## COTTON FOR A HUNDRED YEARS

GRANHAM & PITTMAN, Proprietors.

HE PRICES AND FLUCTUATIONS. THE BULLETIN

the Agricultural Department Shows hat Prices Have Been Lower Than Now and That Supply Regulates Them.

the brices of cotton for which the Department of Agriin course of preparation for was issued Thursday. The and ours been begins and ends with two them of heportant events in the history estion wither the introduction of Whiteresus in 1785) and the production of the world has ever seen.

> and lowest average prices of Third States, the exports to tales, the supply and consump-I mited States, Great Britain and are given for each year, per causes that have led to all in prices from year to year. to a series of tables in which and figures are presented the toms numerous data relating to made from time to time in the and consumption of cotton in ion countries. These are so to present a brief historical a-production and consump-United States during the past tables show that prices of been so low during the past were during the decade from

the Department has been to tin a valuable work of referproduction, consumption and atton and other numerous facts to salton, for all who are interested tten planting or in the cotton

to the conditions of the market the decade from 1840 to 1850,

largest crop ever made up to I the largest accumulation of itnessed in Liverpool, caused he lowest average for ten years. beginning of the heavy accu-I stocks in Europe during the which led to an extraordi-

in prices," st price per pound in New York was 13 7-8 cents, in 1850, and the ats, in 1842 and 1845. Shepperaddling in that year as low as

Ist. continues the bulletin, "midir totton reached as low as 4 1-2 New Orleans, and there is on file in tment of Agriculture a letter show-Harengo county, Alabama, planter ear 17 bales of cotton in Mobile at The price currents of the day delling to fair cotton in New Orleans that law as 13-8 cents, and in Mobile one 3 1-14 cents per pound."

et to the lustrum ended with own that the highest price per W York was 10 5-8 cents in 1891. aest 5 9-16 cents, the present year. the fluctuation in prices shows the 1925 it amounted to 18 cents per in 1837 to 12 1-2 cents; in 1865 to 1.21; 184 to 1.47, and in 1886 to only .86 of a

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Vessel Ordered to Panama. Reform in the Consular Service.

Uncle Sam may have a little sumher seral on his hands, if the threatthe war between Ecuador and Co. lombia materializes. Under a treaty with the latter country the United States has the right to maintain free foundamentation on the Panama Railfund, merces the isthmus, if Colombia full to the so, and the New York offi bus of the Panama Railroad have ap paled to this government to protect fiber property, which they say is in danger on account of the labor totaldes on the isthmus, regardless of has the threatened invasion of Colembia by Ecuador shall turn out Secretary Herbert has ordered a ves who Pagama to look out for and pro-

The average memory is short. When Secretary Olney made public his inleation to try to reform the United States consular service and to have consuls selected because of their fithes for the position, and not their political "pull," few people remembered that a determined effort in that streetion was made thirty odd years age by Secretary Seward, and that the greedlass of the politicians for patronage caused its failure. Such is in fact, shown by the records of the State department. Secretary Seward's bles was to educate the men to be apleanted consuls in the work they were to do. After getting the necessary Cabgressional legislation he appointed ten bright young men consular clerks, assignment each of them to duty in the office of an important European consulate. Before his retirement from office he had the satisfaction of seeing his young men full-fledged United States Consuls. He thought the reform would be continued, but it wasn't. for consular training, and the politicans hever stopped until the last one of these trained consuls was turned out of office to make room for a man with a political "pull." May Secretary Olney he more successful in his at-

## tempt to reform the service. A TRAIN HELD UP.

Six Mounted Robbers Do Their Work

Expeditiously. As suppress train on the Lake Shore and Kalling a Southern Railroad, was held up by ax massed men Wednesday midnight, at a school plane in the woods known as Reece Siling letween Archibald and Striker, Ohio. The train stops there to let the eastern The latters train was apwhen the robbery took place. The mounted and rode out of the which are dense and close to the Unductor Darling, who was standthat he of the coaches, was ordered

at the point of a revolver. Admission " Press car was obtained by the same and the messenger was forced to The amount reported to have uned by them is said to be \$3,000, elieved that a much larger sum No attempt was made to molest agers, many of whom knew nothing warrence. When the thieves had legared the contents of the safe they rode

what the history of unlimited coinage is. It is admitted on every hand that all nations have now closed their mints to silver and

The discussion of bi-metallism was continued throughout the afternoon.

The Horr-Harvey debate, at Chicago, on Thursday was marked by a more than usu-

standing that at that time the bullion was

worth more uncoined than coined. Mr. Horr

then denied that these dollars were coined

from silver mined in this country and sent to

the mint for that purpose. Congress had

provided that foreign coin should be received

y the government at a certain fixed value,

and further that such coins should not be

again put into circulation but should be re-

coined at the mint. The report of the direc-

tor of the mint showed that over five mill-

ions dollars in silver had thus accumulated,

having been found in the gold during the

At this point, Harvey challenged Horr's

arguments were entitled to no standing in

the debate. He then handed Mr. Horr a

statement of the director of the mint, which

he said reported that during the year 1870, 412,462 silver dollars had been coined at

Mr. Harvey again called his opponent to

task for not confining his remarks to the

order of debate originally agreed upon, and

said that he would not be diverted from this

order. He then entered upon a discussion

of primary and credit money, saying that an

over-issue of credit money caused a drain

witnessed in this country in the issue of

bonds by the resent administration for the

York manufacturer, in which the writer

to pay off his men was in silver certificates.

in 1870 at the Carson City mint, and asserted

that the mint report, from which the silver

champion had quoted, had sustained Mr.

word upon the real question in debate. He

has not successfully controverted a single

statement of mine. He has nowhere proven

any act of bribery or the influence of money

in a single step taken during the progress of

the bill through Congress. He or no one

SALISBURY'S DOUBLE HANGING

The Story of the Crimes for Which

They Forfeited Their Lives.

son Brown, who were sentenced to be hang-

ed at the last term of the Superior Court for

the murder last February of Deputy Sheriff

H. C. Owen near Cleveland, N. C., were

publicly executed shortly before noon on

Thursday at Salisbury. An immense crowd,

estimated between 5,000 and 10,000 people,

At 11:45 Sheriff Monroe bade the prisoners

good bye, and with two blows of the axe

severed the rope which held the scaffold.

Their necks were broken by the fall, and

The bodies of the men were turned over

to their relatives. That of Ferrand will be

taken to the upper part of the county, near

his home, for burrial; that of Brown will be

buried near Salisbury in a small plot pur-

The crimes for which the men paid the

death penalty to-day, were as follows: On

February the 20th, Whit Ferrand shot and

instantly killed Deputy Sheriff H. C. Owen,

near Cleveland, this county. The crime was one of the most cold-blooded murders ever

committed in Rowan county. On the pre-

vious night, Ferrand, who was a desperate

character, and a party of negro accomplices,

had been disturbing the neighborhood near

Cleveland, and a still belonging to Mr.

Hutchison had been broken into during the

night, of which offence Ferrand and his party

were charged. E. A. Barber, Esq., issued

a warrant for their arrest. Deputy Owen de-

putized Messrs. Mac Hellard and J. P. Martin

to assist in the arrest, and accompanied by

Mr. Barber, they started to find the negroes,

Three of the negroes were arrested with-

out trouble and were taken back to Cleve-

land by Mr. Barber. Some time during the day Mr. Pink Webb, who had joined in the

pursuit, ran on Ferrand in a broom-sedge.

He advanced towards Mr. Webb as though

he intended giving himself up, but when near enough jumped on him and wrenched

his gun from him, and shot him in the wrist

with a pistol. Ho then allowed Mr. Webb to

leave, keeping his gun and pistol. Later Mr.

rand hiding behind a tree. He snapped his

gun at them, when they fired upon him, one

load taking effect in his face. Mr. Owen

some time afterwards came up and stopped

the firing. He called to Yerrand to surren-

Finally he agreed to give up if they would

not shoot at him any more. Mr. Owen then

advanced on him and when in a few feet of

the negro the latter raised his gun and fired.

the ball entering Mr. Owen's breast at the top

vest button. He clasped his band on the

wound and advanced on Ferrand but fell in

the act and expired immediately. Ferrand

struck at Mr. Owen with his gun as he fell

and then jumped on him. At this juncture

he was caught and held by the other officers.

The news of the murder of Mr. Owen soon

spread over the country and Ferrand was in

danger of lynching. He was finally slipped

through the country to Lexington where he

was kept several weeks until public anger

had subsided. He was tried and convicted

last court and to-day paid the just penalty

On Saturday morning, March 2nd, between

the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, Anderson Brown visited the house of Mollie Roberts,

his mistress, and walking into her room with

a few words shot her while she was in bed.

The woman was fatally shot but lingered

several days before expiring. He was arrest-

ed for the crime and on learning the next

day that she still lived he said if they would

let him out long enough to complete the job

he would be willing to be hung. For the

murder of this woman he was tried and

life on the gallows.

Balisbury in sixty years.

would call him as a witness.

Nathaniel as a witness,

sentenced to be hanged to-day, forfeiting his

The double execution was the first one at

London's Juvenile Horror.

Robert and Nathaniel Coembs, aged re-

spectively 13 and 11 years, who murdered

their mother about three weeks ago by

stabbing her while she was asleen, and lived

ten days in the house with her decomposing

body, were arraigned in the Police Court at

London. The police authorities announced

that they would not charge the younger

brother with participation in the crime, but

Nathaniel was then placed in the witness

box, and told of his brother's having bought

the dagger with which the killing was done.

He dal not see his mother killed, but heard

her groan, and went into the room and

ooked at her while she was dying. His

brother admitted to him that it was he who

had killed her. The magistrate committed

the elder brother, Robert, and the half-witted

man, Fox, who was arrested with the boys,

for trial on the charge of murder, and held

der but he refused with an oath.

Hellard and another officer ran upon Fer

death ensued with scarcely a struggle.

chased by his relatives for that purpose.

witnessed the hanging.

The two negroes, Whit Ferrand and Ander-

else will, because there was none.'

Mr. Harvey said he had received a letter

purpose of maintaining the gold reserve.

ally sharp encounter.

process of assaying it.

nancial School" and Ex-Congress-Mr. Horr called his opponent's attention to a statement which he had made in his man Roswell G. Horr. The Horr-Harvey silver-gold debate Tuesday entered on its sixth round. Mr. Harvey led with a vindication of the importance of the debate, which he said rested upon five age of less value than its seignorage. There-

First, for two hundred years prior to the demonetization of silver in 1873, silver was seeking the mints of the world for coinage into money. Second, for two hundred years prior to 1873 there was no variation between the commercial and the legal ratio of 15% to 1. During the 22 years since 1873, however, the two ratios had separated widely, and gone from 15% to 1 to about 32 to 1. Third, for 338 years prior to 1873 the quanlity ratio between silver and gold ranged from 56 of silver to 1 of gold to 4 of silver to 1 of gold, but notwithstanding this wide variation the commercial ratio had clung tenaciousiy to the legal ratio. Fourth, the price of silver in the London market as was in gold, up to 1873, was practically stendy, while, since that date, silver had declined from 60 pence per ounce to 28.7 pence per ounce. Fifth, that this violent fluctuation from the price of silver has been going on

THE GREAT TEN DAYS' DEBATE

Between the Author of "Coin's Fi-

historical reasons:

since its demonetization and is going on to-Mr. Horr did not reply directly to his opponent but took up Mr. Harvey's statement of yesterday that but one error had been found in his work, saying that there were myriads of mistatements, not in express statements of facts, but by faise implication which any man of sense would repudiate on sight. At this point Mr. Horr created some derision at the expense of Harvey by saying that he did not deny that his opponent be-

lieved all he had written. As a matter of fact, it was impossible for him to tell what a man in Mr. Harvey's state of mind might be capable of believing. The statement in "Coia's Financial School" that every ounce of silver produced up to the present time had cost the producers two dollars an ounce was scouted by Mr. Horr. If the mine-owners had been producing silver at this cost and selling it as they had been doing at from \$1.20 to \$1.57 an ounce they had lost by the transaction during the last three years some two hundred and thirty-six million of dollars.

The next point of attack was the statement on page 53 of Harvey's book that the people of this country are annually paying to England \$200,000,000 interest on national and private bonds. Mr. Horr denied this proosition flatly, and challenged any one to produce evidence that the indebtedness of the people of this country to all the nations of Europe involved anything like such an

amount of interest. Harvey then took his opponent to task for skipping about the book to find substance for his remarks instead of confining himself to the regular order of proceeding as agreed upon, and said that he would not be diverted from his original plan by such tacties.

After a day's rest for the participants, the Horr-Harvey debate was resumed Saturday afternoon at Chicago. "I wish to say, began Mr. Harvey, "that I have not in the progress of this debate yet made any charge against the integrity of the American people, but I do not intend that those who are corrupt in high places shall escape criticism by throwing around them as a cloak the integ-

rity of the American people."

The discussion of the act of 1893, by which silver was demonetized, was then taken up, Mr. Potter's Part in the transaction being the subject. The author of "Coin" quoted freely from the Congressional Record to show that Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, moved to dispense with the reading of the substitute bill demonetizing silver. "Here was an attempt," said Mr. Harvey, "to legislate or the life blood of a nation without reading the bill."

Mr. Horr said before he began his opening statement for the day he wanted to protes; against something Mr. Harvey had said about him him day before yesterday. Mr. Harvey had then stated that whenever Mr. Horr did not reply to his arguments he would take it for granted he could not reply. "I will lay down this rule for M-. Harvey's guidance,' said the gold advocate. "I don't admit anything he says is true unless I come right out and say so. I want to say another thing. The other day I quoted something from 'Coin's Financial School.' and Mr. Harvey refused to back 'Coin' up in his assertions. Now I submit to you, what are we going to do in a case of this? If Mr. Harvey won't back up 'Coin' who will? This is an instance where the boy is father of the man. If it had not been for young 'Co'a'

we would have had no Mr. Harvey, Mr. Horr then devoted himself to a defense of Mr. Hooper's action in regard to the bill

It was now Mr. Harvey's turn again, and he continued reading from the Congressional Record on the passage of the substitute advocated by Mr. Hooper. In reply to a question, Mr. Hooper had said the bill made no changes in the existing comage laws. Shortly afterward-within the hour-the bill was bassed without being read. Mr. Harvey now went into the Senate history of the bill. Senator Sherman, he alleged, had made frequent citations from the records in proof of his as sertions, made repeatedly almost to accelerate action on the bill when the mattar was first brought up in the Senate, and to convince the other Senators that the bill was one of no importance whatever, and they need not give over an hour altogether to its consideration, "and in these things," continued

the speaker, "he succeeded." Editor Horr denied that undue haste had been made in the passage of the bill, either in the Senate or the House, and defled Mr. Harvey to produce any proof that there was anything hidden about the bill.

At Monday's session of the Horr-marvey silver-gold debate, at Chicago, there were just 53 persons present when Mr. Horr reopened the discussion, for the first time ince the beginning of the debate reading from manuscript. During the nineteenth century all the great countries had adopted a gold standard, he asserted, but had not disearded silver. However, none of them had opened their mints to the free coinage of silver. Then he dipped into the history of finance in France and was still talking about it when interrupted by the bell.

Mr. Harvey said he had had many requests to put into the record—the utterances of Ingalls, Blackborn and others on the subject of finance, but owing to the limited number repealed the law providing of words at his disposal he could not promise to do so. However, he would probably mention them in his 2,000 word su the end of his part of the del ite. An attack on Senator Morrill followed. "He was not very careful of the truth," said Mr. Harvey, "when he stated that no silver dollars had been coined for many years prior to 1873." Copies of the mint reports for several years previous to 1873 were here submitted, showing that several millions of dollars in silver

had been coined in those periods. "Now," said the author of Coin, "if Senator Morrill could not tell the truth in one particular, I have a right to assume that he could not tell it in any."
Mr. Horr warmly defended Senator Mor-

rill. He said: "When Senator Morrill made the assertion that there had been no silver coined for many years prior to 1873, he did not mean to be taken literally. He meant that by comparison to the amount of gold coined there had been practically none coined and that is true. Mr. Harvey admits that he made one bad misstatement in his book. According to his method of argument I have a right to assume that he is wrong in every-

Mr. Harvey turned to the discussion of bimetallism, taking up first that branch of it relating to unlimited coinage, and went into the history of the matter among other

"It makes no difference," said Mr. Horr, that is the main point."

criticism upon Senator Morgan, wherein he stated that the silver dollars of 4121-2 grains were largely coined previous the demonetization of silver in 1873 and after the passage of the law of 1873, making subsidiary coin-GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

fore he inferred that Senator Morgan was mistaken in stating that none of the 412 1-2 dollars had been coined from silver mined in Important Happenings, Both Home this country. Mr. Harvey says that the old and Foreign, Briefly Told. dollars of 412 1-2 grains were coined for the people of Nevada and California notwith-

Newsy Southern Notes. Philip Norman Nicholas, the murderer of Wilkinson and Mills, by drowning them, was hanged in the Henrico county, Va., court-

yard Thursday. James Breeden was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Mitchell, of Sevier county, near Sevierville, Tenn. Breeden was resist-ing arrest and started to shoot the deputy

It was finally decided that Dallas, Tex., is

to be the scene of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons

fight. The match will take place in the Dallas Athletic Arena on the morning of statement, saying that he had not brought October 31st next. his authorities with him and therefore his Abe Small, the negro arrested at Baltimore a week ago charged with the murder in Savannah, Ga., of Policeman Neve, confessed the crime and was taken to Savannah for trial. Neve was trying to arrest the

negro when he drew a revolver and shot the officer dead. Three of a quartet of negroes who broke jail in Fernandina, Fla., Monday were surprised late Thursday night in the scrub of Amelia beach by posses commanded by three sheriffs. They refused to halt and were fired upon, when they ran straight for the ocean and plunged in. No trace except a trail of blood on the beach and three hats has been

upon the primary money for redemption purposes. An example of his had just been found of any of them. In Louisiana it is proposed to insert a clause in the new Constitution which will disfranchise the majority of the negroes of within the last few days from a large New the State by requiring that all voters must pay taxes upon at least two hundred dollars. stated that all the money the bank sent him As a majority of the colored citizens in Louisiana do not pay taxes it is evident that they Mr. Horr took his opponent to task for making a mistake in his figures by 400,000 would not have much to say in the government of the State if such an amendment should prevail, regarding the amount of silver dollars coined

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

Total sales of the week 54,000, American Horr's proposition. Mr. Horr added: "Up to this moment, Mr. Harvey has not said one 51,000; trade takings, including forwarded from shipside 52,000; actual export 8,000; total import 24,000, American 11,000; total stock 1,445,000, American 1,131,000; total affoat 47,000, American 31,000; speculators took 400, exporters took 1,400.

> Disasters, Accidents, Fatalities. The Y. M. C. A. building at Washington, D. C., was burned on Wednesday, together with all its contents. Loss \$25,000.

> Dynamite instantly killed three men and eriously injured a fourth on the drainage canal Chicago on Tuesday. The accident was caused by a premature explosion during the process of tamping. The dead are: Kelly, of Marquette, Mich, Thos. Soaker, of Chicago. Joseph Smith, residence unknown. The injured is Matthew Healy, thirty years old, severe scalp wounds.

> The Silver Movement. At Portland, Oregon, twenty replies have been received from the chairmen of county Democratic committees in the State by the reply to the circular letter asking their views as to the policy of calling a State convention to pass upon the silver question. Most of the replies are ambiguous and not fully expressive of the desired opinion. The chairman of Multonomah County, the largest in Oregon, is opposed to the convention pro-

> > Foreign.

The race for the Machell plate at Gatwick, London, was won by the American horse Banquet. The Sultan has granted amnesty to the

Armenian political prisoners unless they are also charged with common law offences. At Toronto, Ont., the coroner's jury on Thursday rendered a verdict of murder against Holmes, who is charged with the killing of the Pietzel girls.

With all the constituencies save two heard from at London, the new House will consist of 333 Conservatives, 70 Liberal Unionists 164 Liberais, 65 anti-Parnellites and 12 Par-

Labor.

The Buffalo, N. Y., Furnace Company has increased the wages of its 500 employes 20 per cent. The works are running night and

The Glastobury Knitting Company, at Manchester Green, Conn., has notified its employes that, beginning Aug. 5, the 10 per cent, reduction in wages, made in 1894, will be restored.

Crime.

Henry Rolin, a young farmer living near Manchester, Iowa, Sunday night in a fit of insanity, shot and killed his brother, At Columbus, O., William Taylor was executed in the state prison Thursday midnight

for the murder and robbery of an old farmer. Miscellaneous.

According to the latest returns of the Indian office there are 248,253 Indians in the United States exclusive of Alaska. One hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and seventeen of these are living on reservations, 98,632 of whom support themselves. The total self-supporting Indians is

SUN FLOWERS.

Something that will Interest a Good Many People.

The cultivation of sun flowers for their seeds, which are feed to the poultry, is said to be on the increase in Pennsylvania, the ountry of fine farms and economical, prosperous farmers. As long ago as 1826 the following notice of the value of the sun tower appeared in a Charleston publication: Native Oil-Finer, sweeter oil no country can supply than what we can, with little rouble and expense, prepare for ourselves. The tali, annual sun flower will prove this, s seeds bruised and pressed yield an oil as weet and as fine as that we import from Florence. From a bushel of this seed a gallon of oil may be drawn and with this advantage, that it can be obtained at any time, quite soft, bland and fresh. The seed also and mass that remain, after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to feed and fodder hogs, poultry, etc. But besides all these ases, the growing plant is of eminent service, it having been proved that near twenty times as much pure depelogisticated air is exhaled from one plant in twenty-four hours, in light and clear weather, as a man respires in a vitiated and impure state in that space of time. Hence the inhabitants of close, illaired and unwholesome places should be diligent in its cultivation.

Strung Up by a Mob.

At Steelville, Mo.. Kimball Greene, with his two brothers and his father, was tried for the murder and cremation of David Hildebrand, a neighbor. Kimball got a separate trial recently and was acquitted. Thursday night a mob of twenty men went to his house, dragged him to a tree and strung him up, leaving him for dead. As his hands were free, he managed to cut himself down with a pocketknife. He went to town next morning and secured warrants for two of the mob whom he recognized. His neck and body show rough treatment,

THE COMMERCIAL REPORTS. Improved Crop Prospects. A Generally Favorable Outlook.

Bradstreet's report for last week, says: The most striking features of the business week are the influences of improved crop prospects and the continued large demands for iron and steel, with one of the largest makers in the market as a buyer of Bessemer pig. Most of the commercial and industrial features of the preceding week are retained. The volume of trade has not varied materially, but in instances is larger than at a corresponding period last year. Trade in almost all lines is fairly active for the season and the general tendency of mercantile collections is toward greater case. Commercial travelers are being sent out in all leading lines and reports from those now on the road appear to meet expectations. Among larger Eastern cities no striking changes in the condition of trade are reported, with the exception of an improvement in industrial lines, and in the lake trade at Buffalo, and rather smaller volume of business reported frem Baltimore. Pittsburg iron furnaces are sold months ahead, and at Philadelphia the strike among textile workers remain unsettled. Central Western cities, among them Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati and Louisville, report the usual volume of mid-summer business with perhaps more activity

being discussed. Textile works have a better outlook with larger demand, both for cotton and woolen goods, a shade advance in print-cloths, and in most bleached goods, and a more powerful market for light weight woolens which, if

relatively at Louisville, where the question

of suspending the production of whiskey is

scarcely advanced beyond last year's prices, are on the whole selling better. The feature of the week at the South is rather more satisfactory by reports from Memphis, Chattanooga, Augusta and Galveston, where orders have been received in some instances in excess of expectations, and the volume of business is larger than at the corresponding period last year. At such points as Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, no material change is reported as compared with a week ago, and the like is true at Birmingham. Atlanta reports rather less doing in dry goods, notions, groceries, but that the outlook for trade this fall is good. The volume of business has fallen off at Jacksonville. The most disturbing influence in Louisiana is the withholding of payments of the sugar bounty.

Total number of business failures in the United States this week as reported to Bradstreet's is 237. Last week the total was 214. In the week a year ago it was 237. A GREAT RICE CROP.

A 10,000,000 Bushel Yield--The Largest Crop Ever Raised in America.

The last circular from Dan Talmage's Sons has this to say about the coming rice crop: We hand herewith present condition of and prospect for the rice crop in respective States. It cannot as yet be said to be assured as contingencies may arise which would curtail promised outcome. If, however, there should be a continuation of previous favorable circumstances, will give a result fractonally in excess of 1892. Estimated yield 10,000,000 bushels-treble amount grown prior to the war and bouble that of any year

NORTH CAROLINA .- Under the contrary conditions crop got a late and poor start. Plant has made fine growth past month and promise now better than expected. Estimated SOUTH CAROLINA.-Along the Cooper, Ashepoo, Combahee and Ponpon riversever circumstance conductive to the prosperity of the plant. Acreage larger than last year and a finer crop, both as to quantity and quality, confidently looked for. Further north, Pee-Dee, Santee, Waccmaw and Black rivers, chances much less favorable. Fields under water during almost entire month of March, April and May. Only by use of powerful steam pumps could any land be drained sufficiently to be seeded earily Few having such facilities, planting generally delayed until June and with limited time, work performed in a crude imperfect manner. Some fearing blight by early frost decided not to plant at all; the result in latter section will be two-thirds average. Estimated

yield 850,000 bushels. GEORGIA. - Conditions fine; well advanced considering late start. Only doubt expressed is in regard to the fate of May rice, and there is more than usual, when the birds strike it in September. Estimated yield 450,000

LOUISIANA.—River crop promising and will greatly exceed last year. Under heavy and almost continuous rains the past month; plantations, abandoned as too expensive to work or because ready to die, have come to life again with unexampled vigor. The stock is good, tall and heading heavily, but grass rank and product will be more seedy on the average than ever before.

Texas, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi-Good progress, but the first named only of commercial prominence. Estimated yield 500,000 bushels

SOUTHERN PROGRESSION.

Large Increase in Railroad Traffle, Especially in Coal and Iron Regions.

Reports to the Manufacturers' Record show a large increase in the traffle of Southern railroads, and especially those in the coal and iron regions. The Alabama Car Association reports having handled nearly 21,000 cars in June against 12,000 in June of last year. The improvement in railroad affairs is bringing to the front a large number of railroad extensions of existing systems and also quite a number of short lines, which are being organized in many parts of the South, every State being represented.

The number of cotton mills organized for the past week is even larger than usual and includes two mills to cost \$200,000 each at Greensboro, N. C., and two more being worked up at the same place, but not yet de-finitely assured; a \$200,000 mill at Lumberton, N. C.; a \$100,000 mill at Toccoa, Ga.; an increase of capital of over \$200,000 for the enlargement of a Tennessee mill; a \$60,000 mill company at Salisbury, N. C.; a new mill in Alabama; a \$50,000 mill at Athens, Ga.; a large knitting mill at Newport News, Va., to turn out 200 dozen garments a day; a projected mill to cost \$100,000 in Texas, and a number of enlargements of established mills

at different points. Other important events for the week include the letting of bids for contracts for extensive wharves; docks and piers for the Southern Railway at Norfolk; a \$100,000 sewer pipe company in Texas; contract for nine miles of belt railroad and grain elevators and cotton compresses at New Orleans; a \$300,000 cigar and tobacco company in Florida, and a number of miscellaneous enterprises in different parts of the South.

The English Elections.

According to the latest returns at hand

neither of the parties have in the latest English elections scored any noteworthy advantage. The Unionists still maintain their lead, or nearly so, over their opponents and it is believed will do so until the final closing of the polls. The total returns show the election of 328 Conservaties, 65 Unionists, 158 Liberals, 62 Anti-Parnellites and 10 Parnellites. The net Unionist gain is 82, giving the Government a present absolute majority

A Double Mu:der.

A special from West Palm Beach, Fla., says: Sam Lew's, at Lemon City, shot and killed John F. Higsmith, ex-tax collector of Dade county, and George A. Davis, Higsmith's newphew, on Thursday. Lewis had been insulted in a drunken row the night before. Lewis fled to the woods, vowing he would not be taken alive.

NORTH STATE

UNION.

CULLINGS TAR HEEL DOINGS IN MANY SEC-

Four New Mills in Greensboro. The Revolution Cotton Mill Company and the Proximity Manufacturing Company are the names of two big enterprises just incorporated at Greensboro. The capital stock of each company is \$200,000, all of which has been paid in. Two more mill projects have been formed in that city and will probably be incorporated this week.

The Prosperity Press and Reporter, says: Mr. G. C. Shiry, who lives beyond the river in Lexington county, is preparing to run a cannery at his place this season. This is a step in the right direction. One of our greatest needs is diversified industries to get us out of the despotic clutches of King

A Cannery in Lexington.

A Resort for Northern Invalids. James W. Tufts, of Boston, who recently purchased 5,000 acres of land near Southern Pines, Moore county, is creeting a village as a winter resort for northern invalids, A contract has been made for fifty houses and a casino to be ready by October 1st. A street railway is contemplated from Southern Pines to the property.

Caterpillars in Large Numbers. Caterpillars have made their appearance in Cumberland and Robeson counties in myriads and are cating and killing the leaves on the oak trees. In this same section two years ago cater- as is usual at this season, the rainfall imes they crawled on the tracks of the

Carolina Central railway and stoppe?

Another Cotton Mill. Contracts have been made for the delivery of material at Concord for another cotton mill, the third under way there. Material is also being delivered at Durham for an addition to the Erwin cotton mills, work on which begins Monday. This will now employ 500 persons and when completed wil employ 1,000.

General Return of Prosperity. Marshal Carroll says there is a general return of prosperity in North Carolina, an instance of which was the fact that when lightning struck a Wayne county plough man last week, the poor renow, can in nankeen broeches, had \$500 in greenback on his person.

The Review says the Reidsville Bag Ecctory was sold by the receiver, A. H. Motley, Jr., at auction a week ago cad was bought by Mr. A. Sharp, of Rendleman, for \$1,300. The machinery and equipments originally cost about \$12,000.

Whitecaps met with a sharp repulse the other night in Caldwell county. They went to James Jenvins's house and called him out. He instantly appeared with a gua and fired into the mob, badly wounding Columbus Jones. The mob fled.

The increase in the assessed value of railroad property in this State is gratifying. There are 3,617 miles of line. The Atlantic Coast Line has 717, the Southern 1,063, the Seaboard Air Line 665, and miscellaneous roads 1.172 miles.

Assessment of the railways in North Carolina was completed at Raleigh. The total is \$24,500,000, the increase over last year being \$523,000. There are 3,900 miles, and the increase during the year ended June 1 was 42

The \$60,000 stock for the new spinning mill to be built at Salisbury, has now nearly all been subscribed, and several hundred thousand bricks have been purchased for the building. It will be pushed through rapidly.

Two revenue deputies made a raid in twelve miles of Weldon, on the Roanoke river, where they destroyed a 14gallon illicit brandy distillery and 21 hogsheads of pumace of apples, peaches and blackberries.

The Mayo Mills is a corporation lately organized at Winston-Salem, N. C. The company will build a mill of 15,-000 spindles at Mayo's Falls, on the Boanoke Southern.

It is said that Arthur Tucker, the boy who shot a captured convict while handcuffed in Montgomery county, has fled to Cuba and joined the insurgents. Hop culture is a success in this State. Before the war hops were

grown for home use. They ripen in Nearly all of the capital stock to a cotton factory to be located in Lum-

The Alabama Populists.

berton, has been subscribed.

The executive committee of the Populist party in Alabama met in Birmingham on Thursday. Capt. Kolb, the Rev. Sam Adams, State Senator Goodwin, Frank Baltzell and many other leaders of the party were in attendance. Col. D. S. Troy, of Montgomery, was present as an invited guest and delivered a speech, which was vocifer-ously applauded. Among other things he said that, in his opinion, the right of selfgovernment in Alabama could only be restored through the Populist party.

The report of the committee on resolutions as adopted claims that the executive committee has no power to commit the party to a policy that contemplates fusion with any other political organization; that the candidate of the People's party for Governor should be an avowed Populist and untainted with the financial vagaries of John Sherman and Grover Cleveland. They are cordially invited to co-operate with the Populists, and it is hinted that minor places on the ticket may be given them. Both wings of the party appear to be satisfied with the resolutions.

The "Clara Mere" is what they calling pond at the Atlanta Exposition It is so situated that water has to be pumped into it, and they are filling it now.

CORN THE BEST CROP.

Wheat a Good Average. Ots Fair. Cotton Growing Too Fast in Some Sections. The reports of correspondents of

the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, for the past week indicate on the whole a favorable week, though more than usual reports are received of damage by dryness and local storms. A large number of counties had good showers. In some places drought is beginning to prevail, though no great damage is reported as yet. Violent rain, hail and wind storms occurred on Friday in several counties in the central and eastern districts. Curing tobacco is progressing with good results. The fall crop of potatoes is being planted. Melons are coming in slowly,

and seem to be late and poor. In the central district the weather was favorable, except as to the distribution of rainfall. Some points have received no rain in several weeks, at others the ground is too wet to plow. The majority of counties have had beneficial rains. Heavy local rains with hail and wind damaged crops to some extent on Friday at places in Guilford, Durham, Vance, Chatham, Anson, Rockingham and Wake counties. In the South cotton is growing too fast, and is making plenty of weeds nearly everywhere. Tobacco is fine, and curing is going on now in this section also. The crop has suffered from dryness in some sections. Corn earing very nicely; some complaints still of damage by chinch bugs. A big crop of corn will be gathered from lowlands if there are no freshets. Wheat threshing continues. Melon crops poor. Farmers are finishing up

their work rapidly. In the eastern district, the week was warm, with plenty of sunshine, and on the whole favorable for crops, though, pillars were so numerous that several was unevenly distributed. At many places it is very dry, though no real damage results as yet. Heavy rains and wind storms Friday injured crops, especially tobacco, at Farmville, Pitt county, and Nashville, Nash county. Cotton getting plenty of weed in fact, reported as growing too fast in the south, but blossoms and squares are short; lice seem to be disappearing in many sections. Tobacco fine; cutting and curing going on with excellent results. Fall crops of Irish potatoes being planted. Melons coming in, and shipments begun. River rice fields well worked and rice promising. Much complaint of hog cholera.

In the western district rain is beginning to be needed in many localities, but crops have not suffered greatly anywhere yet. Where showers have ocprogress. Reports on corn indicate a most favorable ontlook. Cotton is improving; it is blooming freely in some fields; but the cotton crop is not nearly so promising as corn. Reports on wheat confirm last week's statement that wheat is turning out a good average yield from the threshing machine. Oats generally reported to be a good average crop. Fruit plentiful and of fine quality. Rye is being harvested.

Two Children Burned to Death. At Norwich, N. Y., the Congregational parsonage occupied by Rev. William II. s udder and family, consisting of his wife and seven children, was totally destroyed by fire. The children, who occupied a back room, were just retiring when coal gas in a chimney exploded and instantly the bounk was ablaze. All the children escaped with the exception of Clarisse and Mary, both

> An Unfortunate Similarity. Harry Hipwell, a bellboy in a St.

bodies being burned to a crisp.

Louis hotel, has had trouble through the fellow that looked like him. The other fellow was named Powers. He is so much like Hipwell, even to a bad tooth in his month, that the two were often mistaken for each other while they were both employed in the same place. Powers went to Chicago, where he took Hipwell's name, and got employment in a hotel. Pretty soon a guest was robbed, and Powers disappeared. The smart Chicago detectives learned that "Hipwell" was in St. Louis, and they gathered him in and took him to Chicago, where he was put to no little trouble in proving that he was not the person wanted. -New Orleans Picayune.

The South Park Commissioners of Chicago have decided not to remove the row of trees along Grand boulevard to make room for a bridle path until the growth of the other trees along the grass plot requires their removal. This decision is a victory for the citizens of the district against equestrians.



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