RESUME OF WEEK'S DEALINGS ON WALL STREET

(BY THOMAS C. SHOTWELL.)

New York, Oct. 7.—Stocks were dull throughout the session today, only two issues attracting attention. These were American Beet Sugar and Allis-Chambers bonds. Stock of the beet sugar company advanced sharply to within a fraction of its high record price. Allis-Chalmers bonds broke to a new low record price. Allis-Chalmers stock also reached new low records, the common at 2 and the preferred at 13. A sharp advance in sterling exchange forcasted another rise in the Bank of England rate for the coming week. This advance of the English bank rate is due primarily to the enormous volume of American cotton it is taking.

The tobacco plan is expected on Tuesday.

The bank statement showed substantial decreases in all the important items.

Activity in the stock market the past week was at the expense of quoted values nearly all the leaders showing some declines. These declines, however, were not important and there was evidence that strong, even though temporary support is under the market. Violent movements in either direction are not wanted. The market has discounted the crop disaster and a great deal more so that the strongest financial interests are anxious to let it rest a while to see whether something favorable may not develoo in the present situation.

Perhaps most important of the news announcements of the week were the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent on Rubber common and the admission by President Vail of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and of the Western Union Telegraph Company, that on securing an interest in the Western Union it was discovered that some campaign contributions were carried as assets in the surplus account. These contributions were small but they establish the principle that ruled before the telephone trust got control. It is hardly necessary to add that the principle is disapproved by President Vail who earned the confidence of the investigating ublic by writing off from Western Union's surplus the campaign contributions and other worthless accounts.

Great expectations were raised over a dividend immediately on American Beet Sugar common but readers of this column have bought and are holding Beet Sugar stock on the definite promise of a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent some time in the calendar year 1911. There is no promise that it will be declared on any particular date but it will be declared in 1911.

The Harriman properties were quiet throughout the week owing to the strike on the system. The strike has already failed although it is still in progress. Five of the unions involved have asked to be released from responsibility and have given as one of their reasons that they fear they are violating the Sherman anti-trust law. Their fears are well grounded and if Attorney General Wickersham were not looking for votes so hard he would realize that it is his duty to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law against organized labor as against organized capital for the law does not stipulate its victims.

Considerable market hesitation was caused by the delay in announcing officially the plan for reorganizing the American Tobacco Company. Bankers identified with the re-organization say the plan will go through practically as outlined in these columns.

The new attack by Attorney General Wickersham on the anthracite coal trust received serious consideration in Wall Street, for it is generally believed that he will succeed. Anthracite freight rates are about double the rate on bituminous coal and the high rates shut out many independent producers.

DENIES HE IS FREE TRADER.

Senator Martine Says Republican Platform Charges Are Absurd.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 7.—Declaring that the republican state platform does him an injustice, United States Senator James E. Martine has issued a statement in which he says:

"The republican platform sets forth that in my election to the United States senate the democratic party has chosen an avowed free-trader. This statement is not true. I have said repeatedly upon the public platform and elsewhere that I believe in a tariff for revenue only. I am very mindful of the fact that this government is largely supported by Custom House duties and that we cannot jump from such a system to one of free trade without tremendous disadvantages to the country.

"The republican claim that I stand ready to vote any way to destroy the great manufacturing interests of New Jersey and thus bring woe and want to the mass of people, is an absurdity. I do believe in freer trade relations than we enjoy under the republican system of protection. Admittedly I am not a protectionist in the slightest degree and to the extent of relieving the masses of the burden of taxation which they are now compelled to bear under republican legislation, I am in favor of putting the necessities of life upon the free list. Such a position, I take it, cannot be interpreted into a declaration that I believe in absolute free trade, as the republicans are trying to make the voters believe."

Gen. Reyes Received.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 7.—General Bernardo Reyes, for many years prominent in the political life of Mexico, upon his arrival here today from New Orleans, was greeted by a delegation of about 300 Mexicans. Sandwiched in with a chorus of "vivas" for Reyes, there was one "viva Madero."

General Reyes was escorted to the home of Miguel Quiroga, where he will make his headquarters until other headquarters can be established.

Corrupted freemen are the worst of slaves.—David Garrick.

Late News From State Capital

Special to The News.

Raleigh, Oct. 8.—Charges that agents of competing industrial companies are misrepresenting each other and their business methods to the extent in some cases that the commissioner of insurance would be warranted in canceling their licenses were thrashed out before Commissioner James R. Young today and it is expected, the commisioner says, that the contest will bring about a clarification of conditions the state over so that this very objectionable business method will be considerably lessened.

Charter Granted.

The Madison Light and Power Company, of Marshall, Madison county, is chartered with J. H. Young and F. S. Shelton as the principal incorporators and $10,000 as the capital stock.

Two Pardons.

Two pardons were granted by Governor Kitchin today, one to Harvey Nester, serving five years in the state's prison for manslaughter in Surry county, and the other to Frank Demery, Robeson county, serving four years on th roads of abduction. Nester's pardon is because the deceased, on his deathbed, declared that he was at fault in bringing on the fight and insisted that thep risoner should not be punished, the trial judge, the solicitor and many others had, after three years of the sentence is served, appealed for the pardon. The Demery pardon is at the request of the girl in the case and her family, the judge and solicitor and others backed by extenuating circumstances and developments since the trial.

New Hookworm Station.

Chowan county is added to the number of counties that have provided the county's part in the expense for the establishment of free state and county dispensaries for the eradication of hookworm, the work being done so energetically under the direction of Dr. John A. Ferrell. This makes eighteen counties that have provided for this work. And others are about to fall in line. Numbers of remarkable cures are being reported from all the points where the disease is being treated.

Petition for Freight Service.

Petitions from citizens of Duplin county were presented to the corporation commission today urging that the commission require the Hilton Lumber Company to provide freight service on its lumber road from a point near Wallace, nearly ten miles toward Hallsville and establish a freight station at Chinquepin, five miles outf rom Wallace, also they want an understanding that these stations shall be provided about every five miles as the road is extended, the charter of the railroad company extending through the county and across two other counties. Also they want passenger service provided when the road is built ten miles. It is now about eight miles. The road is preparing under a legislative charter which gave it eminent domain and full powers of a railroad company. And it is on the strength of this that the citizens are demanding they now come forward with the freight and passenger service which the railroad company insists it never contemplated and in in no position to supply. Mr. R. A. Parsley, of the Hilton Lumber Company, appeared before the commission to oppose the granting of the petition for the service.

The Trials Of Parish Priest

London, Oct. 7.—The Rev. F .Bothwell Dean, Rector of Reddish, near Manchester, publishes a list of the trials of a parish priest.

The list includes the following:

If he delivers a written sermon he is a back number; if he preaches extempore he is a shallow thinker.

If he is not always calling upon his people he is unsociable; if he visits to any extent he is a gad-about.

If he demurs at acting as a man of all work he is lazy; if he rings the bell, lights the fires, and performs a score of other odd jobs, it would be better if he spent a little more time in his study; he would then give his congregation more intellectual sermons.

If he is married, "he is an awfully nice fellow, but his wife doesn't amount to much;" if he lives in single blessedness, woe be to him, all the eligibles—and many of the others—never speak to each other at the guilds and parish social, or else they do speak—gossip.

If he is content on a small stipend he is "cheap"; if he timidly asks for a larger stupend, to live decent—and in order, "he is worldly-minded.

Triumph Of The Aeroplane Now

Paris, Oct. 7.—The absolute triumph of the aeroplane has been the outstanding feature of the great French manoeuvres just ended. The airmen have brought about "a new art of war," in the words of a distinguished officer, and have done all that has been asked of them and moe.

Geneal Chomer, who directed the whole manoeuvres, declares that the aeroplane is "the most marvellous enthatatateescmfwyp shrdlu cmfwyps gine of war we have ever had."

General Bonneau said yesterday of one phase of the manoeuvres, "I learned fro mthe four airmen at my disposal the position of the enemies batteries in the most exact detail. Most of them were carefully hidden in a valley behind a wood, and no cavalry in the world could have found them. The aeroplane discovered them in a few minutes."

Again and again during the manoeuvres the whole disposition of the enemy's troops have been reported to the commander of either side by the airmen. This has changed the whole character of the manoeuvres. Never before have the commanders of opposing forces been able to learn each other's precise dispositions.

Photographs of fortress defences have been taken by aerial observers with special cameras, and have revealed the most jealously guarded secrets of defence.

PURCELL'S — WOMEN'S GARMENTS OF QUALITY — PURCELL'S

Fall Opening AND Fashion Exhibit

Of All The New Things For

Ladies and Children to Wear

OUR Big Fall Stock is Now Complete. It is an exhibit embodying clever conceptions of good tastes and combining all the new style features of the season. It is Charlotte's foremost exhibit to which everyone is invited to come and look, stay as long as agreeable, ask questions, and be shown.

A SUPERB STYLE SHOW

FULL OF FASCINATING INTEREST

for all women who like to know what to wear

All the newest and most exclusive coats—faultless in style, unsurpassable in beauty and unequalled in quality are now being shown here.

Handsome New Fall Styles in Ladies' and Misses' Suits

Designed and tailored by America's foremost style producers from the newest fabrics, and offered to you here at our well known profit sharing prices.

Tailored Serge, Cheviot Suits	$12.50
Tailored Mixtures and Serge	$15.00
Handsome Mixtures and Serges	$17.50 and $22.50
High Class Novelty Suits	$25.00 and $35.00

THE SEASON'S NEWEST COATS

In a large range of styles and shades at very attractive prices considering the excellent qualities! Get your new Coat right now. $9.50, $12.50, $15.00, $19.50.

Right now is the time you should acquaint yourself with the season's newest styles. Come here and see them. We want to sell you your clothes this Fall. We've made the values big enough to deserve your patronage.

OUR STYLISH NEW FALL DRESSES

Combine all the important features of styles, fit and service possible to get at any price, yet our prices are very moderate, $5.95, $9.75, $12.50 up.

La Grecque Corsets $1.50, $2, $3, $5 up

PURCELL'S

Royal Worcester $1, $1.50, $2, $8.50

Cause Underlying The High Food Price On the Paris Market

BY GEORGE DUFRESNE.

Paris, Oct. 7—In a splendidly written article in a Paris paper, M. Jules Claretis gives his idea of the causes underlying the dear food agitation which has brought police and gendarmes into the Paris markets as a protection to saleswomen. The workman thinks it quite natural, says the litterateur, that his wages should be increased and his hours shortened; but he resents it when the peasant raises the prices of his dairy produce and charges more for his eggs and butte. because the sun has burnt up his pastures and rendered cowkeeping difficult. The workman resolves the economic question by making an omelette of the eggs with his feet.

The real secret is the desire to raise the standard of life which has permeated the masses in France. The automobile has given an appetite for luxury to all the world. Everyone must have his annual vacation by the sea or in the mountains, and these things have to be paid for. Excursions were formerly the exception; now they are the rule. An important Paris butcher remarks that no one will now accept portions of meat of the second or third quality, though formerly the poor were content with them. Everyone demands the best; he must have fillet. "It won der how persons of limited means manage to make ends meet." Declares the tradesmen.

This is the difficulty; they do not make them meet; hence, the riots and the discontent. "It is astonishing how little a man requires to live," remarked Napoleon in eating a crust of bread after the battle. But that battle was Waterloo; he had reason to limit his requirements, and, again, he can reflect on his past experiences. He had his good time. But the French peasant no longer resigns himself to the crust of bread and bunch of grapes; the placing of meat on the table is no longer a gastronomic solemnity, but a daily occurrence.

A little incident which happened a Paris side street the other day shows how utterly mistaken are the German and English papers, that have spread the idea that party strife and socialism have killed patriotism in France. A mob of disorderly persons had tried to invade a provision and fruit market and a strong body of cuirassiers were busy applying cold steel to hot heads. Suddenly a camelot selling newspapers cried something like German insult the tricolor. Sensational story." Immediately the mob raised the cry: "Down with Germany! To the frontier!" and cheered the soldiers they had just been fighting with stones and bottles.

Unconsciously, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter has performed an immense service to France. If in the midst of an angry demonstration the people can think of the national honor you may be sure that, in their calmer moments, they are intently resolved on upholding French rights against German pretentions.

Never of recent years has France given such an example of union as at the present moment. From north, south, east and west comes the same note of sturdy patriotism. The refusal to bow the knee to the German Baal. The common danger and the provocative attitude of the hypothetical enemy have awakened the national sentiment as nothing else could . Nor is there a breath of anti-militarism, even in the most advanced quarters. Perhaps the danger is Chauvinism, France may be tempted to commit some indiscretion which would give the Eastern neighbor the chance he apparently seeks.

* * *

The Government's panacea for getting rid of the agitation against the higher price of living is the establishment of co-operative butchers' shops and bakeries. But the town of Lille has gone farther than the Government project. It has decided to start a co-operative restaurant. The idea is to serve out meals at wholesale prices, of soup, meat, vegetables, and bread. It will be interesting to note how this Socialistic ideal will work in practice. The scheme has its opponents, who want to know their in fixing the price of themeals, the rent of the premises, the wages of the people employed, and other general expenses are included. It is supposed that they will not be included. In which case the municipality will compete unfairly with the private restaurant.

Therefore the geueral expenses of this undertaking will be paid by the tax payers. Thus, restaurant keepers, bakers and butchers, fruiterers, and others will be paying out money in order to bring about their own ruin. It is not the first time that communistic projects of this sort have been started in France, and here, as elsewhere, they have usually ended in failure.

* * *

Apropos of the spirited contest which the Comtesse de Brazza has made against France giving up any part of the Congo to Germany, it is interesting to recall the circumstances Therese de Chambrun. Two years later who was the means of adding this territory to France.

She first met her husband in a Paris drawing-room. She was then Mlle by which she married the great explorer Brazza, when he was in Africa, sent a cablegram to the lady of the house asking if Mlle. de Chambrun was still single. The reply was in the affirmative, and when Brazza returned home a few months later, having obtained his letters of French naturalization—for he was an Italian—and handed over the Congo to France, he and Mlle. de Chambrun were married.

Thenceforward, the Comtess and Brazza identified herself with her husbands work. Brazza did not to expose her to the dangers which are inseparable from the life of an explorer, but she refused to leave him. Whether the explorer was in the bush, in the impenetrable forests, or on the great lakes, she was always by his side. While the Congo was in process of organization, from 1890 to 1897, she rendered him material assistance. The natives had pleasant recollections of this brave Frenchwoman, who had endeared herself to them.

Brazza died of dysentary at Daker on September 14th, 1905. His wife was with him, and it was she who brought his body to France a few weeks later. None better than the Comtesse de Brazza knows the hard work that had to be put in before the Congo became a French possession, and therefore the indignation she feels at the idea of a considerable strip of the colony being handed over to the Germany, who has no part in the exploration of the country, is justifiable.

* * *

An extraordinary architectural event is being celebrated in Paris just now. It is the completion of the repairs to and the removal of the historic scaffolding from the famous Tower of Saint Jacques, known to every tourist who has visited Paris. The Tower of Saint Jacqques' apart from being a beautiful and remarkable remnant of Gothic architecture, has been famous for two generations as the Tower that is never without a scaffolding.

This premanent scaffolding, with which it seemed to have been invested since prehistoric times, passed into a sort of proverb. People no longer spoke of putting things off to the Greek Kalends, but till the day when the scaffolding would be removed from the Tour Saint Jacques. It was assumed that the day would never come.

Foreigners had come to see the Exhibition in 1867, and the Tour Saint Jacques already possessed its scaffor the Exhibitions of 1878 and 1889, and the scaffolding was still there. Their children came for the Great Exhibition of 1900, and the Tower of Saint Jacques was literally hidden behind wood and lumber to a height of 200 feet. Then 1910 came and went, but the famous scaffolding was still with us, but the wonderful day of deliverance has come at last.

The news has been spread that the scaffolding is being removed. People are half afraid of going to see for themeslves, for fear that it might not be true. However, the architects assure us that the scaffolding is going What a relief it will be, now that Parisians and tourists will at last be able to see the famous old tower in all its beauty and magnificence!

The fine old tower was purchased on August 27, 1836, for $50,020; that it to say, for a mere song. Had the Pierpont Morgans then existed that would have offered millions for such a relic. The only trouble would have been that the biggest ship at the time could not have carried it bodily across the sea. The tower, therefore, happily for Paris, remainded standing where it was. In the course of the French Revolution, when all sorts of odd bargains were driven, the tower and the ground about it were sold for $82,000, paid probably in assignats, as it was then the month of Floreal, in the year Five, of glorious revolutionary anarchy.

The tower formed part of the old parochial church of the Boucherie, which dated back in part to the twelfth century, and which was restored under successive reigns and completed at last under Francis I. Fortunately, the architect of Paris, M. Giraud, at the time of the sale had the proviso put in that the tower should not be destroyed. The church was demolished; a market was established on the ground, and the tower was used as a shot tower.

In 1836 the heirs of the revolutionary purchasers sold out their estate, and the ctty of Paris stepped in, luckily, to purchase the wonderful historical monument. The market was pulled down; the ground was finally turned into a garden, and the tower was to be used as the headquarters of a fire brigade. At last a wiser decision was reached, viz., to leave the tower in all its quaint beauty, fully restored, the top only used as a post for meteorological observations. The labor of restoation was slow and tedious; but Paris now possesses another worthy attraction in this fully restored old monument.

MONEY USELESSLY SPENT IN HISTORICAL COMPILATIONS

Special to The News.

Atlanta, Oct. 7.—That the state is spending thousands of dollars from which it apparently will never get any adequate financial return, in compiling the colonial and revolutionary records of Georgia, seems to be indicated by reports of the subject made to Governor Hoke Smith. He will probably call the matter to the attention of the next legislature.

An itemized statement of the expenditures and receipts for this work, which is being conducted under the direction of ex-Goverror W. J. Northen, shows that it has cost the state up to date $59,779.92, while the receipts from the sale of records has amounted to only $1,997. The net cost therefore, has been $57,792.87.

The report shows further that the state has sold only 1,411 volumes of the work, while 1,824 volumes have been given away, distributed free. Over 26,765 volumes of the work are now stored away in the cellars of the capital, with no apparent prospect that there will ever be any demand for them.

Georgia Road Strike Settled.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 7.—Official announcement was made by John Skelton Williams, president of the Georgia & Florida Railway, today that the strike was sottled. The terms are as follows: the firemen are to receive 50 per cent of whatever the engineers receive and will sign a seven months contract. All strikers will return to work who can show that they have not been guilty of lawlessness. The regular train service will be resumed as quickly as possible.