



Established 1871.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1900.

Vol. XXIV. No. 20.

Cotton Oil and Cotton Oil Products

(Speech of Hon. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., Delivered at New Orleans.)

The development of the production of cotton to the extent of ten million bales per year is a wonderful result, and none but the most enterprising and capable people could ever have brought it about. In the face of this fact, however, it has been for a long time a sort of fashion to charge against people of the South a want of enterprise and energy. In many cases the credit for the very works which the South is doing is claimed by the people of some other section, and the idea is put forth that alien money or alien talent is necessary for the success of a proposed enterprise.

While no one has been more earnest in inviting capital to the South for profitable investment and talent for profitable employment, because of the ample room and opportunity for both, yet for the best interests of our home people and their children hereafter, it is not desirable for these to relinquish to others the foremost positions of the best opportunities.

The cotton oil industry is one which has been developed to all practical purposes, exclusively in the South, and extensively by Southern people. It is an industry in which the energy and enterprise of our home people is made manifest whenever self-reliance is one of the elements in the proposition. A people with less self-reliance and less steadiness of purpose could never have rescued civilization from the dangers that confronted it for a quarter of a century, after the civil war. In the production of the best and cheapest raw material for clothing and in such enormous quantities and also in the development of such a splendid industry in producing good products out of cotton seed, the demonstration of the wonderful originality and capability of the people of the South has been made perfect.

For a long time these qualities of our people were hampered and dwarfed by the institution of slavery and its results. The weight of this burdensome influence has now about passed away, and contemporaneous with this passage the white population of the South being free to engage in industrial enterprises bring forth results that astonish humanity. Among these results is an industry founded upon the crushing of cotton seed for oil, meal, hulls and lint and other products like refining the oil, making stock food out of the hulls and meal, feeding cattle for beef and dairy purposes, making soap, making fertilizers with meal for an ammoniac and various others.

For the last thirty years the political condition of the South has not been favorable to development and improvement. The civil war swept away the institution of slavery and at the same time swept away the wealth of the South. But the civil war did not keep the South poor for thirty years. The subsequent long continued disaster was due to an attempt to legislate a social condition that was impossible, and it was this experiment that kept the white man of the South intensely employed in resisting a wave of semi-anarchy that for a generation threatened Anglo-Saxon civilization. In that time every white man has been compelled to make a living for his family with one hand while he held the other ever armed and ready for his defense. In this time and in this condition you and your people have exhibited the highest development in government and in standing together for civilization. Without a leader, you have stood together as a unit until you have accomplished the success of white rule. Even a Republican administration has come to agree with you.

It seems annoying that people who are as intelligent as the Americans will listen to a story about cotton oil as an "adulterant" from those who have no motive in the interest of pure food in their sections. The cotton oil is a pure, healthful and perfectly good vegetable oil. In a pure food competition it would stand first on the list at all times. Yet we are constantly having some scheme sprung up to handicap cotton oil as a foodstuff in order to protect many impure and unwholesome cooking greases, and I know that nobody would welcome a pure food bill more than the cotton oil people, and nobody would abhor the use of a pure food sentiment to handicap our people more than the cotton oil people.

islature and in Congress shall give attention to our needs as to markets. "We need the Nicaragua canal more than any other one class of men need it. Its construction is right and a fair charge upon this government. We ought to require of our representatives that they co-operate to get this great facility for more markets. "The new territory which we acquired by the Spanish war ought to make a good market for our products. In keeping this territory the United States is making no departure from its accustomed policy. In supporting such a policy, we as Southern people are keeping with our ancestors. The acquisition of Louisiana, including vast northwestern territory, of Florida, of California and adjacent territory, of Texas, of the Gadsden purchase, were all democratic measures, practically carried through by Southern people. Omitting the Spanish possessions, Alaska is the only one ever made by Republicans. I conceive, therefore, that we may with perfect consistency support the proposition to keep these new possessions. It is more Democratic than Republican to do so.

"We used to hear loud and constant complaint about the deplorable condition of the farmer. Wherever manufactures have been developed complaint is gradually dying. All manufactures are advantageous to the farmer, but the development of the cotton oil business has been most advantageous, and these advantages have been more generally dispersed over the whole South and reached further into the country."

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

(James Southgate, in Richmond Christian Advocate.)
In the year 1868 I resided in the village of Olin, N. C., where I kept school in a large college building of brick, known as the Olin High School. The county road ran near the building on one side, and just on the edge of the road stood a post oak tree which bore small acorns, which are very much sought for by quails. The sister of my wife, then Mrs. Baker, was quite ill. She had suffered with fever for many days, and the physician recommended a very delicate soup, and thought that a bird, if one could be had, would be the best to season the soup. It was Sunday morning, and while I did not wish to violate the Sabbath, yet I thought the circumstances justified me in taking a gun to the adjoining woods to see if I could find a bird, which I intended to shoot for the house for his gun, we heard a fluttering of birds from that tree, and it seems that this covey of birds that flew down the hill in the meadow had come up during the quiet of the Sunday morning and flown into this tree for the purpose of getting the acorns. A hawk at this moment espied the birds in the tree and was swooping down towards them. This frightened the birds and they flew in their confusion in every direction. One struck against the side of this brick building and fell to the ground dead. Another flew into the college chapel and struck against the glass window back of the pulpit and fell to the floor. A third flew some distance to my own home, struck against the chimney, and fell; so that from that flock of birds I gathered three without firing a gun. Was this accidental, providential, or a mere incident that might have occurred under other circumstances? I leave the reader to judge for himself.

TILL JUDGE SCHENCK VINDICATED THEM.

(Judge Walter Clark in Orphan's Friend.)
This State acted a grand part in the Revolution. As shown by the first census in 1790, North Carolina stood third in population, leading Pennsylvania and New York and surpassed only by Virginia and Massachusetts. Her contribution in men and money was therefore a most essential one to the success of the common cause. But few who read the history of those times will find much mention of North Carolina. At the critical battle of Guilford Court House, when General Greene broke the power of Cornwallis, her militia retreated only in obedience to orders, but for more than a century their fame was covered with ignominy, until Judge Schenck, with patriot hand, completely vindicated them.

John Addison Porter Dead.

(By the Associated Press.)
Putnam, Conn., Dec. 15.—John Addison Porter, formerly private secretary of President McKinley died today at his residence here. He had been sick for many weeks with a malignant intestinal disease.

THE COTTON CROP AND CONSUMPTION

Government Report Shows We Must Use Less.

ELSE THE LAST BALE GOES

Last Year 11,000,000 Bales of American Was Consumed.

THIS YEAR'S CROP IS PUT AT 10,100,000

Favorable Conditions Rule Generally in All Lines of Seasonable Trade. Best Reports of Retail Trade Come From the South and West.

(By the Associated Press.)
New York, Dec. 14.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:
Preparations are, of course, dominant in retail business, and where this has hitherto lagged, it has been stimulated by more seasonable weather. Wholesale distribution is limited, as natural at this period, but Western jobbers are in receipt of a fair re-order business. So far the best reports as to retail trade come from the West and South. In leading industries the best report is still that made by finished products of favorably situated lines are boots and shoes and lumber. New business in the former is rather light at wholesale, but manufacturers generally are busily employed and leather is firm in sympathy. A good export demand for the latter is noted. Retail lumber is rather quiet, but wholesalers are preparing for a good year. Hard woods are specially firm in price. The cereals are lower in price, due to profit taking on the late upward move, the larger movement of supplies particularly of corn, which is favored by the weather and to less interest on the part of foreign buyers.

"The Government cotton estimate of 10,100,000 bales was larger than expected by the trade, which looked for about 9,750,000 bales. The feeling is that if the yield does not exceed 10,100,000 bales consumption, which last year was 11,000,000 bales of American, must either be heavily curtailed or stocks will be reduced to the vanishing point. The close of the week finds future quotations 1/4c lower and spots 1/4c off. The dry goods market is quiet, as natural at this period, and high cost of raw material and low cost of finished product do not harmonize. Early spring trade business, however, is fairly satisfactory. The light weight season in men's wear woolsen goods has proved disappointing, but women's plain dress goods are well ordered. Rather more has been done in foreign wools, chiefly Australian this week, and Melbourne and London advances are of firmer markets. Low priced domestic wool is rather weak, however.

"While business in iron and steel as a whole is quieter than of late, there is no apparent diminution in strength, and actual transactions in rails and plates compare well with the best recorded. One sale of 80,000 tons of rails, divided between Eastern and Western mills, is reported, and other sales will swell the week's total to 150,000 tons, a record, though not a new one. Low priced steel is rather active, jobbers stocks are small and manufacturers are busy on orders. "Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,755,577 bushels against 3,422,150 bushels last week, 3,268,649 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 6,243,850 bushels in 1898, 4,964,309 bushels in 1897 and 3,524,822 bushels in 1896. From July 1st to date this season wheat exports are 56,017,992 bushels, against 57,569,922 bushels last season and 109,729,853 bushels in 1898-1899. "Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,533,458 bushels, against 5,271,377 bushels last week, 4,047,185 bushels in 1898, 4,123,878 bushels in 1897 and 2,814,150 in 1896. From July 1st to date this season corn exports are 81,906,426 bushels, against 104,450,886 bushels last season and 73,187,229 in 1898-1899. "Business failures for the week in the United States number 217 as against 221 last week, 211 in this week a year ago, 234 in 1898, 243 in 1897 and 359 in 1896."

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

New York, Dec. 14.—For the week ending Friday: Net receipts at all United States ports same time last year, 1,102,156; stock at all interior towns, 723,190; stock at all — towns same time last year, 788,201; stock at Liverpool, 508,090; stock at Liverpool same time last year, 725,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 324,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year, 419,000.

late last year, 2,244,490; stock at all United States ports same time last year, 1,102,156; stock at all interior towns, 723,190; stock at all — towns same time last year, 788,201; stock at Liverpool, 508,090; stock at Liverpool same time last year, 725,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 324,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year, 419,000.

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS.

New York, Dec. 14.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1900:
Galveston, 1,009,137; New Orleans, 1,312,377; Mobile, 91,623; Savannah, 618,997; Charleston, 170,882; Wilmington, 209,605; Norfolk, 223,811; Baltimore, 20,190; New York, 40,012; Boston, 94,967; Newport News, 14,605; Philadelphia, 9,255; Brunswick, 34,790; Pensacola, 46,881.
Total, 3,961,897 bales.

Quotations on Cotton Seed.

(New York Commercial.)

While the value of cotton seed and its products is increasing steadily every year, the seed itself is not yielding to its producers in the United States a revenue at all proportionate. The trade in cottonseed is now in a condition about as demoralized as it well could be, and there is a widespread feeling in commercial circles that some radical changes in the methods of handling the crop must be made at once if the business is to be rescued from the warring interests that now control it and force the planters to accept prices that too often mean no profit at all for them.

John M. Parker, the retiring president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, in his annual report recently submitted took up this subject briefly but significantly, as follows:
"Under existing conditions the farmer is at the mercy of a monopoly which in order to pay dividends on inflated and watered stock, grinds him down on the price paid for crude cottonseed or arbitrarily advances the price in certain localities in order to crush out independent opposition. That accomplished, the combine depresses prices to the extent permitted without any corresponding fluctuations in the value of oil, meal, cake or hulls. There is certainly a parity in value between these products and the crude cottonseed, and by giving daily official quotations for the guidance of the planter this institution will be the pioneer in a new field of usefulness and of great benefit to our agricultural people."

Going further into details, President Parker could have shown how railroad commissions, competing transportation interests, oil mill associations and litigation in the State courts have contributed to a trade tangle so complicated and serious that there is absolutely no uniformity or stability in the price of cottonseed anywhere in the South. Quotations in the various markets of the country are sold as high as \$22 a ton for seed, while on the same day those in Mississippi and Louisiana were paying \$17, and those in Texas only \$10.50 to \$12. Meanwhile, the prices of cotton in these four States and all over the South were practically identical. In short, the planter has the advantage of the daily cotton quotations in the various markets of the country, and sells or holds his cotton accordingly; as to the price of his seed, he is all in the dark.

The first step, therefore, in bringing order and system out of this chaos, should be the establishment of a cottonseed market—the dissemination of daily quotations on the raw seed and its products. Make an open market for these great staples, elevate them to the dignity that they deserve alongside of grain, cotton, sugar, petroleum, iron and the meat products, and the chief mischief-maker in the cottonseed industry will have been destroyed. The price of the raw seed throughout the cotton-producing States should be as uniform as those for the baled lint itself.

OPPOSE COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Nine-tenths of the People Interviewed Oppose It.
(Salisbury Truth-Index.)
There is no question that Rowan county if a vote should be taken today on the question, is undoubtedly opposed to a compulsory educational act.

And in view of the fact that Rowan is far above the average North Carolina county in point of education, this makes the condition all the more significant.

The Truth-Index reporter yesterday put the question to twenty representative citizens of the county. "Do you favor a compulsory educational law?" Of the twenty-five, twenty-three replied emphatically in the negative, one didn't know and one replied in the affirmative.

Bill Arp's Letter.

Arp on Suicides--It is a Rare Event Among the Negroes.

The rapid increase of suicides in the South is alarming and provokes the serious study of our thinking people. Fifty years ago a suicide was a rare event among the white race, and never heard of among the negroes. When it did occur, it was considered an evidence of insanity. I do not recall but one instance in my youth and that was a woman who jumped into a deep well when no help was within reach. But nowadays almost every daily paper contains an account of one of more self-murders and even negroes have taken the infection for they will imitate every vice and frailty of the whites. Old Lewis who is my wood-chopper, asked me the other day how it was that the white folks kill "der-selves so much, and de niggers didn't." "Because," said I, "white folks are more easily overcome with grief or remorse, or distress, than negroes. You negroes don't borrow trouble, nor take it hard when it does come. You don't give yourselves much anxiety about tomorrow, or next week, or next year. You don't grieve long over a death in the family; your emotional nature is of a low grade; your marriage relation is loose, in fact, it is on the decline since freedom came. The marriage records show that your legal marriages are 60 per cent less, and less every year. Your young men and women don't marry; they just take up and quit when they please, and so your young folks, men and women, have any. Besides all this, Uncle Lewis, your race has a trait of stealing little things, and this accounts in a great measure for their indifference to the laying up of something for the future; something for the winter, or the rainy days, or for old age. If the worst comes to the worst they know they can steal or beg. If your young folks, men and women, haven't got but a dollar in the world, they will spend it for a watermelon, or an excursion, and take the chances. Now, Uncle Lewis, you remember when there wasn't a chaingang in the South, nor a heinous crime nor a brutal outrage, committed by your people, from the Potomac river to the Rio Grande. Now there are in Georgia alone over 4,000 of your people in the chaingangs, and there would be 4,000 more if all the little stealings were punished." Uncle Lewis had stopped cutting and was leaning on his axe helve. "Dat's all so," said he, "and boss I knows it, and boss what I wants to know is dis: What must we poor niggers do about it?" There is the rub. I couldn't tell him, but I did say, "Uncle Lewis, your race has got some mighty good traits, and I like to have you about us; you are kind-hearted, good-natured, easy to please, and don't carry malice or revenge in your hearts; you steal, but you don't cheat anybody. The white race won't steal, but they will cheat, or take advantage in a trade, and that is wrong. You trust a negro with anything he will not abuse your confidence, but a white man will embezzle and defraud and even the cashiers of banks will appropriate the banks' money, and falsify the books for months and years. Every race has its traits, both bad and good. Some of your bad ones were almost run out by slavery, but they have come back again, and all your college education does not stop it. It makes it worse. There is nothing that will stop it but work, constant work, every day, under some good employer. Work on the farm is your best safeguard, or work as mechanics under good contractors. Your people make good mechanics, and the white people employ them and patronize them just as willingly as they do white mechanics. The negro blacksmithe and iron workers get good employment here and everywhere, and as for cooking and washing and nursing, your women have it all. The two races would fit together nicely if it wasn't for politics and idleness. An idle negro is a dangerous creature and should be taken up and put to work. He is much more dangerous than an idle white man, for he has no shame, and fears not God nor regards man. If I were a law-maker, I would make continued idleness a crime, for, as Ben Franklin says: 'It is the parent of vice.'"

Almost every day we read of young men and young women killing themselves because of disappointment or dissipation, or about love or money. They must believe there is no hereafter, or all punishment ends with this life. Surely no Christian man or woman would think of self-murder. Wait, wait, young man, young woman; only cowards kill themselves. The soul is locked up in this enskined and God only has the key. Wait and trust Him. Remorse for a great crime may alone somewhat atone for self-murder. Miss Morrison might have killed herself after she killed her rival, and it would have seemed heroic. When Otello discovered his great mistake in killing Desdemona, his peroration was grand as he said, "I took the circumcised dog by the throat and smote him thus," and then stabbed himself and died, for, as Shakespeare says, "the was great of heart." In ancient Greece and Rome their notable warriors sometimes killed themselves, rather than suffer the stings of defeat in battle. In Japan military officers commit what is called harakiri (ripping open the abdomen) to avoid personal disgrace. But in our land the pistol or poison has superseded all other means of suicide. It would save thousands of lives if the pistol was abolished by law. Not one should be allowed in any household; they are entirely too convenient for murder or suicide or robbery or revenge. And the sale of poison should be so regulated that no one could buy it except upon the most careful inquiry as to its intended use. Human life is too sacred to be endangered by pistols and poison, as St. Paul says, "We are made in the image of God."

Well, we see that Mr. Crumpacker, or Stumpacker, or some such name, from Indiana, has opened the ball at Washington with his usual screech owl howl against the South. He was in such a malignant hurry that he got in the first bill, and it is to reduce the representation of the South in Congress. He reminds me of Haman, whose stomach would not digest his food as long as he saw Mordecai sitting at the king's gate. He has begun to build a gallows for us. Let him beware, for it was Haman who was hanged. Some of these rabid Republicans remind me of old Cato, the Roman censor, who hated the Carthaginians so bad that he never voted on any question in the Roman Senate without adding, "And I also vote that Carthage be destroyed." But nobody cares; we will yet have a schoolbook commission in every Southern State. The South is moving right along in spite of Northern insults and Northern literature. I see that "Barbara Frietchie" is to be played in Atlanta. I wonder if that dramatic lie will be patronized by any self-respecting Southern man or woman? Many years ago a Yankee troop came to Rome with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and we egged them out of town. That's what we done. They may abuse us from afar off, but they shan't come down here and rub it in. BILL ARP.

How to Check the Trust.

(Kinston Free Press.)
The next Legislature ought to try to devise some law that will operate against the tobacco trust and in favor of independent tobacco factories.

Dealer don't go back on the independent factories for the tobacco trust goods. If the trust crushes all competition, it will then cut down your profit to almost nothing as it did once before.

Every independent newspaper in North Carolina ought to do what it can to aid the Wells-Whitehead Tobacco Company, a little factory making "Carolina Brights" cigarettes at Wilson. The big trust is trying to kill the little factory. If the papers and people of North Carolina will stand by the little factory the trust will not be able to kill it.

If the boys and young men will smoke cigarettes they should smoke "Carolina Brights," the best ten for five cents. The penny saved by using tops of trust-made cigarettes is a small matter, besides it would be given only long enough to kill the small independent factory. Boys, be patriotic and sensible and don't furnish the independent factory for the trust.

Users of tobacco ought to find out if they are using goods made by the trust, and if they are they should quit using trust-manufactured tobacco and instead use tobacco manufactured by an independent factory. It is to the advantage of everybody to have competition. The trust has already put down the price paid farmers for leaf tobacco and if they crush out all the independent factories they will put the price of leaf down still lower. Down with the trust!

Clements is Confirmed.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Dec. 15.—In executive session today the Senate confirmed the nomination of Rufus C. Clements to re-appointment to be Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.