is willing to take pains with what he does. Use the right seed, handie carefully to keep the leaves from being bruised, kill the insects to save your tobacco. cure carefully and properly to get the money for your work, and the entire secret is before those who can and will make the test.-Charleston, S. C. News and Courier.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS CONVENE AT WASHINGTON.

State I corony

The Presentation of Reports. Some Interesting Figures.

The first session of the Southern Baptis! Convention was held Friday morning at the First Baptist church, on Sixteenth street at Washington, D. C.

Judge Haralson was unanimously re-chosen president of the Convention, which office

he has filled since 1889. Among the most interesting reports were

the following: T. P. Bell, corresponding secretary and treasurer of the Sabbath school board, presented his report. It showed that the receipts have been \$53,094, as agains: \$48,539 last year. This does not include \$4,975 received from the "Missionary Day collections in the Sunday schools. Aid has been given to schools in Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida. North Carolina (State Gonvention), Western North Carolina, North Georgia and Tennessee. The board recommended the appointment of a committee on young people's work, and the report was referred to committees on Sabbath schools and young people's

The work of the foreign mission board wa-presented by R. T. Willingham, correspondng secretary, and referred to committees on Pagan fields and financial policy. The total amount given for the cause in the past year was over \$129,000, but expenses for collecting it in the States reduced the receipts of the board to \$125,417. This was more by \$20,-000 than the receipts of the previous year. and \$15,000 more than any previous year, except, of course, the centennial year. Of a'l the money received by the board, 92 cents on the dollar went to the missionaries. Only 8 cents on the dollar was used for expenses. and this includes also the cost of the Women's Missionary Union in Baltimore. The Woman's Missionary Union raised \$5,397 toward liquidating the debt of the foreign board, and the State societies contributed to the general fund \$24,933. The debt of the board has been reduced from \$30,000 to less than \$20,000. At the close of the year there were in the foreign mission field 85 churches. 114 out-stations, 91 missionaries, 30 ordained natives, 59 unordained native workers, memship 3,493, Sabbath school pupils 1,503, 22 houses of worship, 15 day schools with 707 The natives contributed \$6,459. I. T. Tichenor reported for the home mission board as follows: Missionaries 425, increase 44, and more than in any year of the board's history; baptized 5,921, increase 1,-451, and 572 more than have been baptized in any one year since the organization of the Convention; cash receipts \$88,640, being \$15,-399 larger than last year and greater than any previous year except the centennial. board began this year with a debt of \$6,763, May 1st it had been reduced to \$1,100. The general statistics of the Convention were given in a compilation made by Secretary Lansing Burrows. It showed the fellowing totals: District Associations 702: ordained ministers 9,907; churches 17,803; members (white) 1,431.041; colored churches 12,838;

TREATMENT OF HOG CHOLERA. A Remedy Recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

UNION

In the treatment of hog cholera, Dr. D. E. Salman, chief of the bureau of animal industry, at Washington, who has been experimenting in this line for a long time, says that the most effications formula which has been tried is the following:

Wood chareoal .... pounds .... 1 

puiverized and thoroughly mixed.

The dose of this mixture is a large tablespoonful for each two hundred powads weight of hogs to be treated, and it should be given only once a day. When hogs are affected with these disenses (referring also to swine plague) they should not be fed on corn alone, but they should have at least once a day soft feed, made by mixing bran and middlings, or middlings and corn meal, or ground enis and corn, or crushed wheat with hot watter, and then stirring into this the proper quantity of the medicine.

Animals that are very sick and will not come to the feed should be drenched with th-medicine shaken up with water. Great care should be exercised in drenching hogs or they will be suffocated. Do not turn the hog on its back to drench it, but pull the check away from the teeth, so as to form a pouch into which the medicine may be slowv poured. It will flow from the cheek into the mouth, and when the hog finds out what it is it will stop squealing and awailow. In our experience hogs which were so flok that they would eat nothing have commenced to eat very soon after getting a dose of the remedy, and have steadily improved until they

appeared perfectly well. This medicine may also be used as a preventive of these diseases, and for this purpose should be put in the feed of the whole herd. Care should of course be observed to see that each animal receives its proper share. In cases where it has been given a fair trial it has apparently cured most of the animals which were sick and has stopped the pro-gress of the disease in the herds. It also appears to be an excellent appetizer and stimulant of the processes of digestion and assimilation, and when given to unthrifty bogs it increases the appetite and causes them to take on flesh and assume a thrifty appearance During the administration of the medicine

hygienic treatment should be most carefully observed, The hogs should be kept dry and free from exposure to drafts of air. The pens in which the disease first appears should be thoroughly disinfected by dusting with "dry air-slaked lime" or by using a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. The diseased hogs should, if possible, be kept apart from the healthy, and their pens should be frequently disinfected by one of the above mentioned methods. As an additional precaution I would suggest that the water given the hogs for drinking purposes be guarded against contamination by the refuse from the pens. Finally, hogs which have died during the prevalence of the disease should be immediately burned or buried very deeply.

A SECOND EMANCIPATION. So the Negroes Construe the Decisions

of the Court.

The two decisions rendered by United States Judges Goff and Simonton at Columbia, S. C., the one making a free ballot and the other sounding the death-knell of the dispensary law, apparently have created a big stir all over the State, and some pretty wild talk is being indulged in. The administration is more or less worried.

For the present Governor Evans and the State authorities are paying no attention whatever to the registration matter. As Governor Evans has already said, he does not propose to call any extra session of the Legislature, or proceed further in the regis-tration cases. However, as yet, nothing has been finally decided in regard to this matter. The negroes regard the matter as a second The negroes regard the matter as a second emancipation, and the Ministerial Union, re-cently formed, of which every negro minis-ter is a member, organized to fight against their impending disfranchisement, issued an address which thanks the attorneys in the case and "the many friends of the negroes in their fight for emancipation from the cruel and unlawful registration laws, which de-barred white and black alike from the ex-grcise of their constitutional franchise.

And proceeds thus: "We beg to say further that we have always proved true to that faction of white men who protected us in that awful regime of negro banishment and cruel threats which were poured upon the negro. even though he was quiet, and as helpless as he was quiet. Now that the clouds are driv-en away, we shall vote for and with our white friends for good government, seeking only for that minority representation which any reasonable white man will accord us.

"We recognize the fact that intelligences and money must rule, and to which we cheer-fully subscribe. There shall never arise, by our assistance, the condition of affairs prior to '76, neither do we desire the return of the condition of affairs so recently laid low by the decision of the Federal Courts.

"It is the purpose of the ministers to call a conference as soon as we can learn the con-dition, and advise our people to vote only for our white friends among the conserva-

"We do not propose to follow the defunct Republicans hitherto styled leaders. We believe in decent men for State officers, even among them, and if such can't be had we shall have all Democrats. It matters but lit-tle to us at any rate so far as local polities are concerned

We are Republicans, which we do not deny, but we must live here with our Democratic white neighbors; experience has 'aught us this, and no man, white or black, will ever be able again to lead the negroes as they did in former days. "Now that peace has come between the

That he was, sir. I never got such | coolly enough.

a turn in my life as when I saw him dow. It fairly shook me, sir. I'd have hundred thousand each. Think of half killed Tonga for it if he had not that! . An annuity of ten thousand came to leave his club, and some young ladies in England. Is it not of his darts, too, as he tells me, glorious?" which I dare say belped to put you on our track; though how overacting my delight, and that she you kept on it is more than I can tell. detected a hollow ring in my congratu-I don't feel to malice against you for lations, for I saw her eyebrows rise a it. But it does seem a queer thing," little, and she glanced at me curiously. he added, with a bitter smile, "that I, who have a fair claim to nigh upon you.' half a million of money should spend the first half, of my life building a oreakwater in the Andamans, and am | With all the will in the world, I could like to spend the other half diggin' never have followed up a clew which packages whatsoever of ales, wines, beers or drains at Dartmoor. It was an evil has taxed even his analytical genius. day for me when first I clapped eyes As it was, we very nearly lost it at the upon the merchant Achmet and had to | last moment." do with the Agra treasure, which never brought anything but a curse yet upon the man who owned it. To him it | I narrated briefly what had occurred brought murder, to Maj. Sholto it since I had seen her last-Holmes' new to search, the premises or dwelling of the

meant slavery for life." At this moment Athelney Jones dendinto the tiny cabin. "Quite a fam-



QUITE A FAMILY PARTY," HE BEMARKED.

ily party," he remarked "I think I shall have a pull at that flask. Holmes. Well, I think we may all congratulate each other. Pity we didn't take the other alive; but there was no choice. I say. Holmes, you must confess that you cut it rather fine. It was all that we could do to overhaul her."

"All is well that ends well," said Holmes. "Fart I certainly did not answered. "I must borrow Mrs. For- decidedly in tayor of a still heavier increase know that the Aurora was such a rester's poker." There was in the front before the spring season ends. But while chipper."

fastest launches on the river, and that I thrust the end of the poker and with the engines we should never have sprang open with a loud snap. With caught her. He swears he knows noth- | trembling fingers I flung back the lid. ing of this Norwood business."

"Neither he did," cried our prisoner The box was empty! -"not a word. I chose his launch be-

"Yes, this is the great Agra treasure. Carolina, and all the other State constables grinning at me with his head on his | Half of it is yours and half is Thaddeus | of the State of South Carolina and officers shoulder as I climbed through the win- Sholto's. You will have a couple of and other persons acting under him, and hell killed Tonga for it if he had not that! An annuity of ten thousand scrambled off. That was how he pounds. There will be few richer of the State of South Carolina, and all coun-

> I think that I must have been rather "If I have it," said she, "I owe it to

"No, no," I answered, "not to me, but to my friend Sherlock Holmes.

"Pray sit down and tell me all about it, Dr. Watson," said she.

brought fear and guilt, to me it has method of search, the discovery of the Aurora, the appearance of Athelney Jones, our expedition in the evening,

> narrowly missed us, she turned so whatsoever the complainant, James Donald faint.

> "It is nothing," she said, as I am all right again. It was a shock to suming the said intoxicating liquors as aforeme to hear that I had placed my friends in such horrible peril."

> nothing. I will tell you no more gloomy details. Let us turn to something that it would interest you to be the first to see it." perjured bar-keeper may maintain it is for

"It would be of the greatest interest his own use and consumption." to me," she said. There was no eagerness in her voice, however. It struck her, doubtless, that it might seem ungracious upon her part to be indifferent to a prize which had cost so much

to win. "What a pretty box!" she said, stooping over it. "This is Indian work, I

suppose? 'Yes; it is Benares metal-work." "And so heavy!" she exclaimed, trying to raise it. "The box alone must | Banks of this city for the week ending May be of some value. Where is the key?" | 11th. Loans show a healthy expansion of "Small threw it into the Thames," I a thick and broad hasp, wrought in the the volume of loans is growing, money is Smith says that she is one of the image of a sitting Buddha. Under this if he had had another man to help him | twisted it outward as a lever. The hasp | not be lost sight of in the general satisfaction

We both stood gazing in astonishment. No wonder that it was heavy. The cause I heard that she was a flyer. We | iron work was two-thirds of an inch told him nothing, but we paid him thick all round. It was massive, well country has thrown off entirely the effects of well, and he was to get something made and solid, like a chest constructed the panic, but the revival in business, judgsome if we reached our vessel, the | to carry things of great price, but not banks, has been more than satisfactory, and Lotaralda, at Gravesend, outward one shred or crumb of metal or jewelry is cause for general congratulations. Not lay within it. It was absolutely and less than \$50,000,000 in American securities have gone to Europe this spring, and the decline in foreign exchange rates is the best "The treasure is lost," said Miss

and restraining the defendants, M. T. Hold Sr., as chief constable of the State of South their successors in office, and also the defendants, J. M. Scott, B. M. Gardner, and ty sheriffs and their deputies and all municipal offleers, chiefs of police and policemen, and all other officers of the State of South Carolina or of any county, city or town of the said State of South Cerolina and all persons whomsoever acting or claiming to act under the authority of the act of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, approved Japuary 18th, 1895, or under any warrant issued by or under authority thereof.

from seizing or attempting to seize in transit or otherwise, both before and after arrival in the State of South Carolina, and at any place in the State of South Carolina, take, carry away or confiscate any spirituous liquors, or any intoxicating liquors, the product of any other State or foreign country, imported into or brought into the State of South Carolina by any means of transportation whatsoever, by the complainant James Donald, or any other person whomsoever for his own use and consumption, and from entering forcibly, or searching or attempting complainant, James Donald, or any other

person in the State of South Carolina, or any railroad depot, railroad car, or steamboat, or sailing vessel, or other vehicle of interthrust his broad face and heavy shoul- and the wild chase down the Thames. State commerce or any vehicle whatsoever She listened with parted lips and shin- within this State for such intoxicating liquors ing eyes to my recital of our adventures. as aforesaid imported or brought into this State for his use or consumption or from When I spoke of the dart which had so hindering and preventing by any means white that I feared she was about to or any other person in the State of South Carolina, as importer and consumer of the ales, beers, wines and spirituous liquors of other States and foreign countries from imhastened to pour her some water. "I porting, holding, possessing, using and con-

said so imported for his use and consump-"As to the dispensary," said Governor "That is all over," I answered. "It was Evans. "It will continue its operations as heretofore, and the case will be pushed to the Supreme Court of the United States as speedily as possible. It is an absurdity to brighter. There is the treasure. What argue that Congress has the right to pass a could be brighter than that? I got law giving to the State the right to absolutely leave to bring it with me, thinking control whiskey brought into the borders of the State as though it were manufactured in the State and yet powerless if perchance a

# THE BANK STATEMENT.

Loans Growing But Money Becoming More Plentiful. The New York Financier says of the past

werk A continuance of the boom in Wall street,

which has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine of bulls, has had some effect on the statement made by the Associated over \$4 000 000, bringing the total for two weeks above \$8,000,000, with the chances also becoming more plentiful, as the increase of \$10,834,700 in deposit and \$3,836,525 in the total reserve shows This fact should expressed over the reaction from the period of extreme duliness which has marked the past

The demand ior money during the week just ended has been practically from the South, a number of banks having made loans at rates believed to be not far from 4 per cent. It would be idle to claim that the ing from the reports made by the New York SECOND DAY.

The second day's proceedings of the Southern Baptist Convention were begun with prayer by Rev. Dr. Lofton. The report of the committee on tithing was read by Rev. F. M. Ellis, of Brooklyn. The report among other things said :

"Great as has been the success of the Convention for the past fifty years, her discouragements and struggles have at times been such as to test the faith and endurance of her most faithful friends and staunchest leaders in the very erucible of financial embarrassments. These oft-repeated embarrassments were not caused for want of numbers nor for want of wealth. We have the numerical strength, the intelligence and the wealth. These oft-recurring embarrassments are evidentiv the natural results of our defective finan ial system.

"Your committee believe that full relief. nes 1 not be hoped for until our church members individually and voluntarily adopted the scriptural systematic plan of paying to God at least one-tenth of their income., Then we believe the means will be available 'for all the purposes of Christ's kingdom.' We are sons and daughters of God, not slaves and seris. What duty can be more plain. simple, just and practical than God's law of the tenth? All can give a tenth, no matter how poor. Is not this law as important as it ever was? Consecrating wealth is concentrating power. If a tenth of the Jew's income and a seventh of his time was not too much to ask of him, is it too much to ask of the Christian? Is ours a lower standard than was the Jew's? Will the Christian excuse himself for what was robbery of God in a Jew? The tenth is sacredly God's before aught is claimed for ourselves or for others. Your committee recommends the adopting of the tithing system, and that our several State Conventions, district associations, the pastors, churches and missionary societies increase their efforts to educate our people in paying systematically to God not less than one-tenth of their income.

The discussion of the report of the comnittee on tithing was opened by Rev. E. Y. Millias, of Baltimore. He said that hard imes did not cause depleted missionary treasuries: depleted missionary treasuries aused hard times

Rev. George A. Lofton, of Nashville, said that the adoption of the tithing system was the one great need of the Southern Baptist Convention at the present juncture. Hestued that the best way to make the system effective was for the preachers in the conituency of the Convention to lead in the matter of tithings. Of many thousands of cases he never knew one who made tithing the rule of Christian giving who was not abundantly blessed.

The resolution was adopted; also one offered by Rev. Purser, calling upon the preachers to use their best efforts to secure the adoption of the tithing system by the memvrs of their churches.

The report of the Sunday school board was read by Rev. W. B. Crumpton, secretary of the Alabama State mission board. The committee commended the policy and work of the Sunday school board. The report was a lopted without discussion. Rev. J. L. White, of Georgia, reported from the committee on Young People's Work, recommending that churches organize Young People's Sociaties, to be under the control of the churches; that pastors hold the societies in los-sympathy with the work of the Southern Baptist Convention; and that the Sunday school board be requested to furnish such literature as will be helpful in carrying out tress purposes.

DEAF-MUTE SPEAKS AND HEARS. Lost Speech and Hearing Regained

Suddenly. The Charlotte Observer vouches for the

following: About three weeks ago a young man applied at Oates' Cotton Mill, Charlotte, for work. He male his request known in writing, as he was anable to either to speak or hear. He was put on night work, and was regarded by those working near him as the silent member. Ho took a room at one of the factory houses on Sixth street and was known to all that row of flats as the mute. He was in the habit of trading at Alexander's store, and when he went there for anything, failing to make them understand on his hands, he always wrote. Thursday about 2 o'clock he complained of headache, and lay down to take a nap. He dreamed that he was no longer deal and dumb but ould hear and speak, and that he was at home talking to his mother. H awoke suddenly, and the word "mother" was on his His dream had come true. In the lips. sleep his hearing and speech had suddenly come back to him, and he talked and could hear the same as other people. Overjoyed at

the wondrous change, he ran to tell the neighbors. They one and all lookel upon him with wonder, and some could hardly bet lieve that he was the same man.

## THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

Revised Figures Show, for Seven Months, a Total Crop 9,482,913. Complete and revised statements furnished

the Department of Agriculture, by all the railway and water transportation companies, of cotton movement from the Southern States to ports and Northern and Eastern points from the beginning of the season to April 1st, 1895, together with returns made by the department's country agents of the amount of cotton remaining on plantations and in interior towns on April 1st, and the amounts reported by mills as bought from September

1st to April 1st, show as follows Total railway movement, 9,495,137; remaining on plantations, -tc \_ 384,880; bought by mills, 602,894 Total crop, 9,482,913.

In addition to the above mill purchases are to be added 11,965 bales bought by Alabama Mississipp, Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina millis from States in which their mills are not located, 'also 10,001 bales bought by Virginia and 12,266 bales bought by Kentucky mills, all of which are included in the railway movement, making a total of 646,128 bales reported by the Southern mills as bought from September 1st, 1894, to April 1st, 1895.

No deduction has been made of cotton remaining on plantations and in interior towns on September 1st. 1894.

The Cotton Crop Statement.

The New Orleans cotton exchange crop statement from September 1st to May 10th. inclusive.

Port receipts 7,791,435 bales, against 5,721,-772 last year, 4,780,568 year before last, and 6,803,564 for the same time in 1892; overland to mills and Canada, 949,196, against 801,699, 829,712 and 1,193,483, interior stock in excess September 1st, 98,282, against 78,192, 117,-735 and 195,349; Southern mill takings, 599. 799, against 604,554, 583,628, and 527,114 crop brought into sight during 252 days to date 9,429,712; against 7,206,217, 6,311,643 and 8,719,510; crop brought into sight for the week, 35,519, against 32,661 for the seven days ending May 10th, last year, 38,460 and 47,680, crop brought into sight for the first ten days in May, 52,354, against 39,816, 39,191 and 53,645. Comparisons in these reports are made up to the corresponding date last year, year before last and in 1894, and not to the dose of the corresponding week. Comparisons by weeks would take in 258 days of the season last year, 254 year before last, and 256 in 1892, against only 252 days this year.

races, we mean to maintain it.' The white friends they refer to are not in the faction which at present has control of the State.

The administration people are giving all their attention to their dispensary decision and injunction, and studying up its effect, in consultation with their friends, with a view to definitely determining the course the State would pursue.

It became known that the administration and dispensary authorities had decided to take advantage of a peculiarity in the decision-a necessary peculiarity-in order to evade the operation of Judge Simonton's injunction in certain cases, and to save the constables from punishment for contempt of court in cases where such seizures were made. The order says that no liquor shall be molested in any way that is brought into the State for individual use. Now the scheme is to make the constables seize stuff that is sent in where they think it is not for personal use, making them the judges. Then, if hauled up for contempt they can set up the defence that they were convinced that the stuff was for other than individual use. And the same scheme is to apply to searchers. This raises a nice question. This is a plain statement of the plan. How it will work is a matter for Judge Simonton's consideration.

Carrying out this plan, the following circular of instructions to constables was to-night issued:

To Constables .- Seize all liquor coming into the State for other than personal use. Guard and watch "blind tigers" carefully, and seize all liquor in the possession-"blind tigers" or of those engaged in the illicit traffic of liquor.

The circular was sent out by the State Board of Control, of which Governor Evans is the chairman.

The Cotton Visible.

The total visible supply of cotton ior the world is 4,005,258 bales, of which 3,617,058 bales are American, against 3,656,816 bales, and 3,016,616 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton last week at all interior towns, 23,314 bales; receipts from the plantations, 24,475 bales; crop in sight, 9,461,081 bales.

The Injunction Dissolved.

At Huntington, W. Va., the injunction proceeding against Mayor Neal to enjoin him from closing up all the stores and business places on Sunday, came up on its merits Fritay, and at noon the Court dissolved the injunction, and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court.



you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhore. The NEW MOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for \$15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade. and if prices. terms has square dealing will wip

have it. We challenge the world to

bound for the Brazils."

Well, if he has done no wrong we | completely empty. shall see that no wrong comes to him If we are pretty quick in catching out Morstan, calmly. men to renot so quick in condemn. ing them." It was amusing to notice how the consequential Jones was alreally beginning to give himself airs on the strength of the capture. From the slight smile which played over Sherlock Holmes' face. I could see that the speech had not been lost upon him.

"We will be at Vauxhall bridge presently," said Jones, "and shall land yon. Dr. Watson, with the treasurebox. I need hardly tell you that I am taking a very grave responsibility upon myself in doing this. It is most irregular: but of course an agreement is an agreement. I must, however, as a matter of duty, send an inspector with you, since you have so valuable a charge. You will drive, no doubt?" "Yes, I shall drive.":

It is a pity there is no key, that we Henry W. Bauss, resulting in the instant may make an inventory first. You will have to break it open. Where is the death of the former and the fatal wounding domestic troubles were the cause.

As I listened to the words, and realized what they meant, a great shadow seemed to pass from my soul. I did not know how this Agra treasure had weighed me down, until now that it rent bank statement.

was finally removed. It was selfish, no doubt, disloyal, wrong, but I could realize nothing save that the golden barrier was gone from between us. "Thank God!" I ejaculated from my period. The manufacturers say they will revery heart.

She looked at me with a quick, questioning smile. "Why do you say that?" she asked.

(To be continued.)

## Stepfather and Son in a Duel.

A duel took place in Galveston, Texas, between Louis Zimmerman and his stepson.

proof that the tide has turned in our favor. The banks which advanced the \$30,000,000 in gold to aid the syndicate in its purchase of the last bond ioan had 40 per cent, of the total returned to them last week, although the transfer, involving at least \$12,000,000, was not made in time to be reflected in the cur-

### TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

At Providence, R. L. all the Gineyville mills were closed Saturday for an indefinite main closed until the operatives quit agilation and the Atlantic Mills strikers surcender. Ten thousand working people are idle. New England interests continue to become identified more and more with the South,

An important move has been made by the Whitin Machine Company, of Whitiasville, Mass, and the Kitson Machine Company, of Lowell, in creating a general Southern ages. ey with headquarters in Charlotte. These companies will be represented in the South by the D. A. Tompkins Company.

Lordon's population increased at the rate of 105,000 a year.

## Income Tax Cases Adjourned.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of counsel for the complainants in the income tax cases now pending before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, finished his long and elaborate argument on Wednesday, and the Chief Justice thereupen ordered the crier to adjourn court until May 20th.

A report of the work in Japan and China was submitted in which it was recommended t at money be appropriated for the translation of the Bible into the languages of the

After transaction of some minor and routine asiness the Convention adjourned.

ALL QUIET AT THE MINES.

Soldiers Are Nearly Tired Out with Their Rough Service.

A dispatch from Roanoke, Va., says Everything is quiet in the coal fields. The Southwest company began paying off their men on Saturday afternoon. Those living in the company's houses will not be paid until they vacate. Only a few men have arrived. The troops are having rough guard service and many of them are getting worn out. More troops or reliefs are probable unless the situation improves. The latter is more likely as the expenses are already very heavy and Major Simons is not disposed to ask for reinforcements unless it is absolutely accessary.

#### Shoes on the Jump.

A number of the largest manufacturers of shoes in Cincinnati, O., met and decided to make increase in prices of all shows and grades from 10 to 25 cents per pair acco. ding to grade. The new prices will go into offect without delay.

#### State of Trade.

Dun's and Bradstreet's reports for last week both announce distinct improvement in business, retarded to some extent by many strikes. Dun reports enormous sales of bonds abroad-\$50,000,000 since the last issue produce a BETTER \$50.00 Sewing Machine for \$50.00, or a better \$20. Sewing Machine for \$20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents, THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. CHANGE, MASS. BORTON, MASS. 23 Umere Services, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. Intering, Intering East FRANCISCO, Cut. Attanta, Ca. FOR DALE DY GAINEY & JORDA N, Dunn, N. C. A 40-PAGE BOOK FREE Trademarks, Caveats, Labels and Copy-rights promptly procured. A 40-Page Book Free. Bend Eketch or Model for Free Opinion as to Patentability. All susiness treated as sacredly confidential. Fwenty years' experience. Highest refer-inces. Send for Bock. Address W. T. FITZGERALD, ATTORNEY AT LAW. ASHINGTON, D. C.

of governments.