

# Moneyphobia

By James M. Beck,

Former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.

THE signs of the times indicate a growing feeling of social discontent, which finds its chief expression in the indiscriminate abuse of wealth. Apart from the baser passion of class hatred there is now in progress a searching inquiry in the great court of public opinion as to the ethical significance of money and money-making.

The underlying causes of the agitation are complex, but its net effect will probably be for good. This discontent is due to a profound dissatisfaction with the code of commercial morals. Abuses of trust have run riot. They are not, as I believe, due to the fact that men are essentially less honest than previous generations, but in part to the intoxication that inevitably marked the most rapid and extraordinary period of commercial expansion that the world has ever known, and also to the artificial character of our commercial machine.

The complex subdivision of social office have caused a certain diffusion, and, therefore, weakening of moral responsibility. That artificial creation of the law—the corporation—with the legal fiction that it is a moral personality, has been a Pandora box, from which infinite good and evil has proceeded. A corporation with many thousand stockholders does an act which benefits itself while injuring the public, but the sense of individual responsibility of each stockholder for the wrong done becomes so attenuated as to lose any appreciable existence, while its officers, who in whole or part are directly responsible, are too apt to feel that as trustees for the stockholders they must subordinate their personal views of what is right or wrong to the welfare of the corporation.

No error is more common than that American people have an inordinate love of money-making, unless it be the graver error than modern industrialism has debauched human society and that we are worse than our fathers. Every adverse comment that the ultra pessimists can make of this generation can be applied with infinitely greater force to preceding ones, and I do not exclude the epic period of our national life. The evils which exist now existed then, but on the credit side of the ledger, what immeasurable intellectual and moral progress distinguish this industrial age!

Is the struggle for wealth greater today than before? Are men the slaves of business that they once were? On the contrary, men of other generations worked harder to secure less and the cultivated relation of the modern financier was wholly unknown to them.

No charge is more false than that we are a money-loving people. No people of any time or clime ever cared less for money when earned than we. Prodigious expenditure rather than a narrow desire to hoard unnecessary wealth is the distinguishing characteristic of the average American. If he has a strong purpose and an earnest desire to amass wealth, it is in most cases because money is the necessary material for further constructive work. To achieve rather than to acquire is his ambition.

The entire edifice of the commercial world rests upon fair dealing. The true capital of the banker is confidence. His nominal capital is a mere concession to public opinion. There are unquestionably broken contracts, but their number is infinitesimal in comparison with the many that are kept with scrupulous fidelity.

# How to Make a Speech

By Elmer E. Rogers,

The Well Known Chicago Lawyer.

DO not forget that public speaking is good conversation; don't yell, and, therefore, talk over the heads of your auditors; do not talk at them, but to them. When practicable, a good idea is to scan the faces of your hearers, beginning at the front on your left, and proceeding from left to right, back and forth, until you have observed the occupant of the last seat on your right in the rear of your audience. People are flattered by the speaker noticing them; besides, it helps to "hypnotize" your audience.

Gestures is the only universal language; combined with the language of countenance, it is understood by the entire world, for it is the language of nature. Prepare a few sentences with appropriate gestures, and your audience will believe you to be a past master in the art of gesticulation. To thrill an audience you must arrange sentences and accompanying gestures so that both at the same time shall reach the climax in your enunciation.

On stepping to the front of the platform have a full breath as you greet your audience; surely never meet it with all your batteries run out. The most eminent orators and actors stimulate their emotional nature by daily drill in vocal exercises. A good practice is the repeating of the alphabet and its various sounds in different tones, pitch and force. Constant practice clears and strengthens the vocal powers, as observed in newsboys, train callers and auctioneers.

The most difficult of all oratory is the campaign political speech, and he on whom the politicians agree as a first class "spellbinder" may by preparation put up a good speech on any topic.

Outdoor speaking is perplexing, as in the attempt to reach all hearers the speaker is liable to pitch his voice too high, which then does not carry so well as a more natural tone. If convenient speak toward the noise or music.

The less a speaker knows the longer it takes him to say it; therefore, cut your speeches short.

Public speaking is a profession. Animal food promotes eloquence, and the orator ought to have a good sleep just before his appearance to speak. No one except a political candidate is obliged to shake hands and accept hospitality; avoid this physical drain before speaking.

The orator of today must be a student, reader, thinker, and writer; in olden times the orator was a disseminator of knowledge, but now the public itself is quite well informed.

# Aboard a Fighting-Ship at Sea

By R. G. Butler.

AN army, as Napoleon said, "fights on its belly"; so does a modern warship. Its belly is its furnaces, which need to be fed constantly with coal. The question of coal-supply, then, is as vital to a ship as is that of food-supply to an army. Attempts have been made by maritime nations to solve it by the erection of coaling stations in different parts of the world, where their vessels may stop when their bunkers need refilling. Great Britain has some thirty or more such coaling stations; the United States have a half-dozen or so, and want more. Guantanamo, Guam, Oonaska, are some of ours—besides, of course, the navy yards and naval stations on the American continent. But most naval men see that coaling stations do not in themselves solve the problem. In war they may well be elements of weakness, necessitating defence forces of some size to prevent their capture by the enemy. The United States attached colliers to their fleets during the Spanish war, and so partially solved the problem—but only partially.

The very great importance, then, of being able to coal without regard to the weather—so long, of course, as there is no actual storm—is thus apparent; and all maritime nations have been trying to devise some plan that will enable their ships to refill their bunkers at sea. As has been said, apparatus for coaling at sea was installed on ten vessels of the Russian second Pacific squadron before they left the Baltic, and naval officers have been waiting to learn if it was used, and if so, with what success.

Apparatus of the same system has been adopted by the British navy after considerable experiment, and is now being installed on the new vessels. Germany has adopted the system used by Russia and Great Britain, merely specifying that the apparatus be "made in Germany." For the system is an American invention, the device of Spencer Miller, a New York engineer.—Harper's Weekly.

The English Luggage Porter. On one occasion an excess porter said to a traveler, "I see as your luggage is overweight, sir."

"Ah! your visionary powers are far too acute for me, my friend."

"Sir, with a grunt like a pig."

"I say you can see too well for me."

"Ah! to be sure, sir. I take you."

"Could you see as well now if you had sixpence over one eye?"

"Well, I don't know, sir; but I'm well sure as I couldn't see at all if I'd another over 'o'other!"—T. P.'s Weekly.

Fate of West Virginia's Biggest Tree. The largest tree in West Virginia, the big elm on the Hood farm near Shinnston, is to be cut down immediately because it stands in the right of way of the Fairmont and Clarksburg Traction Company's proposed car line.

This old tree was made famous by a novel, "The Daughter of the Elm," one of the principal characters of the book having lived almost in its shadow. The elm is eleven feet across and will be used for cross ties for the railway.

# SOUTH CAROLINA CROP BULLETIN

Weather Conditions Given Out by the Department Observer.

The South Carolina section of the climate and crop service of the Department of Agriculture issues the following official bulletin of weather and crop conditions for the past week:

The mean temperature for the week ending Monday, September 18th, was slightly below normal, due to very cool weather early in the week and warm at its close. The extremes of temperature were a maximum of 96 degrees at Blackville on the 12th and a minimum of 57 degrees at Cheraw on the 15th. There was slightly less than the normal amount of bright sunshine over the southern and eastern counties and about normal amount in the central and western counties.

There were numerous showers over the eastern and southern counties and very little rain, in many places none, over the western ones. Excessive rainfall occurred in Florence and Darlington counties, in the latter there were 8 inches recorded in 24 hours. Lands were washed, streams flooded and bridges carried away, and crops were seriously damaged on uplands as well as low lands. Generally the week's precipitation was needed and proved beneficial. Over the western and northern counties the ground is very dry and late crops are suffering for moisture. Streams and wells are becoming low, and it is too dry for fall plowing and for seeding oats.

Frequent showers interrupted farm work along the coast and to a lesser degree in a few interior southern counties, while the weather was favorable for continuous work over the greater portion of the State.

There was a slight deterioration in the condition of cotton due, mainly, to premature opening caused by rust and drought. On sandy lands the crop is nearly all open and most of it picked while over the State generally it is opening fast. Growth and fruitage have stopped, but this is immaterial as what fruitage would be taken on after this time would not mature. Caterpillars have appeared in Berkeley county on cotton, which is the only report of damage by insects this week.

Late corn is in need of rain. There is a slight deterioration of minor crops due to want of moisture. Over the western parts and a slight improvement in the eastern portions. Fall planted has improved, and recently planted seeds are germinating well. Rice harvest made good progress. Much hay and other forage was saved in prime condition.

## Says Hold Cotton.

Mr. E. D. Smith, State president of the Southern Cotton Association, has given out an interview in which he said:

"I am just back from a trip in the eastern section of the State and I find that all of the cotton is practically open and in some sections gathered. The out turn is far below what was anticipated before picking began. There is no top crop at all, and the entire picking with the force of hands now available, will, according to the statement of the best posted farmers, be completed entirely by the 15th of October."

"The out turn of the lint from the seed is shorter than it has been in years."

"I wish to call attention to the farmers of this State to the government report issued this week, in which it is said that there was a deterioration on sandy lands, but that the clay lands were green and growing. This will give some idea of the misleading statements that are sent in officially and unofficially to the trade, which help to depress the market temporarily."

"I have traveled over the entire Piedmont section with the exception of some few patches too small to be worthy of note. There is a universally arrested development. The squares have been shed, the leaves are yellow, and the condition of the cotton generally is no better than that in the lower section of the sandy lands."

"Reports are coming in that the farmers are selling their cotton regardless of the price, which is also untrue. I am in a position to give a better estimate of the South Carolina crop. I presume, than any other one man. I hope that I am honest enough and fair minded enough and truthful enough not to attempt to deceive myself or those who have placed confidence in me, or trade at large; and I unhesitatingly say that from the present indications, this is the smallest crop that has been made on the same acreage in four or five years. The final out turn will prove what I say."

## Holding Cotton in York.

Rock Hill, Special.—That the farmers in this section are determined to hold their cotton for the price fixed by the association seems to be very well understood as for about the first time in the history of the town, wagons loaded with cotton have been taken home again because the price offered was too small. It is understood that this has been done in several cases recently since cotton went down.

## State News Notes.

A special from Honore Path to Monday's Columbia State says: About three miles below here in Abbeville county Sunday afternoon just before sunset Sam and Jim Moore, two white men, got into a difficulty with Allen Pendleton and another negro. A fight followed in which Jim Moore was cut and killed by Pendleton. Pendleton escaped and was captured by a crowd about half a mile below here. He was carried back to the scene of the killing and shot by about a dozen men.

# HAD A STORMY TIME

Scenes of Wild Disorder at Speaking at Batesburg

TILLMAN AND TOWILL HITCHED

Senator Tillman Hurdled Lies at Newspapers and Prohibitionists in His Speech at Batesburg Saturday.

Batesburg, Special.—The most exciting political meeting in South Carolina since the stirring days of 1892-93 was held here Saturday.

Senator E. R. Tillman and Col. John Bell Towill, member of the State board of directors, clashed in debate and for several minutes the scene in the opera house, which was filled to overflowing, was one of indescribable confusion.

"According to the published advertisement for bids for liquor," said Senator Tillman, "no bids for less than \$1.50 for X will be considered."

"Advancing from his seat in the audience Col. Towill, in a voice filled with excitement and emotion, said: "Senator Tillman, that is false; you know that is not so!" Great applause followed this statement, mingled with shouts for Tillman and Towill. During the cheering and confusion Tillman turned to those seated on the platform and said: "Where is the mayor, where is the mayor?" Quickly facing the audience which was up on its feet and apparently struggling toward the stage he stood as if a marble statue. Cries of "sit down! be quiet! go back to your seats!" were uttered by those on the platform and some of the auditors.

Hardly had quiet been restored when the aged Rev. Mr. D. M. Padgett of Saluda arose and interposed Tillman as to his attacks upon the preachers which resulted in another stormy scene and the noise made it impossible to record the warm colloquy which ensued.

Senator Tillman bitterly assailed the newspapers, naming The News and Courier but The State in particular, for their attacks upon him.

"That hell hound in Columbia, who is editor of The State, has told enough lies on me to build a railroad of crosses to hell," declared Tillman in one of his heated moments.

Tillman paid his respects to Former Senator John L. McLaughlin, saying that he considered it an insult to be invited to speak with him.

The statement that the signature of John Bell Towill on the petition which invited him here was underscored foretold that the meeting would be an unusual one.

After the preliminaries Senator Tillman was introduced.

"I made up my mind before speaking at Batesburg that these speeches are useless," said the senator in opening his remarks, "but it will be different next summer."

He said he was here on the invitation of the mayor and 60 or 70 other citizens to discuss the liquor question. The invitation also stated that McLaughlin had been invited. He noticed that the invitation contained one name which was underscored; it was that of John Bell Towill, whom all present knew. It seemed to him then, said he, that this was a challenge to come to his home and say what he had said elsewhere. "It appeared also that in the invitation to address you to a man with whom I had had an unpleasantness there was implied challenge that I would not be here and would be accused of being afraid to meet him. I never say anything that I would not say to a man's teeth. It is a citizen's right to ask anybody to speak. I have no reason to feel that that all have respect and good feeling for me, but I object to being placed on the same plane with a man who has betrayed his trust as a Democrat, a man who in Washington is no longer regarded as a Democrat. I grew a little small and indignant."

He said he had obeyed orders as a public servant and had maintained the trust imposed in him and resented the implication by which he had been placed on a level with a man who had betrayed his trust. He had said to his teeth what he thought about his (McLaughlin's) actions.

"This is a Democratic question we are to settle," he said with some warmth, declaring that he would not debate the dispensary with Republicans. I am a Democrat and it is a part of my business as national committee man to keep the party in line in South Carolina. I resented the invitation because McLaughlin is not my equal. He is not my equal as a Democrat, whatever else he may be. (Applause.)

Here the Senator took up the dispensary. He said but for the good women the men would have lost the seed corn of genuine religion. Don't believe in voting out the dispensary, said he, that you will get rid of liquor.

He said that only one-third of the Democratic vote had been polled in the five counties which had voted out the dispensary.

Taking up the matter of petitions, he said anybody could sign a petition, even a free nigger, but anybody couldn't vote. The question will be settled next summer when all white men will be able to vote. They have tried six times to kill the dispensary and had failed.

He called the editors who have been criticizing the dispensary two-by-four and three-for-a-quarter editors.

He had said to the governor to remove the State board because they have trampled the law under foot and ignored many points in the law. They don't buy under the competitive system any longer. It was not his business but the governor's.

Col. Towill Rises to Remark.

The board says in its advertisement that no bid for X liquor for less than \$1.50 will be received.

Towill—"Senator Tillman, that is false; you know that is not so."

Tillman—"You get the advertisement then and prove it."

Towill—"God knows what you did when you went to Cincinnati."

Tillman—"I didn't go to Cincinnati, besides I had only \$25,000 to buy liquor for the whole State; I had to buy liquor on credit because I didn't have the money to pay for it."

"What about the request books, Mr. Towill?"—The reply was lost in the noise which followed.

Senator Tillman then said he had met Mr. Towill on the train shortly after his election on the board and had congratulated him, telling him that if he would get in the middle of the road he would be all right, and Towill said that that was what he intended to do, but that he had played the devil doing it.

Mr. Towill arose and said something which was not heard by the correspondent, to which Tillman replied: "I haven't charged you with stealing."

"I am not here for any man, but for a great issue which concerns every home in South Carolina. The bars have been let down one by one until the whole business," said Tillman.

When asked for a statement after the meeting, Mr. Towill said:

"The State board in 1902-3 directed attention to the matter of the excess of stock in the main dispensary and in all of the county dispensaries. No action was taken."

"The labels were purchased by reason of the suggestion of Senator Tillman that all cheap case goods be cut out and the estimate was made that they would last about 15 months."

"As for the financial condition of the dispensary when we went in, the \$250,000 of old stock was worked off by our board. The half million dollars or more of outstanding obligations have been paid off and today the dispensary is practically out of debt."

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The German Emperor wrote 7000 letters last year.

Thomas A. Edison is said to contemplate an extended tour of Europe.

Major Robert H. Montgomery, U. S. A. (retired), died a few days ago at his home in Washington from Bright's disease.

Grand Duke Constantine of Russia is said to be the most cultured monarch now living. He has translated Shakespeare into his native tongue.

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, celebrated his sixtieth birthday on September 16 at a banquet given by Minneapolis business men.

Harry K. Devereux, of Cleveland, is the only living model of the three who posed for the famous painting, "Yankee Doodle," portrayed by Willard.

Justin McCarthy says that his three objects in life have been attained. They were: To write books, to be a member of Parliament and to live in London.

Frederick Theodore Camp, the architect who designed the Ocean Grove Auditorium, died recently at his home in Bloomfield, N. J., of cirrhosis of the liver. He was fifty-six years old.

John Grant Lawson, Chairman of committees and Deputy Speaker of the British House of Commons, on his mother's side is the grandson of the original one of Dickens' "Cheeryble Brothers."

If Lord Templemore, who lately celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday, is not the oldest peer he is without doubt "father" of the House of Lords, of which he has been a member for sixty-three years.

Professor Theodore A. Schurr, who has just died in Baltimore, was a pioneer in the crusade against killing birds for hat ornament. He had a collection of birds and butterflies representing 50,000 specimens, valued at about \$100,000.

## NEWS GLEANINGS.

Kaiser Wilhelm II. receives from 600 to 700 letters and appeals daily.

A flawless 400-karat diamond has been found near Johannesburg, South Africa.

A performing monkey named Dolly is being treated for pneumonia at the Charing Cross Hospital, London.

The first telegraphic longitude station in Labrador has been established at Chateau Bay by Dr. Otto Klotz.

The Government of India will send four graduate students to Cornell University to take special work in agriculture.

Many Chinese in Amoy were poisoned, owing to an attempt to smuggle morphine into the country in a flour shipment.

The word "smog" has been added to the language to describe the combination of smoke and fog which so often darkens London streets.

George Age's farm covers 900 acres. He has named it "Hazelton," and it is near Kentland, Ind. It pays him eight per cent on his investment.

Texas, in the fiscal years 1907 and 1907, will pay \$900,000 to Confederate veterans for pensions, besides expending \$151,738 for the support of the Confederate Home.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor, has completed his plans and is now working on the clay model of his statue of Mark Hanna, which is to be erected in Cleveland.

A club has been formed by deaf women of Berlin. A hundred members meet weekly in Wilhelm Strasse, where they drink tea as they converse in the sign language or with the aid of ear trumpets.

Mrs. Mildred Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey, has returned to the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment the flag captured at Orchard Knob during the Civil War by her first husband, General Hazen.

Lake That Stores Heat. There is a lake that stores the sun's heat at Medve, in northeastern Pennsylvania. Taick beds of rock salt underlie the district and similar formation appears upon the surface in the shape of mounds, some of them over 100 feet in height. Amongst these the lake rests at fully 1,500 feet above sea level. Upon the surface its water is almost sweet, four inches below there is a twentieth of salt, at two feet there is one-fifth and at five feet the water is practically saturated with salt.

In September, after a summer's sunshine the thermometer showed the lake's waters to be 150 degrees four feet down. Even by April, after a whole season of watery weather, it had only been reduced to 80 degrees. Experiments have proved that this is due to absorption and retention of the sun's heat by the salt-saturated solution.—Montreal Herald.

# PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

## General Cotton Market.

Galveston, firm, quiet, 10 1/2  
New Orleans, quiet, 10 1/2  
Savannah, steady, 10 1/2  
Charleston, firm, 10 1/2  
Wilmington, steady, 10 1/2  
Natchez, steady, 10 1/2  
Baltimore, nominal, 10 1/2  
New York, quiet, 10 1/2  
Boston, quiet, 10 1/2  
Philadelphia, quiet, 10 1/2  
Houston, steady, 10 1/2  
Augusta, steady, 10 1/2  
Memphis, firm, 10 1/2  
St. Louis, quiet, 10 1/2  
Louisville, firm, 10 1/2

## Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:  
Good middling, 10.00  
Strict middling, 10.00  
Middling, 10.00  
Times, 9 to 10  
Stains, 7 to 9

## John Miller Convicted of Attempting Poison.

Laurens, Special.—In the court of general sessions John Miller, a young negro farm hand, was convicted of administering poison with intent to kill and was given a sentence of ten years in the State prison. The indictment under which Miller was tried charged Wash Carville and Miller with attempting to poison an entire family, consisting of Mr. E. W. Ferguson, who resides near Clinton, his wife, mother, an aunt and some of the colored servants and hands employed on the place, by placing in the well from which every one on the premises used water, a bag containing a snake's head, a frog, a lizard and a quantity of stuff said to have been a composition of match heads and other things of a poisonous character. The fact that Mr. Ferguson and other members of the family became ill about the same time led to an investigation which revealed the presence of the horrible mixture in the drinking water.

## Seven Men Arrested For Pendleton's Murder.

Abbeville, Special.—John Marion Ashley, J. R. Moore, Josh Moore, John Moore, Will Moore, Sam Rigby, and Hugh Bowen, charged with the killing of Allen Pendleton near Honey Path, were lodged in the Abbeville county jail last week. Sheriff Lyon stated that he was informed while on his way to make the arrests that the prisoners were armed with Winchester rifles and would resist arrest to the bitter end. This did not deter the sheriff, who proceeded to make the arrests, which was done without difficulty. The prisoners made no attempt to escape and submitted readily to arrest. All of them were taken to Abbeville and given himself up to the sheriff.

## Theological Seminary.

Columbia, Special.—The Columbia Theological seminary resumed its work, there being an increased attendance of students. The graduating class is larger than usual and the lower classes have an increased attendance. The opening exercises were addressed by Rev. W. M. McPheters, D. D., chairman of the faculty, and Rev. William Morrison, D. D. The members of the faculty are: Dr. McPheters, Rev. Wm. T. Hall, D. D., Rev. R. C. Reid, D. D., and Rev. Henry Alexander White, D. D.

## Palmetto Briefs.

A large number of the colleges and high schools of the State opened last week. All of them report increased attendance and much interest.

The Southern Power Company announces that it will soon begin the building of a railroad sixty miles long, from Harmony, a station on the Seaboard Air Line, to Camden.

A number of people attended the farmers' meeting Monday at Richland where President Smith and Treasurer Hyatt made enthusiastic speeches. Maj. Wm. J. Stribling was present by invitation and also spoke. The meeting was well attended and intensified the interest that means so much to the farmers and others.

The Chester county cotton association will stick by their brothers elsewhere. At the recent meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the action of the Asheville committee in fixing 11 cents as the minimum price for cotton wherever the same is practicable.

The State of Georgia wishes to establish in this State a rifle range for the use of the troops of that commonwealth. The troops which would use it are those from the city of Augusta and its location in South Carolina is because there is no desirable site in Georgia adjacent to the city just mentioned.

At a meeting of the stockholders last week almost an entire new set of officers were elected for the Union and Buffalo cotton mills.

## The Piedmont Fair.

Greenville, Special.—The success of Mayor Mahon and the directors of the Piedmont fair in securing subscriptions to the fair to be held in November has proven even greater than their most sanguine hopes and the mayor made the important announcement that there had been raised or promised by the merchants and others the handsome sum of \$3,500 for prizes on the races and for premiums for exhibits.

# TEXTILE NEWS OF INTEREST

Notes of Southern Cotton Mills and Other Manufacturing Enterprises.

## MAXTON, N. C.

The Observer's correspondent learns from a very reliable source of an out-of-town capitalist who is very much interested in building a large cotton mill at this place, if a good site can be had and some stock taken by Maxton people. This, we are confident, can be arranged, as there have been several land owners who have offered sites for this purpose, gratis, and this means a mill in the near future. One of the locations mentioned above is adjacent to with the Seaboard and Atlantic Coast Line tracks, which would make shipping easy over either line. We hope to report something definite on this soon.

## NASHVILLE, TENN.

Joe B. Morgan and his associates have obtained a charter of incorporation for the Warioto Cotton Mills, with capital stock of \$200,000. This company will take up its proposition for purchasing and modernizing the Nashville Manufacturing Company plant, which it has bought under certain conditions pertaining to the present lease. The general plan is to have an equipment of 10,000 spindles and 300 looms. The company was incorporated by Mr. Morgan, Joseph H. Thompson, William Nelson, Edwin Warner and M. J. Smith.

## FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

The Elk Cotton Mills, are understood to have planned the erection of a dam to develop power which will be converted into electricity and furnished to operate a \$60,000 cotton factory which the company intends adding to its present plant.

Charles Coeman, the well-known cotton mill manager, living at McColl, S. C., is interested in plans which are being formulated at Cheraw, S. C., for the organization of a cotton mill company there.

## CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A charter has quite recently been obtained for another cotton mill here with a capital of \$300,000. The incorporators are Messrs. E. A. Smith and A. H. Washburn, of this city, and T. G. Cox, of Tannton, Mass.

Mr. Smith is president of the Chadwick and Hoskins mills and Mr. Washburn is the Southern agent of the Saco-Petee Machine shops, the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, and other enterprises and is a man of affairs. It is an enterprise whose success is assured.

## HOUSTON, TEX.

Inquiries have been received from parties connected with two cotton mills that are desirous of locating here, provided the proper encouragement is received. One company is anxious to erect a \$250,000 mill if \$150,000 is invested by local capital, and the other is a \$100,000 concern, with \$25,000 capital, anxious to receive assistance from local capital. An investigation of the propositions is being made, as it is admitted that Houston needs a large cotton mill.

## GASTONIA, N. C.

The new Monona Mill, is now complete, as far as outward appearances are concerned. It has added considerably to the attractiveness of the other two mills—Modena Nos. 1 and 2—though the best street on the hill had to be crossed by the building. The windows and the roof are now completed and there remains nothing to be done but to put in the machinery. This is being brought in now and will soon be installed. The mill will be ready for operation by the time its promoters had planned for it to begin.

## Upheaval in Colombia.

Panama,