

Charlotte Democrat.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.]  
Newspapers.

The first newspaper that we know of was printed by an Englishman, Sir Richard Steele. The first copy of this paper, which was called the "Tatler," was published April 12th, 1790. This paper appeared three times a week and cost about a penny a number.

Steele wished to improve the morals of the people which were at that time very bad. The ladies and gentlemen seemed to pride themselves on their ignorance and bad spelling. The "Tatler" generally published an essay, and the rest of the paper was filled up with news and advertisements. This paper was published for two years and then it was followed by the "Guardian" and "Spectator."

Addison, who was a noted writer of that time, wrote a great deal for these last two papers; and others have continued to multiply until now the country is flooded with periodicals of every kind. The Youth's Companion as a paper for young folks is the best, at least I think so. It is a paper that has been published for a great many years and is taken by boys and girls all over the world. It generally contains a continued story and other good pieces, and it also has a page which is very interesting to small children.

There are several papers printed in Charlotte, but they are all political papers. The Democrat is the oldest and is taken by a great many people.

INEX DAVIS.  
[Little daughter of Capt. J. M. Davis, published by request of her teacher.]

Gideon's Band—The Evidence of Its Existence Conclusive—Read and See for Yourself.

The following letter from Mr. J. H. Dunn, of Vance county, to Mr. M. L. Reed, of Buncombe, has been forwarded to chairman Simmons with permission to publish:

HENDERSON, N. C., Oct. 22, '92.  
M. L. REED, Esq., Biltmore, N. C.:

Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of enquiry just received, I beg to say I was present in Goldsboro when you were initiated into the order known as "Gideon's Band" by Mr. S. Otho Wilson, and my recollection confirms your statement as to what transpired at the time of your initiation.

I was initiated into the order by Mr. Wilson at Morehead City on the night of the 14th of August, 1891, in the presence of several gentlemen, among them a prominent candidate on the State ticket of the people's party. I notice you say you do not remember the exact terms of the obligation, but that the obligation was a rigid one. Upon this point I beg to say, further replying to your letter, that the following is an exact copy of the obligation administered to me at the time of my initiation:

OBLIGATION.

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, a free citizen of this republic, do hereby, in the presence of God and these witnesses, solemnly swear never to reveal to any human being on earth any of the signs or secrets of this order or the existence of the same.

That I will not divulge by any means calculated to convey an idea, either di-

rectly or indirectly, the name of any person belonging to this order, or the method by which its work is conducted; or any work that has been done or accomplished or sought to be accomplished.

That I will implicitly obey all laws, rules and regulations of this order and unquestioningly carry out all instructions and commands from superior officers.

That I will, without any evasion or mental reservation whatever, speak the exact truth when conversing with a brother of this order under the \$—.

That I will immediately, upon receipt of any information which leads me to suspect the fidelity to the cause or integrity of any brother, report the same to my superior officers.

That I will not make or preserve for my own use, or gratification, any written or other evidence calculated to convey the names of brothers or signs, passwords or other secrets of this order.

That I will never propose any one for membership who is not honest, faithful, true and devoted to the cause which we espouse.

That I will labor for the accomplishment of industrial freedom from monopolistic greed.

That I will, upon any and all occasions, defend the principles of this order and the good name of the members thereof.

To all of which I most solemnly swear and sign my name, binding myself under no less penalty than that of being held up to the contempt of all mankind.

And I further pledge my life, my liberty and my sacred honor; and should I willfully break this oath, I hereby surrender my body to the just vengeance of the members of this order."

I consented to become a member of the Band of Gideon after being assured most positively that it had no political significance and that I could retire at any time I saw fit. I should not have joined the order if I had supposed it was the purpose to use it for political objects or to improperly direct or control the councils of the Alliance, and as soon as I became convinced that it was being used to further political schemes and to influence in that direction the noble order to which we both belong, I at once severed my connection with it.

My first suspicion that the order was being used in this way was at the speaking at Henderson by Mr. Marion Butler and Col. Harry Skinner, when I received a sign from a gentleman which I recognized to be a sign of the order known as "Gideon's Band." It is not necessary for me to detail what this gentleman said to me subsequently which further aroused my suspicions. These suspicions were strengthened and confirmed at a meeting of the Alliance delegates to the Democratic State convention of 1892, held in Raleigh the night before the convention assembled. In this meeting Mr. S. Otho Wilson suggested and advocated the retirement of the Alliance delegates when the convention reached the election of delegates to the national Democratic convention to be held at Chicago, and I opposed the suggestion. During the discussion Mr. Wilson gave a sign which I recognized as a sign of the order, and a delegate touched me and I stopped and we retired together when he suggested to me that I should cease from opposition and let the thing go on.

I then became thoroughly satisfied that the order was being given a political

significance, and on my return home I surrendered to Mr. Wilson his papers and I have had nothing to do with it since.

I send you a letter written to me by Mr. Wilson, in reply to one written to him by me.

I make this statement because I am satisfied that my duty to my State and fellow citizens imperatively demands that I should break silence about a matter which seems to me a serious menace to the peace and good order of our people, and because I believe it is my duty to the alliance, whose cause is being ruined by this secret order. I am still an alliance man and I joined this order to serve the alliance cause, but I am now satisfied that so far from serving this cause, it is destroying it, and that my duty as an alliance man, as well as a citizen, demands that I should take these steps to secure the suppression of the "Band."

Yours very truly and fraternally,  
(Signed) J. H. DUNN.

Here is a copy of the letter referred to by Mr. Dunn:

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 29, 1891.  
J. H. DUNN, Esq.:

Proceed to appoint 1 in each T. S. who selects say 2 to 4 more to work with him.

Collect and hold dues of \$2.00 till further instructions. Truly,  
WILSON (G).

[Of course "G" stands for Gideon. There being over 1,000 townships in the State the collections Wilson has been taking up amount to quite a snug for the money? What has he done with the money? We have seen the original of this letter.—Ed.]—Raleigh Chronicle.

Cotton and Cottons.

The Amoskeag Mills directors, having declared a 10 per cent dividend, and having eaten the good dinner with which they annually celebrate their prosperity, have served their yearly notice on their wage-workers to vote the Republican ticket.

The Amoskeag Mills are cotton mills and this rejoicing over 10 per cent dividends and this annual declaration that the business is dependent on taxes wrung from the people recall the surprising fact that the country that raises the largest part of the raw cotton grown in the world is beaten in the markets for cotton goods by a country that imports its raw material.

If there is any branch of manufactures in which the United States ought to excel it is the cotton goods trade, on account of the fact that it raises most of the raw cotton of the world. Under the circumstances the condition of the trade is nothing else than discredittable to us.

Out of a crop of 3,500,000,000 pounds there will be 2,300,000,000 exported and 1,200,000,000 consumed at home. The United Kingdom imports from us more than we use by about 550,000,000 pounds. In 1891 the United States exported raw cotton to the value of \$290,712,898 and cotton goods to the value of \$13,664,887. In the same year our importations of cotton were valued at \$29,142,330, and the amount of tax paid on the goods by the American consumers was \$14,852,697.

The people of this country grow the cotton, send most of it abroad, and pay a tax of \$15,000,000 on goods made in foreign countries from their own staple, in order that the American manufacturers may grow rich by partly clothing them. On the other hand the British manufac-

turer buys his raw material of us, and sends us back \$12,000,000 worth of goods, we paying a tax of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 on our inability to compete with the distant Englishman in the manufacture of our own product.

Of course this is not the whole story. Our cotton mills control the market by the help of the tariff, make what suits them, and out of which they can realize the largest profit, and we tax ourselves \$15,000,000 a year to help along their enterprise and shrewdness.

The cotton-goods trade is a remarkable example of the extent to which the robber tariff degenerates commerce, limits manufactures and burdens the consumers. If the American people cannot spin their own cotton into cheaper and better goods than can be made by the English from imported American cotton, what basis is there to boast of our institutions and our ingenuity? The truth is, however, that American ability and skill are burdened by a tax imposed for the sole purpose of enriching men who are willing to contribute to Republican campaign funds in return for legislative favors that are very expensive to most of their fellow citizens.—Hon. John De Witt Warner, in St. Louis Republic.

Allanemmen Have We Been Sold to Make S. Otho Wilson Rich.

What are we gaining and what are we about to lose? I strive to ask ourselves why are we to have a secret superior to dictate to us his own despotic will. As it now appears through the Gideon's band that S. Otho Wilson is chief. First let us consider what will be his advantage over us. To run our alliance to carry out his cunning designs; second, how easily he can make himself an easy fortune while we are trying to carry out an honest reform movement. Wilson tells Mr. J. H. Dunn in his letter to "Proceed to appoint one in each T. S. (T. S. we suppose means township) who selects say 2 to 4 more to work with him. Collect and hold dues of \$2.00 till further orders."

Now to be organized in this State under such instructions would simply give Chief Gideon Wilson power in North Carolina even more dangerous than that of a European monarch over his subjects. From the people recall the surprising fact that the Ku Klux or Union League has never yet more dangerously threatened the peace of our State. One Gideon chief in each township with from two to four more to help him control the alliance meetings will simply not only give him control of the alliance, but control of any political meeting in every township in the State. You all know how easily two smart men can run most any meeting, order or club, and to allow a chief to thus control our alliance in North Carolina will reverse the power from the members to a despotic chief, and instead of the alliance members planning and carrying out such a policy as would assist and educate us as to our conditions and advise our leaders, who should only be our servants, to carry out our wishes, we now have a chief Gideon who tells his aids what to do in each township, and then secretly moves on with and controls any order, whether for good or bad, and cunningly has the lodges and townships to recommend his own despotic will, thus changing all power of government from the people to a despotic more dangerous than the Czar of Russia. Allanemmen of North Carolina consider the danger of the loss of our freedom.

Now secondly, what else has Wilson made besides being our despotic ruler—

simply an easy fortune—to have one chief in each township and four to work with him as he allows and also dues of \$2.00. Each makes a revenue of \$10 for him in each township, and 1,000 townships in our State simply means a fortune of \$10,000 a year that S. Otho Wilson will get from his shrewd designs and under the name of reform. Honest men be watchful.

With best wishes to the alliance men of North Carolina, I am  
Very sincerely,  
DAL M. HARDY.  
—Raleigh Chronicle.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Oct. 28:

	1892.	1891.
Net receipts at all U. S. ports, 285,780	348,639	
Receipts to date, 1,407,785	2,029,659	
Exports for the week, 173,684	273,511	
Total exports to date, 715,973	929,118	
Stock at all U. S. ports, 921,973	1,080,955	
Stock at all interior towns, 116,333	160,599	
Stock in Liverpool, 1,006,000	646,000	
American stock for Great Britain, 275,000	350,000	

Total Visible Supply of Cotton.  
New York, Oct. 29.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,292,127 bales, of which 2,896,825 are American, against 3,167,833 and 2,781,833 respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns are 215,785 bales; receipts from plantations 360,739 bales; crop in sight 1,815,162 bales.

Here's Profitable Cotton Raising.

The statement is often made that cotton cannot be profitably raised at the present prices. This may be so with the majority of farmers, but there are some who make money at it. Among them is Z. Frank Foster. In conversation a few days ago Mr. Foster gave an illustration of how he makes cotton raising pay. On one part of his farm he planted six acres in cotton. He put on the land fifty one-horse loads of stable manure and six sacks of guano. He has sold six bales of cotton from it, from which he realized \$204. He has picked out 1,100 pounds and is sure of getting at least three more bales, making at least nine bales. From the cotton, at present prices, he will realize \$304; from the seed \$38; total \$342. Here is what it cost him to make nine bales:

Fifty loads of manure, including cost of hauling,	\$ 41.50
Five sacks of guano,	11.25
Hoing,	15.00
Plowing,	5.00
Preparing ground,	8.00
Picking,	40.95
Seed,	1.00
Total cost,	\$122.70
Profit \$219.30, or \$36.55 an acre.— Greenville News.	

Faults Told are Not Eradicated.

To reveal the faults of husband, or wife, or friend, is but to reveal our own shortsightedness in choosing such an one; to reveal the faults of kindred is to find fault with the blood filling our own veins. Faults told are not eradicated, and there may come a time when, to our longing eyes, all those faults have disappeared, and we, seeing only the lost larger good, the faithfulness and tenderness, would have our world see what we do all too late.—Christian Union.

ROGERS & COMPANY.



PRICES :: LOWER :: THAN :: EVER.  
THE BEST VALUES YET!!

Fall Trade Opens With Big Opportunities.

We are ready for you with the largest stock of Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods we have ever had. We are going to sell these goods cheaper than they have ever been sold in this city. Do you believe it? Let us prove it to you.

Men's Sack Suits at \$3.00 and \$3.50, not shoddy. Men's Sack and Frock Suits at \$5.00, some are All-Wool and are positively the best suits for the money ever sold in this section. Fine All-Wool Cheviot Suits in Sacks and Frocks at \$7.50. Their equals are not offered for less than \$10.00. Elegant Tricot and Worsted Suits at \$10.00 and \$12.50. When you see them you'll wonder how they can be sold at these prices. At \$15.00 we offer the best values in Fine Clay Worsted and Basket Cloth Suits ever offered in the State. They cannot be matched in any Clothing House in North Carolina for less than \$20.00. You know our reputation on

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Our Prices This Season Will Extend This Reputation.

Knee Pants Suits, ages four to thirteen, at 50 cents  
Knee Pants Suits, ages four to fourteen, at \$1.00 and \$1.50.  
Knee Pants Suits with Double Breasted Coats at \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$3.00  
Fine Tricot Knee Pants Suits at \$3.50, worth \$5.00.  
For the larger boys from fourteen to nineteen years we have a splendid line of Suits at \$3.50. Colors guaranteed not to run. Some at \$3.00 and some with Double-Breasted Coats at \$5.00.

BOYS SUITS AT \$7.50 AND \$10

That beyond doubt the best values on the market. Lots of Hats here at half price. The entire

MCDOWELL STOCK

Carried from last Season at Half Price. Clothing and Hats in this stock. We say that we have the

BEST FIFTY CENTS WHITE SHIRT IN AMERICA.

And we believe it. It is made of New York Mills Muslin, reinforced front and back, has Linen bosom and wristbands and will wear as long as any \$1.00 Shirt.

OUR NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

Is the \$1.00 kind at other stores. Look at it. Remember WE KEEP EVERYTHING FROM A

NECKTIE TO AN OVERCOAT. Come and see us.

ROGERS & COMPANY.

21 WEST TRADE ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Sept 30, 1892

ATTENTION! ATTENTION FARMERS.

NO POLITICS IN THIS,

BUT FACTS ABOUT HOW TO MAKE THE DOLLAR GO FURTHEST AND WHERE YOUR HARD EARNED DOLLAR WILL BUY THE MOST.

H. Baruch & Brother,

WILL, FOR THE NEXT FOUR WEEKS, GIVE YOU A REGULAR HOLIDAY TIME IN THEIR IMMENSE STOCK, BY OFFERING SUCH

LOW PRICES ON THEIR GOODS THAT YOU WILL FORGET THE SHORT CROP, OR LOW PRICE OF COTTON.

—YOU ARE AWARE, NO DOUBT, OF THE FACT THAT ALL YOUR WANTS CAN READILY BE SUPPLIED—

IN OUR OLD RELIABLE AND WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT.

—BESIDES THIS—

WE HAVE CONCLUDED TO REDUCE OUR

NINETY = \$90,000 = THOUSAND = DOLLAR = STOCK,

In the next four weeks, down to a low point—and we know how to do that effectually, by giving extraordinary good values for your money, something like these—

WE HAVE THE BEST NORTH CAROLINA BLANKETS

::: IN THE STATE :::

Selling everywhere for \$5.00, the price we make on these for the next four weeks is \$3.75. Our 33 cts. Tennessee Jeans goes for 20 cts. Our 50 cts. Tennessee Jeans goes for 33 cts. 2,000 yards of Calico 4 and 5 cts. Wool Dress Goods 10 cts. 12 1/2 cts., 15 cts., 19 cts., 25 cts. Fine values in these. Can not be matched anywhere. Haven't you heard of our

\$5.00 Blazer Suits, Made of All-Wool Flannel, Perfect Fit, Well Made, and Only \$5.00. Another Lot of These Will be Here Soon.

MATERIALS IN THESE ALONE IS WORTH THAT MONEY.

Wool Stockings, as well, belong to Womens' and Girl's Wear, we have them for 10 cents, for the Little Ones, and for 25 cents for Ladies, Good Heavy Ones. How about A SUIT OF CLOTHING for yourself or your Boy, we certainly

CAN FIT YOU OUT AND SAVE YOU MONEY.

WHAT YOU ARE AFTER IS TO GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH. YOU CAN NOT AFFORD TO PASS US BY. YOU ARE BOUND TO SAVE MONEY BY BUYING OF US.