

Charlotte Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Friday, September 14, 1894.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1894.

Secretary Carlisle will hold, apropos of the much mooted sugar bounty question, that under the law he is not only unauthorized to make payments for bounties on sugar already produced prior to August 27, 1894, but that he is specifically instructed by the new tariff act not to pay them.

The officials of the Treasury Department generally share the view of the Court, and it appears that the Court of Claims, if appealed to, must find for the producers. The claims for unpaid bounties on all kinds of sugar made prior to Aug. 27, 1894, amount, approximately, to \$269,000.

In the equation of politics, sugar on the democratic side will be put down as an offset to free silver secession on the republican side. The revolt of the sugar planters from the democratic party is strikingly parallel to the defection from the republican ranks of the sugar planters and the Nevada associates. In both cases the general principle producing the flop was the same, and that was self interest.

As a matter of theory, any doctrine adopted by a political party may be human nature is not yet keyed up to a point of such lofty heroism that a community which will suffer direct and great financial loss from will unselfishly accept it for the good it means to others.

On Louisiana sugar is as important as silver is to Nevada. And while Nevada seeks to advance its interests through an alliance with the populists, the sugar planters of Louisiana contemplate a flogging act such as in years past would have been considered hardly less odious than treason.

Tempora mutantur. Senator Peffer's son was dropped from the payroll of the Senate the other day as assistant doorkeeper. The removal was not made until the last fringe of his illustrious father's whiskers had departed from the Capital, and it is suspected that the political complexion of the family had something to do with the case.

Until a short time ago Mr. Peffer had his family represented to the number of four on the payroll of the Senate. His daughter is his private secretary, one son was assistant doorkeeper, and another was a special messenger.

Some lively telegraphing between the Capital and points in cyclonic Kansas followed the recent removal, but the senatorial Peffer contingent still numbers only three.

A Gigantic Railroad System. The new Southern Railway Company was the consummation, it appears of a plan of reorganization of the Richmond Terminal System that has been under consideration for some time. It is indeed a gigantic railroad enterprise, and operates 4,500 miles of railroad and 150 miles of water way.

The New York Sun, in its very elaborate account of the new organization, says that with "the exception of 491 miles, in Colorado, N. C. and Atlanta, Ga., which are leased, all the system is owned by the company, and the heretofore complicated and expensive plan of control by majorities, wholly impracticable and unfortunate in its operation and sure to make enemies among the minorities, is done away with. The old Richmond Terminal Company did not own any railroad at all, and the much vaunted (but intrinsically worthless) Richmond and Danville line, only 145 miles long, was sold to the new company.

The report is just made public that the Walhalla, S. C., division of the Southern may soon be extended to Knoxville, Tenn., and that the Southern Company, by connecting it to the Port Royal & Western Carolina and securing control of the latter, will have a through route from Knoxville to thirty miles at Port Royal, S. C. About thirty miles of the line was once graded, and is said to be in good condition for ties and rails. This line would run through a natural gap in the mountains, giving it a remarkably good grade from Knoxville to the waterway.

The Vanderbilt has placed their faith and money in the South, and the millions they have invested in this section means the investment of many millions by others who follow their lead.

The following are the officers of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Convention for the coming year: President, J. H. Bobbitt, Raleigh; first vice president, P. W. Vaughan, Durham; second vice president, Augustus Bradley, Raleigh; third vice president, R. L. Dixon, Milton; secretary, H. R. Horne, Fayetteville; treasurer, A. J. Cooke, Fayetteville; local secretary, B. C. Jones, Morehead City. Executive committee—W. H. King, Raleigh; W. M. Yearby, Durham; W. W. Parker, Henderson; D. L. Adams, State; H. R. Horne, Fayetteville. State board of pharmacy—O. M. Royster, Hickory; William Simpson, Raleigh; E. Zoeller, Tarboro; P. W. Vaughan, Durham; and W. H. Wearn, Charlotte. There were ten candidates for licenses, but only four passed. They are: Paul C. Sneed, Durham; John Barter, Mt. Airy; Joseph H. Goodman, Concord; and C. A. Walker, Huntersville. The next meeting place of the association will be Morehead City.

Tariff Truhts. How the Republicans Have Taxed the Farmers. The speech of Congressman Fred A. Woodward, of Second district of North Carolina, which appeared in the Congressional Record, is full of solid facts concerning the benefits to be derived by the farmers from the reduction in taxation under the new tariff law.

To illustrate clearly that the consumers pay the tax, Mr. Woodward noted in his remarks the practical operations so far as it would effect the farmers of North Carolina under the old McKinley law, which has just been repealed. We publish an extract:

HOW IT WORKS. The farmers of North Carolina send 100 bales of cotton to England, with instructions to the commission merchant there to sell and invest the proceeds in the purchase of goods. The cotton is sold for \$3,500, and the commission merchant invests the proceeds in hats, ready-made clothing, woolen goods, agricultural implements, and other articles necessary for the farmers. The goods are shipped to Wilmington, and the farmers write to the railroad agent there to forward the goods to them, but the agent writes that the goods are in the custom house, and will not be delivered until the payment of the tariff duties. One of the farmers goes to Wilmington and demands these goods. The custom-house officer tells him: "I cannot deliver them to you until you pay me \$1,375.50. The Farmers ask: "Why is this payment required? The goods were bought in England. I have a receipt from the merchant showing payment of the price; the freight has been paid, and I do not understand why you make this demand upon me."

The officer says in reply: "In 1890 the Republican party passed what is known as the McKinley law, and under that law all goods brought into this country by the purchasers must pay certain tariff taxes. Now, on the \$1,000 worth of plows, mowers, shovels, hoes, rakes, cultivators, cotton-gins, and other agricultural implements bought by you, you must pay to me 45 per cent. of their value, which amounts to \$450."

"On the \$200 worth of woolen shawls you must pay me 150 per cent., or \$300. On the \$300 worth of woolen blankets you must pay me \$80 per cent., or \$240. On the \$100 worth of wool hats you must pay me 86 per cent., or \$86. On the \$300 worth of woolen dress goods you must pay me 85 per cent., or \$255. On the \$300 worth of cotton cloth you must pay me 25 per cent., or \$75. On the \$300 worth of bagging you must pay me 32 1/2 per cent., or \$97.50. On the \$200 worth of cotton ties you must pay me 103 per cent., or \$206. On the \$100 worth of pocket knives, table-knives, and forks you must pay me 16 per cent., or \$16. On the \$100 worth of crockery, table, and earthenware you must pay me 55 per cent., or \$55. On the \$100 worth of salt you must pay me \$55."

Now, in order for the farmer to get these goods from the custom house, he must pay the sum of \$1,875.50 for tariff duties. Returning to his home, he calls his friends together, and explains to them the situation, telling them this amount of tariff duty was levied upon the articles purchased by them by the Republican party, in 1890, when they enacted the McKinley law. Discussing the situation, and considering what was best to be done, one suggested that they reshipe the goods to England, and request their commission merchant to sell them there, thinking it better to pay the return freight than to pay the enormous sum demanded by the custom-house. And, believing they could buy these goods cheaper in this country, it was suggested that one of their number go to Wilmington, which is considered one of the cheapest markets in the State, and ascertain there the price of the same class of goods.

One of their number, as requested, goes to Wilmington, examines the market-price of these goods, and comparing them with the goods purchased in England, finds that the goods purchased in England for \$3,500 cannot be bought in Wilmington for less than the sum of \$4,375.50. He asks one of his merchant friends to explain the reason of this condition. The merchant replies: "Your transaction is a fair illustration of the operation of the tariff law, and a full answer to your question, that under the McKinley law all parties buying goods in Europe for shipment to this country have to pay the tariff tax demanded of you by the custom-house here. So, as the Wilmington merchant buys goods in Europe, he has to pay the same tariff duty, and this, of course, is added to the selling price. Thus the selling price to the consumer is increased by the amount of the duty on every article imported into this country."

The farmer asks, "Why do you not buy your goods of the manufacturer in this country?" The merchant replies, "We do buy largely of the manufacturers here; but they know if we import goods we must pay tariff duties, they will sell to us at the price of the article in Europe with the tariff duty added." And in this way it will be seen that the American manufacturers are enabled to control prices in this country, and exact from the consumers the enormous profit given them by this tariff system. The farmer returns home and reports the result of his trip.

This leads to a discussion as to the best course to pursue. Some say: "The Democrats have promised to reduce these tariff taxes; the bill is now pending in Congress, and suppose we wait and see if there is a reduction." One of the number, who was a Populist, says, "We have nothing to gain by the delay; the Democratic party has not kept any of its promises to the people." My paper says the Senate bill is no better than the McKinley bill; that the Democrats had always been fooling us by promising to reduce the tariff taxes, and that nothing will be "done, and I am in favor of raising money to pay the tariff tax." The others did not agree with this, and told their friend they would wait and see if this bill passed and if the promises and pledges of the Democratic party were carried out, and if this bill lifted any burdens from the farmer.

The farmer, after the passage of this law, returns to Wilmington to pay what ever duties should be demanded and asks the collector: "Did the Democratic party make any reductions in the tariff taxes?" The collector turns to the schedules and under the head of agricultural implements and machinery, he says to the farmer that before the passage of this act you would have had to pay on \$1,000 worth of plows, shovels, hoes, cultivators, gins, etc., \$450, and under this bill tariff duty has been removed from these articles, and you are saved \$450. On the \$200 worth of woolen shawls, on which under the McKinley law you would have paid \$300, you now pay \$70, saving upon this item alone \$230. On the \$300 worth of blankets you would have paid \$240; under the Democratic law you pay \$105, saving \$135. On the \$100 worth of wool hats you would have paid \$86; under the present law you pay \$35, saving \$51. On the \$300 worth of cotton cloth you would have paid \$105; under the present law you pay \$75, saving \$30. The \$300 worth of bagging you would have paid \$97.50; under the present law you would have paid \$46; you now pay \$35.

And on the \$100 worth of crockery you would have paid \$55; you now pay \$36. After paying these duties the farmer returns home, calls his friends together and returns to them \$1,235.50, which was saved to them by the enactment of the bill we are now considering. And these farmers then understand how burdensome to them has been the tariff taxation of the Republican party, and fully realize that the Democratic party has redeemed its pledges to relieve them of these burdens, having saved by the passage of the pending bill upon the purchase of only \$3,500 worth of goods the sum of \$1,235.50. It would be a difficult task to convince them that it is not the consumer who pays the tax upon all goods imported into this country, and that the American manufacturer has not been able to increase the price of his products by the operation of this legislation. In 1892 under the McKinley bill there was imported into the United States 48,000 pounds of woolen and worsted cloth of the value of \$13,000. The foreigner paid the tax, he paid more than \$21,000 for the privilege of selling to the American people \$13,000 worth of goods.

Southern Business Sense. Tom Reed, the sneering statesman from Maine, has recently given it as his opinion that the south "has no business sense." Like most of the critics of the south, Mr. Reed speaks from prejudice instead of knowledge. Mr. Henry Watterson, in the Louisville Courier Journal, makes the following crushing reply to Reed's aspersion: "Mr. Reed remarked the other day in his usual reckless fashion that the trouble with the south was that it had no business sense. 'The south has within a few years practically monopolized the trade in certain lines of cotton goods, and is annually increasing the volume and variety of its textile products. It is underselling New England on coarse goods, and in time will undersell it on fine goods. It is putting its own capital freely into new cotton mills. From 1880 to 1890 it rebbled the number of its looms. From 1890 to 1894 it has increased them over 50 per cent. 'Perhaps that isn't business sense. 'In the year ending with June last the exports of the United States increased \$44,478,353. Fifteen southern ports, at which within a few years there have been opened direct lines of trade with foreign ports, furnished \$31,751,306 or 71 per cent. of this increase. In 1899 and 1892 the increase of duty from southern ports was still larger, amounting to \$89,000,000, out of a total increase for the whole United States of \$146,000,000. Four years ago the south had direct lines of trade only from Baltimore, New Orleans and Norfolk. It now loads ships for foreign ports at Savannah, Brunswick, Pensacola, Galveston, Mobile, Newport News and Port Royal.

"Perhaps that isn't business sense. 'A few years ago the southern cotton planters seemed hopelessly in debt to the cotton factors. It was getting worse every year. Every since the war they had been so poor that they had to borrow money in advance on their crops, and, what with raising nothing but cotton, raising it wastefully, paying big interest, buying on credit, sending more than their profits for food stuffs brought from the North and West, they seemed fairly on the way to bankruptcy. But this year's crop of cotton has been raised more cheaply than last year's, and last year's was the cheapest ever known up to that time. Debts have been scaled down amazingly, crops have been diversified, money kept at home and many mortgages lifted. 'Perhaps that isn't business sense. 'The development of the iron and coal interests of the south has been the wonder of this generation, and Birmingham is setting the pace for Pittsburg on pig-iron. The business failures in the north during the panic were relatively few in number in the west, and the southern financial institutions came through the trial in better shape. 'In ten years the wealth of the south, reduced almost to nothing by war and reconstruction, has more than doubled. In ten years the south has increased its expenditures for schools 96.33 per cent. In ten years it has paid off over twenty millions of public debt. And that is not the evidence of its business sense it votes the democratic ticket right along. And that last is what sours it all for the modern man from Maine."

A Gard. The cryanthemum show will be held early in November, probably at the auditorium. Flower growers are reminded that it is now time to begin preparing for exhibition. It is earnestly hoped that a good many persons will send plants, as the design is to have large masses of color, as well as special prize plants. Prizes will be awarded for the best general collection, the best single plant, the best collection of cut blossoms, and perhaps for other specialties. The design is to make this a State exhibit, and plants and flowers will be welcome from all cultivators of the royal flowers.

MANAGERS. The value of the bonds and notes stolen from Dr. J. M. Worth at Asheville last week was nearly \$100,000, and the money was \$74,000 of the bonds and \$401 of the money have been recovered. The burglar is in jail and has made a confession.

North Carolina News. Gastonia is now agitating the question of electric lights. It is said that seven wild deer were killed in Kenansville township, Duplin county, during the past week. One was a fine buck weighing 170 pounds. It is said that no less than 600,000 peach trees are now growing around Southern Pines. There are also large quantities of all other kinds of fruits and nut bearing trees. The Asheboro Courier states that instead of \$15,000 it was \$70,000 in bonds stolen from Mr. John M. Worth. One of the negroes captured, Sam MacRae, has shown where part of the money was hidden. At Cannon's factory at Concord the crank shaft that works the piston rod in the cylinder broke. Both cylinder heads blew out, tearing things to pieces in general, but the Standard says no one was hurt.

The Kinston Free Press says that caterpillars came in great number a few days ago and have destroyed all the crab grass around there, devouring all except the stems. There are millions of them, but as yet they have attacked nothing but grass. Raleigh is to have a flouring mill of 100 barrels per day capacity. The company was organized on the 5th, it will be known as the Farina Flour mill company. The numbers of flouring mill, reported as now in existence in the State is eighty four. At the regular meeting of the directors of the First National Bank of Gastonia, Mr. M. T. Wilson was elected a member of the Board of directors and Mr. L. L. Jenkins, cashier of the National Bank of Wilmington, who was present at the meeting, was elected Vice-President.

E. J. Fuller, who is charged with the murder of Ben Parker at Fayetteville one year ago, and who was convicted by a jury, was granted a new trial, was on Tuesday removed from Fayetteville to Rockingham. He will be tried there on the 17th, Judge Brown having allowed a change of venue. Southern Pines seems to be the coming place. A hotel costing \$75,000 is now being completed and the development of vineyards and orchards for several miles along the Seaboard Air Line is remarkable. No less than 600,000 peach trees are growing. There are all sorts of nut-bearing trees. The Newton Cotton Mill, at Newton, is about to resume operations. Messrs. Heath Bros., of this city, who lately bought the plant, have erected an addition 30x120 feet, but have not yet decided whether to go in spinning or weaving machinery. The old portion of the plant has been thoroughly overhauled.

The North Carolina kaolin has attracted the attention of some Japanese who are now negotiating for some properties. The demand for kaolin or China clay in this country has increased from 25,000 tons in 1890 to 560,000 in 1893. The discovery of fine kaolin in North Carolina has been the means of reducing imports to about 75,000 tons annually. KILLED A DEER WITH A BRICK.—One day last week Mr. Josephus Moye killed a deer with a brick. Dogs were running in a ditch close to Mr. Moye's house. There was so much water in the ditch the deer could not get out, and Mr. Moye sawed a brick in two, and with one of the halves he threw it at the deer, and it was killed. —Greenville Reflector.

The Raleigh papers have published several columns of extracts from letters from prominent people all over the State, who have announced their intention of making exhibits at the State Fair. In addition to these large numbers of letters are being received from all sections of North Carolina in which it is asserted that the attendance will be very large from all sections. The Messenger says that Wilmington's new barrel factory has orders ahead for 10,000 barrels. It is capable of turning out 250 per day. The goods manufactured are casks for turpentine and barrels for oil. The force of workmen at this factory is to be increased at an early day and Wilmington's old barrel factory, which has been in operation four or five years and doing a good business in this and other States, is to increase its capacity from 250 barrels daily to from 500 to 700 daily. Enough industries like these make lively times wherever they are located.

The North Carolina agricultural experiment station shows that there is great loss in the present method of pulling fodder and leaving the stalks to rot in the field. Nearly one-half of the total value of the corn plant is lost by pulling fodder according to the present plan. The simplest way to get the most food out of the corn crop is to cut close to the ground with short handled axes at about the time the fodder would be pulled, and cur in a silo. Lacking the silo, cut the corn in the same way a few days later, or about the time fodder is generally pulled, and shock in the field.

Dr. E. R. Burris showed us a book yesterday which is just one hundred years old. It is entitled "Fifteen sermons by George Whitefield." It is printed by "J. Neilson, for J. Gillies, book-seller, above the cross Glasgow," and is dated MDCXCV. The old-fashioned made like an f is used. —We were shown a letter the other day written by the Populist candidate for clerk of the superior court to a good Democrat, soliciting the vote of the Democrat in the coming election. The letter contained just 119 words and 46 mistakes. This candidate stated before the Populist convention that nominated him that he was incompetent to discharge the duties of a clerk of the superior court, and his letter proves it. —Stanhly News.

Last Friday the editor saw L. A. Gettys the "monazite king" pay in a few hours \$2,450 for 41,000 pounds—one car load of monazite—which was deposited at once in heavy drilling bags, each averaging 110 pounds. This was shipped at Asheville in two lots of 100 pounds to the Wisconsin Light Co., Gloucester, N. J. He paid for yellow sand that contained 65 per cent. of monazite \$120 per ton. Monazite is found near the gold belt region and near branches and creeks, and it is an alluvial deposit of ages. It is not found in large pieces or lumps like gold, yet its heavy weight or specific gravity assists in separating it from lighter minerals and sand. A stream of water is necessary in washing and separating the monazite from the other and lighter minerals. —Shelby Aurora.

The book binders of seventy-five years ago were either better workmen than those of the present, or they were stowed more care upon their work. There are volumes in town printed seventy-five years ago whose bindings are still solid and substantial, but it is a hard matter to get a binding now that will stand a few years' service. Look at your books and see if this is not true. —A farmer, commenting on the item we copied from the Winston Republican about last year's crop being so sorry, that the worms swore off "chewing" and hence the scarcity of tobacco worms this season, gave it as his opinion that the real cause was the hornet. He said the failure of the fruit crop had driven the hornets to the necessity of eating worms, and he had seen them working in his tobacco. —Webster's Weekly.

List of jury for Cleveland Superior court to be held in Shelby, Oct. 22. First Week—W. E. Cornwall, Hugh Borders, Jno. Calvin Beam, W. E. Ledford, L. D. Wesson, Kimi Williams, J. A. Green, J. O. Gold, Doc Ben Franklin Suttle, Noah E. Boggs, L. Hill Miller, Ira Patterson, J. H. Nolin, J. O. Whisnant, Wat Herndon, J. Craton Byers, W. L. Packard, L. Quinn, A. A. Whisnant, Drury Dobbin London, Mark L. Ware, O. G. Glasco, Tom F. Cline, Clifton M. Hamrick, R. L. Byers, W. Posey Best, J. F. Cline, W. L. Plunk, J. A. Black, J. R. Green, John Bunyan Rhyme, John Wortman, F. M. Kendrick, Barnett McSwain, David Hamrick, R. T. Cansler. Second Week—R. G. Wells, J. H. Anthony, J. B. Kennedy, W. T. Calton, Wiley Hamrick, M. B. Willis, Matthew Crowder, B. B. Blanton, J. S. Martin, A. B. Cline, J. I. Hardin, B. F. Allison, Wm. B. Lowry, J. F. Kendrick, T. F. Goode, J. S. Mauney, A. A. Warlick, N. N. Thomason.

Jury lists for fall term Gascon Superior Court for October, Wm. M. Wilson, 1st Week—S. C. Black, Wm. M. Wilson, Jr., Wm. T. Adams, J. C. Friday, Robt. A. Hatchford, John Hall, W. M. Robinson, Miles Baker, L. L. Smith, W. Y. Warren, M. A. Friday, R. C. Belk, T. Jeff Beatty, Wiley Dellinger, C. B. Armstrong, C. Craig Kiser, Anderson Roberts, Alfred Ferguson, E. L. Little, Daniel E. Eaker, C. M. Hoover, C. B. Holland, J. L. Wood, J. K. Pettus, M. N. Hall, R. A. Stone, Philip McGinnis, J. F. McArrer, R. D. Ormand, J. G. Suggs, Marion Smith, A. W. Hoffman, J. M. Armstrong, Geo. W. Ragan, D. L. Arrows, C. C. Craig. 2nd Week—W. O. Harrelson, C. S. Stowe, D. J. Lyda, S. M. Asbury, J. H. Hoffman, R. M. Johnston, S. J. White, R. H. Abernethy, G. L. Bess, W. A. Falls, Sr.; A. L. Boyd, A. B. Titman, M. N. Black, D. R. Pasour, Martin V. Hovis, M. V. Lineberger, J. S. Cloninger, Rufus A. Hatchford.

Call for a Convention of Democratic Clubs. The Formal Opening of the Campaign at Raleigh, September 30th. RALEIGH, N. C., August 28. To the Democratic Clubs of North Carolina and the Young Democracy: By a unanimous vote of the State Democratic Executive Committee, at a meeting held in Raleigh, August 27th inst., the Executive Committee of the State Association of Democratic Clubs was requested to call a Convention of the Democratic Clubs of the State, to meet in Raleigh, N. C., on the 20th of September next, at 12 o'clock m., and as the great Democratic party has named its standard-bearers, and as another great struggle for Democratic supremacy is at hand, and as there is yet work to be done—work in behalf of the complete fulfillment of those great cardinal pledges of the party, so dear to patriotic North Carolinians who refuse to accept the results of recent legislation in Congress as the close of the war; and as it is incumbent on the young Democracy to see that its share in this great struggle is well and faithfully performed, I, therefore, as President of the State Association of Democratic Clubs, call you to meet in convention, in our City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 20th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The objects of this convention are for the formal opening of the campaign and the giving of the key-note for the coming fray; to foster the organization of Democratic clubs in every township in North Carolina; to increase our facilities for promulgating Democratic principles; and to actively aid the regular Democratic organization. To these ends we invoke the co-operation of all men, the active support of the Democratic press of the State, and we especially invite the participation of our Democratic nominees; we also desire that the county chairmen and township chairmen of our party's regular organization, in every county lend us their aid in making this convention one of great demonstration. Gentlemen of national reputation will be invited and are expected to lend us their presence, and Senators Ransom and Jarvis, and our members of Congress, and nominees for Congress will be urged to meet with us; from these we expect to hear the key note of the fray, as the campaign will be formally opened on that day.

We urge the immediate reorganization of all clubs now on the rolls of the association, the formation of new clubs in every town, village and township in the State, and the election of delegates to the convention by every club. We desire that the membership rolls of the clubs embrace every Democrat of their respective sections. Our Constitution provides that each club shall be entitled to ten (10) delegates and a like number of alternates and one additional delegate and one additional alternate for every twenty five members of a club in good standing. The certificates of Presidents or Secretaries of clubs will constitute the credentials of delegates, and such certificates should set forth the number of members borne on the club roster at the time of naming delegates. Delegates and other club members attending the convention will be entitled to reduced rates of board at the hotels, and to special railroad rates. Full particulars will be published later.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants. J. S. CABR, President. B. C. BROOKWITH, Secretary. Blank forms of Constitutions for the organization of clubs and full instructions for the organization of clubs can be had on application to B. C. Beckwith, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

A somewhat remarkable outcome of the Japanese-Chinese racket in Korea is that while the Chinese went to war with Japan to protect Korea, Korea has joined Japan in the fight against China.

Comparative Cotton Statement. The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Sept. 7th.

Table with columns for 1894 and 1893. Rows include Net receipts at all U.S. ports, Total receipts to date, Exports for the week, Total exports to date, Stock at all interior towns, Stock in Liverpool, American stock for Great Britain.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton. New York, Sept. 8.—The total visible supply of cotton for the week ending Sept. 7th, 1894, is 1,913,588 bales, of which 1,523,888 are American, against 2,154,538 and 1,707,338 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 35,754 bales. Receipts from the plantations 36,974 bales. Crop in sight 66,191 bales.

Cotton Crop. A Decline of 5.9 Points in September from the August Condition. Washington, September 10.—The September report of the statistician of the department of agriculture makes cotton show a decline of 5.9 points from the August condition, which was 91.8 against 85.9 for this month. The condition of the plant in the month of June was 88.3 rising to 89.6 in July and to 91.8 last month as stated. The August condition for the year 1893 was 80.4, and the September condition for the same year was 73.4, a falling off of seven points. The September condition for this year is 12.5 points higher than that of 1893. The state averages are: Virginia, 100; North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 86; Georgia, 84; Florida, 82; Alabama, 86; Mississippi, 85; Louisiana, 91; Texas, 84; Arkansas, 85; Tennessee, 84; Missouri, 92. The principal cause of the decided decline in the condition since the last report was the excessive rainfall throughout the larger part of the cotton belt, producing a too great growth of the weed and checking the development of the fruit, also causing shedding, rotting and rust.

The general tenor of the reports is "too much rain and heat, causing too great growth of the weed and too little of the fruit." N. G. Weather Crop Bulletin. CENTRAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C. RALEIGH, Sept. 10th, 1894. The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina State Weather Service for the week ending Monday, Sept. 10th, 1894, indicate that the weather during past week has been above the normal in temperature, and rather dry except near the coast. The hazy or smoky condition of the sky, which was probably due to the great forest fires in the northwest, ended Saturday and Sunday, the 9th. was an unusually warm day for this season of the year. Cotton is opening rapidly. Farmers are busy picking, cutting, pulling fodder, making hay, cutting and curing tobacco, and with their fall plowing where ground is not too dry. Weather forecast for coming week: Rain probable Tuesday evening or Wednesday, followed the latter part of the week by a moderate cool wave, the first of the season. Western District.—The weather has been very warm for the season, with abundant sunshine; last two days of week clear and very warm. Although very little rain has fallen, not so much damage is reported by drought. Fodder-pulling is progressing rapidly. Hay-making is receiving plenty of attention. Tobacco is being cut and housed and curing has commenced. Cotton is opening very fast. Turnips are doing very well. Farmers generally are in good spirits everywhere.

When lovely women overworks, And finds too late her health gives way What charm can soothe her melancholy? What art can take the pain away? One of the saddest cases a physician meets, is that of some sweet, modest woman, who in striving to make her home life happy, has overtaxed her delicate constitution, until her health is so completely broken down, that her every movement is misery. Natural feelings of delicacy, prompt her to defer consulting a physician until the most serious results have ensued. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription removes the necessity of any embarrassing consultation with a physician. Dr. Pierce has devoted a long active life to the closest study of woman's diseases, and no specialist in the world is better fitted to prescribe than he. Complete directions are given with each bottle. For periodical pains, bearing down sensations, nervous debility and all uterine disorders, "Favorite Prescription" is a sure cure.

Royal Baking Powder. Absolutely Pure. A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER. Highest of all in leavening strength. Latest United States Government Food Report. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y. FINEST LOT Ever brought to Charlotte. This is no idle boast. We have the finest lot of PERFUMES in the city. Rick-secker's best in FANCY Bottles. Cases, Flasks, etc. in GOOD shape for use. AT A GREAT BARGAIN! RECOMMENDS ITSELF. IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE IT. R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists Dec. 28, 1893.

Men's Fine Calf Boots. Fine Calf Boots, sewed and warranted, medium width toes, Price \$5. Best Calf Boot, hand-sewed, plain toe, or box toe, thick soles, and very easy, and serviceable, Price \$5. In addition to these we keep the best, and full line of heavy Boots for men and boys, all of which we sell for less than can be had elsewhere. What do you think of a sole, oil grain water proof Boot for \$3.00? You will make more money on your cotton at 6 cents than the man and workmen who make them. We will be "the people" this fall for good shoes. GILBERT & CO. August 31, 1894.

COMBINATION MONOPOLIES. ARE INTENDED TO MAKE THE RICH WEALTHIER AND THE POOR -- POORER. WE WANT OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS TO KNOW: That we are working for their interest as our own, and that THE BEE HIVE IS WORKING With renewed energy against Combination and COMBINATION PRICES! Full stock of men's shoes, chiefly bought at FOREIGN FACTORIES in New York, from HAD pressed makers in Boston, Lynn and Brockton.

The -- Best -- SHOES THAT WE HAVE EVER Carried. Children, Men, Ladies and Gentlemen's shoes at prices that can't be beaten by any house in the State. Gent's shoes, medium weight, at 25 and 30c. Ladies' shoes, medium weight, at \$1.25 or \$1.50. Ladies' shoes, heavy FOR WINTER WEAR, ONLY 75 Cents! These were bought from the manufacturers direct, and are worth \$1. Children and Misses' shoes are retailed at wholesale prices. Infant shoes, usually sold at 25c, our price, 10c.

THINK OF IT. A PAIR OF SHOES FOR ONLY Ten Cents! Children and Misses' Shoes, heavy weight winter, at 49, 65, 75 and 75c. Children's shoes, medium weight, at 25 and 30c. Ladies' shoes, medium weight, at \$1.25 or \$1.50. Ladies' shoes, heavy AT 98 CENTS! A FULL Line of Whole Stock brogans, high cut, 98c. worth \$1.25. An elegant line of Gent's fine shoes at 25c. This shoe was made for a wholesale sale, and sold to him at \$3.00, but falling in business, the shoes were not SHIPPED HIM.

We will open up on Sept. 10th. A full line OF LADIES' and Misses' shoes, slightly imperfect as they are samples at 25c a pair. Think of it! Ladies' shoes, solid as the Gibraltar, at 35c. We can save you 25 per cent. on Clothing. All the water stock of the Durham stock, which we bought LAST SPRING, ARE BEING OPENED UP AND WE ARE GOING TO SELL THEM RETAIL. AT WHOLESALE PRICES. CAN SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT. on Dress Goods, Clothing, Hats, Mittens, etc. 1000 Dozen spool thread, with FINISH FOR HAND AND MACHINES. Bought Outside THE COMBINATION. We offer at 2c. a Spool! This thread is equal to the Combination cotton, sold for DOUBLE THE MONEY! Silk ribbon 3c. Elegant line of handkerchiefs from 1c up. Pins, needles, blacking, Tacks, Toilet soap, 12 plate pencils, Fine Combs and hundreds of other articles. ONLY ONE CENT EACH! 144 SCHOOL CRAYONS FOR 2c. J. D. Collins. Aug. 31, 1894.

COMBINATION MONOPOLIES. ARE INTENDED TO MAKE THE RICH WEALTHIER AND THE POOR -- POORER. WE WANT OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS TO KNOW: That we are working for their interest as our own, and that THE BEE HIVE IS WORKING With renewed energy against Combination and COMBINATION PRICES! Full stock of men's shoes, chiefly bought at FOREIGN FACTORIES in New York, from HAD pressed makers in Boston, Lynn and Brockton.

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