

State Rebray

The French Broad Hustler.

SHIPMAN & OSBORNE CO.

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CONDITION OF OUR FARMERS.

Bureau of Labor and Printing Gives out Interesting Facts Concerning the Agricultural Industry of the State.

Following will be found a general summary of the information contained in the tables of chapter one now in preparation for the 1906 report Bureau of Labor and Printing:

Table No. 1 shows an increase in the value of land in every county. Fertility of land is reported maintained in eighty-nine counties; eight counties report that it is not. Four counties report a tendency to have larger farms; ninety-three smaller. Every county reports labor scarce. Ninety-six counties report negro labor unreliable; one no negro labor. Sixty-six counties report employment regular; thirty-one irregular. Fifty-seven counties favor immigration; thirty-seven oppose it and three do not answer.

In Table No. 2 ninety-five counties report increase in cost of living; two report no increase. Highest average wages paid men \$21.71, an increase of \$1.85 per month over last year; lowest \$13.09, an increase of ninety cents. Highest average wages paid women \$13.13, an increase of seventy-six cents per month over last year; lowest \$8.65, an increase of thirty-seven cents over last year. Average wages of children \$8.01, an increase of fifty-six cents per month over last year.

Table No. 3 shows that seventy-three counties produce cotton at \$38.18 per bale of 500 pounds; twenty-four counties do not report. Seventy-seven counties produce wheat at a cost of seventy-three cents per bushel; twenty counties do not report wheat. Ninety-six counties produce corn at forty-nine cents per bushel; one county does not report. Eighty-nine counties produce oats at thirty-four cents per bushel; eight counties do not report oats. Sixty-seven counties produce tobacco at \$7.50 per one hundred pounds; thirty counties do not report.

Table No. 4 shows present market price of cotton, wheat, corn, oats and tobacco.

Table No. 5 shows cost of production, selling price and profit on cotton, wheat, corn, oats and tobacco, upon each of which, with few exceptions, it will be noted that there is a substantial profit.

MR. SHIPMAN'S REPORT.

Assistant Labor Commissioner M. L. Shipman has returned from a visit to a number of cotton mills which failed to make the annual report. The law is very defective, there being no penalty for such failure. Mr. Shipman says that he has reports now from about four-fifths of all the mills. He has visited several new mills, including three at Concord, one of these having formerly been operated by negro labor and now being owned by the Cannon Company, which has three other mills there; two mills at Gastonia, one at King's Mountain, one at Dallas and one at Belmont. He says that there is a large increase in the number of miscellaneous factories

and a considerable increase in a number of furniture factories. The cotton mill laborers are not organized into unions nor is there any such organizations of furniture factory employes or those in miscellaneous factories. The great proportion of the manufacturers favor compulsory education and say they think this the best solution of the child labor question. Mr. Shipman says that parents of children who work in factories favor the law as it, in other words do not oppose child labor. Several mills have reduced their day labor to ten hours and others seem to be coming to that plan.—Raleigh Correspondence Charlotte Observer.

BRITT TAKES DAY OFF.

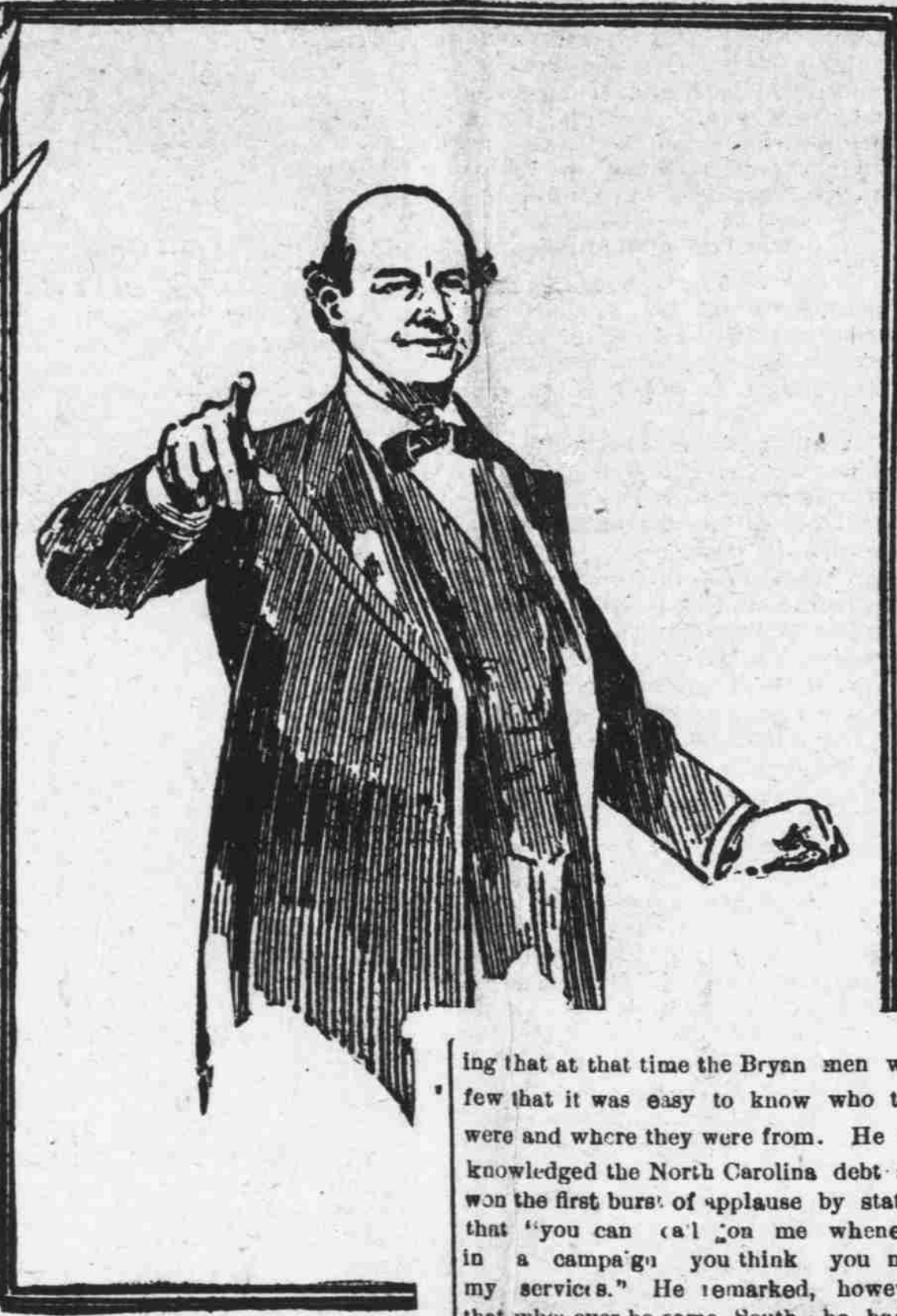
Feigns The Belief that He Will be Successful In Congressional Contest

James J. Britt, the republican candidate for congress from the Tenth district, "put on a sub" at Murphy today and came to Asheville to aid in welcoming Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw. Mr. Britt and his democratic opponent, Mr. Crawford opened the joint campaign at Robbinsville Monday. The candidates were due to speak at Murphy today, but in view of the fact that Secretary Shaw's visit to Asheville was primarily in the interest of Mr. Britt's candidacy, the republican aspirant to congress from this district felt that it would never do to be absent on so auspicious an occasion, and consequently delegated Mr. Benbow to meet Mr. Crawford today. The arrangement was entirely satisfactory to Mr. Crawford the joint discussion of national issues would have gone on uninterrupted but for the fact that Mr. Benbow failed to show up. Mr. Israel the socialist candidate, filled in the time.

Mr. Britt was in high spirits when seen by a newspaper man this morning. He said that he found conditions in the west far better than he expected and that at both Robbinsville and Andrews there were more republican voters in the audience than democrats. He said that while there was not the demonstrative enthusiasm and no display of "rough horse" partisanship manifested in the present joint campaign that has featured other joint discussions in the district, the people nevertheless showed that they were vitally interested and gave close and courteous attention to both speakers. Mr. Britt was greatly pleased with the high plane on which the joint discussions have been pitched and said the people were humorously entertained at times by the good-natured tilts between himself and his opponent. Mr. Britt is enthusiastic over the contest and has gone into the campaign with a determination to win if possible. He sees visions of victory at polls and if he receives the support that has been pledged him he will give Mr. Crawford a close race.—Gazette-News.

Good for the cough. removes the cold, the cause of the cough. That's the work of Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar—the original laxative cough syrup. Contains no opiates. Sold by F. V. Hunter.

THE GREAT COMMONER IN NORTH CAROLINA



Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 18, 1906.

Bryan was here. The people became complacent in the jamb. The day was one was on hand. More cheers and the cavalcade and the carriages started for the Metropolitan Hall through lanes of packed sidewalks, past fluttering handkerchiefs of women, urged ahead by the honest cheering of the men from the farms, whose voices predominated over those of the city contingent. It was a happy welcome, after all. The day was forgotten in the man.

Scenes in the Hall.

The hall filled rapidly. On the platform when the speech began were Governor Glenn and the other state officers, members of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Superior Court, Ex-Governor Charles B. Aycock, Congressmen Kitchin and Thomas, Dr. Melver, Dr. Winston, Joseph Daniels, many others, members of the legislature, prominent democrats, citizens of Raleigh and other towns that had delegations present.

Governor Glenn made a popular introduction, towering as he rose to speak, glowing, strong and happy. Bryan got up slowly, took a pace forward. As he did so the great audience rolled out its applause fervently. It bombarded him with kindness, heaping his head with its enthusiasm as he stood quietly waiting. The deep smile was running away, back from his Irish lip and his eyes twinkled softly. Presently he raised his hand, an easy, half unconscious movement of the palm outward. As he did so the curious phenomenon of his control exhibited itself. The cheering and applause was at its height when he made the sign. It fell to silence at a breath, checked into instant attention. The entire speech was listened to by the packed house with a breathless interest. The crowd, which was dense on platform, floor galleries and aisles, so far forgot itself as to stand motionless and, except at periods of applause, in an utter silence which the voice of the speaker dominated with absolute ease. At the conclusion of the rather lengthy speech, the interest of the audience had been kept at such an absolute notch of attention as to have misled the majority as to the period of time. This applied to women and children, of whom there were a considerable number in attendance, equally with the men. It expressed the final touch of ability in public speaking. There was little of the Bryan "oratory," but the speech moved on with a sense of reserve power that was fascinating. It grace was its distinguishing characteristic. It held less of action than formerly, yet was not cut and dried. It showed Mr. Bryan's growth as an orator to have well-nigh reached the point where he can be spoken of in this regard as consummate.

Grateful to North Carolina.

After his introduction Mr. Bryan began with a reference to the North Carolina support of him in the convention of 1896, say-

ing that at that time the Bryan men were few that it was easy to know who they were and where they were from. He acknowledged the North Carolina debt and won the first burst of applause by stating that "you can call on me whenever in a campaign you think you need my services." He remarked, however, that when ever he came South, he had a feeling that he was not making the best use of his time. There was such a general inclination to vote the democratic ticket that it seemed scarcely necessary for him to come with the idea of making converts. It was made less necessary by the fact that Secretary Shaw had recently made a tour of speech-making here before him. He was grateful, he said, to Secretary Shaw.

Shaw and Iowa's "Second Best."

It was fair to tell what a compliment he paid North Carolina in bringing as an argument to this state the second-hand clothing which the state of Iowa had rejected. He used the speech he made in Iowa, and which it would have none of, probably upon the assumption that he was so far from Iowa that North Carolina would fail to detect the difference in the new clothes and old. Shaw he declared to be the high priest of the stand-patters, alone of all men insisting that the republican party had done everything that was necessary, nothing that was wrong; that the country was in such fine condition that nothing needs to be done in the next century.

In other states republicans were commanding changes in the tariff, in New England and in Iowa. In the last speech made by President McKinley he had declared that the country could not expect to sell everything and buy nothing. But Shaw was not a reformer. He wants the republican party endorsed in toto. The trusts he leaves for future discovery. But he points out nothing. He makes an argument that confirms most that the democrats have said on the tariff question. Give him time and he would confirm the truth of all they had said.

Entering into a detailed discussion of Secretary Shaw's argument about the "drawbacks" by which manufacturers are enabled to buy imported raw material with the duty practically off and sell at a cheaper price in foreign than American markets, he showed that the claim of the secretary that only four million dollars of American goods were sold at a higher price to Americans than to foreigners was open to these fatal alternatives:

Shaw Argument Resolved.

The American manufacturers shipped \$120,000,000 worth of goods, on which they received from the government the import duties on the raw material by way of rebates. If such rebates were necessary to enable the manufacturers to lower the price of their goods to meet competition, the amount of goods sold in foreign markets at prices above those exacted in America was \$120,000,000 instead of \$4,000,000 as claimed Secretary Shaw.

If, on the other hand, there were thus sold more cheaply in foreign markets only \$4,000,000, as claimed by Secretary Shaw, the vaunted system of drawbacks amounted simply to enabling the manufacturers to exact the same price from foreign consum-

ers as that charged Americans and to put it in his pocket the amount of the drawbacks.

In other words, taking Secretary Shaw's contention as to the amount of goods sold more cheaply in foreign than American markets to be true, the "draw-back" becomes a bonus.

Mr. Bryan consumed considerable time with the Shaw speech, concluding that it was not surprising that that sort of a speech should fall to do duty in Iowa, when it defends democratic doctrine; that the reasonable deduction from Secretary Shaw's argument was that "if it's necessary, it's not necessary," his own argument proving that it is not necessary to tax yourselves to pay the manufacturer two prices, when he is shown to be safe from foreign competition. Mr. Bryan showed conclusively that the democratic contention that the tariff was paid by the consumer was borne out by Secretary Shaw's argument as well as the other contention that the labor of American workmen, paid at a greater wage, was of a quality sufficient to enable it to compete with the cheaper labor of foreign countries, by reason of the latter's inefficiency.

Roosevelt's "Democratic" Popularity.

Mr. Bryan then took up in detail the structure of the Roosevelt popularity, calling attention to the fact that ten years ago, there were a dozen republicans who, it was thought by their party, might make a successful campaign for president, while now there was only one.

"When a republican speaks in praise and rejoicing of what his party has done, it is something which was not in the republican, but in the democratic platform; when he commences to elaborate an apology it is for something that his party has failed to do which the democrats have demanded."

There was only one man he declared, who had a chance to be elected a republican president, and he because he had done some things which the democratic party had declared for, and which his party had failed to declare for, and done them with democratic assistance.

"And they can't blame the Lord for it; I am glad the crops have been good. The republican cry is that if the crops are good the party did it; if the crops are bad, the party is all right and the fault with the Almighty."

The Almighty, he declared, had sent good times, taken away all excuse and left

A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE!

The Elopement and Marriage of Frederick W. Gordon von Seefeld, a German Baron, and Miss Calla Polteveat, a New Orleans Heiress, a sister of Frank W. Haynes, the Cotton King, of Flat Rock.

At the unusual hour of one o'clock in the morning, on Sunday, Sept. 2, Miss Calla Polteveat, sister of the wife of Frank W. Haynes, the New Orleans cotton king, who has been spending the summer at Flat Rock, and Frederick W. Gordon Seefeld, a German baron, were married in the offices of Stator, Rector and Cunningham, by Squire John H. Tinley. The witnesses were R. H. Stator, J. B. Gannon and J. H. Cunningham.

The baron had been staying at the Gates. Immediately after the ceremony he and his bride went to the Wheeler, going to Toxaway the next morning, and from there to Asheville and New York. It is said the dashing baron came to the United States with the express purpose of marrying an heiress, and he seems to have succeeded, as Miss Polteveat has an estate in her own name in New Orleans.

The marriage was in the face of strong opposition on the part of the bride relatives. The brother of the bride followed the eloping couple to New York, and it is said hired Pinkerton detectives to trace them to their hiding place, but he was just a little too late, as the happy couple sailed for Germany on the day he received the correct information as to their stopping place. It was his intention to bring his sister back with him to Flat Rock.

Sam King, at the Court House, on Monday received a letter, postmarked New York, Sept. 21, with a request that a certified copy of the marriage license be forwarded to 65 Broadway, New York, but according to best information obtainable, they have already left that city.

The baron is a handsome, smooth-faced man 27, while his wife's age is

Statement of the Finances of Henderson County for Year 1905

Amount County Tax.....	\$ 8,293.52	
General County Claims Audited.....		\$ 9,099.77
Special Pauper Claims outside Home.....		967.00
Jury Tickers.....		1,000.00
Tax Collector's Commissions.....		411.81
Treasurer's Comm.....		207.34
Amount over the Court House Fund.....		550.00
Increase of Indebtedness.....	\$ 3,942.40	
	\$12,235.92	\$12,235.92

General Report of Co. Indebtedness

A. S. R. R. Bonds.....	\$7,000.00	on interest at 6 per cent
Court House Bonds.....	37,000.00	" "
Bond Judgment.....	5,446.56	" "
On Interest.....	\$139,446.56	
Floating Debt of County.....	12,000.00	
Total.....	\$151,446.56	

In the above report we estimate the floating debt of the county at \$1,000.00. There is no way of ascertaining the exact amount without an enrollment of the claims. The tax levied this year will be sufficient to pay off the bond judgment and \$1000 of the court house bonds. The floating debt of the county has increased nearly \$4,000 the last year, but we think by economical management the county can be run with the present rate of 23c on the \$100. We recommend that the office of Treasurer be abolished and that the paupers of the county be properly cared for in the home of the aged and infirm; so far we have no report of the proceeds of the old court house; neither have we any report of proceeds of rooms rented in the new court house.

Respectfully submitted,

B. T. MORRIS,
C. M. FLETCHER,
W. S. YOUNG,

This 25th day of September, 1906

Finance Com.

The Purity Laundry

A HOME INSTITUTION

The Purity Laundry is strictly a home institution. The large amount paid out in wages by it is spent right here in Hendersonville. The more work done by it, the more money is paid in wages. You help the town and your own interest always when you patronize the Purity Laundry or any other home enterprise. You work against the best interests of the town and of yourself when you send money out of the city, for any purpose, when you can get equally good service right here at home.

We guarantee our service to be equal in every respect to any laundry in North Carolina.

We will cheerfully correct any mistakes of any kind whatever.

What we want is satisfied customers, and we are in a position to satisfy the most particular, both as to quality and price.

Our handsome delivery wagon will call for and deliver your work promptly.

Our machinery is strictly modern. Our labor is experienced and high class.

We know we can please you in every particular, and solicit your patronage.

We guarantee satisfaction in quality of work, in delivery service and in price.

Liberal commissions offered Agents in surrounding territory. Write for particulars.

Yours truly,

Purity Laundry, Ice & Fuel Co.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

Phone 142

J. B. SEAWELL & SON, Proprietors

them to stand forth on their record in the sun-light.

Examining the record, he referred to Roosevelt's appropriation of the democratic declaration in favor of arbitration in the face of his eulogy by Black as a god of war, to the settlement of the coal strike, to the rate bill.

Republicans, he said, were saying that the only attack the democrats could make was that they had stolen their thunder.

My answer is, he declared, "let them take the lightning, too. They have the noise, but they haven't stolen my effective legislation."

Treatment of Trusts.

Of treatment of trusts, he attacked the half-hearted measures to which Roosevelt has consented to lead himself. First, by injunction, when extortion had become notorious, and asking, "please to stop." That wouldn't do and then they tried a fine—actually a fine—of five thousand dollars when the criminal at the bar was making (Continued on page 8)

given as 20. Miss Polteveat has more than a local reputation as a typical Southern beauty. Her sister, Mrs. Haynes, owns one of the handsomest country places in Flat Rock, while Mr. Haynes is one of the richest men of New Orleans. The baroness has many friends here and in Asheville, and was a leader in New Orleans society.

Torture by Savages.

"Speaking of the torture to which some of the savage tribes in the Philippines subject their captives, reminds me of the intense suffering I endured for three months from inflammation of the Kidneys," says W. M. Sherman, of Cushing, Me. "Nothing helped me until I tried Electric Bitters, three bottles of which completely cured me." Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Blood Disorders and Malaria; and restores the weak and nervous to robust health. Guaranteed by Justus Ph. Macy. Price 50c.