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Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

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W. H. GRIEN.

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(State per Assesse)

No. 18

IN A OMENHAR MARRY.

A Physician's Story of fits Reception by One of the Wives of a Prince. Chicago Record.

For the first time in my life I have been permitted to have a glimpss of a Chinese harem. I am inclined indeed, to believe that I am the first white in a of any personality who has talked at length with a royal Chinese princess --in fact I might say with several primoseess, for sitogether my conversa-tion was principally with one yet many others came in, and before I left there was scarcely "standing room only"

It came about in this : Reading in the Pekin Garatte that the Empress Dowager had called all the princesses of the beood, memoers of the cabinet and preidents of the mix boards to a solemn conclave within the palace, I was certain that some suchess of more than usual importance was to be true. than usual importance was to be trans-acted and my business was to find out as rapidly as possible what was on foot. I decided to pay a visit to Prince Tsail Fong and try and obtain from him the Forg and try and obtain from him the event of the day. Fortunately only a few days before, his little daughter, to whom he was devotedly attached, had come down with messles and be had requested use to send him a fever mixture, and if in the neighborhood to drop in and see her. Remembering I decided to visit the child and mointerview the father. After a cold ride of an bout in a Petin cart I found myself in the outer court of the Taal palelf in the outer court of the Taal palace, but also, was told by the gateman that the prince had been deputed by the empress to burn incense at a certain sacrificial temple some salle away and would not be bosse until

away and would not be home until after dark. Summoning up all my courage I replied:

"Yes I know he is away, but he has invited me to see his little sick daughter, and I cannot come at any other time. Have the goodness to inform the princess that in obedience to her husband's commands I want to see the child."

"Which princess?" he inquired.
"The sick girl's mother," I replied,
not knowing what other answer to

I waited some ten minutes is my cart and then the man returned with a

cart and then the man returned with a cunuch, saying: "The princes will receive you. This cunuch will lead you within the harem."

We peased through four different court-yard, each lined with buildings, and them entered a lifth court, at the head of which raised ten feet above ground, atood a building of the ordinary style of Chinase architecture of one story, only it was larger and more gaudily painted than the others. Upon the platform in front of the door stood a lady arrayed in many colored slike, and with face painted a bright verniland with face painted a bright vermil-lies. I passed up the steps, and bow-hag low before her, entered the room shead of her, as Chinese custom is, and proceeded to the k'ang, which was covered with handsome skins and soft rugs. She seated bereelf opposite me upon the k'ang separated from me by a little square table eighs inches high. "The annumb talls me my husband and with face painted a bright vermil-

little aquare table eighs inches high.

"The cannot tells me my husband has requested you to call, and I am yory gover; he has apparently forgotten the appointment for he said nothing to me about it. But as you cannot call again I have decided to see you and abow you the child."

"Many thanks," I replied. "It is very good of you. The journey to your piece is loog and cold, otherwise I should come again. How is the little girl?

"Oh, ever so much better," she re-When we commenced speaking, only

the lady, myself and two annuchs in the room, but by this time the three doors leading into the spartment were filled with painted faces and silk-robed wives, concubines and attendants of my much married friend Tsai Feng. The little girl was carried in by a eunuch and upon my pronouncing her quite well the mother was very much

pleased. "How many oblidren have you?" I

"Alas, alas," she answered, "four girla, but no boys,"
"You are nearly se badly off as your

emperor, Kuang Heu," replied.
"Oh, do you know that ?" she asked "Poor man, he is to have a son appointed for him to-day and if I mistake not it will be either the son of Prince Lein, Prince Tuan or Duke Lan." Lein, Prince Tuan or Duke Lan."
"Too bad you have not a son," I re-marked. "Then you might some day

"Too bad you have not a son," I remarked. "Then you might some day be mether of an emperor."
"No, that would be impossible," she replied. "as we are not of the generation from which a prince can be shoen emperor. We are descended from the emperor before Haten Reng, and the plipips mugt lie in the ldwer generation."

"Do you think foreign clothes so

very ugly ?" I asked.
"Well they are certainly not pretty,"
she frankly replied. "Your men's ciothes are too tight and thin looking, ciolose are too tight and thin looking, and I saw several of your ladies from my sedan obsir window a few weeks ago and they looked like bour glasses all squeezed together in the middle, so that I wondered how the poor creatures outd est. Don't you yourself think our continues much prattier?" she our continues much pretter?" she asked, glying herself a contented going offer in a looking glass she had auspeeded from her white by a silk cord. Then I lied most tremendously, assuring her I hoped the time would come when our ladies would see the advantage of changing to the chinese continue. She was very planted and amounted. of changing to the chinese costume. She was very pleased and assered me it

could surely come in time.
"Mot in my time," I sighed,
"Well then you could take a chiesee wife," she sum "But I have an American one ol-

reder," I objected, "Oh, thet's no matter. Re Kuli band's personal same) bus three berides me—her. and her, and her."
pointing to three rather protey but
swfully painted dameses standing now
quite in the room, all of them much younger then herself—she seemed about 40. "Why don't you take a maned wife, one of our Chinese girls?

I hear some of your countrymen have

"Thanks very much for the suggestion," I answered, "but amoording to our social code my wife would have to agree first, and if I know the lady's mind I am sure she would object."
"Would she inneed? Flow furny." and all the room laughed at and pitied

The was now served for the second time and I saw that it was a signal for

my departure.

Thanking her highness for seeing me and bowing low three times at the door, to which she escorted me, I fol lowed the eunpehs back to the second court, where the prince's male atten-

cart.
The next morning I received the lowing hade from the prince:
"Esteemed Friend: My wife yesterday committed a great indiscretion in receiving you in my absence, as it is against all rules of Chiness stiquette, unt as it was to see our sick child it is an excussible fault. Kindly however, mention it to no one in Pekis, or it would injure us in our circle, as you can well understand. Her conversation, which she has repeated to me trucked much account political much touched upon several political queetions. Phase consider her remarks but silly babble. Wishing you golden pleos, your slave, TRAI FENO."

A Nat Goodwin Joke. The death of Charles "Alvin Joslin" Davis recalls the joke that Mat Good win played on the diamond wearer several years ago. Davis was proud of his \$5,000 diamond studded watch that he would insist on all his friend looking at it every those he met them no matter if it was talf a dozen times a day.

day.

Goodwin saw a yellow watch in a stone window one day which looked a great deal like the one of which Dayle was the inordinately proud possesor. Both sides of the case were plastered with oheap britiants which at first dush in the sunlight looked like the table. Goodwin was color to real thing. Goodwin was going to Pittsburg the following west. He knew he would have to see Davis watch a dozen times while he was there and resolved to play a joke if the imitation timepiece cost many times its actual value. He bought the ticker.

value. He bought the ticker.

The auburn haired comedian worked up his detailed so wall that he had eight or ten of Lavis friends gathered around when they met on the sidewalk in front of the Alvin theater. Greeting were followed by a few general remarks and out came the Davis watch. In a twickling Good win had it detached from the chair resemble. from the chain palmed it in his left hand and was admiring the imitation watch which he held in his right hand. Then apparently in an effort to put the watch back on the chain he dropped it to the store walk.

watch back on the chain he dropped it to the stone walk.
Such a wreck of a piece of jewelry was never seen before. The case burst the works rolled out and the bits of glass which studded the case rolled in all directions.

Mosning like one bereft Davis got down on his kness and release his silk.

Monning like one bereft Davis got down on his knees and using his silk but as a basket began picking up the sections of the wreck.

"How could you do it hat; how could you do it ?" was all Davis could

The crowd shricked with laughter, Dayis became wise got his watch back from Goodwin and bought wine for all hands.

Bedlested With Whiskey.

Cieveland Plain Dealer.
The Congregational Citureh at Aus-The Congregational Course as Australian The Congregational Course as Australian of whiskey over its apire. This town, located five miles south of Geneva, will sext June celebrate the one hundreth anniversary of its settlement; and the old obureb near its geographical center has the distinction of being the lint frame church built upon the Western

Reserve.
The days when tols church was built were ayoundly the days of whiskey. It was the day when the drink was poured out freely by all who attended the training? of a building, and when every out freely by all who attended the "raising" of a building, and when every one partook of it as we of the present would drink a giass of lemonade. Even the Rev. Giles W. Cowies, the here of Austinburg and veteran and minister of the county, partook of the "fire-water," and pasters subsequently filling the pulpit of the church stopped at the village store, before and after attending services, to take an "eys opener."

The "raising" of the church occupied a whole week, having been begun on Monday morning and completed Saturday afternoon. On the last day the entire community was upon the sounce to witness the dedicatory, cereminise. As none of those erecting the building would climb to the top of the spire, which is over one hundred feet from the ground, the services of a lake sailor were procured. With a rope in his land climbed to the topmost point of the edifice and as the last timber was pixed he drew a bottle of whishey from the ground by means of a presence of the ground by the same of a passe of the ground has a passe of a passe. ng" of a building, and when every placed he drew a bottle of whishey from the ground by means of a rope, and breaking it over the spire, shouted: "Three cheers for the oburob."

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this beau made, and that too, by a lady in this beau made, and that too, by a lady in this beau made, and that too, by a lady in this beau mon her and for seven years she withistood its severest tests, but her vital orgains were undermined and death assemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessually, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Communities, and was so much relieved on taking first does, that she sleep tall night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. O. Hamrick & Co. of Shelby, N. J. Trial bottles free at J. E. Curry & Co's. Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

"He says his wife learned to sing in "That may be. She certainly sing in the United States,"

SOUTHERN MILL LABOR.

The Class of Puspiv Employed at the Mills-Castonia fins Aspertor Operatives. Mill News.

Pollowing up the subject of our edi-torial of last week on . The Southern Labor Problem" we me pleased to preassoc i rooled?" we me pleased to pre-sent our rea lers this week with the following excellent article written by Mr. II. E. C. Bryant of this city in which he tells of the good qualities of the Southern mill operatives and the advantages they have gained by som-ing to the mills:

"In recent years many articles con-cerning the cotton mill operatives of the South have appeared in Southern and Northern newspapers and maga-zines. Some writers have predicted that the cotton mill will prove detri-mental to health and character of the class of men and women employed there. Individuals who know nothing of the actual conditions have game so of the actual conditions have gone so far as to assert that the cotton factory is a curse instead of a blessing to the Southern States. The most ready talkers on the subject are the men generally who know the fewest facts. They are agitators and would-be agost the working people.

"But after all the best way to settle "But after all the best way to settle the question for yourself is to go to the mile and make a personal investigation. There is a great difference in the appearance and character of the operatives. Once I beard a prominent cutton mill man ask a friend of his the following questions: 'Why are the operatives in the Gastonia N. C. opton mills superior to note other mills ton mile superior to most other mill bands? Why are they more moral more healthful more attractive and more contented?"

"Neither of the men could answer the question though both admitted that such was the own, Sion after hearing these questions I made a visit to the Gastonia mills and was year much impressed by the appearance and behavior of the men and women and boys and girls whom I saw working there. One can readily set that there is a great difference between the opera-tives of the mills and those of many other mills. There is a cause for is.

"I sought to discover the secret. I went into the milis and into the bonses of the laborars. The history of the success of the cotton will business in Gastonia and scores of other small Southern towns and the story of first securing and then maintaining such a the class of belp is like a beautiful

"I shall use the mills of Gastonia as "I shall use the mills of G-atonia as an illustration. In 1888 a subscription was taken and the Gastonia Manufacturing Company organized. The mill started with 3,000 spindles increased to 6,000 the following year and now operates 11,000 spindles and 140 looms. This was the first mill for Gastonia. It was followed by the Trenton with 4,000 spindles and 200 looms; the Avon the Ozark the Modena; No. 2, the Arington and the Loray.

Arlington and the Loray.

When the first mill began work a select class of help was secured. The management laid down a plan and carried it out to the letter. Before a family was allowed to work in the mill or even move to the mill settlement the officers of the mill bed to be as-sured that the men were honest and sober and the women virtuous. No drinking was allowed around the mill. A drinking man or so immoral woman was discharged as soon as discovered. Soon the operatives fell in with the ides and were as much opposed to im-morality and dranksuness as were the mill owners. When it was known that first—were taking none but the best class of working people it was no trouble to secure good help. Many parents were auxious to stop farming rented land and go to a shill where soberness and virtus were the requisitors for cetting in. Thus tee for getting in. They were eager to plage their children thers. To-day if a man is dispovered drank on the if a man is dispovered drunk on the mill property he is driven out an though he were a mad dog. The operatives are put on their bonor and if a young woman of immoral inclinations is by woman or lumoral inclinations is the mistake permitted to enter the mill the good girls report her and she is outsed immediately. Such is the method used by the superintendents of the various Gastonia mills. As a natural result the outside of the control of the co

what is true of chastonia is true of the unjority of the mills of this State South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Virgina. The cotton mill oppratives are by far better off than ever before. Where did this class of help come from? Let us look into it. Go to any sotton will hand in the South and as him or her where he or she came from and the answer will be: "Right here" Yes the cutton mill operatives of the South were before the advent of the South were before the advent of the mill as a role teaant farmers. They were renters. Before the war they belonged to the non-land owning class. The struggle for existence was hitter. Stave labor was preferred. It was cheaper and better. After the war the Laboring class of white people with infarior training and all the odds against them had to compete with the degro who had the muscle and training. From place to place the non-land-owning white man moved and farmed rented land. He was poor discontented ignorant and indulent. He did not gnorant and indolent. He did not make a desirable tenant. It may not bave been his fault. Slavery was a an to him. His services were not seeded. From his little farm he needed. From his little farm he wrested a bare living. Money he never had. His family as a rule lerge went somethy clad and lil fed. From the first day of the year he hought goods on time to make a crop on and at harvest time the landlord took all for rent and supplies. The renter would move to another plautation leaving a small balance of a ration bill behind him. Each year he did the same thing near and over again.

over and over again. In my own experience I have comes in contact with these people. I have seen their perenty, in their

one-roomed cabins in their rags and in ignoral co and discontent. A decade age I knew personally the individual members of ten white families who at thembers of ten white the land of one that time lived on the land of one farmer but who now work in the same taction bill in Charlotte. On the farm they sked out a miserable existence but now live in comfort and have plenty of money to spend for this best of feed and electhing. On the farm they idded—in the mill they must work.

of food and clothing. On the farm they idled—in the mill they must work.

"The facts and figures below were taken from the pay roll of a cotton mill in operation at Mount Holly this State. I aball designate the familite by numbers and call no names. The head of family No. I, before entering the mill was a tenant farmer who made each your about three bales of extrem 180 bushels of corn elgisters bushels of wheat and fifteen gollous of surghum, a third of which he gave for rent after furnishing his own stock and all the labor. At best his gross receipts for his share of the crops would not exceed \$120. Now, daring one week in February of this year the pay roll of the mill shows his record to be: For himself \$4.50; girl of seventeen years \$6.08; girl of sixteen years \$8.30, and girl of fourteen \$2.16, making in all \$14.04 or \$50.16 for one month or over \$000 for one year.

"The head of family Mo. 2 was also a tenant farmer of small producing especity. His mill record for one work read: For himself \$6.50; a boy of eighteen \$4.31; girl of eighteen \$3.30; girl of sixteen \$2.88; girl of fourteen, \$2.76 and a girl of thirteen \$2.70 making \$90. ing \$20 25.

"Family No. 3 made: Head of funity \$4.50 by of fifteen \$3.40; girl of eighteen \$3.60 girl of eighteen \$3.83, and girl of thirteen \$2.06 m king \$16.07.

Hundreds of family records like the above could be taken from the pry rolls of Southern cotton mills. The last report of the Commissioner of Labor of North Carolina states that the average daily wages of skilled then in the cotton mills of the State is \$1.10; anskilled men sixty six qents; skilled women sixty-five ce..ts tuskilled women forty-six cents and thirty-one

ceuts for children.

The personal of the mill bely is growing better all the time. They are soore cleanly in their habits dress better and pay more attention to their homes and take tester care of their health. Moreover they like the mill work and do not consider it degrating work and do not consider it degrading as in the early days of the Southers cotton mill. Every additional call for cotton mill. Every additional call for cotton mill operatives now brings a better class of people many small landowers rent out their farms and go to the mills. The wages paid are sufficient to attract a good class of help. The worthless shiftles families are being weeded out and good ones put in their places. Parents are no langer afraid to take their children to the mills. The mill owners are very agent. mills. The mill owners are very exuction; as to the character of their operatives. What the mills like the operat Gastoni idid at the start the others

ordered mill is to be found a school and one or more churches. However there is some trouble about getting parents to send their younger children parents to send their younger children to school. A very humane chiton until president said to me oue day: All. that we need in this State is a compulsory educational law. We built the kenchers the achnois and furnish the teachers but we cannot compete the onligher from six to fourteen years should be forced to go to school. This is the way to break up illiteracy, around the cotton mill and in the country. The trouble comes from the fact that igne-rant parents do not care to have their children educated. We must break up this and make the next generation

this and make the next generation better. To do it we must be aided by the law. A compulsory educational law will do it. You hear about alavery in cotton mill. The allegation is false. Hundreds of puor country children are slaves. They cannot attend a good school. Every child at my mill can attend a free school if he will.

In visiting the mills I have gone across the operatives at work. I have seen the knowen the boys the girls—at the machines. In the mills the operatives appear well. The girls are attactive in form and feature and wear seat and comfortable clothes. They have pretty faces and elothes. They have pretty faces and light hearts. The boys are strong and robust. Now and then obliden with piqued features and sallow faces are most with but it is the exception and

piqued features and sallow faces are met with but it is the exception not the rule in behavior the operatives are politic mannerly and courtequs. They all work with snap yim and vigot. "Some time ago I was in a cotton mill school. There were eighty pupils in the school, whose ages ran from six to fifteen years, the girls out numbering the boys. Every child that I saw looked fresh and clean. The girls had their hair combed add curied. The boys were as full of life as young calves There was not a child but what had the glow of life in his or her face. They had plenty of books and were They had plenty of books and were comfertable. The school building was contestable. The scool ordining was attractive within and without. The seals were of the most improved style, I have seen no country school house that would surpass that factory school

"From the edical I went into the From the edicol I went into the homes of the operatives. At the first place I stopped I found a wife and mother cleaning the homes and prepering dinner. There were three rooms in the home—two bed rooms, a dining room and kitchen combined. In the brd room the tipes was a handsome cuk

suit consisting of bed, bareau and wash stand, besides there was a buby cradle and a very pretty clock. There were pictures on the wall. The bed was well furnished and the lines was as clean as any hotel would have. The room had been put is ship shape. As the lady of the house kneeded the dough, two happy looking chustry cheeked children played about the house. The youngest member of the family, an innerent looking infant, was wrauped saugly is the cradic. The woman looked to be about tweety-sig yrars old. For thirteen years she had worked in a cotton mill, but prior to that time of her marriage she was a mill hand. She likes the life around the cotton mill and is perfectly matiesied.

"One of the teasphere in the Atherton and the cotton the standard in the gramp of a managing the Colorado Blwer they would supply the city with water, re-leading the Colorado Blwer they would supply the city with water, re-leading the Campages from the gramp of a managing the Campages from the gramp of the gramp of the gramp of the campages from the gramp of the campages from the gramp of the gramp

"One of the teachers in the Atherton

oction mill school at Charlotte said to me a few days age: 'I teach about twenty five children. They come from the m'il settlement. I have visited the homes of every pupil in my room and found cleunitees, comfort and happiness everywhere. Less week I was at the homes of five of my patrons. The pursute at each home can read well and all but one dan write. In three of the homes I saw organs and in the other two planos. On the floors of three I saw barpets and rugs, and is all clocks, tables, from three to four nipe beds and abundant chairs. The cettes mill people are very fond of musical instruments and pictures. In several places I saw quite a variety of pot flowers and in many front yards flower plants and fruit trees. There were twenty-six children, sixteen years. All were well and cheerful. The Atherton mill solual as well attended, the interest grows all the time. On Sanday the men, women and children go to church, and most of them to benday achind? "In passing through a mill settlemen, women and children go to church, and most of them to benday achind."

"In passing through a mill settlemen and a middle-aged man who had five children working in the mill. He lives in a six room, two story house. I met him seems dastange from him had five children, but they are in the mill. Came and go in my house. I have five children, but they are in the mill.' Entering the house from the rows we went through the duing room into a bed room and then into the partor. The hold gentlemen was proud of the partor, lies threw back the window ourt-ine and pointed to the large pic tures on the wall. They were pointings from plutographs of his children. The door be said: 'I farmed on ranted lan't before I saws here, but I could not feed my family there now. I like the life hore. The nall hinds do not change from mill to mill as they do in nome places. It is difficult to spous work in the and like the manner to waid them. If we melbehave they this mill. The owners will not have any but are clean popels as operatives. I like my employe mills. The manifest of the character of tives. What the mills like the transitions with the control of that the best class of help is the cheapest. In the early days of the cotton mill in this State many trilling indoinnt drunken men rushed in with their children to secure work. The father looked drank and o troused while the is not the case to-day. A better class of people have taken the place of the idler except in rare cases.

Everything possible is being done to better the condition of the Southern cotton mill operative. The mill owner work and supply huild school houses and supply huild have not even a drunkan mus or the huild have not even a drunkan mus or the huild h

beard the same story. Indeed, there is no problem at the best mills between capital and labor for the mill owners and operativies dwell in harmony. The problem was solved when the first help

was secured.

The various religious denominations in the mill sections are doing a great deal for the factory element it the doubt. Preschers call on the operatives and their families at their homes. Churches are built and preaching and Sanday school coeducted at mearly every will. Within the last five years in the South much has been done for the betterment of the condition of the cotton will help. The work is still go

ing one who knows the facts, as my one can less a by going to the mills, can doubt that the prople who work in the cotton mills of the flouth are far better off in every way than ever be fore. "Horth Carolina has 83,000 opers

Lives." A barrel of heartaches, of headac woes; A barrel of curses, a barrel of blows; A barrel of tears from a world weary

wife; A barrel of sorrows, a barrel of strife A barrel of serrows, a barrel of strife;
A barrel of all unavailing regret;
A barrel of ourse, and a barrel of debt;
A barrel of orime and a barrel of pain;
A barrel of hope ever blasted and wain;
A barrel of falsahood, a barrel of orise
That fell from the manuals lips when
he dise;
A barrel of agony, heavy and dull;
A barrel of agony, beavy and dull;
A barrel of liquid damuation than fires
The brain of the fool who believes in
its spires;
A barrel of poverty, ruin and blight;
A barrel of serrors that grow with the

A barrel of hunger, a barrel of groans:
A barrel of orphans' most pitiful moans;
A barrel of serpeuts timb hiss as they From the beed of the liquor that glows in the glass.

That Throbbing Monto Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Mile. Thousands of safferers have proved their matchiese merit for flick and Merveus Hesdaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try these Only 35 cents. Money back if ne cured. Sold by J. R. Ourry and Co. Draggists.

The vanating ambition that overlange its-if and falls on the other algin being illustrated in the e-se of the
city of Austin. Tunas. The big damnerous the Colorad- River, which was
swept away by the float of Jaturdey,
was built in response to a demond from
public-aptrited citizens that Austin
show to the world what enterprise and
municipal ownership could do. By
damming the Colorado River they
would produce a magnificent labo which
would supply the city with water, releading the taxpayers from the grasp of
a monopoly is the old water company
and also eachle the municipality to self
power to struct railways and seasoufnetuners.

and also enable the moulcipality to sall power to struct railways and manufacturers.

The project normed such a captivating one that the old fugics of engineers who said the nature of the acil was such that no successful dom could be built and no power applied were severed down. It was decided to show the world what a Tozas town could do and the dam was built at a cast of \$1,662,000, to which a \$600,000 power home was added and a couple of hundred thousand deliars or so spent in other improvements.

The dag, was butirally destroyed by Saturday's Socia, leaving the city without water, lights and street as power, but with \$1.00,000 of 5 per cent londs to pay. The last by flood, though great, was not so overwhelming as might seen, however, for the dam had shown in a three years' trial they it was almost worthless. The same authorisement with it would, ned the city had no nower to cell except when they came floods which 316ed up the lake that took the place of the riwe. Part of the time the manifest in the riwe in darkness. The matufacturers who were to cause there to key the power never materialized and the city had already perceived that surficipal openerabity was not as profitable as it was cracked up to be. The apphyt of it is that they defaulted on their hand interest Jann ary 1, and now the flood has capped the climax of their troubless.

Enterprise is a good thing, but to be too onterprising deem't pay even in Toxas.

Coorlette News

Charlotte Nawa.

The price of tagging a d ti a has increased so mugh that many farmers in Georgia and the larger g attention in Georgia and the larger g attention for the action of sating and the there act on bugging and and the time act on bugging and and the is a reventionly under control of the trusts. The Asserts on Manuface and the language is the country, and the American street Hump Co., unmufactures all the time need. The price is a hundred per cent greater than they were at the mane time last year. Jule bugging has rises by cents a year over last year's prices.

The farmers chains that the high price are due to the fact that the trusts control prices and there is no competition.

But the trusts give this meatle expenses.

oumpatition.

But the tracts give this gentle ex-planation to the New York Commer-

Cial:

Officials of the e-expression states you accompression states of the e-expression states you are due. Aristotle, "is the level of all wholly to trade and thous. At the office of the American Steel Hoop Ca., it was said that, the planters must not forget that the price of pig front has more than doubled since the formation of the campany, and that it was required to may more than double for the full plant of the product than it did last year. fulshed product than it did less yes At the office of the American Man facturing Co., in Front street the ma

xplanation was given.
"Trade conditions" is the standing execus of every trust for a raise in prices. But it will instily be accepted by the then who have to go down in their postets to pay this increased tribute to the trusts.

To begin with, he's a good fellow,"
That's a phrase easier suderstood by
men than svenes. It generally messes—well; it means he's un aff reard good
acre in the easis line.

Betardey a termose he was feelingpretty good. He' had been quite thirsty
if what he had taken was to be judged
as a criterion. And the libertone left
him in a thereughly good buttor, and
he felt at puese with the world.

In this delightful mental and physical state he betcheaght bids of a friend
of his in Providence, R. I. And he
further thought that he would call us
that parturalar friend on the telephone.
But went to a Bread street head,
told the young weeness there who had
obarys of the 'phone that he wanted to
speak to Mr. He and-Be in Providence,
and wouldn't sie kindly call up the
party.

"Party"s on the "phone," she said, and the man west into the telephone box sat down and put the receiver to And then be calmly and sweetly

dropped off to sleep.
Whee he wated up he owed the telephone company \$33,50.
He said he wouldn't pay it—but he

ble Press.

"Now madam

HOUS OPERTURE E

Mr. Prod Joi

On a strult the

directed—the grout inaccutables inputering of God. We can not impossible to the set and the set of Passal Wirel a delenge in which a design of management of management of management of management of a belong or a design of management of design or a design of management of the management of manage to is the most terrible or an ilves without just ilves without law and elithent just "Omis a fow of the most also accorder," sage another charge of a series county in the works field of on iss county the works field of

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