

# The Charlotte Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895.

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THIS PAPER IS 42 YEARS OLD!

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**JOHN FARRIOR,**  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,  
DEALER IN—  
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware.  
Special attention given to Fine Watch Repairing.  
Jan 25, 1895.

**BURWELL, WALKER & CANSLER,**  
Attorneys-At-Law,  
ROOMS Nos. 5, 6, and 13, LAW BUILDING,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Jan 4, 1894.

**DR. E. P. KEERANS,**  
DENTIST,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
OFFICE—7 West Trade Street.  
Nov. 2, 1894.

**HUGH W. HARRIS,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
Office, Nos. 14 and 16 Law Building,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
July 6, 1894.

**OSBORNE, W. C. MAXWELL, J. W. KEERANS**  
**OSBORNE, MAXWELL & KEERANS,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
OFFICE 1 and 3 Law Building.  
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.  
Oct 20, 1893.

**DRS. M. A. & C. A. BLAND,**  
Dentists,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
No. 21 TRYON STREET.  
Jan 3, 1895.

**J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.  
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite Charlotte Hotel.  
Jan. 1, 1895.

**CLARKSON & DULS,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Prompt attention given to all business interests. Will practice in all Courts of the State.  
OFFICE No. 12 Law Building.  
Oct. 7, 1894.

**H. N. PHARR,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office No. 14. Law Building.  
Prompt attention to all business interests. Special attention given to claims. Practices in State and Federal Courts.  
Jan. 6, 1894.

**THE ACKNOWLEDGED**  
—Leading Seeds Are—  
**BUSTS! — BUSTS!!**  
We open our today, fresh from the grower. Plant only "Early Prime Medal Seeds," and you are sure of a crop.  
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,  
Jan. 19, 1894. Retail Druggists

**GO TO ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE,**  
NO. 216, NORTH TRYON STREET.  
Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usually kept in a Drug House.  
J. B. ALEXANDER,  
The Poor prescribed for free.  
April, 8, 1894.

**FINEST LOT**  
Ever brought to Charlotte. This is no idle boast. We have the finest lot of PRIMUMS in the city. Rick-acker's best in FANCY BOTTLES.  
Cases, Flasks, etc. in GOOD shape for an ELEGANT PRESENT. IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE IT.  
R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists  
Dec 28, 1894. Executor.

**E. NYE HUTCHISON,**  
FIRE INSURANCE.  
OFFICES—16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tryon Street, up stairs.  
Feb. 19, 1894.

**QUEEN CITY HOTEL.**  
In visiting Charlotte, Don't fail to stop at the Queen City Hotel, Corner East Fifth and College Sts., Everything first-class.  
RATES, \$1.00 PER DAY.  
W. J. MOORE, Prop'r.  
July 6, 1894.

**Did You Ever?**  
Realize the fact that after your work is done you could have a world of comfort and perfect rest with a pair of slippers on your feet. Set-ting upon the fire winter nights with your feet, chills, or "carpet slippers" 50c; by mail, 60c; or "carpet slippers" 50c; by mail, 60c; or "carpet slippers" 50c; by mail, 60c; or "carpet slippers" 50c; by mail, 60c.  
GILREATH & CO.  
Nov. 2, 1894.

**A Spelling Lesson**  
A pretty deer is dear to me  
A hare with downy hair,  
I love a hart with all my heart,  
But barely bear a bear.  
To plain that no one takes a plane  
To pare a pair of pears;  
A rake, though, often takes a rake  
To tear away the tares;  
All raze raise rhyme, time, raze all;  
And through the whole, wears  
And writ in writing "right" may write  
It "wright" and "rite" are neither "right,"  
And don't to write belong.  
Beer often brings a bier to many.  
Coughing a coffin brings,  
And too much ale will make us all,  
As well as other things.  
The person lies who says he lies  
When he is but reclining;  
And when consumptive folks decline,  
They all decline declining.  
A quill don't quill before a storm,  
A bough don't bow before it;  
We cannot rein the rain at all;  
No earthly power reigns o'er it.  
A dyer dyes awhile, then d'ies;  
To dye he's always dying,  
Until, upon his dying bed,  
He thinks no more of dyeing.  
The son of Mars mars many a sun,  
All days must have their days;  
'Tis meet that men should mete our meat  
To feed misfortune's feast.  
The fair should fare on love alone,  
Else one cannot be won.  
The springs spring forth in spring, and  
Shoot forward one and all;  
Though summer kills the flowers, it leaves  
shoots,  
The leaves to fall in fall.  
I would a story here commence,  
But you might find it stale;  
So let's suppose that we have reached  
The tall end of our tale.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**  
**MECKLENBURG COUNTY.**  
By Virtue of Two Deeds in Trust made to the undersigned by the "Crowell Milling Company" one to C. H. Duls, Trustee, dated Jan. 18, 1893, and recorded in Book 94, page 212, and the other to G. J. Etheridge, Trustee, dated April 27, 1894, recorded in Book 99, page 18, Registry of Mecklenburg County, N. C., on account of default of the payment of the debt therein secured, we will sell at public auction for cash, on Monday, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock M., at the county Court House, in Charlotte, N. C., all that land therein described, near the City of Charlotte, N. C., adjoining the lands of Abram Palmer and others, containing about 14 1/2 acres, and known as the "W. C. & Susan Adams' place." C. H. DULS & G. J. ETHERIDGE, Trustees.  
March 8, 1895.

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March 8, 1895.

**Executor's Notice.**  
Having qualified as Executor of the Will of the late General Rufus Barringer, we hereby notify all persons having claims against his estate to present the same before the 1st day of March, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of any recovery thereon. All persons indebted to the estate will be required to make prompt settlement. February 13, 1895.  
JOHN E. OATES,  
MRS. MARGARET L. BARRINGER,  
Executors.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
Having qualified as administrator of the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Mecklenburg, of Mecklenburg County, N. C., all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to present them to me for payment, on or before the 24th day of February 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of said W. A. Brown are notified to make immediate payment to me. This the 21st day of February 1895.  
H. N. PHARR, Administrator  
of the estate of W. A. Brown, deceased.  
Feb. 22, 1895.

**MEN'S FINE SHOES,**  
AT \$1.50!  
We are probably at the head of the World for a special shoe at a special price. It is a dress shoe, containing every point found in high priced goods, will  
FIND OUR  
\$1.50 LINE THE MOST  
surpassing value ever offered. Regular cloth factory shoes, built to our special order and warranted in every way. Our special mission here below, is to put the best value in shoes, and hand them out, fresh and new, to our customers. We never deal in any of the earth's scrapings, never do!  
GILREATH & CO.  
March 1, 1895.

**HARRISON, Bro's & Co.**  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
GENTLEMEN: About ten (10) years ago I used your TOWN and COUNTRY Paints, olive shades, on my hotel, "The Esger House," and am pleased to inform you that today the paint is in good condition and shows no signs of fading or giving away. Very Respectfully,  
EAGER.

**Solar Tip Shoes for Children.**  
The best School Shoe, made extra strong for good wear, extra wide for comfort, stock for dry and warm! Sewed to stay, spring heel  
T O M A K E  
W A L K I N G  
E A S Y !  
No other Shoe can equal them! Children, sizes 6 to 10 1/2, \$1.00; Misses' and Youth's, 11 to 13 1/2, \$1.25; Girl and Boys, 1 to 2, \$1.50. Give them a trial and have the best. GILREATH & CO.  
Jan. 18, 1895.

**GREAT BARGAIN!**  
A HALES WILL GIVE YOU  
good Bargains! He has anything you want in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry—the best and cheapest. Valuable goods of all kinds for PRESENTS—Spectacles—all kinds. See  
A. HALES  
BEFORE YOU BUY  
Jan 11, 1895.

**LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE**  
FOR  
THE  
Blood, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.  
Composed of roots and herbs gathered in the Rocky Mountains, it is a harmless vegetable remedy, and a positive cure for constipation. Makes the Complexion clear and bright.  
FOR SALE BY  
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,  
Nov 16, 1894. Retail Druggists.

**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.  
Feb 9, 1895.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
And all the leading PATENT MEDICINE  
for sale by  
R. H. JORDAN & CO.  
April 21, 1894.

**FOR THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.**  
**LIFE.**  
One has well said:  
"Life is real, Life is earnest.  
Things are not what they seem."  
It is an intricate web, woven of roses and thorns. As we wend our way over the path of life, we do not always have the bright, the beautiful flowers to pluck. Alas! no; how often we are deceived by the bright illusions of hope, and as often repulsed by the stern reality, which sends a throb of pain through our nerves, and off we wearily refrain the bitter tears, when we find all vain and hollow here, just as the little child, putting forth its trusting hand, to pluck the beautiful rose and finds to its sorrow that thorns, as well as roses, grow on the same bush. How often amid the pleasures of life, dark, cold, stern days come to our hearts, and we are made to bow down under the burden of sorrow. Dark days come to our bright, youthful hearts, but they are teachers of wisdom. Truly, God chasteneth those He loves. We are placed here that the world may be bettered by our lives. We are given opportunities that we may benefit ourselves as well as our fellowman. For it is not "he who repeateth the name, but he that doeth the will." If sorrows never came, would we be prepared for the hardships that await us in the path of life? Would we enjoy the delights of Heaven? Nay, I would say with the poet: No thorns, no throve; no cross, no crown.  
I'll take the thorns because they grow On the stem with roses, too;  
And maybe God will graft sometime, Roses on these thorns of mine.  
MINNIE T. ABERNETHY,  
Huntersville High School.

**A Home-made Rug.**  
ALICE CHITTENDEN.  
A neighbor who has recently come to my vicinity from an old Connecticut town has a rug of marvelous thickness and texture. No oriental rug ever excelled it in the thickness of its pile, and its varied coloring suggests the product of the eastern loom. I should never have imagined it to be home-made, and upon remarking upon the unusual thickness I was greatly surprised to learn that it was not only home-made but the work of an old lady of 90. This led me to inquire carefully into the manner of making it. Purchase remnants of ingrain carpets at carpet houses, from village upholsterers or wherever they can be most cheaply procured. Ravel these, lay them in bunches and cut in lengths a little over an inch. Purchase brown carpet warp by the pound; with a pair of coarse steel knitting needles knit on enough stitches to make a square of four inches when finished. Knit a couple of rows plain, then knit once across, binding in with each stitch a little bunch of the ingrain ravelings; then knit back and across and back plain, when you knit another row with bunches of the ravelings. When you have formed a square, bind off and when you have a sufficient number of squares sew them together very tightly with the warp.  
The rug which I have tried to describe was 11 by 13 feet in size and had been in constant and hard service for five years, without producing the slightest signs of wear. Every few months it was hung over a stout clothesline and well beaten, which raised the heavy pile and gave it a new, fluffy look. By knitting the blocks small, and choosing the colors with a view to artistic effect, a very handsome rug could be produced. Where strict economy is necessary, the best parts of worn ingrain carpet could be used. There was a number of smaller rugs about 3 by 6 made by the same industrious old lady, which had been made more recently, when ingrain carpets could be obtained in subdued colors that were extremely rich in coloring.

**FARMERS OF MECKLENBURG**  
Why put your Cotton-seed on the ground, and feed it to stock? when you can exchange them for  
**COTTON-SEED MEAL;**  
AND COTTON-SEED HULLS,  
The cheapest and best cattle food known!  
Cotton-seed Meal is also one of the best  
**Fertilizers on the Market!**  
Cotton-seed is now selling very low, but the  
**NORTH-CAROLINA**  
**COTTON-SEED OIL COMPANY**  
Is making the same exchange of meal for seed; as when seed was selling HIGHER.  
**Viz: One Ton of Meal**  
**FOR TWO-TONS OF SEED,**  
Cotton-seed contains only about 700 pounds meal per ton, which is the valuable fertilizing element of the seed, and it is not economy for the seed to be used for fertilizer when the farmer can secure 1,000 pounds of MEAL for 2,000 pounds seed.

**DO NOT FAIL TO FEED YOUR CATTLE**  
Cotton-seed Meal and Hulls this Winter; and purchase the same from the  
**North Carolina Cotton Oil Co.,**  
[CHARLOTTE MILL]  
Nov 30, 1894. 3m T. J. DAVIS, Manager.

**COMMENCING MONDAY,**  
**March 4th, 1895,**  
—WE WILL HAVE A—  
Grand Exhibition of  
**MAJESTIC**  
**STEEL RANGES,**

For two weeks at our store! During this exhibition we will have a RANGE in full operation to give all a chance to see its work. If you are interested in GOOD COOKING and a saving of fuel and time, you should not miss this great opportunity of seeing these elegant goods. Everybody invited. Lunch served during the day.  
**J. N. McCausland & Co.,**  
209 and 211 S. Tryon St.,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Feb. 22, 1895.

**Hold Your Knife Flat.**  
How to Cut a Newspaper Scrap When You have no Scissors.  
"Excuse me, my dear," said the nice old lady in the next seat, leaning forward as she touched the girl, "excuse me but hold your knife flat."  
The girl had been trying to cut an item out of newspaper with a pen-knife and the blade, which was not very keen-edged, had made a jagged rent here and a crooked gash that way, and had finally come to a stop in a tangle of wrinkled paper. It was at this moment that the old lady had told the girl to hold her knife flat.  
The girl colored as she felt the touch on her arm, but on glancing round and seeing the pretty gray curls, and the pleasant eyes behind the gold rimmed spectacles, the blush was lost in a smile.  
"Don't quite understand," she said.  
"Then let me show you, my dear," said the nice old lady. "Let me have the paper and knife for a moment. Now we'll suppose that this is the piece you wish to cut out. First make a little downward jab with the point of the knife alongside the column mark so. Then put in the blade so, holding the handle of the knife as flat against the paper as you can conveniently get it. You will find now that although this blade is dreadfully dull, you can cut straight down the whole length of the paragraph. Then bring the knife blade cleanly around the bottom, carry it up the side and finish along the top, and there you have the scrap easily cut out and without a tear or a break. Just try yourself, now."  
The girl took up her cutting out work where she had left it off, and soon had the paragraph loose in her hand and with quite a true edge to it.  
"It's about a friend of mine getting married," said the girl, making a little wad of the item and tucking it into her purse.  
"That's all right," said the nice old lady, "we're all glad to come to it some day, my dear, or all hope to anyway. Here is your knife."  
"Thank you, and thank you for showing me how to use it," said the girl.  
"Don't mention it, my dear," said the nice old lady, "although, as my grandson says, it's a trick worth knowing." And I may just as well tell you that no matter how your knife was as keen as a razor blade or dull as well dull as this—you always cut out a piece from a newspaper with neatness and despatch by keeping the blade flat."—Dispatch.

**The Children Get the Gravy.**  
But the Father of the Family Gets the Fun of Giving it to Them.  
"You know," said the father of a family, "it makes me laugh whenever I think of the children's absolute nerve about the gravy. What I mean is that when we have a steak, or roast beef, or anything that has gravy with it, the children take it all, down to the last drop, without leaving a speck for their father and mother. And they're perfectly sound-hearted, wholesome children, too, who would do anything they could for their parents. But about some things they have a selfishness that appears to be perfectly natural to children and that I suppose is bred in indulgence. They have all their lives been accustomed to having everything that their parents could give them, and so they come to expect it."  
"But I smile again as I recall the fact that when I was a boy I got all the gravy. Time and again I have seen my father tip the dish so that he might get for me the last drop, while he had none about himself. He was very fond of gravy, too, but he never said so with regard to the gravy he gave it all to me as though I were entitled to it. When I grew a little older I reproached myself sometimes for having taken it all; when I grew older still and came to know him as man to man, and came to know how gentle, and affectionate, and forbearing, and generous he was, I came to know that he wouldn't for the world have marred my pleasure by making me as well as indulging me. The fact was that it was a far greater pleasure to him to give me the gravy than it would have been to eat it himself."  
"And now when the children pass their plates I gravely dish out the gravy down to the last drop, and I say nothing for fear that they will rob me of the selfish pleasure of giving it all to them. But I smile to myself once more as I think of what will happen when they come to have children of their own. I know that they'll do them; they'll give it all to the children, down to the last, last drop."—N. Y. Sun.

**A Wonderful Moth Story.**  
MARLINGTON, W. Va., March 4.—Last week Charles Johnson a well-known hunter, got out his rifle, after it had been standing for two weeks in a closet with the barrel loaded, and found upon extracting the cartridge to clean the gun, that the lead of the bullet had all been eaten away, and poured out of the barrel in fine dust. With the dust there came the dried body of a moth, and the appearance of the moth indicated that it had eaten the lead from the bullet. He showed the moth and the lead dust to several friends, and all agreed that everything they'd do then; they'll give it all to the children, down to the last, last drop."—N. Y. Sun.

**THE NEED OF THE SOUTH.**  
There is no subject in the whole range of national affairs so complicated as the money question, nor one upon which the best thought of the voters needs to be more carefully devoted. Every one can see whether crime is punished, whether a State or county officer is a defaulter or not; but the evil results of a bad currency are so insidious and the workings so subtle, that they can be apprehended by the mass of citizens only after much study and oftentimes only after suffering.  
The States of the South have ample resources, some of which are set forth in this number of the Independent. Their prospects for the future are such as to invite the establishment of cotton mills and the building up of industries of various kinds. What do these invitations invest money really mean? They mean that the great want of the South at the present moment is capital. Whatever the theories of many of the Southern statesmen may be—and some think very crudely about trade principles—all our Southern friends recognize instinctively, if not in words, that the South needs more of all that people should invest there.

**About Flags.**  
The design for the first national flag is generally accredited to Gen. Washington and Col. Ross, of the American army. The drawings were taken to Mrs. Betsey Ross, who carried on a small upholstery business in Philadelphia, with a request that she make a flag after their design. She readily undertook the work, offering, it is said one criticism, which was that the stars should consist of only five points instead of six, as shown in the drawing. The required change was made and the work left in her charge.  
Those were not the days of sewing machines and the rapid stitching of yards of seams, but the long stripes were slowly and carefully stitched by the lady's own fingers, doubtless with a constant and hearty wish that victory might hover in its bright folds wherever they were borne by her valiant countrymen. Her house, which was in the front of the shop, is still standing, and the very window panes through which she watched the coming and going of the "Father of his country" are still preserved.  
Congress, then in session in Philadelphia, June 14, 1777, decided upon a national flag by a resolution, as follows: "Resolved, That the flag of the United States be represented by thirteen stripes, seven red alternating with six white. That the union be represented by thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."  
The colors found in the flag are emblematic; the red of defiance, the white of purity, the blue of justice.  
The newly-adopted flag was first unfurled September 11, 1777, at the battle of Brandywine, and soon afterwards was triumphantly over the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, October 17, 1777.  
The first ship to sail under its colors was the "Ranger," commanded by John Paul Jones, of subsequent naval fame, bound for a French port, the guns of which fired the first salute ever offered the American flag by a foreign nation.  
Our flag has been called by various names in song and story, as: "Star-spangled Banner," "Flag of the Free," "Anciently red and white Starry Flag," "Stripes and Stars," "Old Glory," etc. But by whatever name it may be called, the true American feels an enthusiastic sentiment of patriotism stirring in his heart, whenever its stripes and stars are unfolded to his sight.  
Previous to the adoption of the stripes and stars as our national emblem, while each colony had its own flag, several attempts were made to arrange one which might serve the purpose of all. One of these consisted of thirteen alternate stripes of red and white, with a rattlesnake uncoupled diagonally upon it, the warning, "Don't tread on me," being suggestive of the ruling sentiment of the times.  
There are various flags in common use of interest to all. Among them the flag of true brass is an important part. It is a white flag, which is displayed to an enemy to show a desire for consultation, and which protects the bearer from injury from the enemy's fire when approaching their lines. After a battle, when both armies wish to send parties to the field to bury their dead and carry off the wounded, they go with safety under the flag of truce, as it is never fired upon in honorable warfare.  
The flag is a piratical emblem and means "no quarter;" or, in other words, death to all who are captured by the ship over which it floats. We can well imagine the dismay it must have carried to the hearts of those whose misfortune it was to see its dismal folds displayed at the masthead of an approaching vessel.  
A yellow flag floating over a building, or from the mast of a ship, shows that some contagious disease is prevailing there.  
The expression, "dipping a flag," means lowering it slightly and raising it again as a salute to a vessel or fort.  
If the President of the United States makes a sea voyage the flag is carried at the bow of his barge, or at the masthead of the ship he is on which is then called a flagship. The same is true of the ship commanded by a commodore of the United States Navy.  
"The flag of Fort McHenry," whose "broad stripes and bright stars" inspired Francis Key to write our national song, "The Star-spangled Banner," still exists in a tolerable state of preservation, and is in the possession of Mr. Eben Appleton, of Yonkers N. Y., a grandson of Col. Armistead, the gallant defender of Fort McHenry. The stripes are two feet wide, and the stars are two feet from point to point. The flag is thirty feet wide and was originally forty feet long without doubt; but in its present curtailed dimensions is only thirty-two feet long.—Eliza E. Clarke, in Educational Gazette.

**Floor Covering from Old Footgear.**  
A new use has been found, it is said, for old boots and shoes. This is how they are treated in the process of conversion into a novel kind of house carpet:  
The shoes are thrown promiscuously into an immense tank, into which steam and dissolving compounds are run, thereby causing the old shoes to take a thick liquid form. Certain proportions of tallow, borax, and glue are then introduced, and the pulp is run into moulds.  
The moulds are shaped after the plan of a regular sand mould, and may have the form of flowers, leaves, figures, or geometrical designs. The pulp is run into these moulds and the figure hardens in the cold air. These casts are arranged in the proper figure or design, when a cementing process begins. The cement is a compound made from leather pulp and glue, and it is run between the figures. The figures soften a little with the compound, and the whole hardens together.  
In the casting of each figure a different colored pulp is used—red pulp for red rose, white pulp for white flowers, green for leaves, and so on. Thus elaborate designs may be carried out. Then comes the pressing by the use of rollers, and polishing with varnish.  
The result is a nice-looking floor covering of cost of which is less than straw matting, and far more durable; in fact, an economical and durable carpeting.—Shoe and Leather Facts.

**THE NEED OF THE SOUTH.**  
There is no subject in the whole range of national affairs so complicated as the money question, nor one upon which the best thought of the voters needs to be more carefully devoted. Every one can see whether crime is punished, whether a State or county officer is a defaulter or not; but the evil results of a bad currency are so insidious and the workings so subtle, that they can be apprehended by the mass of citizens only after much study and oftentimes only after suffering.  
The States of the South have ample resources, some of which are set forth in this number of the Independent. Their prospects for the future are such as to invite the establishment of cotton mills and the building up of industries of various kinds. What do these invitations invest money really mean? They mean that the great want of the South at the present moment is capital. Whatever the theories of many of the Southern statesmen may be—and some think very crudely about trade principles—all our Southern friends recognize instinctively, if not in words, that the South needs more of all that people should invest there.  
We used the word "money" in so many different senses that any one may get confused. Southern people say they want a "saalable article," and that is true; but that is a very different thing from an increase in the circulating currency. Such people really mean capital. Cannot any planter in Georgia or the Carolinas sell his cotton for cash (if he is not bound to a factor) and get cash for it? Is there any difficulty in cashing a perfectly good draft in Savannah? Is it not a fact that anybody anywhere who has a draft on a salable article, can get money for it? The trouble is that if a farmer is "carried" by a merchant he must trade out his contract with that merchant. But that comes from being in debt; the quantity of the circulating medium has nothing to do with it. If there were \$8,000,000,000 of United States money in circulation instead of \$1,500,000,000 such a man would not be affected, so long as he is in debt. It is not a shortage of currency which is troubling him; it is a shortage of capital.  
Taking this simple fact as a basis, we saw hownwise is the agitation for silver which some Southern spokesmen are claiming as the quack cure-all for every industrial ill. What capitalist will invest his money in a Southern industry if he thinks that in a year or two he will have to take back fifty cents for every dollar he put in? What reasonable man in the South can blame the English moneyed man for delaying his purchase of Southern bonds until this question is settled? But meantime, what? Why, promising chances for new mills and new enterprises are neglected. It is true, capital is going into Southern States now, but that is an indication of the belief on the part of some capitalists that, in spite of all this wind and about silver, the Southern and Western and Eastern citizens will never really let the United States fall from the gold standard. Investment in the United States would be much increased if the world believed that the silver question in America was once and for all disposed of. The continued agitation for silver on the part of some Southern friends results in a postponement of the property for which the South is ready to invest in the United States and sincere in inviting capitalists to take advantage of those opportunities, her citizens and statesmen must not at the same time forbid such investments by openly advocating the payment of those debts and investments in debased currency.—The Independent.

**In Their Own Hands.**  
If the farmers of the south shall find when they take their cotton to market next fall that what they get for it will hardly pay for raising it or leave a balance on the wrong side they will have themselves to blame.  
If they plant as much cotton as they did last year it is almost certain that the crop will not pay. If they make a large reduction in their cotton acreage they will probably come out right.  
The case has been fairly and industriously presented to them. The Jackson convention recognized the natural effect of another cotton crop of 9,000,000 bales or more, and devised a plan for averting such a misfortune. It begged the farmers of the southern states to reduce their cotton acreage at least one fourth and urged that it would be better to reduce it one-half. Every possible effort has been made to secure the pledge of the four-fifths of the cotton producers in ninety per cent of the cotton-growing counties which is necessary to make this plan effective. The newspapers have given circulation to the scheme and have supported it heartily. The state and county agents appointed under the resolution of the Jackson convention have labored faithfully to procure the number of signatures required for which they know whether this proposed co-operative effort to reduce the cotton crop is to succeed or fail.  
As the time for planting cotton approaches this question should come home to every man in the south who raises cotton. He should remember that the world has no use for as much cotton as the south produced last year in addition to the large and increasing crops of India and Egypt. He should know that an enormous surplus will be carried over from last year's cotton crop and that it would be inexcusable stupidity and expensive folly to pile 9,000,000 bales more of southern cotton on the part of the last crop which will still be on the market next fall.  
If, knowing the conditions, the southern farmer still insist on planting cotton at the old rate they should not complain when they gather their crop and find that cotton is even lower than it is now.—Atlanta Journal.

**THE NEED OF THE SOUTH.**  
There is no subject in the whole range of national affairs so complicated as the money question, nor one upon which the best thought of the voters needs to be more carefully devoted. Every one can see whether crime is punished, whether a State or county officer is a defaulter or not; but the evil results of a bad currency are so insidious and the workings so subtle, that they can be apprehended by the mass of citizens only after much study and oftentimes only after suffering.  
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