State Librarian

THE MARION RECORD.

"A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER."

VOL. 4. MARION, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1895. NO. 40.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sixty Turks and Armenians Killed Monday and 80 Armenians Slaughtered Tuesday Night.

Rev. Dr. Barton has received the following dispatch from Minister Terrell:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2, 1895.

Rev. Dr. Barton, Washington:

Several hundred Armenians left the Porte, professedly to ask redresses. The patriarch tried to intercede and the police. Probably a conflict occurred between Turks and Armenians were killed, including a Turkish major, and many wounded. The Armenians carried pistols. Several more were killed. Total were eighty killed. Several were imprisoned. The Porte blames the demonstration which it organized by leaders of the revolutionists, whom they have made a terror exists. I think the Porte is able to restrain fanaticism.

There is no greater torture than to be compelled to remember in suffering moments of glorious opportunities gone forever.

THE

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is the only Democratic Newspaper in McDowell county, and has a large circulation in adjoining counties. It publishes all the news without fear or favor, and is the organ of no ring or clique.

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—o—

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Will Public Opinion or the Politicians Control the Next Congress. The Liberty Bell.

[By Our Regular Correspondent.]

Will public opinion or the politicians control the action of Congress at the coming session? In view of recent opinions expressed by politicians this question is both pertinent and important. If the politicans have their way the public demand, which is well-nigh general, regardless of politics, that Congress shall do something for the betterment of the country's finances and for the prevention of the issue of more bonds for the money sharks, will be ignored, and Congressional legislation be virtually confined to the regular appropriation bills. The argument of the politicians is that it will be impossible for Congress to pass any financial legislation, because a bill that the Republican House would pass could not get through the Senate, which will be controlled by neither party, owing to next year's Presidential campaign and the consequent drawing of party lines on all important legislation. To accept that argument is to declare to the world that patriotism has been driven out of Congress by partisanship, and that the fear of a loss of votes in the Presidential election outweighs the demands of the people at large for financial legislation. The great mass of the people do not care a snap for partisanship, although most men are for one or another reason connected with a political party and during an exciting campaign become partisans to a certain extent. But when there is no campaign, on the masses are far more interested in earning a living than in partisanship. They have learned to their cost that our present system of finance imposes unnecessary burdens upon the earning of that livelihood. They want those burdens removed, and are not likely to be satisfied with the politicians excuse—that Congress cannot legislate because of partisanship. Next year there will be another Congress elected as well as a President. That fact should not escape the politicians minds.

Although some of the members of the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution are inclined to be fussy and big-headed and to make monkeys of themselves upon occasion, as a whole those organizations are doing the country good, particularly in the work they are doing towards increasing and fostering patriotism in our schools, a field which had been, especially in our large cities, largely neglected before it was taken up by these organizations, and which is bound to have an important bearing upon the future of our country. These remarks are occasioned by the presence of the Liberty Bell, which was allowed to remain in Washington two hours, after which it resumed its journey from Philadelphia to Atlanta, where it is to be one of the exhibits at the exposition. A great out-door public reception, under the auspices of the members of the three societies named and participated in by officials, citizens and school children, was held in honor of the bell. The Marine Band furnished the music, and the guard of honor for the historic relic was made up from members of the High School cadets. It is well that all of us should occasionally stop in our mad rush and brush up our patriotism a little. It's a thing that no people can have too much of.

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Northbound. Sept. 15th, 1895.		No 36 Daily	No 10 Daily	No 38 Daily
Lv. Jacksonville	.....	5 40 p	.....	7 00 a
Lv. Savannah	.....	10 14 p	.....	11 50 a
Ar. Columbia	.....	2 40 a	.....	3 45 p
Lv. Charleston	.....	6 00 p	.....	7 20 a
Ar. Columbia	.....	10 15 p	.....	11 05 a
Lv. Augusta	.....	.....	10 30 p	2 00 p
" Graniteville	.....	.....	11 10 p	2 39 p
" Trenton	.....	.....	11 46 p	2 57 p
" Johnstons	.....	.....	12 05 a	3 16 p
Ar. Columbia	.....	.....	2 20 a	4 44 p
Lv. Columbia	.....	4 00 a	4 00 a	5 05 p
" Winnsboro	.....	4 57 a	4 57 a	6 05 p
" Chester	.....	5 42 a	5 42 a	6 55 p
" Rock Hill	.....	6 13 a	6 13 a	7 39 p
Ar. Charlotte	.....	7 00 a	7 00 a	8 20 p
" Danville	.....	11 40 a	11 40 a	12 00nt
" Richmond	.....	4 40 p	4 40 p	6 00 a
" Washington	.....	8 20 p	8 20 p	6 43 a
" Baltimore	.....	11 25 p	11 25 p	8 05 a
" Philadelphia	.....	3 00 a	3 00 a	10 13 a
" New York	.....	6 20 a	6 20 a	12 53 p
Southbound.		**No. 35 Daily**	**No. 9 Daily**	**No 37 Daily**
Lv. New York	.....	12 15nt	12 15nt	4 20 p
" Philadelphia	.....	3 10 a	3 10 a	6 50 p
" Baltimore	.....	6 22 a	6 22 a	9 20 p
Lv. Washington	.....	11 15 a	11 25 a	10 45 p
" Richmond	.....	12 55 p	12 55 p	2 00 a
" Danville	.....	6 10 p	6 10 p	5 30 a
" Charlotte	.....	11 05 p	11 05 p	9 35 a
" Rock Hill	.....	11 51 p	11 51 p	10 27 a
" Chester	.....	12 25 a	12 25nt	11 01 a
" Winnsboro	.....	1 11 a	1 11 a	11 54 a
Ar. Columbia	.....	2 20 a	2 20 a	1 02 p
Lv. Columbia	.....	.....	4 00 a	1 27 p
" Johnston	.....	.....	6 51 a	3 10 p
" Trenton	.....	.....	6 48 a	3 25 p
" Graniteville	.....	.....	7 16 a	3 45 p
Ar. Augusta	.....	.....	8 10 a	4 15 p
Lv. Columbia	.....	7 00 a	.....	4 00 p
Ar. Charleston	.....	11 10 a	.....	9 00 p
Lv. Columbia	.....	1 20 a	.....	12 10 p
Ar. Savannah	.....	5 41 a	.....	4 31 p
" Jacksonville	.....	10 35 a	.....	9 20 p

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NORTH STATE CULLINGS.

OCCURRENCES WORTH NOTING FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

Against the Tobacco Trust.

Last July Judge Charles H. Simonton, of the United States court, heard at Asheville the argument in the case of the Bonsack Machine Company and the American Tobacco Company against W. F. Smith and other North Carolina cigarette men. The suit was for infringement of the Bonsack cigarette machine patents by the Briggs machine, invented by W. C. Briggs, of Winston, N. C. The judge has rendered an opinion, in which it is adjudged that the Briggs machine is not an infringement, and the bill was dismissed with costs.

This decision is against the trust, so called. Heretofore the American Tobacco Company, which has the exclusive right to the Bonsack machines, under contract with a yearly royalty of a quarter of a million dollars, has been, it is claimed, able to control the market prices for bright tobacco. If Judge Simonton's decision stands, the market will be open to the anti-trust machine, and manufacturers outside the trust will be able to compete from the purchase of the tobacco to the sale of the cigarette.

In course of his decision Judge Simonton said: "Cigarettes are not an article of prime necessity. Indeed their use, if not always deleterious, can scarcely be said to be beneficial. The public mind has been aroused to abuses following their introduction in immense quantities on the market and many of the states have enacted laws looking to their suppression. There can be no reason for the interference of the courts in securing their uninterrupted manufacture, notwithstanding the existence of patent rights."

Trees Killed by Drought.

The drought has killed a very great number of trees in the woods. Oaks have suffered, particularly the smaller ones on uplands. The aggregate loss is large. In a trip from Raleigh to Lincolnton this death of the trees can be seen. Strange to say in the sandy lands the oaks stood the drought better than they did on the clay lands.

A Turpentine Distillery Burned.

The turpentine distillery of Brissen & Johnston 20 miles from Fayetteville, was burned Thursday. Nineteen hundred barrels of rosin, spirits and crude, were consumed. Total loss, two thousand dollars; no insurance.

A $10,000 Fire at Newbern.

One of the mills and one dry house of the Blade Lumber Company, Newbern, were burned Friday morning. The loss is $10,000; no insurance. The fire was accidental.

Caldwell county has a mighty hunter in the person of Mr. Geo. W. Taylor, now about 70 years old. This is a list of the things he has killed in his lifetime, as furnished by the Lenoir Topic: 40 deer, 100 wild turkeys, 12 ground hogs, 15,000 squirrels, 1,000 rabbits, 500 'possums, 50 coons, 500 crows, 400 hawks, 50 owls, 6 minks, 100 muskrats and 40 pheasants.

The Dickson-Mason Lumber Company has bought 280 acres near Black Mountain and will begin at once putting up a locust insulator pin factory with a capacity of 12,000 to 15,000 pins a day. Next summer the company will establish a big planing mill at the same place, the total investment being $15,000 to $20,000. The company's main office is Asheville.

Mr. John J. Dunlap, of Paris, lost a cotton house containing 25 or 26 bales of cotton, some oats, corn and rye, by fire Thursday night. The loss is estimated at between $2,000 and $2,500, with no insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

All tobacco which was standing in the fields in the Durham section was rained by the frosts of last week. Fortunately only a small percentage of the crop was standing. The heaviest loss in this section is to the sweet potato crop.

The cotton market at Raleigh, on Monday, made another jump and sold at 9 cents. The receipts were fifty bales, and on Saturday 317 bales. Cotton men think there will be occasional reactions on the market, but that it will go still higher.

Mr. W. E. Jeffrey's pack house at Rocky Mount with $5,000 worth of leaf tobacco was accidentally burned on Thursday. Insurance $3,000.

Reports are still coming in about serious damage done to tobacco by frost. Many farmers have a large percentage of their crops in the field.

Mr. Herbert E. Norris, of Raleigh, has 60 acres in rice and expects a crop of 2,500 to 3,000 bushels and a profit of $1,800 on it.

For forty-five days no rain has fallen in Wake county, the streams have become very low, and the wells are drying up.

Weekly Cotton Statement.

Secretary Hester's New Orleans weekly cotton statement shows the amount brought into sight during the week to be 300,865 bales against 318,036 for the same period last year, 258,112 year before last and 222,170 in 1892. The total movement since September 1—733,890, against 897,005 last year, 668,394 year before last and 683,625 in 1892.

Gentleness is not a separate and distinct faculty. It is the method by which strength manifests itself.

Three hundred Boston iron molders struck for higher wages.

NORTH CAROLINA FORESTRY.

Lumber Being Cut at a Rate Which Will Soon Exhaust the Great Forests.

The lumber trade in North Carolina is deserving of careful consideration. It has been growing rapidly during the past two decades, and already serious inroads have been made on our forests supplies.

Our timber trade is developing along much the same line as that in other Southern States, except that we are making larger uses of the loblolly and sap pine, which is indeed, now known on the market as, North Carolina pine.

For many years much of our timber has been shipped out of the State in the log to be manufactured elsewhere. In the northeastern counties many thousands of logs are annually shipped to Norfolk, and to other points to be put through the saw mill and the planing mill, and in the western counties of the State, many thousands of hard wood logs are annually floated down the streams into Tennessee. This custom results in great loss to the State, and there appears to be no way to prevent it except by encouraging the location of saw mills and planing mills, and other manufacturing establishments within the boarders of the State, and this should be done in every possible way.

The value of the crude lumber produced in the State during the past year, was about as follows:

Value of fuel, domestic and for manufacturing	$ 10,000,000
Value of saw logs at mills	3,000,000
Value of round timber, exp'td	1,000,000
Value of railroad ties and hewn timber of all kinds	500,000
Value of all split fencing, posts, etc	500,000
Total value of all crude products	$15,000,000
Manufactured lumber of all kinds	$ 7,300,000
Special industries, veneers and woodenware	300,000
Cooperage	125,000
Paper mill products (from pulp) estimated	100,000
Resinous products (naval stores etc.)	1,750,000
Tan barks and extracts	45,000
Wagon, buggy and car factories	600,000
Furniture and repair shops	200,000
Oil of wintergreen and birch	30,000
Packing boxes, undertaking caskets and agricultural implement manufactories	80,000
Total	$ 10,535,000

Certainly the industries in the State growing out of our forest products are of vast importance, and should be encouraged in every possibly way.

HOW LONG WILL OUR FORESTS LAST?

During the past few decades the great white pine forests of the North have been cut at an enormously rapid rate, and with a recklessness characteristic of the American lumberman. During the past few years the lumbermen in different portions of the country have been turning their attention to Southern supplies of pine and hard woods, and these are now being bought up and cut at a rapid rate; and before our people come to realize our situation, our supposed inexhaustible forests will be largely removed. In the eastern counties, at the present rate of cutting, in less than two decades our supplies of pine will have been exhausted, and the great hard wood forests of the Piedmont and mountain counties will in the same time have been cut, or purchased by the mill men and held by them as reserve supplies.

The sooner, then, that our people can be brought to abandon the long prevailing belief that they have more timber than they know what to do with, and consequently are willing to almost give it away; and the sooner they can be brought to realize the fact that the valuable supplies of timber which they are now selling to the mill men at the low prices, cannot be replaced in their day and generation; the sooner they come to understand that under our present system of cutting timber, they not only use up the supply belonging to the present generation, but in destroying the young growth of the trosts they are destroying the birth-right of the next generation, without any additional return to themselves, the sooner will it be possible to have adopted a wise and conservative policy which, while it permits the use of the mature timber of today, it also preserves the young forest growth, which is to be the timber supply of to-morrow.

Let us understand, then, that our present timber supply is not inexhaustible; that in many places it has already been nearly or quite removed; that in cutting the mature trees with characteristic recklessness, we are also destroying in a large measure the young forest growth; that at the present rate of cutting, our forest supplies can last but a few decades longer; that in the use of our forests we should do everything possible to encourage the development within the State of lumber manufacturing establishments, in order that our lumber may be manufactured at home; and that in cutting our forests every effort should be made to protect the young tree growth. J. A. Holmes, State Geologist.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange Statement.

The New Orleans cotton exchange statement from September 1st to the 24th inclusively: Port receipts 515,574 bales against 618,719 last year, 492,474 year before last and 502,203 for the same time in 1892; overland to mills and Canada 17,898 against 39,180 and 22,517 and 40,784; interior stocks in excess of September 1st, 196,221 against 91,632, 79,488 and 66,666; Southern mill takings, 24,197 against 84,474, and 73,915 and 72,972; crop brought into sight for 24 days to date, 733,890 against 897,005, 668,394 and 682,625; crop brought into sight for the week, 300,865 against 318,036 for the seven days ended October 4th last year, 258,112 and 222,170; crop brought into sight for the first four days of October, 199,245 against 226,468 and 163,145 and 146,347.

Comparisons in these reports are made up to the corresponding date last year, year before and in 1892 and not to the close of the corresponding week. Comparisons by weeks would take in 35 days of the season last year, 36 year before last and 37 in 1892 against only 34 days this year.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Gladstone Thinks the Scandinavians Come Nearest a Solution.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the temperance congress in session at London in which he says:

"While profoundly sensible of the immense importance of the liquor question, I cannot pretend that I have mastered its difficulties. I see it clearly in certain of its aspects, but as a whole it baffles me. I have no doubt that the local option principle is sound, but they must be of very sanguine temperament who believe that it is sufficient to dispose of the entire question. The method of the sale of liquor for public account which exists in parts of Scandinavia presents most advantages and if adopted here ought to be adopted in its best form. The plan of free trade with strict police supervision and adequate taxation was unfortunately refused a fair trial in Great Britain. Of the scheme of mere limitation, by reducing the number of licenses, I have a poor opinion."

LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF.

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

Newsy Southern Notes.

A heavy frost in the Owensboro, Ky., district has practically ruined tobacco.

In the Maysville, Ky., country, owing to damage by frost, the tobacco crop will suffer a loss of fully one-third.

The Court House at Andalusia, Covington county, Ala., was burned Tuesday night, together with court papers and county records.

Marshal J. P. Lamb, of Welaka, Fla., was assassinated by unknown parties on Monday afternoon. He had been energetic in enforcing the law against gamblers.

At Montgomery, Ala., William Lide shot and perhaps fatally wounded Orange Larkin, a negro who owed him for some goods. The merchant demanded payment and a dispute ensued.

At Mount Vernon, Ky., the jury, after four hours deliberation, gave Rev. W. G. Capps two years in the penitentiary for shooting his wife five times some three months ago. She had applied for divorce on account of cruel treatment.

At Union Springs, Ala., Friday, fire destroyed the ginnery, etc., with several thousand dollars worth of machinery of the Bullock County Manufacturing Company. Ten thousand dollars worth of hulls and 1,000 tons of cotton seed were lost.

On Friday at Raleigh cotton went to 9 cents for middling, fair and other grades ranged in price from 8¼ to 8⅝. Some cotton men have predicted that the price will reach 12 1-2 cents. Anyhow, there is even now a profit in it for the farmers, for it was made at a 6-cent cost.

The official returns in the Black-Watson congressional election in the Tenth Georgia district, show a majority for J. C. C. Black of 1,602 votes. Black, Democrat, received 10,312 votes and Watson, Populist, 8,710; making the total vote polled 19,022 in the entire district. The total vote polled in 1894 was 30,102.

Political Doings.

The Nebraska Republican Convention at Lincoln declared in favor of sound money and Cuban independence.

At Shelbyville, Ills., the eighteenth district Democratic Congressional Conventional nominated ex-Congressman Edward Lane, of Montgomery, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gregory Mann last fall. Mr. Lane takes his position on a free silver platform.

Fires.

There was a $20,000 fire at Cambridge, O., on Wednesday. Frank Law, 25 years old, was roasted alive in a livery stable.

The Rambler Bicycle Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., was burned. About 500 bicycles, valued at $60,000 were destroyed. Total loss about $70,000.

Washington.

Gen. Mahone, of Virginia, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Washington, with little hopes for his recovery.

The order of the Secretary of War detailing General Miles to command the army was issued at Washington. Major General Francis H. Ruger is assigned to the command of the Department of the East.

United States Consul Horace Lee Washington, stationed at Cairo, reports to the Department of State that during the past two months the prospects have improved, and that Egypt expects a good average cotton crop.

Crime.

John Czeoh, alias "Fish John," was hanged in the Hudson county jail, Jersey City, for the murder of his wife Mary.

At Mount Vernon, Ind., Albert Wade, assistant cashier of the First National bank, who disappeared Monday, took with him $7,000 in gold and $6,000 in silver and paper belonging to the bank's depositors. Wade's bondsmen will make his shortage good.

Miscellaneous.

Harry Wright, the veteran baseball manager, died at Atlantic City on Friday.

The use of antitoxine in the treatment of diphtheria in the Boston City hospital has reduced the mortality there about 50 per cent.

The President and Private Secretary Thurber, who left Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Monday, for a two days' fishing trip, have returned. Mr. Cleveland is in splendid health, nda reports a delightful outing.

Large bills to the amount of $165,000 were, on Friday, deposited in the sub-treasury at New York for a transfer of a like amount of small bills to New Orleans to move the cotton. Exchanges of large bills for small ones came over the treasury.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Gen. Miles on Saturday formally assumed command of the United States army.

Andrew J. Scott, colored, was hanged in the jail yard at Charlestown, W. Va., for the murder of his wife by poison.

Miss Lucy Hill, of Beaverdale, Ga., was thrown from her horse while out riding and dragged to a horrible death.

Wm. Greenwald, who had been bitten by a mad cat, died of hydrophobia at Gouvenor Hospital, New York, on Saturday.

During the recent cyclone, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, Havana, alone, nine persons were drowned and eight are missing.

The treasury gold reserve on Saturday was $93,006,886, a gain over yesterday of $208,097. The gain was made entirely at Western and Southern points.

At Huntington, W. Va., on Monday, John Burrows, a well-known stone contractor, was killed by Officer Anderson, of the police force, while resisting arrest. Anderson is under arrest

Since his conviction and sentence to life imprisonment for the murder of his wife, ex-preacher Wm. Hinshay, of Danville, Ind., has eaten nothing, and it is believed that he is deliberately starving himself to death.

Thomas E. Staggs's planing mill and sash, blind and door factory, situated in the center of the wholesale section of Richmond, Va., was burned out Saturday. The loss is between $70,000 and $80,000. The insurance was about $20,000.

At Arcadia, Fla., County Treasurer B. F. Wood was held up by four masked men Saturday at 12 o'clock and was made to open the county safe and turn over contents which amounted to about $6,000. Mr. Wood had for several nights been meeting the train for strawberry plants, and on his way home was held up. After the robbery Mr. Wood was forced to count cross-ties for twenty miles.

At Birmingham, Ala., the Savannah and Western Railroad was sold at special masters' sale on Saturday for $1,500,000, and was bid in by the committee for the bondholders of the Savannah and Western. The Savannah and Western is to go into the organization scheme of the Central of Georgia, which is to be sold at Savannah next Monday. The Southern Railway, it is understood, will gain control of the whole Central system when it is sold.

One incapable of drudgery cannot be capable of the finest work.

FINAL WEATHER CROP REPORT

Issued by the North Carolina State Weather Service.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, for the past week, indicate a very unfavorable week. The temperature was considerably below the normal, with frosts on three mornings, damaging tobacco and other crops considerably. Drought continues to prevail, practically no rain having fallen anywhere. Cotton is a very poor crop, is nearly all open, and will be all gathered much earlier than usual. All late crops have been injured by the drought, and turnips are nearly ruined. Gathering corn is under way, but fall plowing continues at a standstill.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—The past week has been very cool and dry, with more than usual amount of sunshine. Frosts occurred on the mornings of the 1st and 2nd. The drought continues unabated, injuring peas, potatoes and turnips, and killing young berry plants. Wells and streams are low, and some mills have stopped running. Cotton, which has opened very rapidly and is a poor crop, will probably be all out by the end of October. Corn was beyond possibility of injury and is being housed. Peanuts being stacked. Rice crop is fair. Second crop of Irish potatoes poor. Very little planting and no fall plowing has been done.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.—A dry and very cool week, with frosts on several days, which damaged immature pea-vines and killed considerable tobacco which was uncut and some late corn. High north to north-east winds prevailed; weather clear and dusty. Cotton will be picked out very rapidly. The yield of sweet potatoes is not good. Gathering corn and making molasses are the chief work of the farmers at present, as long as fall plowing is impossible. No rain fell anywhere during the week; mills on small streams have stopped and some wells are going dry.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—Frost occurred on three mornings, which damaged tobacco considerably, as there was more uncut in this district than in others. Pea-vines were also injured and some late corn. Drought continues unabated, and turnips are practically ruined. Gathering corn and digging potatoes are progressing. The cotton crop appears to be nearly all open. More than the usual amount of feed for stock has been put up. Some farmers are trying to sow wheat.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—This is the last bulletin for the season of 1895. The director desires to express his obligations and thanks to all crop correspondents, without whose assistance the issue of the bulletin would be impossible. The bulletin will be resumed in April, 1896, when it is hoped the hearty co-operation of crop correspondents who are now experienced in the work may again be secured.—H. B. Battle, Ph. D., Director.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review. A Hopeful Spirit Reflected.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade for the past week say: Commercial failures in the third quarter of 1895 were 2,792 with liabilities of $32,167,179, averaging $11,521 per firm against $10,028 last year, about 15 per cent. more. The rate of commercial mortality, 234 failures in a quarter for every 1,000 firms in business, is lower than last year and the proportion of defaulted liabilities to the solvent, represented by payments through clearing houses, is but 2.49 per $1,000 against 2.77 last year.

Highly important comparisons of prices this week show, about September 3d, the lowest range ever known for wholesale prices of all commodities, notwithstanding advances since March of 20 per cent. in cotton goods, 40 per cent. in boots and shoes, and 53 per cent. in iron and steel products, while in woolen goods there has been scarcely any advance, and in all food products, taken together, a fall of 17 per cent.

Reports from other cities at the end of the quarter are highly cheering in facts recorded, and reflect a hopeful spirit. Beyond question, the quarter has shown astonishing improvement in some branches, and retail distribution has generally been good, though not commensurate with speculative wholesale purchases as prices were rising. Hence there is a marked decrease in buying, which some branches of industry begin to feel.

The money market is stronger with heavy demands from the interior. All fears of gold exports have ceased. Failures in three days have been 207 in the United States against 219 last year and 41 in Canada against 40 last year.

BLOWN INTO ETERNITY.

Four Men Killed by an Explosion of a Sawmill Boiler.

A special from Waycross, Ga., says: Henry Carpenter, a Plant system engineer, and three negroes were killed by a boiler explosion early Tuesday morning at a sawmill near Alexanderville on the West Coast Line of the Plant system. Carpenter was asleep near his engine, while the train was waiting for orders to leave the sawmill. The large sawmill boiler exploded and Carpenter's head was blown off. The body was terribly mangled, and it could hardly be recognized as that of a white man. Carpenter's head was missing and not a particle of it could be found. The three negroes were employes of the sawmill. They were hurled into the air by the explosion and their mangled bodies were thrown some distance.

Richmond Tobacco Market.

Sun-cured Tobacco—Lugs, $2 to $5; short leaf, $5 to $8; long leaf, $8 to $12; wrappers, $12 to $20.

Bright Tobaccos—Smokers: Common, $4 to $5; medium, $6 to $7; fine, $8 to $10. Cutters: Common, $10 to $12; medium, $16 to $18; fine, $22.50 to $25; fancy, $27.50 to $30. Fillers: Common, $3.50 to $4; medium, $4.50 to $5.50; good, $6 to $8; fine, $10 to $12. Wrappers: Common, $12 to $15; medium, $15 to $20; good, $25 to $30; fine, $35 to $40; fancy, $45 to $50. Wrappers, Mahogany: Common, $12 to $15; medium, $20 to $22; good, $25 to $32.50; fine, $35 to $40; fancy, $45 to $50.

Dark Tobacco—Lugs, $2 to $4.25; short leaf, $4.50 to $6.50; long leaf, $6 to $8; selections, $12 to $15.

China Paying Up Promptly.

Special dispatches from Shanghai say that 30,000,000 taels in silver have been deposited at Shanghai by the Chinese Government with which to pay the supplementary indemnity required by Japan as a consideration for the evacuation of the Liaotung Peninsula.

AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Foreign Section of the Exposition Formally Opened.

The foreign section of the Atlanta Exposition was formally opened on Saturday at the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, by Mr. A. Macchi, commissioner for Europe. The invitations had been issued to the directors and officers of the Exposition and other dignitaries, and a large crowd assembled to witness the exercises. Vice-President Hemphill, chairman of the committee on ceremonies, opened the exercises by introducing Commissioner General Macchi, who delivered a speech of great interest. He said that only seven months ago he began the work in London. At once he sent special commissioners to each of the important countries of Europe. At the same time a royal commission representing the Exposition in Tasmania, another commission representing the exhibit at Bordeaux and another representing the Amsterdam Exposition, all well supplied with funds, were canvassing Europe for exhibits. He began work for the Cotton States and International Exposition and secured nearly ten times as many exhibits as the other three put together. The display itself show the exhibits to be of the highest character. "To-day," said he, "everybody on the face of the globe knows where Atlanta is. The name of Atlanta has been printed in large letters in every newspaper in the world and in every language known. All the world has turned its eyes on Atlanta, and your growing city and State have been the subject of discussion at millions of firesides. You have done in a few months what it has taken other cities years to achieve. This Exposition will mark the mile stone of progress in this State. We have here people from all parts of the world, living on the best terms, and this Exposition will be the means of tightening the bonds of friendship among the people of both hemispheres. This is the most gratifying result which could be desired."

Mr. Macchi then formally presented the foreign exhibits to the director general. Mr. Collier, the president and director general, responded in a brief but happy speech. Among other things he said, after calling attention to the international character of the display: "There is no just idea of the progress of the world which does not in gratitude and honor recognize the fact that the civilization which has glorified this hemisphere was brought from the other, and while we believe that a larger and better destiny of man has been revealed here we still turn to the antique homes of our ancestors and find a light and elevation in the work of our distant kindred. They have brought to us beauteous specimens of their craft and have tempered in some degree the insular opinion that the mind and hand of a man are nowhere producing results comparable to those which they reveal to us under our own clime. They have done more. They have brought a closer friendship and kindled a kindlier feeling between nations, which, though far apart, are working together for a common aim."

Mr. Collier then formally accepted the European exhibits.

Commissioner General Macchi conducted the party through the French section, where a speech was delivered by Mr. Saulay, the French special agent, designated by his Government to represent the exhibits of that country. Mr. Saulay said that the French Government had given its moral support to the Exposition and had officially recognized the Exposition by sending a consul general to attend the opening exercises and to report on the Exposition. A collation followed the exercises.

TENNESSEE DAY.

The exercises of Tennessee day brought the largest crowds which the Exposition has yet seen. A large party came down from Nashville, headed by the directors of the Tennessee Centennial. Large parties also came from Knoxville, Memphis and Chattanooga, and an enthusiastic reception was prepared for them by Tennesseeans in Atlanta. The exercises lasted for several hours in the Auditorium, beginning at 11 o'clock, after which the visitors spent the day in sight-seeing. The people of Atlanta, came out very liberally in honor of Tennessee, and the turnstiles at 2 o'clock showed more admissions than on any other day. The city is fuller of strangers than it has been heretofore.

Will Cotton Go to 10 1-2 Cents?

Mr. Hector D. Lane, who urged the farmers twenty days ago not to make a hasty disposition of their crops, has written another letter to the cotton growers of the South, advising them that they are masters of the situation and begging them to hold their cotton until they get ten and one-half cents a pound.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the following advice:

"It is to be hoped that the cotton producers, while determined to sell their cotton at the best possible price, will not become infatuated with the notion that there can be no limit to the improvement, and consequently, stubbornly hold their cotton off the market. Such a policy would be extremely foolish. As long as a good price is in sight it would be wiser to ship regularly so as to feed the demand without glutting the market. The accumulation of a vast supply of held cotton on plantations would have a disastrous effect later on. The advance which has taken place is a most excellent thing, and the producers owe much to the speculative excitement which has aided the improvement; but they should not allow themselves to be carried away by it and neglect a favorable opportunity to market their crops to good advantage.

"Opinion as to the probable size of the crop, of course, differs considerably, but there has been a general disposition to lower estimates. Conservative people now appear to pin faith to a crop of 7,000,000 bales, while not a few expect as low as 6,500,000, bales, and one prominent operator is credited with having expressed the belief that it would not surprise him if the yield were to drop below 6,000,000. Here is certainly a variety of views to choose from; but as crops go nowadays, it must be admitted that the largest of the estimates calls for a very short crop.

GREENHALGE NOMINATED.

Massachusetts Republicans Declare For Gold and Protection.

The Republican State Convention at Boston on Saturday nominated Governor Frederick T. Greenhalge for Governor and Roger Wolcott, of Boston, for Lieutenant-Governor. The American Protective Association element cast 391 votes for Morse against 1,863 for Greenhalge. The latter's nomination was then made unanimous.

The platform pledges the party to protection for American industries, declares for sound and honest money and opposes free silver coinage at any ratio not established by national government. The Monroe doctrine should be maintained, temperately and resolutely. Immigration should be restricted to the intelligent and self-supporting; prize-fighting is denounced and laws to prevent it are demanded. The platform also says:

"Religious and race partisanship has for many years been manifest in the Democratic party in Massachusetts, has weakened that sentiment of pure Americanism, which ought to control all public action, and has resulted in counter irritation and antagonism. We deplore the existence in politics of such inflaming and estranging issues, we believe that church and state should be separate and independent in fact as well as in theory; that neither should invade the province of the other, and that sectarian animosity should be buried and forgotten in a patriotic and paramount devotion to our common country."

There is not on earth a more merciless exactor of love from others than a thoroughly selfish woman.