

The Messenger.

THE YEAR THAT IS GONE

We wrote of the New Year on Saturday; now let us write of the year that is gone. Many peculiarities marked 1897. It was an exceedingly dry year. There was a great drought that extended over a vast area embracing a dozen or twenty states, and cutting short the crops. In Europe there was in most countries a short wheat crop and that helped the wheat growers in the great west of our own land. It caused an important rise in wheat which was of great benefit to those farmers who raise for market. It put up bread which was so much taken from the pockets of buyers and bread-winners. Other crops advanced some, while cotton ruled extremely low for months and is still greatly depressed, there was an advance in tobacco, in which many North Carolina farmers are interested. In spite of the Duke trust and the cigarette monopoly to a considerable extent prices of tobacco are perhaps 20 or 25 per cent. higher than in 1896. All of which is encouraging and helps to swell many a lean pocket book.

There were wars and rumors of wars in many parts of the world, but we do not stop to particularize. The war between Greece and Turkey was the most important and full of disaster for the modern Greeks who are very little like the ancient Greeks, and really of mixed blood.

A new president came in to shape the policies of our country. Thus far the administration of President McKinley has not been brilliant or very prosperous. Indeed, he has disappointed his party friends more or less; has disappointed the friends of and sympathizers with Cuba; has played a double game as to currency; has favored the most objectionable, deceptive, robbing and insufficient tariff tax that was ever born in iniquity and immorality, and will either drive the republican party into bond selling in time of peace, or into direct taxation under the internal revenue system to raise the needed revenues with which to carry on successfully the ordinary business of the government. It is a monumental failure of ignorance, viciousness, depravity and general stupidity. Woe to any people cursed by such legislation enacted by such unworthy and incapable law makers. The currency question was not settled in 1896, as it was so often boasted of, but remains chaotic, insufficient and undetermined.

A great deal might be said if a general survey was made of the greatest nations and their affairs discussed. Of course important and interesting events happen in the course of twelve months. The past year was no exception. There was advance in many directions, eminently in science, in surgery, in education and in the spread of the gospel among the heathen in the old lands and among the nations calling themselves boastfully civilized and christianized. Last year showed large gifts for missions in this country, religion and education and the sum is not far from \$30,000,000, which after all is a mere trifle as compared with what men spend for voluntary vices. The whiskey bill alone will exceed the sum stated by ten fold probably. The drink tax on drinks, laid by themselves on themselves, is believed to amount to not less than \$8,000,000 in North Carolina alone.

In literature there was no really great publication. There were many works published having learning, research, ability, interest, and instruction, and there were some novels and poems published revealing either clever talents or some genius, but nothing great first saw the light. In literature 1897 was not Annus Mirabilis. Andrew Lang, the versatile, witty, brilliant poet, essayist and novelist says of the flood that poured from the presses upon the world, that it was composed of productions—"printed matter which today is and tomorrow is cast into the four-penny box." The most remarkable works probably were Nansen's account of his adventures and romantic voyage of discovery in the "white north," Sloane's "Life of Napoleon," biography of Lord Tennyson, Lord Roberts's history of his forty years in India as a soldier, and Mahan's "Life of Nelson," an American work as is Professor Sloane's.

The United States are at peace with all nations, and it is to be greatly desired that no war drums shall be heard, in the land during the year 1898. May peace and good will reign, both at home and abroad. Let our great nation stand off from all "entangling alliances," avoid all extension of territory by stealing from weaker peoples, and in so far as it can be done with safety and honor steer clear of all movements that shall needlessly embroil us with any foreign power or powers.

THE SOUTH'S ENTERPRISES—THE WORK DONE IN 1897

Some of the Northern newspapers from time to time have reported that the material developments and especially the cotton milling growth, are mainly by northern brains and capital. The Messenger has many times controverted this unfounded statement and shown how unfair and baseless it is. The south's great work has been mainly accomplished by its own capital and brains. Of course some northern people have come in to help to swell results, and they were cordially welcomed. But up-to-now, the chief

work has been strictly southern. Mr. W. W. Watt has published the result of careful investigation of the matter and reports results as follows:

"North Carolina—Home capital, 90 per cent.; Northern capital, 10 per cent. South Carolina—Home capital, 80 per cent.; Northern capital, 20 per cent. Georgia—Home capital, 85 per cent.; Northern capital, 15 per cent. Alabama—Home capital, 45 per cent.; Northern capital, 25 per cent."

At Charlotte all the mills, some nine or ten, are managed by southerners, and the Arknight Club, of Boston, Mass., reports, after an examination, that they are most capable. According to Mr. Watt the south now has 4,900,000 spindles, representing \$80,000,000 of capital, only 12 per cent. of which is represented by northern capitalists. He makes the further interesting statement that "northern money invested in southern cotton mills, in partnership as it were with home money, such mills being managed by home talent, has brought better returns in almost every case to the investor than money entrusted by confiding northerners to the control and direction of occasional industrial missionaries or commercial carpet-baggers sojourning in the south."

Another argument urged is that the south's cotton mills are small, and therefore, not at all to be compared with northern mills which are always very large. This is all wrong. The smaller mills make perhaps as much clear profit as the larger mills in the south in proportion to capital invested, and show much better returns than do most of the large New England mills. Another contention urged to the disparagement of the south is that its labor is unskilled and cheap. But we notice that northern mill men who visit the cotton milling centres do not find this complaint to be justified. They speak well of the work done, the great advantage in cost of labor for the south, and the profits.

All this brings up the past. Ever since 1870, northern writers of the Atkinson stripe, have been essaying to underrate the south, to even ridicule the idea that it could ever seriously interfere with the manufacturing interests and profits of New England or the north, or even possibly become a threatening rival of northern cotton mill men either in production, price or quality of goods. The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record goes back to 1850, and Mr. A. A. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, wrote to Hunt's Merchants' Magazine trying "to dissuade his southern brethren from embarking upon such a perilous enterprise as the manufacture of cotton. His argument was that there was a radical defect in steam power in the south; that it had not the necessary labor skill or spare capital; that the capacity of cotton machines then in operation was nearly or quite equal to the demand for cotton cloth and the capacity for production, and that the cotton planters were making more money by producing cotton than they could make by manufacturing it. Hamilton Smith, of Kentucky, but of northern birth, answered this argument by the use of facts. For cotton mills in the south were being operated at a profit."

So these attacks by either selfish or ignorant writers, are not recent but ancient. In the mean time the south has been diligently forging ahead, using its own capital, energy, enterprise and brains, and has at last greatly aroused New England and made the Lawrence, Atkinson idiom genius quite antiquated and unwise either as prophets or political economists. Northern writers are now endeavoring to prove that the south cannot manufacture the finer grades of cottons, and the effort is to dishearten our men of pluck and money. The Baltimore Record says of this:

"Advice to the south against manufacturing fine grades, based upon statements similar to those employed when it had begun to demonstrate its ability to compete with New England in coarse fabrics, is intended principally for the benefit of the north. It is as vain as it was fifty years ago." Such advice is not worthy of serious attention. It is "hoary with age," to quote The Record, and it is as selfish as all other such advice has proved to be. The aim is to keep the south off New England's preserves, and allow it to make all the fine goods.

In 1889—only 5 1/2 per cent. of the spindles of this country were to be found in the south. In 1897, 18 1/2 per cent. are to be found here. The increase in spindles—since 1880, has been 43 per cent. All the remainder of this United States has increased but 40 per cent. Behold the great contrasts, and yet, the south cannot compete! Read what Lawrence wrote in 1850, and see how little of an economic seer he was. Atkinson has shown himself of even more stupid, for he had more fight by which to study facts and probabilities. The mill movement southward is still on. Last week we saw two announcements of plants to be moved—one to Nashville, Tenn., and the other, we think it was, to Macon, Ga. Others will be sure to come. It is only wisdom and prudence to put the plants hard by the cotton fields.

While taking this survey of facts,

Hood's Pills Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

etc., concerning the south, we will copy some figures more embracing of results and showing what was done in the way of progress in 1897, as hard as the times were. In the year 784 miles of railroad were constructed. Here are the different industries and enterprises as results:

Machine shops and foundries.....	22
Stove foundries.....	1
Fertilizer and phosphate works.....	18
Miscellaneous iron and steel works	12
Woodworking establishments.....	289
Furniture factories.....	19
Vehicle factories.....	9
Agricultural implements works.....	2
Mining and quarrying companies.....	116
Textile mills.....	49
Flour mills.....	62
Cotton compresses.....	11
Cotton seed oil mills.....	27
Brick works.....	16
Canneries.....	12
Ice and cold storage plants.....	42
Oil and gas (natural) companies.....	63
Miscellaneous.....	1,355

This list covers actual enterprises only and does not include plans and specifications for enterprises which have not as yet materialized.

SNAPS.

What about that New Year resolve? Have you broken it so soon? Be a white man.

Autonomy is on hand in new clothes in Cuba. The autonomy government is prepared to do business.

Richmond, Va., has 1,071 plants, 16,550 operatives employed, capital \$15,811,725. Sales \$32,334,375. A slight decrease in the two last.

The gold output for 1897, is given by the director of the United States mint at \$240,000,000. The populations of the world rapidly increase and need more money.

The new governor of Virginia—not a pseudo democrat like the last—is level-headed, for he opposes election frauds and extravagance and is for economic reform.

Colonel Lewis T. Moore, a gallant and faithful confederate soldier of Virginia, died recently. He was a lawyer and commanding one of the five regiments composing the Stonewall Brigade.

New York will be a great city indeed under the great extension of its limits. With over 3,000,000 inhabitants it has 20,782,530 tonnage or more, leading largely London or any other city in the world.

There is not the slightest prospect of any pension reforms at the hands of the present republican congress. It has already voted \$141,000,000 for a continuation of the iniquity. Reform is all talk and no action.

It is now formally "Greater New York." Is that queer name to be retained? Call it Manhattan or something else. The population is perhaps exaggerated at 3,500,000. London has 4,700,000. New York has taken in a great deal of territory in its big sweep.

A big milling strike is threatened in New England, and the spinners therein propose to make New Bedford the battle ground for all New England. They contend that no textile centre of the north has so little occasion for a cut down as New Bedford. Centreville mill, at Centreville, Rhode Island, will cut wages on 24th. 12,000 operatives at Manchester, N. H., accept the 10 per cent. reduction. Mule spinners at Fall River accept cuts.

The best cartoon we have seen lately represents McKinley doing the "two-horse act. One horse marked gold standard" is rushing in one direction and the other horse marked "international bimetalism" is rushing the other way. McKinley is standing with a foot on either horse, and is holding his "financial message." His legs have been twisted in coils one around the other and failure inevitable is about to overtake the rider.

Expected to Arrive Today

Mr. Arthur H. Spears, secretary and general manager of the fire department supply house of F. H. Hayward & Co., New York City, is expected to arrive in the city today to instruct the department here as to the handling of the new chemical engine which was ordered by Mayor Wright from Messrs. Hayward & Co. on the 3rd of last month, and which was received during the early part of last week. A shipment of different chemicals to be used in the engine arrived yesterday from New York via the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad.

Installation of Officers

Last night at the regular meeting of Pythias, Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, District Deputy Grand Chancellor C. D. Yarborough, assisted by Acting Grand Prelate Iredell Means and Acting Master at Arms H. Cronenberg, installed the following officers: M. of W.—W. C. Smith. V. C.—Jno. R. Turrentine, Jr. V. C.—M. S. Willard. Prelate—Jno. R. Hanby. K. of R. & S.—W. F. Robertson. M. of E.—H. J. Belman. M. of F.—D. F. Barnes. M. of A.—G. A. Peterson. I. G.—E. H. Batson. O. G.—J. M. Holmes.

An Old Woman Burned Out

On Christmas day, a house on the Moseley place, on Middle Sound, occupied by Lavina Green, colored, was accidentally destroyed by fire, together with all the household effects of the occupant. She had quite a good lot of effects, acquired in a life time, and only saved the clothing she wore. She is 75 years of age and a deserving, industrious woman, and yesterday a list for her benefit was circulated in the city for subscriptions to help her get another outfit.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Salisbury Sun: The Sun this morning received news from a reliable source which was committed near Mauney's mill, in the eastern part of Rowan, yesterday evening. The man killed was Miss Field, and the murderer is Thomas Broadway, both white.

Durham Sun: C. B. Grimes, of East Durham, this year raised a hog which created a great deal of attention on account of its size. It weighed 700 pounds Tuesday and the net weight was 700 pounds—the gross weight being 820. Mr. Grimes is ahead in weight so far as hogs from North Carolina.

Lumberton Robesonian: A gentleman for years a democrat, but who had been drawn into the populist ranks by the promises of better times by the seceders, and who also was given an office by the Robesonian last Wednesday that he would never vacate, this morning realized his mistake and was ready to acknowledge it.

Fayetteville Observer: Governor Russell's trial related to grant four requisitions on the governor of Georgia—two of the men were wanted for larceny and two for carrying concealed weapons. They were returned on the ground that the expenses of sending to Georgia and bringing the men here will be too great for the state to incur when the crimes are so trivial. A little before noon today Gilmore's attorneys announced that their client would plead guilty to burglary in the second degree, and that the state had agreed to accept this plea. Messrs. Robinson and Murchison also announced that their client, Isham Wright, would plead guilty of larceny. The judge thereupon sentenced Gilmore to ten years and Isham Wright to one year in the state penitentiary.

Henderson Gold Leaf: There was no promiscuous shooting of fire works or blowing of tin horns on the platform of Henderson as heretofore, owing to an ordinance prohibiting it, and very little drunkenness or disorderly conduct was noticed. Henderson is the head of a mill, of which Mr. D. Y. Cooper is president, has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., and carried a comfortable sum over to the undivided profit account. The Henderson cotton storage warehouse is doing a fine business. Like the tobacco warehouses it is an enterprise of great value and importance. Henderson has come to the front wonderfully as a cotton market. Five years ago it carried only 1,000 bales. It is sold here annually. Of this season's crop the sales will reach between 6,000 and 7,000 bales.

Charlotte News: Secretary J. W. Pettit, of Winston, writes that the North Carolina Veterinary Medical Association met at Greensboro this week. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. C. R. Ellis, of Charlotte. The president's address was lengthy and urged the co-operation of the veterinarians of the state to the importance of meat and milk inspection throughout the state. The association recommended state or city ownership of slaughterhouses, so that all meat killed can be inspected by one inspector. It was found that there is no town or city in the state that has the proper meat and milk inspection. Officers: Dr. C. R. Ellis, president; Dr. T. B. Carroll, of Wilmington, first vice president; Dr. H. S. Bessent, of Durham, second vice president; Dr. J. W. Pettit, of Winston, secretary and treasurer. It was decided to meet next in Wilmington, N. C., in August, 1898.

Charlotte Observer: Fifty-seven persons have been added to the membership of the First Presbyterian church during the present year.—The prisoners at the city jail are nearly all afflicted with malaria. Dr. Strong, county physician, was kept busy attending them yesterday.—The receipts at the platform have been extraordinary this month, so that the officials state. Receipts yesterday amounted at 234 places.—Yesterday morning Messrs. C. M. C. Goodridge, of Norfolk, Geo., and J. W. Pettit, of Winston, and Ralph VanLandingham, stepped into the elevator at the Central to go up to their rooms, where they were to repose after their drive in their New York City. The elevator got on its annual tare, and shot upward at a lively rate. Messrs. Burwell, VanLandingham and Bette jumped out at the first landing. Mr. Goodridge stayed in, and was carried, as he thought, near to the pearly gates. He spent three hours (twice heaven and earth) and was made white as a sheet. He came down when he went up.—At a meeting held by the business men of the city last night to organize a board of trade, indignation was kindled against the steps taken by the chairman of the board of commissioners of Buncombe county to repudiate, under the forms of law, \$800,000 of the debt of the county.—When the party disembarked at Mr. W. W. Phifer's, but himself up in the carriage. The horses started off and finding no one on the box, increased their speed, until they were going about forty miles an hour. The driver was effectually arrested. He managed to scramble out the door before the carriage was wrecked. There were pieces of carriage and horse strewn all over the road. A well known citizen, residing eight miles west of Lincolnton, died yesterday morning from accidental injuries received the previous evening. He was preparing to kill some hogs and in trying a self-acting revolver which had been unused for some time, it accidentally discharged the bullet entering his forehead near the centre and penetrating the brain. He lingered until yesterday morning, though never regained consciousness.

CURED OF BLOOD POISON AFTER FIFTY-TWO DOCTORS FAILED

Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Gentlemen:—In 1872 a small pimples broke out on my leg. It began eating and in four months I was treated by a physician of Talladega County, Ala., where I lived eighteen years. He relieved it for a short while. In six weeks it broke out again in both legs, also on my shoulder. Two small bones were taken out. It continued until 1876. In this time I had twelve different physicians. They told me the only remedy was amputation; that it could never be cured. For six months I could not walk a step. I went to Mineral Wells, Texas, spent \$300.00; came home; went to Hot Springs, Ark., staid nine months—all failed to cure me. In 1887 I came back to Birmingham, Ala. I was advised to write you, which I did. You wrote me that B. B. B. would cure me, and I could get the medicine from Nabors & Morrow, Druggists, of our city. I bought ten bottles and before I had finished my fifth bottle my legs began to heal, and in less than two months I was sound and well. That has been nearly two years ago, and no sign of its return yet. I have spent in cash over \$400.00, and B. B. B. done the work that all the rest failed to do. You have my permission to publish this. I have traveled so much trying to get well that my cure is well known. Fifty-two doctors have treated me in the last 17 years. All they did was to take what money I had, and done me no Shady Dalegood. I am now a well man. I am now a well man. PROF. C. H. RANGER, Shady Dale, Ga. For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1.00 per large bottle.

The only people who are saying "God bless Dan Russell" seem to be the officeholders under him and the convicts he has pardoned. That was what the pardoned Petras, of Cabarrus county, exclaimed when they were set free. Governor Russell is making a new record for pardons. If the pardons increase at the same ratio we shall in a few years have no need for a state prison. The penitentiary problem will be solved.—Charlotte News.

DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS. The only safe, sure and reliable Female PILL ever offered to Ladies, especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. Price \$1.00 per box; 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S MEDICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio. For Sale by W. H. Green & Co.

American Beauties



Sunshine makes the Perfect Rose and P. P. P. the Perfect Woman.

P. P. P.

(Lippman's Great Remedy.) Thousands of women are suffering needless pain and humiliation from Blood Poison, due to the absorption of impurities from irregular menstruation or other causes. P. P. P. will put roses of health in cheeks disfigured by pimples, moth, vulgar redness or eczema. P. P. P. is a sovereign specific for all forms of Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Dyspepsia.

Georgia M. Bloom, Macon, Ga., writes: "I had a tired feeling and was run down. I got a bottle of P. P. P. and it cured me in a week's time. Before that I could not eat anything. Now I eat at every meal."

LIPPMAN BROS., PROPRIETORS, LIPPMAN BLOCK, Savannah, Ga. For Sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

BEST WISHES FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

And allow me to thank my many friends and customers for their liberal patronage for the past year. I am fully satisfied and feel that I have many things to be thankful for. My business foots up at the end of 1897 more than I expected to do in the beginning and now I am ready to meet competition on any move and sell goods lower for the hard dollar than any man in town. Read my January price but they are lower than 5 cent cotton and all I ask is comparison.

Domestic Goods.

Plaid, splendid quality for cash 3/4c. Peesde regata 4/8c. LI 1 yard sheeting 4c. A splendid bleaching, 1 yard wide, at 5c. Lonsdale cambric at 10c. A splendid bed tick at 5, 7 and 8c. Warranted feather proof Bed Ticks at 12 1/2c worth 15c. Bed Spreads, white, at 48c; better union Quilts at 75c; better and heavier Spreads at \$1. Fine colored Spreads at 60c. Spool Cotton, J. H. Coates' thread at 4c; Chadwick's best 6 cord Spool Thread at 3c; Enterprise, no glue, good Machine Thread at 1c per spool; Dragon colored Thread at 1c per spool. Six balls sewing Thread shoe laces for 5c. French women full dress Corsets for 39c. The Globe best fitting Corset, long waist, at 39c. Vigilant Corset, made by the R. & G. Corset Co., for 50c. We handle all kinds of Ladies' Corsets. R. & G., 75c and \$1; Warren's H. & P. at \$1; Caroline at \$1.25; black Corsets at \$1. The new short waist Corset at \$1.

Shoes! Shoes!

We want your shoe trade. We can fit your feet and please your pocket book. Woman's oil grain Polkas, all solid, at 50c; pebble polka at 90c and \$1. Ladies' dongola patent tip Shoes at \$1—the best shoe in the state for the price. Ladies' very fine shoes, hand and McKay sewed Shoes, worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a pair, in small sizes, sell for \$1.29 a pair, worth twice the price. I have a line of very fine Shoes that I sell for \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25 and 2.50 a pair. Gent's Shoes, solid leather, buff, congress and lace, at \$1.00 a pair. Our \$1.25 Shoes are things of beauty, nice, pretty, clean stock and good goods, made with as much style as any \$2.00 shoe. Our \$2.00 line is of fine calf skin, made up handsomely, and is in every respect a first class shoe, and good enough for any gentleman, and will wear as long as any \$5.00 Shoes on the market. Our Tan Russet and Dongola enameled black Shoes, for the young sporting men are \$5.00 shoes elsewhere, and my Racket price is only \$3.00. We have Children's Shoes of every class, from baby shoes at 19c a

Millinery Department.

We have done the best year's work in our Millinery department and cannot say enough in praise of the ladies. We still lead in low prices. We sell good Felt Hats at 25c; nice French Felt Hats for 50c. Ribbons, Laces and Veiling at all prices. Visit us for bargains on the beginning of the new year. Come to this old Racket Store for bargains and be convinced that we are not all gas. We live up to what we say. We buy all goods for the cash, and like to sell them the same way, as the mighty dollar makes us bustle. You will find us at 112 North Front Street, opposite the Orion Hotel, near the Postoffice, with the largest stock of goods of any house in the city.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Propr., OF WILMINGTON'S BIG RACKET STORE

THE BEST North Carolina and Texas SEED OATS

We have seen in years we are offering for sale at low prices. Only the Best pays for Seed. Orders promptly filled. WORTH & WORTH, WHOLESALE GROCERS.