

THE CONCORD TIMES.

John B. Sherrill, Editor and Owner.

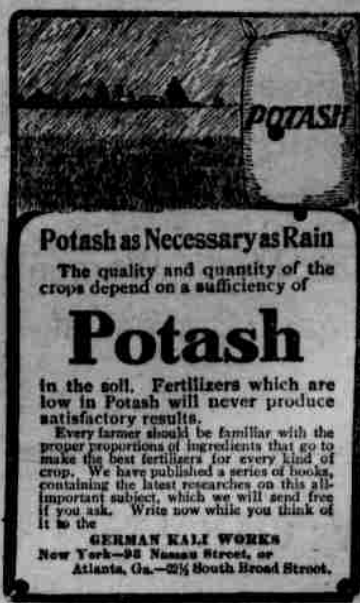
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Potash
Potash as Necessary as Rain
The quality and quantity of the crops depend on a sufficiency of Potash
In the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results.
Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizer for every kind of crop. We have published a series of booklets, containing the latest researches on this important subject, which we will send free if you ask. Write now while you think of it to the
GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—22 Nassau Street, at
Atlanta, Ga.—215 South Broad Street.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company
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The Leading Annual Dividend Company of the World.
It has an unrivalled record in the history of

Life Insurance,
and gives its Policy Holders a Dollar's worth for every dollar of cost to them.

If you want the best policy on the market, call on
Jno. K. Patterson, Agent,
CONCORD, N. C.

MARTIN BOGEL, H. I. WOODHOUSE, Vice-President. Cashier.
G. W. SWINK, Teller.

CABARRUS SAVINGS BANK,
Concord, N. C. Branch at Albemarle, N. C.
Capital, \$50,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 30,000.00
Deposits, 350,000.00
Total Resources, 485,000.00

Our past success, as indicated above by figures, is quite gratifying, and we wish to assure our friends and customers of our appreciation of their patronage and cordially invite a continuance of the same. Should be pleased to serve a large number of new customers, holding ourselves ready to serve you in any way consistent with sound banking.

DIRECTORS:
J. W. Cannon, Robert S. Young, L. J. Poff, A. J. York, M. J. Cori, Jno. S. Ehrd, J. M. Morrow, T. C. Ingram.



JEWELRY DIAMONDS
WATCHES
and a complete line of the GENUINE
"1847 Rogers Bros."
Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.
W.C. CORRELL, Jeweler.

THE CONCORD NATIONAL BANK,
Concord, N. C., July 15th, 1904.
This bank has just passed the sixteenth anniversary, and each one of these sixteen years has added to its strength, thus proving that it is worthy the confidence of its patrons and the general public.
Paid in Capital, \$50,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 36,000
Shareholders Liability, 50,000
With the above as a base for confidence and an unusually large amount of assets in proportion to liabilities, the guarantee of conservative management, we invite your business. Interest paid as agreed.
J. M. ODELL, President.
D. B. COLTRANE, Cashier.

FISCH'S CURE FOR
SICKS WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS.
It is the only medicine that cures the most stubborn cases of
INDIGESTION

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN F. ALLISON

At the Farmers' Meeting in Raleigh, Last Week.

The following is the speech made by Mr. Jno. F. Allison, of Concord, at the meeting of farmers and business men at Raleigh last week:
Mr. Chairman and fellow sympathizers: I consulted my personal comfort, I would not take the great interest I am in the movement, but my sympathy for the people of my country stirs me to action; it is true my efforts are feeble, but if everyone held back because they could not do great things, many grand achievements of this world would have failed for the lack of support that brought their glorious success. This is a time when all should lend aid to this cause, the task is a great one, but the end justifies the effort, and no one in this broad South land of ours should shrink from his part in this great work.

Look what it means to your families, to yourselves, education for your children, peace and plenty in your homes, prosperity on every side and this beautiful country made more beautiful by its thrifty citizens.

I am glad to meet many familiar faces on this occasion; several times have we met here for the same purpose, but those meetings only served to keep us in line, when the time should come for real action. That time has now come, there has not been a time that I have seen which is as propitious of results as now.

Many people say a product of the value of our cotton crop is too vast for small farmers to undertake to control; they say six hundred million (\$600,000,000) dollars is too much for them to grasp. Did you ever think the small farmers, as we are termed by other professions, and people, raised this mighty crop? Why then, if they can finance sufficiently to raise that much, why not control it until it is sold?

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that task is not of such magnitude. Now let us look into the facts as they exist; while the crop is as large as I have stated, yet, eight million have already passed out of the growers hands, and taking the census report as correct, there are five million yet to come to market. Say this is one million more than is wanted by the manufacturers, this is what is giving all of the trouble, the surplus is all we have to contend with. Many ideas have been advanced, but I have only seen one article written on the subject that was on the same line of the resolution I introduced in my county meeting, which they adopted and I send for your consideration now. I hope to take it then to the New Orleans meeting. The other I refer to lacks sufficient money to carry it through. My resolution simply means that there will be five million bales of cotton to sell; now, put this in the hands of our Association for them to sell at 10 cents per pound, for middling cotton at the Southern ports and manufacturing towns, and add the cost of handling the cotton to the price paid the producer, this will be the cost to the consumer, and let none go for less than the stipulated price and pay the producer all that is sold to September 1st. If there is not enough to pay him 84 cents by that time, let the Association borrow on the surplus enough to pay each 84 cents for his cotton, then give a receipt for the balance to be issued in stock of the Association, but should the Association by a majority vote of the stock agree to discontinue the Association, then sell the surplus and pay each his prorata part; but, should a majority of the stock decide to continue, then issue stock for this amount at the value of 14 cents per pound. This plan you see, gives all to the producer that we can hope to get out of it and leaves the producer still in possession of his cotton; if there should be any dissatisfied holder of stock there will be money to buy his stock from him, but I predict there will be very little for sale, for it will be the key to the situation in the future.

Mr. Chairman, suppose we look at these market reports:
"Prices were almost sensationally strong amounting to an advance of \$5.50 per bale over last week's low level, but reached it in the late trading."
That is from the market report of one day; the next day we find this: "The opening was weak and worked downward to a loss of 25 to 26 points before a rally occurred."
"Receipts for several weeks have been so extremely small that a return to a normal movement could mean a very large increase, and probably have more of an unfavorable effect than the falling off had not taken place."
I hope you have listened attentively to these reports; they show the tactics of the speculators, one is to sell what they do not own; the first report was for the benefit of the buyer, to induce him

to buy at an advance; the next is to scare the holder, to induce him to sell that he may supply what he sold the day before and did not have. The speculator is not afraid to take such chances so long as the cotton is held by so many individuals—in other words, so long as they do not organize and sell as one man.

We had a large and enthusiastic meeting of our county people on December 31, and they urged us to press this plan, both at this meeting and at New Orleans. Many of our citizens came to me who could not attend that meeting who were just as eager for the plan as those who were present. Our people are holding like grim death and looking for our association to tell them when to let loose. Let me beseech you, gentlemen, not to delay this matter longer, but push forward this plan and my people will praise you for the noble effort.

I know you are puzzled with so many plans to decide which to take—some of them are foolish—such as burning for instance; why would you work so hard to make a thing and then destroy, and immediately repeat the process? Some plans emanate from the fertile and ingenious brain of the speculator; it is not necessary to point them out to such an intelligent audience as this, but I mention it to put you on your guard.

I saw where a farmer suggested that the government buy the surplus at 9 cents and hold it indefinitely. I have no doubt he was honest in his suggestion, but how quickly would the speculator get to Washington to unload his 7 cent cotton on the government, at 9 cents, and immediately return to the lamb to get another supply of cheap cotton and be ready for the next call of the manufacturers.

The manufacturers at their meeting in Charlotte last week passed a resolution indorsing our effort to increase the price of cotton, and are willing to pay more for cotton if we will make the price stable.

We as farmers too often look upon people in other avocations of life as inimical to our interests, if that ever existed; it no longer does, for with an intelligent and a better understanding the barrier disappears, and the bond of a common citizenship becomes a bond of friendship and common interest.

I have seen already signs of the farmers holding; the spot markets of the South are firmer than the New York market; that is caused by the demand for actual cotton to fill contracts that were sold some time ago, and now they have to bid up to bring out the cotton.

A mill man insisted upon a farmer who was storing his cotton to sell, and offered him one fourth of a cent more than the market, at the same time remarked he had cotton bought to be delivered up to July at 7 cents. This fact scared the farmer at first, but I told him it was evident some one had sold cotton which he did not have, and while the mill man had futures bought, it was not cotton, and it shows they cannot get cotton as easily as they once could, although there may be, and doubtless is, plenty of cotton back, but, fellow farmers, hold fast to it and do not let it go until they give better prices for it.

Some with a speculator turn suggest going into the future market and do what is called pyramiding—you will be welcomed here by the bulls and bears, for it would be another case of:
"Walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly,"
while they proceed to wink the other eye.

I am opposed to the gambling feature of dealing in cotton and there is not the slightest suggestion of a gambling nature in my plan, it is simply holding your cotton as common property and letting the manufacturers have it as they need it at our price, which is to be reasonable, and holding the surplus until it is needed.

One farmer objected to placing his cotton with the association on the ground that he could take care of his own cotton, but said the right plan was to Christianize everybody, then both sides would do the right thing. I know he thought this was the whispering of the angels in his ears, but he evidently does not know the voice of the Lord; this man lives far inland and does not get fish (brain food) often.

Mr. Chairman, you must excuse me for giving more statistics, but we must look at this matter from all sides. Estimating this crop at thirteen million, with eight million sold leaves five million back. The exports last year were over two million and home mills took nearly two million, making a little over four million taken for consumption from January 8th to September 1st, 1904, and you know how many mills shipped for want of cotton in that time; with that as a guide it would leave one million for the surplus this year.

I do not believe the mills in this country are any better off for cotton than last year, now should the crop not be as much as estimated our position will be all the stronger.

Fellow farmers, arouse yourselves—you will have to take care of your own interest; you have been warned time and again by the Northern capitalists and speculators, unless you pay them exorbitant usury, you must do without their money and without their price.

A Presbyterian Federation.

The most important step yet taken toward organic union of the seven branches of the Presbyterian church in this country, is the adoption by the commission representing the several branches, of a plan providing for the establishment of a council, to be called the "Federal Council of Reformed Churches America, Holding the Presbyterian System." This council, it is announced, will be practically a board of arbitration. It will be composed of four ministers and four laymen from each of the branches represented, with an additional minister and elder from each church for each 200,000 communicants. According to this agreement the Northern Presbyterian church, with about 1,000,000 members, will have sixteen representatives, and the other churches will be represented in proportion. The federation will guard against duplication of missionary agencies by division of territory. Each church belonging to the federation will retain its identity in all things.

Worthy of Emulation.

The spirit manifested by Mr. S. T. Morgan, president of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, is worthy of emulation by all the great business concerns whose interests are closely identified with the cotton trade.

President Morgan states that it will be the policy of his company to exercise the greatest leniency with those with whom it deals in order that no unnecessary hardship may be suffered by undue pressure as the result of the sudden drop in cotton. In other words, it will be the policy of the company to assist in carrying its clients through the low price crisis by the exercise of a broad and generous policy, which will prove of material benefit, and which will be correspondingly appreciated throughout the cotton section.

By similar co-operation from all business interests whose welfare is so closely connected with the cotton crop, rising values will soon be the immediate result.

The New Orleans Cotton Convention.

The Waco Business Men's Club has instructed its secretary, Homer D. Wade, Esq., to send out to the Secretary of every business men's organization in the cotton states and territories a copy of the resolutions recently passed by the club inviting each organization to send one or more representatives to the New Orleans Cotton Convention. The merchants attending the convention will be invited to attend a conference of merchants at the St. Charles Hotel on Wednesday, January 25th, 1905, being the second day of the convention, to appoint a committee of merchants to act with a like committee to be appointed by the cotton convention and also a like committee to be appointed by the conference of bankers now being called to meet at the St. Charles Hotel, Wednesday, January 25, 1905, at the same hour the conference of merchants will meet.

These three committees of cotton growers, merchants and bankers will take up the subject of warehousing cotton throughout the cotton states and territories, and either devise some plan of their own, or possibly adopt what is so generally known as the "Waco Plan."

Brutally Tortured.

A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equaled. Joe Golobick, of Colusa, Calif., writes, "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from Rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debility. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by all Druggists.

If you would dwell in the memory of your friends borrow money of them.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Absolutely Harmless.

The fault of giving children medicine containing injurious substances, is sometimes more disastrous than the disease from which they are suffering. Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take. It contains nothing harmful and for coughs, colds and croup is unsurpassed. For sale by M. L. Marsh and D. D. Johnson.

A BIG CONTRACT LET.

Charlotte Chronicle.

The Chronicle has had a good deal to say lately of the development of the Yadkin water power by the Whitney Company, and it will interest our readers to learn that the contract for building the dam has been let. The Salisbury Post tells us that the contract was made by Captain E. B. C. Hambley, manager of the Whitney Company, and the contractors agree to begin operation at once. By the terms of the contract Gillespie & Co. are to build the dam and complete the canal at the Narrows, the consideration being \$1,700,000. The contractors agree to complete this work by the first day of January, 1907, and the Whitney Company will be able to supply their power within a radius of 80 miles shortly afterward. The Post further says:

"Capt. Hambley, when seen in his office this morning, had a map of the town which the Whitney Company proposes to lay out at the Narrows. The incorporate limits include 2,700 acres and manufacturing establishments, residences and store-rooms will be ready for occupancy even before the power is developed. With the cheapest power of any city or town in the South, Capt. Hambley believes this is destined to be one of the most prominent manufacturing centres in the Southern States."

As has been stated in The Chronicle, the "labor problem" has been solved by the Whitney Company. It has arranged to import all of the workmen that it needs. The contract for the digging of the canal and the completion of the dam at \$1,700,000 represents but a small part of the outlay of this company in the completion of its project, which, in its completed state, will represent much over five million dollars. It is by long odds one of the greatest development works ever attempted in the South.

Most of the cotton burned in the south as an object lesson intended to show the indignation of the planters over the ruinously low price of the staple was paid for by popular subscription for the purpose. This emphasizes the public nature of the protest, but shows that the farmers are not burning money. They know the value of their cotton, and they know that it will keep.—Atlanta Constitution.

Stomach Troubles and Constipation.

"Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are the best thing for stomach troubles and constipation I have ever sold," says J. R. Cullman, a druggist of Pottsville, Mich. "They are easy to take and always give satisfaction. I tell my customers to try them and if not satisfactory to come back and get their money, but have never had a complaint." Nor sale by M. L. Marsh and D. D. Johnson.

Why not let the mills have it at the low price and then burn the mill men. The few thousands bales burned in a frenzy of foolishness will cut absolutely no figure on the future price.—Raleigh Post.

No Pity Shown.

"For years fate was after the cotton annually," writes F. A. Colledge, Verbena, Ala. "I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucken's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for Burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at all Druggists'.

PRICE LIST

D. J. BOST & CO.

Corn, 70c per bushel.
Peas, 70c per bushel.
Eggs, per dozen, 20c.
Chickens, 20 to 30 cents.
Butter, 12½c to 15c per pound.
Sweet Potatoes, 35c to 40c per bushel.
Irish Potatoes, 75c to 90c per bushel.
Onions 90c to \$1 per bushel.
Peanuts, 75c per bushel.
Pork, 8c per pound.
Partridges, 8½c to 10c a piece.
Rabbits, 5c to 7½c. Rabbits must be cleaned and skinned, with head and feet left on. Will give you the highest market price for Hides.

D. J. BOST & CO.



FREY'S VERMIFUGE
is the same good, old-fashioned medicine that has saved the lives of little children for many years. It is a medicine made to cure. It has never been known to fail. If your child is sick get a bottle of
FREY'S VERMIFUGE
A FINE TONIC FOR CHILDREN
Do not take a substitute. If your druggist does not keep it, send twenty-five cents in stamps to
H. & S. FREY
Baltimore, Md.
and a bottle will be mailed you.

City Residences and Vacant Lots for Sale.

We offer for sale the following houses and lots in Concord:
Two good lots, each 60x320 feet, on South Union street. Price \$600 and \$700.
One town lot 82x200 feet in central part of town, splendid neighborhood, with 5-room cottage, \$1,000.
One town lot on Spring street, near graded school, 70x210 feet, with six-room cottage, \$1,400.
One beautiful lot on South Union street, not far from Lutheran church, 62½x225 feet, \$2,100.
One residential lot on South Spring street, not far from Corbin street, 62½x135 feet, \$525.
One lot on North Main street, 60x300 feet, with two-story 7-room dwelling, nearly new at a bargain.
One vacant lot on Union street, at Fairview, 50x168 feet, at a bargain.
One lot on East Depot street, 70x70 feet with 5-room dwelling and storehouse, \$900.
One vacant lot at Wadsworth Addition at a bargain.
7 acres near Gibson mill and Furniture factory, \$250.
One lot in Wadsworth Addition. Price \$250.
House and lot, barn, well, etc., between Valley and Pine streets, Concord. Six room house. Price \$1,900.
One two-story, six-room house, Valley street, lot 112x130. Price \$1,100.
One house and lot on Pine street, one-story, four-room dwelling. Price \$950.
One lot in Concord, five-room new house and barn, 75x150 feet. Price 900.
One lot in Wadsworth Addition, six-room dwelling, nearly new. Price \$420.
One lot on North Union street, size 61x189 feet. Price \$1,421.
One house and lot on Valley street, between Depot street and Cannon's mill, 63x120 feet. House has two stories, good well of water. Price \$850 cash.
One desirable residence lot on west side of North Union street, 64x150 feet.
Four beautiful lots on Allison street in Harris addition, each 60x100 feet. Price \$200, or \$50 each.
One lot in rear of Dr. Griffin's residence, 70x140 feet. Price \$150.

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SURE CURE
.....FOR.....

INDIGESTION!

THAT'S ALL...

SOLD BY

Gibson Drug Store

G. G. Richmond. Thos. W. Smith.

G. G. RICHMOND & CO.
1882—1904.

GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

Carrying all lines of business. Companies all sound after Baltimore fire. We thank you for past favors, and ask a continuance of your business.

Rear room City Hall.



BUCK'S Stoves & Ranges
Simply can't wear out

DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR

That's exactly what you get with every

Buck's Stove and Range.

Dollar for Dollar, in fact you get more for your dollar when buying a Buck's than any other make. This is a proven, admitted fact.

GRAVEN BROS. FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING COMPANY