

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM OVER THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Commissioners of Deeds and Notary Public Commissioned—Republican Congressional Candidates Urged to Withdraw in Favor of Third Party Candidates—The Races at Burlington Fair.

MESSANGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 12.

To-day military commissions were issued to the following officers of the Third Regiment: W. S. Thomas and J. E. Smith, Lieutenants Company G; J. W. Keats and P. L. Paylor, Lieutenants Company I; G. W. Pritchett, Lieutenant Company B.

Col. John S. Cunningham, one of the Governor's aides, is here to-day and tells me he will be one of the party of officers which will accompany Governor Holt to Chicago, leaving next Monday.

The cotton pickers are now at their busiest. This season 35 cents per 100 pounds is the price paid them in this section.

The Supreme Court files opinions in the following cases, all have one, of which are from the First and Second districts: Brown vs. Lamb, Pasquotank, no error; State vs. Green, Craven, affirmed; Bell vs. Howerton, Edgecombe, no error; Ely vs. Davis, Pasquotank, affirmed; Winborne vs. Newsum, Hertford, affirmed; Bergers vs. Insurance Co., Beaufort, no error; Gineburg vs. Leach, Hyde, no error; State vs. Shoulters, Bertie, appeal dismissed; Shafer vs. Beaufort, no error; Hood vs. Sudderth, Caldwell, no error; Manufacturing Co. vs. Wilcox, Pasquotank, no error; Manufacturing Co. vs. Gray, Craven, in favor of plaintiff; Navigation Co. vs. Williams, Hertford, affirmed; Temple vs. Commissioners, Pasquotank, affirmed.

Justice Avery remarked a day or two ago that while none of the cases at this term of the Supreme Court were of the public importance, yet in several there were very interesting legal questions involved.

Mr. T. K. Bruner, commissioner of exhibits at the World's Fair, left to-day for Rutherford county, to make some special collections. Gold ores will form an interesting, and certainly extensive part of this State's display.

Through \$500 in cash prizes is offered military companies in the prize drills next week, yet it is said that not an entry has yet been made. This is singular and it shows a lack of interest in the troops. In 1884 many companies competed for the \$300 prize at the exposition here. There must be some well drilled companies in the State Guard, and it was naturally expected that a half dozen at least would compete.

The Republicans here, who are always doing plenty of talking for the Third party, are now stating that they believe the great efforts the Third party is making to get seats in the Legislature will give the latter party the balance of power in that body.

Your correspondent hears that Mrs. Lease, who stumped this State with her Republican National Committee to make speeches in the North and West on "Southern outrages." There are grounds for belief that this offer will be entertained. Of course Mrs. Lease has been working for the Republican party in this trip through the South.

At Cary, a town nine miles from here, there was a double wedding this morning, the bride being the daughter of Mr. P. H. Guess. Miss Alice married W. H. Nels, of Chase City, Va., and Miss Effie married Rev. John E. White, of Wilson. It was a home wedding, and several Raleigh people attended it.

Centennial services will be held in several churches here next Sunday in honor of Raleigh's first hundred years. These services will, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, be quite elaborate. Congressman Branch left here to-day for the State district. He speaks in a very bright way of the Democratic prospects there.

The negro newspaper here to-day says: "What has Chairman Eaves done, or what does he propose doing for his ticket? It is safe to affirm that not one-fourth of the Republican voters of the State know anything of the ticket and less of the nominees." Some negroes out in Oberlin, near here, said yesterday they had never heard of Furches. The newspaper also says editorially: "It is a pleasure to us to know that the way is open for our support of many very excellent gentlemen on the Democratic ticket."

Raleigh is to have another very elaborate chrysanthemum fair during the present month. Inquiry was made to-day regarding the condition of State Botanist Gerald McCarty, and it is said he is doing quite well, though badly hurt.

MESSANGER BUREAU, RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 15.

The only thing talked of here now is the centennial. There is enthusiasm and interest shown which are a credit to Raleigh and the State. Really it is a State affair, though Raleigh assumes the entire burden of it. The city appropriated \$2,000. Of course more than that sum will be expended by private citizens. Here are the "events" of the centennial, which really continues four days. Tuesday morning historical, industrial and civic procession; evening at Stronach's auditorium, special exercises, including the address by Hon. Kemp P. Battle and reading of the centennial poem by Capt. C. B. Denson. Wednesday evening, grand display of fire works and centennial sermon, the latter given by the Capital club in its beautiful ball room. Thursday, german by L'Allegre club. Friday, centennial ball, at Stronach's auditorium. Of course there are various events during all these days to attract visitors. Each day there will be a performance by the "Wild West Show," continuing two hours. The colored people are taking a lively interest in the centennial and will have several floats. The gentlemen in charge of the celebration are among the leading people here and they have done a really wonderful work. All the decorating materials to be had have been bought. For horses the demand far exceeds the supply. Country people will be here by thousands. The railways are preparing to do an immense business. For once the matter of politics is for a week to be placed in the background. It will be a blessed rest. The procession on Tuesday will be precisely half a mile in length. The following commissions were issued from the executive department to-day:

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE GERMAN MILITARY BILL INCREASING DUTIES.

Severe Storms on the British Coast and in the Gulf of Mexico—Changes Impending in the Dominion Cabinet—Attacked With Cholera in an Opera House—Cholera Reports at St. Petersburg and Hamburg.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Berlin Post in an "inspired" article announces that the duty on tobacco will be raised from 85 marks to 115 marks; on beer it will be doubled and on spirits raised from 50 to 55 marks; that Bourse transactions will be taxed 30 per cent., and that it is proposed to provide the money required to carry out the military bill by imposing a tax on home grown tobacco.

HAMBURG, Oct. 15.—Official returns for yesterday place the new cholera cases at 18, and deaths at 6. At Altona 3 new cases and 1 death.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15.—Eleven new cases of cholera and 3 deaths were reported in this city yesterday. Ninety-seven cholera patients are still in the hospital.

ROME, Oct. 15.—The recent heavy rains have created a flood in Lake Como. The lower parts of Como are inundated and the villages along the shores of the lake report considerable damage. The towns of Billagio, Herzele, and Sarnano are in danger. The lake side towns are all sufferers by the flood. The weather is now improving.

BUDA PEST, Oct. 15.—While a performance was in progress in the Opera House last night a woman in the gallery suddenly became very ill, and the attention of the audience was attracted by her moans and struggles. It was discovered that she had been attacked with cholera. In a very short time a divergence was in progress. She rose from her seat in a mass and a panic ensued. In the mad scramble to escape many persons were badly bruised. It was some time before the woman was removed to the hospital.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 15.—Changes in the Cabinet are impending. T. M. Daly, M. P. of Selkirk, Manitoba, will shortly be sworn in as Minister of the Interior, succeeding E. H. Dewdney, who will become Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia. Sir John Thompson will become Premier upon the return of Sir John Abbott from England. The present leader of the Conservative opposition in the Legislature and A. R. Angus, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—(Continued.)—Public attention is directed to the military bill, which not a single journal except the government organs support. The recent pretty general belief that a crisis was impending in the Prussian Cabinet, arising from a divergence of opinion in regard to the bill has become greatly modified. Even the opposition now admit that there is little ground for any such belief. At a meeting of the Prussian cabinet, no active opposition was offered to the measure. The bill was accepted on condition that the extra expenditure involved be borne by the empire and not Prussia alone. The assurance of Chancellor von Caprivi that the bill would be satisfactory to them, Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, from whom the strongest opposition to the measure was expected, contented himself with explaining the reasons for his acceptance.

The Radical journals sarcastically comment upon what they term the submission of the bill. The Vossische Zeitung says that the cabinet did not have time to discuss the bill, and that the Chancellor von Caprivi has now been re-elected for the rebuff he received over the Primary Education bill. The Centre party still maintains a show of opposition, but there is no real opposition to the bill. The bill that party will support the bill if slight modifications are made. In regard to the Emperor's attitude, it is stated on excellent authority that he was at first reluctant to oblige the Reichstag, but that the great increase in expenditures, the Chancellor, however, with much insistence, converted him to the opinion that the proposed changes were absolutely necessary on political grounds.

The prospect of the bill passing the Reichstag has been improved by a report that the Government has decided to concede to the parliament the right to fix annually the number of men to be conscripted. The number of men to be conscripted is also reduced to two years, it is not unlikely that the bill will be supported by the Conservatives, Free Conservatives, National Liberals and Centrists which will support the bill. The bill is expected to be adopted, as all the German Governments are acquainted with and have approved of its contents. Colonel von Caprivi, who is the best authority on the subject, has published certain details of the bill from which it appears that the measure specially provides for an enormous increase in the military branch of the service, putting it greatly in excess of the French artillery, which since the French military reorganization has exceeded the German.

Although Emperor William spent the greater part of his visit to Vienna in shooting and sight-seeing he found time to have several lengthy private conversations with Emperor Francis concerning the military bill to a discussion of army reorganization. Emperor William, it is said, obtained Emperor Francis Joseph's assurance that the essential points of the bill would not be ignored by Austria. The latter is really quite as much interested in the question as Germany, seeing that two years service largely prevails in the Austrian army out of the last army bill, which increased the yearly conscription without proportionately augmenting the peace effective.

It reported the meeting arranged to take place between Emperor William and the Duke of Cumberland, at Schonbrunn, to discuss the question of the Brunswick succession fell through, owing to ex-Queen Victoria's refusal to sign the necessary documents. The Duke is in a quandary. Queen Victoria advises him to renounce his claim to the throne of Hanover, while his own mother vehemently opposes the renunciation which would be against his father's dying wishes. If the Duke follows Queen Victoria's counsel, it is thought probable that his eldest son will be allowed to succeed to the throne of Brunswick, though he himself would only be allowed the usufruct of his father's immense wealth.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 15.—A terrible hurricane is raging along the entire coast of Gulf of Mexico. Many of the vessels lying in the port of Vera Cruz have dragged their anchors and the French steamship St. Germain is in imminent danger of becoming wrecked. It is rumored that one ship has been sunk, but yet the seamen of the vessel have not been rescued. Several buildings along the coast were destroyed last night by a heavy gale.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The storm that set in over the North Atlantic on Sunday and Wales night before last threatens to cause as much damage as some of the phenomenal gales which passed over the country last autumn. Telegraph lines are down in every direction. The Battle of the Crater before an immense audience at the State Fair grounds, have determined to repeat the performance at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Female Weakness Positive Cure. THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from degenerated female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any lady if they will send me the name and address. Yours respectfully, Dr. A. C. MARCHESI, Utica, N. Y.

HARNETT'S AFFLICTIONS.

The Court House at Lillington Destroyed by Fire—Radical Harangues Create No Excitement.

DUNN, N. C., Oct. 15.—(SPECIAL.)—The court house at Lillington was burned this morning at 4 o'clock. Most of the books and records saved. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Moody and Purnell made speeches here yesterday to a small crowd, mostly negroes. Their crowd discouraged them. Not a cheer was heard from the audience. Neither of the speakers touched on the issues. No man could miss the mark further than Mr. Moody, candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Serious Charge Against Postoffice Official.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 15.—(SPECIAL.)—Your correspondent to-night had an interview with Chairman Simmons, and was informed that postoffice officials have been guilty of the robbing of mails in their desire to serve the Republican party. Simmons specifically states that September 23rd he sent each county chairman a sealed letter containing instructions in regard to registration under the new election law. Having reason to believe his mail had heretofore been robbed in transit, he addressed a letter to each chairman inquiring if he had received his letter of the above date, with instructions that all Democrats be properly registered.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS.

The President Much Depressed on Account of the Condition of Mrs. Harrison—Mr. Blaine's Expression of Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The President is very much depressed in spirit to-day at the steady decline of Mrs. Harrison and no longer attempts to give attention to public affairs. To-day, for the first time this week, he asked to be excused to all callers and the regular afternoon reception was omitted. The entire family are now here with the single exception of Mr. J. R. McKee, who is expected in a day or two.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Mr. Blaine has communicated through Secretary J. W. Foster to the President an expression of his deep sympathy with him on account of Mrs. Harrison's dangerous illness.

President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, Providence, R. I., has been appointed by the President a delegate from the United States to the International Monetary conference, in place of President F. A. Walker, who was compelled to decline his appointment. President Andrews is a recognized authority on political economy and kindred questions, being the author of a standard work on economics and has made a special study of monetary questions. In politics he is a Democrat, but is best known in educational and scientific circles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Ex-Secretary Blaine is expected to arrive in the city to-day, accompanied by his family and will take up his abode for the winter. The Blaine residence on Lafayette Square is being prepared for the arrival of its occupants.

A Great Outrage.

WILSON, N. C., Oct. 15.—News has just reached the ears of your correspondent of a great outrage which occurred on Thursday of this week. On that day Mr. J. D. Lee, a salesman of Messrs. Branch, Briggs & Co. of this place, was sent into the country eighteen miles to see a man named Harris Boykin, who owed the store an account. He returned last night pretty badly beaten. His head bears a scalp wound, his eyes are black and his face and body are badly bruised. He told the following story:

The man he was after was not at home, so he stopped at Frank Finch's gin house to feed his horse and await Boykin's return. He and his wife and two boys were there. Two other men came out and engaged Lee in a conversation. It turned to politics and Jordan asked Lee: "How about the Third party. I am here on business, and don't want to talk politics." He was at once told he must, and upon refusing was set upon by the party of four men, armed with sticks and knives. Lee drew a revolver and fired one shot before he was knocked senseless and the revolver taken from him. He was then severely beaten. Two negroes succeeded in rescuing him, harnessed his horse, put him in his buggy and started him home. He was waylaid by Jordan and another man, dragged from his buggy and again beaten, before he had gone one mile. He was unable to reach home and the circumstances of the outrage. The cowardly perpetrators will be prosecuted. The feeling here runs high. That a quiet, peaceable, law-abiding citizen can be treated in this manner is a disgrace.

Mr. Watson is Located. One of the most interesting features of American politics is the post mortem developments of an exciting and interesting campaign. When a candidate for office is hurried under a crushing avalanche of popular there, once obtained a general desire on the part of the public to know just how he feels about it. No matter how badly the late aspirant for honors is beaten nor how plain is the cause for his defeat, he is always ready with an excuse which places the blame where it doesn't belong. The American public fully understands this, yet at the same time they always expect to hear from the fellow that is licked.

Ever since the Georgia election there has been a disposition on the part of the people to secure a liberal sample of the personal thoughts of Hon. Thomas Watson. Mr. Watson made considerable noise just prior to the election. He was looked upon as the managing editor of the revolution that was about to revolt in Georgia and sweep the Democracy of that State off the face of the earth, but it appears that the Georgia newspaper correspondents have not been able to locate Watson. However, those who desire to secure a fair idea of Watson's present condition are not doomed to utter disappointment. Orator Ham, with the marvelous fund of anecdotes, and also the knack of adjusting them to the issues involved in the Georgia campaign, tells the following story to illustrate the case of Watson:

"Babe Boston's mule was sick, and a neighbor advised him to administer colic-me." "How will I get it, into him?" asked Babe. "Put it into a quill, put the quill in his mouth, and blow it down his throat," responded the neighbor.

The neighbor met him two or three days afterward. Babe was as thin as a rail, looked light green, and was all doubled up. "What's the matter with you?" asked the neighbor. "Babe placed his hand pathetically over his stomach, gave a sigh like a blacksmith's bellows with a hole in it, and said: "The darn mule blowed fust."

Orator Ham doesn't throw in a moral with this story. It is no necessary. The most careless reader will understand that the Georgia Democracy "blowed fust," and that's where Tom Watson's "at."

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50c. Robt. R. Bellamy, wholesale and retail agent.

THE ALABAMA HORROR.

CORRECT ACCOUNT OF THE JOHNSON MURDER.

The Flendish Perpetrators Riddled With Bullets and Instantly Killed—False Accounts by Sensational Reporters Corrected—The Bodies of the Murderers Not Burned or Mutilated.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 15.—On Wednesday last there was so vigorous a demand for the particulars of the lynching of the negroes who murdered Richard L. Johnson and his beautiful daughter Jennie, at Davis Ferry Friday night October 7th, that special correspondents of a number of papers manufactured details suitable to the occasion, stating that after hanging the men and ridding their bodies with bullets, the mob burned them, the roasting proceeding while one of the victims was yet alive. The locality was so distant from a telegraph station that it was impossible for these details to have been communicated at the time, and it is not surprising to learn that they are for the most part false.

Friday night Johnson was killed at his front gate and his daughter killed in the house while she was playing the piano. The house was then set on fire and consumed. Johnson's body was found on the ground, placed there. Saturday morning Handy Packer, Jim Packer, Moses Johnson and Moses Jones, with several other negroes, were arrested. Handy Packer made a statement which convinced the crowd. Handy and his brother Jim Packer and Moses Johnson were guilty, and a proposition was made that the two be lynched, but wiser counsel prevailed. The two men were taken before a magistrate, both asserted their innocence and were duly charged and committed to jail at Monroeville, twenty miles distant, where they arrived Saturday night. During the day blood was found on the clothing of Moses Jones and an ax with blood and hair on the eye was found in the yard of Burrell Jones, Moses' brother. Thereupon Moses Jones was rearrested and also Handy Packer, because his evidence had not hitherto implicated Moses Jones.

Handy Packer then made a full confession. He said that on the morning of the murder he, Moses Johnson, and Jim Packer and Jim Packer agreed to kill Richard L. Johnson and get his money. They arranged the details and met that night in the woods about 300 yards from Johnson's. They advanced to Johnson's gate at 10 o'clock. Handy and Jim Packer were set to watch the roadside in each direction and the other two called Johnson to the gate. As soon as he came up Moses struck him with an ax and Moses Jones and Moses Johnson went into the house. Packer claimed that he and his brother remained outside all the time. He did not know what happened in the house, and heard but one scream from Miss Jennie. The two men ran out very quickly and all four departed, much scared and without any money. They recovered their courage in half an hour, however, and returned. They found Johnson and his daughter lying face towards the house and died. They took up his body and carried it into the house depositing it in a room different from that in which Miss Jennie lay dead. They all four set out for the house and awaited to see that it was burning well before they departed. Handy Packer and Moses Jones were sent to Monroeville jail Tuesday, arriving there at 8 o'clock at night. Jim Packer and Moses Johnson were not questioned and the answers they made, convinced the questioners that Handy Packer had told the truth. They all denied that any violence had been offered to the young lady.

The news of the confession spread rapidly and Wednesday morning early 200 men gathered and consulted near the jail in Monroeville. They called on the Sheriff and Jailor J. D. Foster for the keys of the cells, but he replied that he had sworn to do his duty and would not surrender the prisoners. The mob at once tore down the fence surrounding the jail and broke in the jail door. They overpowered Foster and took the keys of the cells from him and soon had possession of the four negroes. The people were very much excited, and some proposed to start a bonfire and throw the negroes into it, but the leaders said that the men should be taken to the scene of the crime. At 7 o'clock the procession started in the direction of Davis Ferry. At Gratom's bridge over old creek the patience of the mob gave out, however, and the leaders upon the immediate punishment of the four negroes. The doomed men were marched twenty yards up the road and stationed in line, their hands tied behind their backs. Then the order was given to fire and every man was discharged. The negroes were all killed instantly. Their bodies were left where they fell and were neither burned nor mutilated. The best of the four was about 19 years of age.

Putting these things together, I do not look for a crop near so large as that of last year's yield. "How much short of the last crop do you think this will be?" "I would not like to name figures, as there are so many contingencies to which cotton is subject, no one could hope to make even a reasonable calculation this early in the season. For instance, a general killing frost would in the next two or three weeks, which is very short, while a warm, open fall would add to the crop."

"What is your idea of the amount of old cotton on the plantations brought over from last year as compared with the year before?" "My information is that the amount in the hands of the planters and at small towns on the 1st of September, 1892, was 200,000 to 300,000 bales less than on the 1st of September, 1891, and that which did prevail will help to emphasize the difference between this and last year's crop."

"How do the general prospects for the Georgia farmer appear?" "So far as I am informed this crop is being cheaply raised and gathered, but I do not believe the present price for cotton is remunerative to the farmer."

"Is there any talk among the farmers of holding the cotton in store, and if they do what effect will it have?" "The experience of the last year or two in holding has resulted so disastrously I think there is but little disposition to hold, and but little ability to do it if there were a will."

"What do you think of the present prices?" "I think cotton is cheap. We may, of course, look for fluctuations, each advance carrying it toward a higher level of prices."

The Wilkinson Trial.

ROME, Ga., Oct. 15.—Frank Wilkinson made his statement to the jury this morning. He denied that there had ever been any questionable intimacy between himself and Mrs. Jessie Stephens, and said that no one regretted the tragedy more than he did. Had Stephens not tried to kill him, Wilkinson said, he would not have harmed him. Wilkinson broke down several times during his statement and wept like a child when he finished. Three more witnesses introduced by the prosecution whose testimony bore hard against Wilkinson and Mrs. Stephens.

C. A. Thompson, Seymour, Ind., writes: "My sister Jennie, when she was a young girl, suffered from white swelling, which greatly impaired her general health and made her blood very impure. In the spring she was not able to do anything and could scarcely get about. More than three years ago she took three bottles of Botanic Blood Balm and now she is perfectly cured."

M. D. Lane, Devereaux, Ga., writes: "One summer, several years ago, while railroad-ing in Mississippi, I became badly affected with malarial blood poison that impaired my health for more than two years. Several offensive ulcers appeared on my legs, and nothing seemed to give permanent relief until I took six bottles of B. B. B., which cured me entirely."

G. W. Chandler, Red Fork, Ark., writes: "I was so weak that it was only with great effort that I could do anything. I used several bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, and can now do a good day's work."

Walter Bridges, Athens, Tenn., writes: "For six years I had been afflicted with running sores and an enlargement of the bone in my leg. I tried everything I heard of without any permanent benefit until Botanic Blood Balm was recommended to me. After using six bottles the sores healed, and I am now better than I have been in many years. I send this testimonial unsolicited, because I want others to be benefited."

A PSYCHOLOGICAL DRUMMER.

How He Says He Has Spiritual Chain With His Wife Hundreds of Miles Away.

"I write no letters to my wife when I am away, and I get none from her," said Walter Kipling, commercial traveler, now at the Lindell. "Correspondence by mail is too slow and telegraphing costs too much money. We have hit upon a plan that saves stamps and telegraph tolls and is more satisfactory. No matter what part of the world I am in I go home at 10 o'clock every night and remain half an hour, sometimes longer. How do I manage it? Easily enough. At that hour my wife goes into the sitting room, closes the doors, places two easy chairs vis-a-vis, sits down in one, closes her eyes and commences her thoughts upon me. I go to my room at the hotel, turn out the light close my eyes, concentrate my thoughts upon my home especially upon my wife, and presto! I occupy the easy chair in our little sitting room directly in front of her. A perfectly intelligible conversation ensues between us, although not a word is spoken. She tells me how things are going at home, whether the children are well, about her own health, which has been delicate for years, her trials, hopes and fears. We have had this mental telegraph in operation for two years past, and the service is constantly growing better and more satisfactory. We have verified its accuracy a thousand times, and rely upon it as implicitly as others do on the written page. Neither of us is a spiritualist, and we discovered our ability to communicate in this manner purely by accident."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

As to King Cotton. From the Atlanta Constitution, Oct. 11th. What about cotton? The recent rise in price and the unquestionable decrease in yield that is showing up as the season comes on—do these things serve to show that cotton will be king yet again, or is it only a temporary phenomenon? Whether so or not, there is a ray of hope with it all sufficient to drive out all pessimism from the farmer's heart and light up every rural home with comfort and with joy.

What does it mean, this rise in the price? Is it a permanent rise or simply a temporary fluctuation? Is it based on the legitimate scale of supply and demand? These are the questions which the farmers of Georgia and the entire South would like to have answered by some man in position to know whereof he speaks and honest enough not to answer unless he does know. The Constitution yesterday sought an interview with Mr. W. C. Sanders, of the firm of S. M. Inman & Co. Mr. Sanders is thoroughly familiar to the cotton situation, always and never speaks without deliberation and wise caution.

When seen by the Constitution and asked what he thought of the outlook for the yield of the present cotton crop, whether it will be early or late as compared with last year, Mr. Sanders said: "In the first place, I will say that I am a strong believer in the generally accepted belief that there is a shortage in the cotton acres, also a great increase in the use of commercial fertilizers."

"Besides this, on account of a cold dry spring the seed was late in germinating. Again, on account of floods in the western rivers the planting was retarded, and the inundated area was very late. Then came the excessive August rains tending still to retard maturing and not only this, but what is worse, cutting the seedling of much of the young fruit which came on the plant from August 20th to September 10th, the latter date being as late as it is through this fruit can possibly mature. None of these conditions existed last year, except in the complaint which did prevail in some sections of slow germination of seed which was overcome by a late and open fall."

"Putting these things together, I do not look for a crop near so large as that of last year's yield. "How much short of the last crop do you think this will be?" "I would not like to name figures, as there are so many contingencies to which cotton is subject, no one could hope to make even a reasonable calculation this early in the season. For instance, a general killing frost would in the next two or three weeks, which is very short, while a warm, open fall would add to the crop."

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