

Charlotte Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Press Opinions of Cleveland and his Insurrection.

New York Evening Post (Ind.-Dem.), March 6.—The message of 1887, mid as it was, threw the protected classes into spasms. They went into the campaign of the following year with eyes blood-shot. They gained a short lived triumph. The man whom they held in such regard and terror has come back to the place from which they thrust him, and he utters no word of triumph or of self gratulation. He makes no reference to his former Administration. Nobody unfamiliar with the nation's history could learn from his inaugural address that Mr. Cleveland had ever before been President of the United States. Such a spirit is the best augury of a successful and useful term, since it indicates that he has neither friends to reward nor enemies to punish nor any ends to serve but those of the entire country.

Brooklyn Citizen (Dem.), March 4.—The effect of the address as a whole must be gratifying to every man who voted for Mr. Cleveland. It shows us the President alive with the sense of duty, under no delusions whatever as to the work which the American people have elected him to discharge, and in the enjoyment of a perfect physical and mental health, which, under the best of circumstances, will enable him to perfectly sustain every burden of his great office.

Boston Herald (Ind.-Dem.), March 5.—The address is well grounded in principle, but very brief in its elaboration of the points considered. They are all sound and wise ones, including, as they do, a conservative protection of the currency, a call for clear reform in the tariff, a warning against the abuse of an appeal for economy in expenditure, a condemnation of the concentration of office for partisan service, a disapproval of the "trust" practices in trade, and an advocacy of equal rights before the law. There could hardly be a better platform for a patriotic President to present in the opening of his Administration.

Boston Globe (Dem.), March 6.—Those to whom the people have entrusted Congress the duty of continuing to exist for the wise, conservative, and businesslike course which the people's President points out, and which not only leads to the continued supremacy of Democracy, but assures the prosperity, honor, and welfare of the whole country.

London Times, March 5.—The address boldly grapples with the most trying evils in American politics in language of refreshing directness. It is at the more important because Mr. Cleveland is not fishing for votes. He declares war against McKinleyism and the attendant demoralization. We, however, do not expect any doctrinaire application of the abstract principles of Free Trade.

Brooklyn Standard Union (Rep.), March 6.—The British newspapers are all pleased with Cleveland's inaugural. They think it brave, and to contain nearly all the good points. They look to Cleveland and his crowd for a better chance at our markets. Only the Standard ventures to say, according to the tone of the address, the American tariff will remain essentially protective, though it will be reduced.

Crowded With Silver Bullion. More stored in Philadelphia's Mint Than Ever in One Place Before.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 11.—The vaults of the United States Mint in this city to-day hold the largest amount of silver ever stored in one place in the United States. The quantity is 110,000,000 ounces, or fully enough, with the usual alloy, to make no less than 150,000,000 silver dollars. The vaultage of the Mint is said to be unexcelled in this country, yet the steel-walled treasure houses are filled to overflowing and the bullion is being received from the Government at the rate of 3,500,000 ounces a month. Besides this amount there are sealed in the separate vaults \$50,000,000 in coined silver. The seal on the door has not been broken for two years.

It has been necessary to construct another steel-lined vault to store the bullion. The new vault is about ten feet from floor to ceiling, about eight feet wide and thirty feet long. It was completed yesterday, and the Government will begin using it on Monday. With the silver piled clear up to the ceiling, this new storage place will contain 20,000,000 ounces, and will be filled in less than six months. The construction of another storage place is, therefore, a necessity, should the purchase of silver continue.

Before 1890 there was never more than 3,000,000 ounces on hand. Put it down as a fact that no people can be prosperous, contented and wise who persist in feeding their horses upon Northern hay, keep their wheat fields in the Great West, their smoke houses in Cincinnati, Chicago and Louisville, and their manure piles in distant islands of the sea. Poverty, mortgages, bankruptcy all lie along that line as thousands of failures attest.

The reports from the Atlantic Cotton States are that the increase in sales of fertilizers is one third above last year. We take this to mean that the farmers are going in debt and there will be a larger crop with propitious seasons. Then prepare to sell your cotton from five to six cents and be thankful. Then what?—Wilmington Messenger.

Postmaster-General Bissell announces that no local business men need apply for postoffices. He objects to such because the actual duties are performed by irresponsible and often incompetent substitutes. He intends for his appointees to devote their entire time to the work and personally keep strict office hours.

TEACHERS FROM THE UNIVERSITY.—President Winston does not say that he will be able to supply several highly educated, healthy, moral and energetic young men as teachers after June. School committees, school superintendents and others desiring teachers may find it well to consult President Winston, at Chapel Hill, N. C.

William B. Rodman, a native of North Carolina, an eminent jurist, aged 75, died at his home in Washington, N. C., on 7th inst., the result of a fall he had a few days before.

"There is something better than a revival, and that is a Christian life that doesn't need to be revived."—Moody.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The Democratic caucus, which met in the Senate Chamber this morning, was well attended. Just what course the Democrats intended to pursue towards the Populists has been a matter of interesting conjecture since it has been known that the Democrats had a clear majority of their own. The action of to-day indicates that the Populist Senators are to be caucused. Senators Kyle of North Dakota ignored. Senators of Kansas, the old Populists, and Mr. Allen, the new Populist elected by Nebraska, were not invited to attend the caucus, and to this extent at least it would seem that they have been purposely neglected.

Mr. Martin's case was, however, different. Mr. Martin of Kansas, although elected by fusion votes, is considered a Democrat, and as such was invited by the caucus, and he was present and participated in the proceedings. Mr. Allen, it is understood, will vote with the Democrats when it comes to the organization. One of the most important measures of the last congress, was the car coupler bill, which was passed and signed in the closing hours of the session. The bill, which has now become law provides that after July 1st, 1893, automatic couplers and continuous brakes shall be used on all freight trains engaged in interstate commerce. There are in use at the present time in this country, 1,200,000 freight cars and it is estimated that the application of the automatic coupler alone to this number will cost \$25,000,000. To say nothing of the enormous cost, the highest capacity of the car works of the country is estimated at not over 200,000 couplers a year, so that it readily appears that five years allowed the roads in which to complete the changes prescribed is none too long.

Y. M. C. A. Convention. To be held at Winston-Salem Early in April.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 8, 1893. To the Young Men's Christian Associations and Evangelical Churches of North Carolina:—DEAR BRETHREN: For the seventeenth time we shall meet in annual convention, this year at Winston-Salem, on April 6th to 9th. The first session will be held Thursday, the 6th, at 3 p. m. An attractive list of live subjects has been arranged and several eminent speakers have signified their intention to be present and participate. A detailed programme will soon be made public but we at this time name the following speakers:

Rev. R. J. McBryde, D. D., of Lexington, Va., Rector Lee Memorial church. Rev. E. Michaels, Richmond, Va., General Secretary Railroad Y. M. C. A. H. P. Anderson and F. S. Brockman, of Atlanta, Ga., Secretaries of the International Committee. W. A. Wynne, Roanoke, Va., General Secretary Y. M. C. A. W. P. Fife, Charlotte N. C., Evangelist.

Rev. Thomas Hume, D. D., of Chapel Hill; and others of our State. The singing will be in charge of Rev. Arthur J. Smith, of New York, one of the most effective gospel singers of the country. The good citizens of Winston-Salem send hearty greeting and extend their fullest hospitality. Reduced rates have been secured on the railroads as per tariff rate No. 4. Local Agents will give further particulars.

As the number of delegates is unlimited we urge each Association to send as many as possible of their best men. Especially do we urge this upon the colleges and schools, for from their ranks must come many of the leaders in our work. All pastors of evangelical churches are heartily invited to meet with us. From towns where there is no association we ask men especially to come and bring with them young men who may be interested in our work.

For further information write to the State Secretaries, L. A. Coulter, Charlotte, and W. R. Gales, Greensboro, N. C. Brothers, let us make the intervening time a period of prayer for a blessing on the Convention, on ourselves and the young men of the State. Yours in Christian love, G. B. HANNA, Chairman State Committee.

The following letter from the Anniston Hot Blast will revolutionize the planting and growing of Irish potatoes: "In December Mr. Alf Truitt, out of curiosity, placed an Irish potato in the centre of a peck box, containing cotton seed, a little soil surrounding it. In the course of time the shoots of the potato appeared at the top of the box. He encouraged it with an occasional application of water. The vines grew to the height of a foot or more, but strange to say it was without leaves. Yesterday he decided to examine the contents of the box, and took from it more than a quart of nice potatoes, many of them larger than hen eggs. His family will enjoy them for dinner today, and he will probably be the first man in Alabama to eat of new Irish potatoes this year.

"Several witnessed the taking of the potatoes from the box and all pronounced it a most wonderful discovery. A calculation can easily be made to show that several bushels of the finest and earliest potatoes can easily be grown in this way within a small room."

There can be no doubt that the framers of the constitution, in fixing the first Monday in December as the time for the meeting of Congress, expected that the elections would be held in the autumn immediately preceding. It happened, in getting the machinery of the Constitution started, that the new Government could not be organized until spring, and thus an accidental date was fixed from which the terms of two years and four years have since been counted. The Constitution does not fix this date, but it does fix the length of the term, which could not be even temporarily extended or reduced, as would be required to change this date, without the formality of an amendment.—Philadelphia Times

A syndicate of capitalists have just purchased 40,000 acres of land in Florida lying north on the Pensacola and Atlantic railroad. The price paid was \$100,000, which is at the rate of \$2.50 per acre. The syndicate proposes development of their purchase on a large scale. The timber lands will be utilized for the timber, but the balance will be colonized from Sweden and Germany. Tobacco seems to have become the staple crop of the soil, while stock breeding will also be introduced. Fruit growing, too, will play its part.

North Carolina News.

The new cotton mill company at Gastonia, has obtained its charter as Windsor Cotton Mills, with a capital stock of \$75,000.

A frog pond, fenced about so as to keep out snakes and turtles, has raised \$1,000 worth of frog meat on one acre. The market is sure and the demand greater than the supply. Where is the farmer's boy who will start frog raising for profit?

BURNED TO THE GROUND.—On Saturday afternoon, 3d inst., the Bethel church, Gaston county, was destroyed by fire. By hard work the windows, the stove, and some of the benches were saved. The flames soon reduced the building to ashes. This is a great loss to Bethel congregation.

The new cotton-yarn mill at Lexington, will require a building 50x200 feet in size, and work on it will at once commence. Subscription books to the company's stock have been opened, and the full amount of capital proposed, \$50,000, has been taken. Mr. W. E. Holt is to be president of the company.

In pursuance of the act of the late general assembly relieving the attorney-general of his duties as reporter of the decisions of the supreme court and empowering the court to elect its own reporter, the court has elected Robt. T. Gray, Esq., of Raleigh as its official reporter. This appointment will meet with the approbation of the bar and public.

We were shown last Monday two beautiful ten dollar gold pieces, one coined 1795 and one in 1797. Mr. R. B. Hall, special agent of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, had procured them in Asheville. Of all the ten dollar gold pieces in the Herald's cash box we have been unable to find any coined as long ago as that.—Morgantown Herald.

The Concord Standard says Mr. Adam Stough, of Cabarrus county, got tangled on the days of the week and put in last Sunday, up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, ploughing. Then he found out what day it was and knocked off. His woman folks put in the day baking and preparing for Sunday, which they thought was the next day.

Preliminary work has commenced for a new cotton mill near Morgantown. A party of gentlemen, including L. A. Bristol, S. Huffman, J. H. Pearson and W. L. Hudson, of Morgantown, have purchased a fine water-power site on Huntington creek, and propose erecting a 6,000 spindle cotton factory as soon as arrangements can be completed.

The North Carolina exhibit at the World's Fair will be very handsomely and effectively "hatted" as the press is. The exhibition will occupy 71,000 feet of floor space and it will cost \$15,000 to install it. The show cases and all the wood work will be of the most beautiful kind; of quarter sawed oak, hand-carved and polished to the highest degree. This wood work is now being done at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Huntersville, is next in line with a new cotton mill. A company has been organized, and Messrs. M. C. Hunter, H. J. Walker and J. W. Mullen appointed as committee to purchase the necessary equipment of machinery. It has been decided to put in looms only, and they will be ready for operation in a few weeks.

In Forest City, on Monday morning, the boiler of the Florence Cotton Mills exploded, dealing death and disaster broadcast. Bricks and timbers were thrown high in the air and fell on and damaged nearly every house in the neighborhood, and the windows in the mill were shattered and the water works and machinery damaged. The operatives had just gone to work when the explosion took place, and those that were not killed or injured were terribly stunned. People in the neighborhood were thrown to the ground by the shock.

A gentleman in this county recently in speaking upon the subject, said that his sheep paid him a profit of two dollars and a half every year, including the wool and lambs. These sheep only cost two dollars, so there is an annual return of one hundred per cent, after paying expenses, for the half dollar will fully cover all expenses. What business can any man engage in which will pay him better or so well. With our proximity to the large markets, on account of the ample railroad facilities, there is no trouble about a market for every lamb or mutton. We refer to this and kindred subjects frequently, because we feel deeply interested in the success of our farmers, and especially in that of those who are engaged in these matters. We are satisfied that grass, grain and stock will make this one of the most prosperous farming sections in the union.—Warrenton Record.

List of jurors drawn for Cleveland Superior court: W. Leroy Morehead, W. D. Lackey, A. Green, B. F. Allison, Wm. Hoyle, Rufus W. Gardner, W. E. Ware, Ben Elmore, W. H. Thompson, David Wortman, J. L. Prust, David Scruggs, W. L. Harrell, D. B. Hughes, C. G. Grigg, C. C. Hamrick, G. W. Kendrick, David Fortson, D. P. Boston, W. T. D. Green, J. D. Simmons, W. B. L. Simmons, L. A. Bridges, John Hoyle, J. D. McSwain, B. F. Turner, S. R. Anthony, W. I. Stowe, D. A. F. Hamrick, Gaither Philbeck, W. R. Hamrick, W. F. McCall, G. W. Hamrick, Sam Harrell, J. N. Landon, B. A. Putnam.

SECOND WEEK.—David Bostic, J. O. Gold, J. C. Grant, W. L. Putnam, J. I. Hardin, W. T. Goode, T. B. DePriest, M. F. Willis, Z. R. Walker, E. M. Ivester, John M. Black, Thomas Hoyle, Watt Herndon, R. A. Hord, J. B. Canady, J. H. Green, J. F. Morris, L. H. Bumgardner.

The Waldenses, who have for centuries inhabited the Italian side of Cottian Alps, whither they took refuge from persecution in the early ages, find that they cannot longer live in comfort in their old home and are thinking of moving to North Carolina. The pastors of the Waldensian congregations convened in a synod to consider the situation and resolved to send two delegates to North Carolina to inquire regarding the prospects of settling in this State. The Waldenses are a hardy and very thrifty people, retaining in a remarkable degree the virtues of their heroic ancestors. If the reports from the delegates should be favorable 2,000 Waldenses will emigrate to North Carolina in the spring.

Their business is chiefly the manufacture of cloth. They can find plenty of room and a warm welcome in our State.

Our State Motto.

The General Assembly of 1893, by a unanimous vote in each house, passed the bill providing a State motto. The act provides that the words "20 May, 1775," shall be placed in the upper part of the State's coat of arms. This is a proper and just recognition of the first declaration of American independence. It is a memorable date in the annals of liberty, and will be a proud addition to the insignia of our State.

The act further provides that the phrase, "Esse Quam Videri," is adopted as the motto of the State, and shall be engraved on the Great Seal of the State and at the bottom of the coat of arms. These words mean "To be rather than seem to be," and are a suitable recognition of the honest, sturdy, unpretending character of our people. Beginning with the national motto, "E Pluribus Unum," nearly every State has adopted a motto. With rare exceptions these mottoes are in Latin. The reason for their being in Latin and not in English is not far to seek. Owing to the Latin expressing the different forms of the verb and of the noun by a mere change in termination and not as in English by the addition of particles and prepositions, Latin is far more condensed and terse. The three words "Esse Quam Videri" require the use of seven English words to express the same idea. The Latin is therefore more sought after in the adoption of mottoes for States, societies, badges and all like purposes.

Curiously has been stimulated to learn the origin of the phrase. It is first found in Cicero in his oration on Friendship (62) though it is not there used in the sense now usually attached to it. He says, "Virtute enim ipsa non tam multi praedit esse quam videri volunt," "the truth is that virtue is a quality which not so many desire to possess as to desire to seem to possess," "for indeed not so many wish to be endowed with virtues as wish to seem to be."

The phrase, however, was a striking one and being caught up was adopted as a motto. In that best collection of mottoes extant, the coats of arms of the British peerage, no less than three noble houses have adopted it, to wit: The Earls of Winterton, Earl Brownlow and Lord Lurgan.

It has been adopted by many associations, especially literary societies. In this state it is said to be the motto of one of the societies at Trinity College, and with a modification by one of the societies of Wake Forest.

This sentiment and the phrase are good enough. Let North Carolinians now make it as memorable and as distinguishing as any that has ever decorated a royal banner or the shield of a courtly knight. Among our sister states it is probably taken its place between the Sic Tyrannus, of Virginia, and the Annis Opibusque Parati, of South Carolina.

This act does not apply to county seals. Each county is authorized by the Code to adopt its own seal. Many have now on the county seal the appropriate phrase *Leges Juraque Vincuntur*. The present act applies only to the State Seal and Coat of Arms.—Raleigh Chronicle.

Those Village Farms.

Governor Northen is Very Much Interested in Them to Build Up the State. Governor Northen and Professor H. C. White, of the State University, are very much interested in building up Georgia by the establishment of village farms.

The people in the country are coming to view with a rapid eye in order to get educational and religious advantages, and in order to be protected from lawless men. On this account the country is being depopulated and the towns are being built up.

Governor Northen and Professor White have long advocated the settlement of numerous families in one community near to each other—each having a small farm to cultivate. Professor White read a paper on this subject to the members of the State Agricultural society at its recent meeting in Augusta, and at its close Governor Northen indorsed it in an able speech. (Governor Northen's talk will apply to the farmers of North Carolina with equal force as to Georgia.)

Of this speech the Augusta News has this to say: "On the conclusion of the address of President Henry C. White, of the State Agricultural college, before the State Agricultural society in this city, Governor Northen delivered some straight and strong talk to the farmers of Georgia. After pronouncing Dr. White's address the most important and timely he had ever heard on the subject, our farmer governor indorsed it entirely and asked the farmers what they were going to do about it. He told them to keep on as at present, and their farms would be depopulated and desolated. He told them to take the advice given them, to accept the solution of their troubles now offered, and they would soon become independent and happy."

Governor Northen impressed the farmers with the fact that the secret of success and happiness on the farm and the solution of the great problem of the country were both offered by the plan proposed by the thoughtful scientist and the observing president of the agricultural college. He seconded the advice to divide up the big plantations, to inaugurate the plan of village farming or communal life, which, as Dr. White aptly remarked, is followed with success the world over, except in the wilds of Africa, on the barren steppes of Russia and, strange to say, in that most fertile soil and blessed climate, the sunny south.

Governor Northen not only indorsed Dr. White's plan of village farming, but he emphasized it with strong illustrations. He gave his experience with a Chicago syndicate who is now trying to secure thousands of acres in Georgia for a similar purpose, and told of a friend who was now turning a 7,000 acre plantation into village farms. Why should not the Agricultural society members do the same? Governor Northen asked this question in all earnestness and with telling force. He declared that many members of the Agricultural society had some ten thousand, and had their farms divided and adapted their lands to the new conditions and to the demands of the times.

The strong talk of the governor of Georgia was worth as much as a year's salary in the red chair of state. It produced a profound impression, and will have a practical effect among Georgia farmers.

Our land owners will stop and think they will see that they are ruining their fortunes and bringing their dissatisfied families up in ignorance and unhappiness under the present system on the farm. If they are wise, and want to be success

ful and happy, they will about face, follow the plan proposed by Dr. White and so strongly indorsed by Governor Northen.

The Rule in Shelly's Case is the Law of North Carolina.

In an opinion recently filed by Chief Justice Chappin, a question of importance was decided which heretofore has been in doubt among the legal profession. This is, in effect, that the rule in Shelly's case has not been abolished in North Carolina. The question was argued in the case of Harris vs. Hill, from Buncombe county, at this term of the Supreme Court.

The following is a synopsis of the opinion written by our Chief Justice, and as his opinions have no superfluous words or matter in them, it must necessarily be imperfect, only showing the general outline of the decision: A was seized of an estate in fee to the use of B during her natural life, and in the event that C, her husband, should outlive B, then to C during the term of his natural life; after the determination of the said life estates, then to the use of the heirs of said C. Held: that in the limitations of a trust, either of real or personal estate, the construction of limitations ought to be made according to the construction of limitations of a legal estate, unless the intent of the testator or author of the trust plainly appears to the contrary. Feare cont. Rem. 125.

The limitations under consideration must be determined by the rules of common law applicable to limitations of a strictly legal character. In the event of the death of B before C, then C would take a vested estate, but until the happening of this contingency the rule in Shelly's case could not operate so as to defeat the contingent remainder of his heirs as purchasers, and the said heirs would have said contingent remainder in fee, expectant upon the determination of the life estate of B, their mother. In this event they will take not under said C, but as purchasers, the word "heirs" being descriptive personum only. The position that the warranty in the deed of the life tenant can defeat the remainder of the said heirs by way of reverter, is wholly untenable. Code sec. 1334; Moore vs. Parker, 12 Ired. 123.

The rule in Shelly's case is applicable in every case where an estate is limited to one for life, with a remainder limited to the heirs of the first taker, whether the tenant for life has children or not; but the act, by its very terms, can only extend to those cases, if to any, in which the first taker has children. In Smith vs. Bryson, 90 N. C. 284, the court held that the rule in Shelly's case applied, and construed the deed as if the limitation over had read, "the said land shall go to the children of my son, James A. Mercer." It also seems to have been the purpose of the act to sustain a direct conveyance to the heirs of a living person. As there can be no heirs during the life of the ancestor, the act in question provides that in such a case the word "heirs" shall be construed to mean children, and the limitation therefor would be good.

It seems that the main object of the act (and its phraseology nicely adapts it to the purpose) was to convert a contingent into a vested remainder under certain circumstances. For instance, an estate to A for life, remainder to the heirs of B living and having children. Now, as commonly the word "heirs" is understood to mean the heirs of A, or A's heirs, and if A died before B the heirs or the children of B took nothing. Under the act in question the children of B would take a vested remainder, and upon the death of A would get the estate whether B was living or not.—Raleigh Chronicle.

Even Pork May be Grass. "One of the curious things we have taught our hogs to do at Klamath Falls, Ore.," said G. W. Smith, a merchant of that place, "is to eat hay like horses. They will do it, too, and thrive on it. In fact, in winter they get nothing else. It is alfalfa hay we have taught them to eat. It is put in a rack that is not too high, and that they can reach up to, and they pull it out just like horses and cattle."

"They can say what they please about a hog, but there is more money in him at prices that have ruled this year than there is in a steer, and you only have to keep him one third as long. I speak partially as a merchant and partially as a rancher, for I own over 300 acres that is down in alfalfa. When I lived in Santa Clara county ten years ago, I didn't think much about such a coming condition of affairs as this, but it has now been fully demonstrated to me. Hogs are to be our great profitable yield in the Klamath basin, as I believe they will be in the alfalfa regions of California.

"What do we do to stiffen up and round out the hay eating hogs? Turn them into a field of wheat, a hundred acres or according to the number you have, and let them eat it right from the stems. It finishes them up in fine shape, an makes as handsome pork as you would wish to find anywhere."—San Francisco Examiner.

A NOVEL BATTLE WON BY BEES.—Raleigh, N. C., March 10.—News reached here to-day of a remarkable fight in Cleveland county, near the South Carolina line. Two men named Fret and Hutchins, were removing a beehive, about which they had wrapped a cloth. Two men named McDaniel met them and a quarrel and fight followed. Hutchins stripped the cloth from the hive and placing it over his head held the hive in front as he advanced towards the McDaniels. Bees poured out and savagely attacked the latter, who had to retreat. One of the shot Hutchins in the shoulder, but he advanced with his novel galling gun, and, aided by the bees, drove the McDaniels over the line into South Carolina.

There are in this country 63,035 postoffices, of which 5,319 are what are known as Presidential offices, the President appointing the postmasters, who must be confirmed by the Senate. The others are filled by the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Cornelius Young, of Selma, Ala., has patented a new form of cotton gin and huller, which is said to give excellent results in ginning in both long and short-staple cotton. The huller removes leaves and trash from the seed cotton.

The entire fruit, watermelon and vegetable crop of Houston county, Georgia, brought about \$317,000 during the past season.

Gen. Thomas T. Eckert succeeds the late Norman Greene as president of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Cotton Acreage Must be Kept Down.

Our New Orleans cotton letter, which is written for us by Atwood Violett & Co., contains some points this week that ought to be enforced upon the attention of every cotton planter and cotton factor in the South. This is not a time at which anyone interested in the South can afford to neglect matters. It is plainly apparent that if the crop about to be planted is greater than that of the season now drawing to a close, the result will be ruinous to the people growing the staple, and will bring infinite harm on all Southern industries which are in any way dependent upon cotton or cotton planters. Several conventions have already been held and resolutions passed to reduce the acreage, and other meetings will probably follow, but what is needed is concerted action from every State, not a meeting to talk, but to determine upon some feasible plan by which the acreage may be kept down and then to act upon it. This is a matter in which the commission merchant and factor are the prime movers, and whatever is done should be, in fact must be, with their co-operation. The factor determines the size of the crop by the amount he advances to the farmer, and if at this time they permit their clients to increase their acreage, it will be little less than criminal, as they know to a certainty that only one result can follow, and that is ruin.—Manufacturers' Record.

To Preserve Meat. The article below comes from good authority and we give our readers the benefit of it as a whole. HAW RIVER, N. C., March 4, 1893.

DEAR SIR:—I see from a late issue of the News a receipt for preventing bugs on meat. Will you allow me to give you a receipt I have tried for four years, and I have not seen a bug on my meat in that time. Take warm water and wash all the salt off your meat, nice and clean. Take pulverized borax and sprinkle it all over the flesh side of the pieces, then hang up. I use a common pepper box for sprinkling the borax on. W. H. THOLINORE.

Everybody who has a true sense of right or propriety will approve the adoption of a resolution by the Grand Army Encampment of Pennsylvania, Monday, that the pension roll shall be made a roll of honor. In taking this action the Grand Army has shown itself imbued with a proper degree of self respect, as well as a regard for the public treasury.—Washington Star.

Bookien's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Jordan & Scott, wholesale drug store, and at Burwell & Dunn, wholesale and retail.

FINEST LOT Ever brought to Charlotte. This is no idle boast. We have the finest lot of FRUITS in the city. Bick's secker's best in FANCY Bottles. Cases, Flasks, etc., in GOOD shape for an RL GANT PRESENT. IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE IT. R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists. Dec. 23, 1892.

B. NICHOLS. Those Sideboards that I'm are made of solid oak. SELLING FOR TEN DOLLARS. HAVE GERMAN PLATE MIRRORS and are first class in every respect. They would cost you at least 25 per cent if bought elsewhere. Of course I have them worth a great deal more, but for \$20 or \$25 I can sell you a beauty. Be sure to come in and see for yourself. BURGESS NICHOLS, Furniture Dealer. R. S. SLOAN, Undertaker. Night call, room No. 6, Bryan building, over Rogers & Co. Jan 27, 1893.

Surgical Instruments. A full line of Surgical Instruments at Manufacturer's prices. Call and examine them. Mail orders will be promptly attended to. R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists. Aug. 19, 1892.

OLD LADY'S COMFORT. Wide Sole Glove Grain 1/2 High Lace Shoes, sewed and warranted, size 4 to 9, price \$1.50. Same Shoe with Quilted Flannel Lining, \$1.75. These are not Fine Shoes, but are comfortable, and give the foot perfect protection. To wear them once is to want them again. See all our Shoes. GILBREATH & CO. Jan. 13, 1893.

REAL VALUE. We sell a Genuine CALF SHOE for Men at \$3.00. These Shoes are made of best Calf Vamps, fine Dongola Tops, Sewed and warranted, and are the greatest value ever offered in this market. Made LACED and CONGRESS. YOU SHOULD SEE ALL OUR SHOES. GILBREATH & CO. Dec. 23, 1892.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and all the leading PATENT MEDICINES for sale by R. H. JORDAN & CO.

ROGERS & COMPANY. A Novel Battle Won by Bees. Spring Time is Coming. Offer such Bargains as We are Now Offering. Genuine Clay Worsted Suit, Black or Blue. NEVER SOLD BEFORE FOR LESS THAN \$18.00. You know what a Clay Worsted is. The most stylish goods for a dress suit. A color that is absolutely fast. A black that will not gloss or shine. All wool Black Cheviot suits.

Sacks and Frocks at \$10, Worth \$15.00. Genuine blue Slater flannel suits at \$10.00. These are values that cannot be matched elsewhere. You should see them. Large stock of Boys' suits from 75c up; a large line of youths' from \$3.00 up. Our 50c white shirts are made of New York Mills, muslin and have all linen bosoms. Men's Negligee Shirts black and stripes 60c. Big line of Sox, Neckwear &c. Hats for Men Boys and Children at prices ranging from 25c up. Our Spring stock is ready. Come and see us or send us a trial order by mail.

ROGERS & COMPANY. Up to date Clothiers and Furnishers for Men, Boys and Children. March 10, 1893. 21 WEST TRADE ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Comparative Cotton Statement. The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending March 10, 1893.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton. New York, March 11.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4,148,006 bales, of which 3,688,306 bales are American, against 4,636,641 and 4,121,741 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 35,145 bales, receipts from plantations, 41,635 bales. Crop in sight, 5,827,953 bales.

Rubber and Leather Belting. We have a large stock and complete assortment of sizes of Rubber Belting on hand. We warrant every foot we sell and guarantee our prices against any House south of Baltimore. HAMMOND & JUSTICE Oct. 17, 1892.

The "Oliver Chilled Plow," The Best in the World. HAMMOND & JUSTICE are now Agents for this celebrated Plow, and carry a full stock of all extras for same, such as Points, Mould Boards, Landside, Bolts, etc., and are selling very close.

Net receipts at all U. S. ports, 55,874 92,770. Total receipts to date, 4,965,581 6,818,123. Exports for the week, 71,177 98,789. Total exports to this date, 3,179,982 4,291,187. Stock in all U. S. ports, 861,467 1,179,728. Stock at all interior towns, 180,776 196,686. American afloat for Great Britain, 1,800,000 1,719,000. 80,000 145,000

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