

The Messenger.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY AUGUST 15, 1899.

RELIGIOUS EDITORIALS FOR SUNDAY

God is love. 1 John 4:16.

We give here a new English poem, by whom is not stated. It appears in a volume entitled "The City of the Soul." Some of the poems are indeed very fine and impressive and the workmanship is that of one with the gift of utterance. The poem is religious as will be seen, and is the reflection of a writer of faith and aspiration.

"How shall I find Him, who can be my guide?"

Wears he a human form, a tear-matted face,
By bloody-red raiment may He be de-
scribed,
Or broods He far withdrawn through
stellar space?

Perchance, informing all, His coils en-
twine
And bind the monstrous fabric cell
to cell,
Or, veiled in service, 'neath this Bread
and Wine

A homely God, He deigns with men
to dwell.
Lo! just beyond the sky-line He may
stand,

Speak just without the wattage of
mine ear,
I all but touch Him with my out-
stretched hand,
Clear to my senses He may straight
appear.

I hush my drumming heart, I stay my
breath
To catch his step, to hearken what He
saith."

Every now and then the question of length of sermons will be started for discussion. There can be no rule. Ten minutes is a long time for some pulpites we have heard. Two hours would seem short for others. The great Baptist, John Kerr, the elder, could hold an audience completely for three hours. But there have not been many John Kerr's. Bishop Marvin preached with great power and unflagging interest at Raleigh and Bat Moore and Gov. Holden said it was par excellence the greatest sermon they ever heard. We heard Bishop Wilson preach two sermons of one hour and five minutes, and one hour and fifteen minutes respectively, and they were delightfully short. It depends upon who is preaching as to how long the sermon shall be. Most preachers do well to "cut it short" at about twenty-five minutes. The fashion now is much service and not much preaching, and yet the world is to be converted by preaching if it ever happens, as Paul taught. A good deal is in the hearer as well as in the preacher. A dull hearer may make a dull sermonizer. We never knew any one to go to church with a praying heart, in a reflective mood, desiring to sip at the fountain of life who did not get something out of the sermon even if in style, delivery and thought it was full of faults and as dull as ditch water.

We resume the short studies in Luke 12th chapter. In the 4th verse the blessed Lord and Saviour, speaking to the disciples in the presence of "the innumerable multitude," said: "And I say unto you my friends, Be not afraid of them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do." There is a lesson right here if we can get hold of it. People for fear of consequences are so often deterred from speaking the truth in righteousness, from witnessing for persecuted men, for helping to uncover fraud and deception and hypocrisy. Many a good and true man when wrongly assailed has been made to suffer from the cowardice of men who could have fully vindicated the wronged and have exposed the treacherous and mean in their vocation of lying and deception. The case of Capt. Dreyfus now in course of investigation in France is an illustration of this statement. There were men who knew that his persecutors and slanderers were outrageously lying against him and by speaking the truth boldly could have brought their conviction and punishment and fully vindicated the good name and honor of a brave and devoted soldier of France. But they remained silent through fear of them who could "kill the body," and the brave and honorable patriot was made to suffer the greatest indignities and humiliations, and prolonged through years. It is really very foolish to so dread the "fear of man" to remain silent when great wrongs are being perpetrated and honest upright, true men are made to bleed in their souls by the

machinations of bad and lying men. Hypocrisy proceeds from fear often. Nothing is such a silencer of voice and conscience as an unworthy fear of men, our fallen, sinful creatures about us. All that these vile hypocrites could do at farthest would be to kill the body. How contemptibly small is all this when brought into the light of eternity. Said the Saviour in continuation: "But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear: Fear him, which after he hath killed hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, Fear him." Those of whom we have spoken cannot extend their malice beyond the afflictions of the body. They can abuse in vulgar, slanderous words; they can insult and wound and persecute if they have the power by reason of circumstances; they can ill use you and pervert the minds of some men against you. But their power for evil cannot go beyond the body or beyond the grave. Bodily harm is the end of the villainy and ill usage. But how small all this, how slight the importance really killing the body being all they can possibly do, when compared with the soul, the immortal part of us, that is sure of Heaven if we believe in Jesus, and live consecrated, earnest, faithful, trusting lives. "Fear him which after he hath killed hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, Fear him." Do not fear the earthly devil, who devour and destroy, but fear God. He is the High and Holy One who inhabiteth eternity. "I say unto you, Fear Him." He "that hath stretched forth the heavens, and laid the foundations of the earth" is the one to fear, for He hath made both soul and body, and can destroy them forever with everlasting burnings. If you are a faithful Christian you will be sure to have enemies. Even the Master had them when He was upon earth. Fear God and love Him with all the heart, soul and mind, for it is He who can kill and make alive—who holds the reins of punitive justice in His hands and can cast soul and body into the penal fires of the damned. His goodness is equal to His greatness. His love for fallen man is great and wonderful and He offers salvation and Heaven to every penitent soul that accepts the offering upon the Cross and believes in Jesus Christ as his personal Saviour.

COLE ROCKS

Last report for North Carolina shows up 205 cotton mills completed. There are also thirteen hosiery, four knitting one towel and one cotton goods finishing mill. Gaston county has twenty-two cotton mills. New Hanover has one, and one building. Of ninety-seven counties forty-three have a mill or mills. Eight counties have more than twelve mills each.

Ex-Judge James C. MacRae, of Raleigh; Heriot Clarkson, of Charlotte, and F. A. Sondley, of Asheville, are those now chiefly spoken of in connection with the chair of law at the state university. In a few days the trustees will elect.—Messenger Raleigh Correspondent.

The Messenger is not in the nominating business. We take leave to add that we have heard the name of Judge Connor, of Wilson, mentioned for the place so magnified by Dr. John Manning. We know of no better man for it. He has well nigh all the qualifications. He would adorn the chair.

The Atlantic Monthly announces that the editor, North Carolina's accomplished and able son, Dr. Walter H. Page, is to publish three essays in the magazine upon "The Race Problem in the South." He will discuss: (1.) A Social Study. (2.) The Era of Restricted Suffrage. (3.) Educational Progress.

BRITANNIA

It is said that fifty persons are drowned who cannot swim to every one drowned who can swim. All should be taught to swim—that is clear.

Crab cakes and soft crabs sometimes kill by ptomaine poisoning. Two cases have been recently reported, one the wife of a Baltimore doctor.

In a year 1,200 northern people have settled at points along the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad. Excavations in South Colorado and New Mexico brought to light an ancient communal dwelling of cliff dwellers. It is on Santa river, fourteen miles from Espanola, N. M. There were not less than 1,600 rooms in the larger building in its prime. It was 240 by 300 feet. Dr. Cole estimates that from 4,800 to 6,000 people lived in the Pueblo. Among the bones taken from the burial mound were a woman's femur 19 inches long, showing a giantess seven and one-half feet tall. The cliff on which the ruin stands rises 1,000 feet above the surrounding country.

The lynchers are getting in their work right along. At Bell Buckle Tenn., a negro was lynched for raping a fourteen-year-old white girl. At Fort Gibson, Miss., on same day, 11th, a negro was lynched for attempting the same informal offence. A negro was taken to Atlanta to prevent lynching for an attempted assault.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

Charlotte Presbyterian Standard reports 30 additions to its church in North Carolina.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS WILL ATTACK MCKINLEY

There are rocks ahead probably for both the old parties. The populists are organizing in some states with independence of the candidates for the election of 1900 support the candidates of either of the old parties. The democrats are split up in Maryland and Kentucky. Among the republicans there are signs of war in their camp. The gold-bug, high tariff, imperialistic Washington Post, close McKinley, says that "Senators and representatives who have drifted into Washington recently anticipate a very lively session of congress. All the talk of an extra session seems to have died away, although not a few of the leading republicans think that the president would be acting wisely if he placed upon congress, as quickly as possible, the responsibility for the continuation of the present situation in the Philippines. There are no indications, however, that the president has his object in view. On the contrary, he evidently hopes that the war in the Philippines will be ended before the 1st of December, so that his message will contain occasion for rejoicing rather than an appeal for further aid."

"If the war is not ended, the president will undoubtedly have to confront criticism in his own party. The recent outspoken and emphatic intervention of Senator Brewster, who thoroughly deprecates the continuance of the war, is but the first of many similar utterances which will be heard upon the floor of congress. Many republican senators who have been in Washington have stated frankly that the sentiment throughout the country is changing."

It is changing against McKinleyism and imperialism. The sober, second thought of the people is condemning the conduct of the McKinley gang of incapables. There will be rocks in the way and sharp speeches will be heard in every corner.

Senators Hoar and Wellington and Massachusetts and others will probably be heard from in "language which is plain," and little McKinley will catch such a dusting as he has never before had. The Post says of the grounds of criticism, that "speeches will be made by senators who have hitherto been heartily in accord with the administration, and whose sentiments are influenced by broad consideration of the subject. One ground for complaint will be that the present war could have been prevented by the exercise of a little foresight. It is recalled, for instance, that the commissioners sent by Aguinaldo to Paris were not received, nor were the Filipinos who came to Washington treated with even informal consideration. It is said that the attitude of the president and the state department has been such as to excite distrust in the minds of the Filipinos, who have been led to believe that the supremacy of the United States means nothing more than a change of masters."

Let the fight wage fierce and long. Roll on the ball.

THE MORMON POLYGAMOUS INVASION

There is very great activity in the south, and North Carolina is invaded, among the Mormon missionaries. They are of course very unacceptable to the people, with the exception of some credulous, ignorant people who are being misled by the smooth talk and slick glossings of the proselyting "elders," as they call themselves. The hostility is growing bitter and expresses itself now in outbreaks. Only some week or fortnight ago a mob of about twenty men, armed with clubs and stones, broke into the north Georgia; a Mormon church was destroyed at Beechwood, Ky.; in Loudon county, Tennessee, only sixty miles from Knoxville, two Mormon elders were invited to leave a church and warned that if they would enjoy better health in some other locality. At Knoxville, Tenn., only last Thursday night, Ralph T. Mitchell, one of the Mormons at work in that section, was arrested by the police, at the request of the citizens, on the charge of using violent language he used in a street sermon. At Sneedville, the citizens held a mass-meeting last Sunday night, and after delivering a number of denunciatory speeches, adopted resolutions requiring the elders to leave and avoid further trouble. On the night before a mob in Webster county, Kentucky, after whipping two elders, told them "they could either leave or have their necks stretched." On Monday evening of this week the Louisiana Conference of Mormons, at Victoria, was broken up and the elders, four in number, were lashed with hickory switches. The situation is growing in intensity and blood is in the eye. A Mormon named Rich- ards, a native of Utah, was being understood by saying they were in the south. He is a very prominent man among them in Utah and would have been sent to the United States congress but for the reason he was ordered to take charge of the south. A writer in The New York Evening Post from Knoxville says that "Elder Hammond, in a recent interview, said that it is admitted that many Mormons have three or four living wives, and that the plural marriage is longer practiced in Utah. Hundreds of men who had several wives when the rule against plural marriage was promulgated, have continued to support and live with them, and he could not see what else they could do." It is plainly admitted that polygamy is openly practiced by "hundreds of men" in complete defiance of law. It is upon the principle that if a man is arrested and tried in the court on the charge of bigamy, he must keep it up, and there is nothing else for him to do. He can go to jail and stay there, and that is what should be visited upon every polygamist who violates the law against such practice. Can the Mormons really find shelter and safety upon the plea of a congressional election? Is Mormonism, based on lechery and with practice violative of express law, to be regarded as genuinely a "religion" of any kind? The Baltimore Herald says pertinently and forcefully:

"The Mormons, however, cannot well claim immunity from legislation on the ground that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen liberty of conscience. They are engaged in the dissemination of doctrines which offend against the laws of the land. Not long ago a shining light in the Mormon church was fined for violating a solemn covenant entered into with the federal government as a condition of Utah's admission to statehood, while the legality of a congressional election is questioned because the successful candidate is known to practice his faith. Apostles of the Mormon church say that polygamy has been abandoned by the members, but the formal declarations of prominent disciples are on record to

prove that, whatever course political expediency may dictate, the doctrine relative to plural marriages has not been repealed, and continues to stand as a clause in the Mormon creed, to which the saints owe allegiance."

While no man should countenance any invasion of religious liberty, it is right and proper that immoralities should be properly rebuked. Mormon agents are sowers of the seeds of immorality and the crop must be thorns and chistles. Their practice is in open violation of the theories they preach. They take the Old Testament for their guide, professing, but they appear to be content with the examples of vicious living and the plurality of wives. If they would study the New Testament they would find laws given that overturn Mormonism and its corruptions most completely. The southern white men will protect their homes against the rapist and the polygamist at any cost. It becomes necessary to eject with force the hundreds of Mormon propagandists and insinuating emissaries of Jo. Smith and Brigham Young it will be done in order to clear the south of their presence. That appears to be the growing spirit and determination of the people.

NO SCAPEGOAT POSSIBLE

Alger is out in Michigan ready to pounce upon little McKinley who backed him up and made him his cat-paw. The expelled official is irate and he will make a racket out there against the Washington gang. McKinley is really responsible for the evil that befel the country because of Alger's course. The able Philadelphia American in its last issue says, and it is no doubt true: "He was invited into the cabinet for reasons that should never be allowed to weigh in securing a cabinet portfolio or any other honorable position. Never was there a clearer case of paying private debts with public office. Mr. McKinley was under deep obligations to General Alger, he owed him much, he clung to him desperately, or rather permitted Alger to cling to him as one not free to shake him off, not free to rid himself of such an incubus. So General Alger was permitted to continue in the cabinet long after his removal would have relieved the administration."

It was known to the country that in war Alger was a prodigious blank. He was discharged from the northern army in 1864, because of cowardice—because "absent" from his command. The story is that he was in the Shenandoah was imminent—has, at last resigned," as The American puts it. He was told he might resign and he did it. He at last was kicked out of the cabinet upon popular compulsion. But The New York World rightly says, "It is too late for a scape-goat."

That fellow Thurber, of New York, who wrote a speech to insult the south, and slander it, too, is now denying that he is "unfriendly" to the south. No friend ever misrepresents and maligns his friend. Thurber is sorry if he believed continues that he is indeed a southerner. Whether he is or no is a matter of no sort of importance to the true people in the south. The venom of a thousand such will never rob one man in the south of peace of mind or a minute's sleep. Such human cattle have been abusing the southern whites from the wayback. The animosity of such birds of prey, who are ways on the make out of the south, is as the empty wind. The Thurber tribe have not understood the south, will never understand the south, and when dying will hate the south. Thurber may think now:

"If so soon I was to be done for, I wonder what I was begun for."

Mrs. T. W. Pickens, widow of the late Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, is dead at Columbia. She was Miss Lucy Holcomb and was born near Petersburg, Va. She was a famous beauty in her best time, made a great impression upon men, and married Colonel T. W. Pickens. She was regarded as the most beautiful woman in Texas or that part of the south, her father having removed to that state. A dispatch to The Atlanta Constitution says:

"It is a well-known fact that on one occasion Miss Lucy Holcomb caused a Mississippi legislature to adjourn for a day of a quorum. She stopped at the capitol on a visit and in going away so many of the young legislators escorted her to the station and on the train that a quorum was not left in the house. President Buchanan appointed Colonel Pickens minister to Russia, and he took his bride to St. Petersburg on a wedding tour. Four years Mrs. Pickens reigned as the most lovely and brilliant woman at the czar's court. Her husband returned to America when his term of office expired and was elected governor of South Carolina before reaching home."

TO FIGHT THE ROUND BALE

Opponents of the Gigantic Trust Organization. (Florence Daily Times.)

A traveling man put on the road to answer the farmers subject. S. M. McCall, of Florence, selected for the work.

Mr. S. M. McCall, a prominent cotton buyer, has accepted a position to travel the eastern part of this state in the interests of the standard square bale, 24x54, and will soon enter upon his duties. Mr. McCall is a warm advocate of the standard bale, and will no doubt do much good for it.

The majority of exporters and cotton mill men Mr. McCall says have adopted the square bale and mean to hold it. The Savannah, Ga., cotton exchange also advocates it. Mr. McCall has received hundreds of letters from ginners in Georgia and other states, stating that the round bale system has been cast away as utterly worthless. There is a big fight on between the two systems of baling the staple, but the indications point to victory for the standard square bale, in South Carolina at least.

This fight is made by the men that do not want to see the south under the yoke of a ginning trust that will have ample power to throttle every farmer great or small, who raises cotton.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns, bunions, and the greatest comfort and discovery of the age. Cures itching feet, blisters and callous spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

STATE COTTON FACTORIES

Their List by Counties—Republicans Announced at Exposure of the Attack on Postmaster Chadbourne

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., August 11.

Today George W. Watts, of Durham, made a gift of \$500 to the Baptist female university here. Only \$4,000 is now needed to complete the equipment.

During the ten days of this month, ended yesterday, twenty-five recruits for the army have been secured here. Lieutenant Little says recruiting in this state is much more rapid than in Virginia.

The Cape Fear and Northern railway has now reached Angier. Harriott county, and is pointing at Dunn. The odds are that in a few weeks the link between Angier and Dunn will be built. A lumber road extending four miles from Dunn has been bought. There is little doubt that in eighteen months this road will reach some point on the coast. Deputy Revenue Collector M. L. Wood had a lively experience with moonshiners Wednesday night, ten miles from Rocky Mount. He had seized their still. They ambushed him and fired at him. He returned the fire.

Secretary T. K. Bruner, of the agricultural department, is arranging to have this state well represented at the Paris exposition, particularly in agriculture, forestry, mines and minerals and national history. Space is being secured. The state has its great museum to draw on at any time.

Powerful screws are raising the sunken floor of the supreme court building so iron pillars can be put under them. The floors will then have to be taken up and relaid.

L. A. Carr, of Durham, is appointed chief marshal of the state fair. Preparations for the fair are already very active. Interest in the fair is great. A very complete exhibit in all departments is assured.

An effort will be made to induce Finns to settle along the North Carolina coast. The commissioner of immigration is informed by Dr. William R. Capehart that there are a number of Finns along the northeastern sounds and that they are a very desirable class of immigrants.

The Agricultural and Mechanical college trustees have authorized Chairman W. S. Primrose to borrow \$10,000 with which to pay for the building for the textile department. The state has between the present buildings and the state fair grounds. It is desired that work shall begin by September 1st. There are now eleven brick buildings at the college and two of wood.

Farmers' Alliance men declare that their order has gone out of politics forever and that it has elected a sterling democrat, Major W. A. Graham, as an evidence of this.

Ex-Judge James C. MacRae, of Raleigh; Heriot Clarkson, of Charlotte, and F. A. Sondley, of Asheville, are those now chiefly spoken of in connection with the chair of law at the state university. In a few days the trustees will elect.

Four cattle, grazing in a public pasture north of Raleigh, are the last victims of splenic fever.

The state superintendent of public instruction says that so far five institutes for negro teachers have been held and with excellent results.

The commissioner of agriculture says that a number of towns in the state are passing ordinances imposing taxes upon insurance companies and upon agents. The commissioner states that several agents have written him upon the subject, and that they are in direct violation of the general insurance law, Chapter 54, Section 79, which, after giving the tax imposed by the state, says: "No county or corporation shall be allowed to impose an additional tax, license or fee upon any insurance company." The commissioner says that the state is still flooded with circulars and advertisements of "underground" and "wildcat" insurance companies, and that frequently circulars are sent to him as coming into the state from companies that have no financial standing even at their own homes, and that have not complied with any of the laws of the state. It is evident that every citizen should be on his guard against insuring in these companies, because by encouraging them they are not only cutting the state out of revenues each of these companies should pay, and no doubt would pay if they could be passed as solvent by an insurance department, but by using these companies the citizens are practically getting no security against loss as in case of loss they could not collect the same through any court of the state, nor could they find anything out of which to collect their claim if they could use the courts.

It is now said that Governor Russell will appoint J. C. L. Harris and Charles A. Cook attorneys in the railway tax injunction cases before Judge Simonton at Asheville.

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., August 12.

Some of the republicans are greatly incensed because of the exposure of their attempt to impugn the honesty of William H. Chadbourne, ex-postmaster at Wilmington, when they well knew he was made to resign because he took ground in support of the premacy. Some of the republicans in the Asheville section are especially angry.

All the people who come here from eastern North Carolina bring news of rain crops.

The agricultural department's report showing that cotton deteriorated 15 per cent during the past thirty days attracted much attention. The decline in condition was due almost entirely to rain.

State Treasurer Worth left today to attend the great yearly meeting of the Quakers at High Point. Tomorrow will be the most important day of the meeting and at least 3,000 will be present.

The state charter the Venable & Co. tobacco warehouse at Wilson, capital \$6,000, the owners being R. L. Dibley, A. B. Carrington and S. W. Venable, Jr.

Commissioner of Agriculture Patterson has returned after holding farmers' institutes at Red Springs, Clarkston and Chadbourne. He says he is greatly pleased at their success, and that they were by far the best ever held in the state. He expects to hold some others in the eastern section.

Next Monday State Veterinarian Cooper Curdick and United States Veterinarian Seddon will meet at Wilkesboro to make a careful examination of cattle and general conditions, in order to see that there is no infection of splenic or Texas fever. By the time the cold weather comes large yards will be provided for cattle there, and it will be made an important shipping point.

of the expected that the investigation of the penitentiary by the legislative committee will begin next Tuesday though as yet the committee has not publicly named the day. It is the opinion that it will begin at the farms.

Yesterday there was some trouble at the penitentiary, due to a refusal of federal convicts to work in the brick yards. Three months ago there was similar trouble, almost amounting to a mutiny, but Superintendent Day ordered the six ring-leaders to be whip-

ped. He said this had a very fine effect.

Grape shipments have almost ended at this section and also in the Southern Pines and Ridgeview section.

The cotton mills in the state are as follows: Alamance 3, Alexander 2, Anson 2, Buncombe 1, Burke 1, Cabarrus 10, Caldwell 2, Catawba 6, Chatham 2, Cleveland 9, Cumberland 10, Davidson 2, Durham 5, Edgecombe 3, Forsyth 2, Franklin 2, Gaston 22, Guilford 10, Halifax 5, Iredell 3, Lincoln 9, Lenoir 1, Mecklenburg 13, Moore 2, Montgomery 3, Nash 1, New Manover 2, Orange 2, Panquotank 1, Person 1, Randolph 12, Richmond 12, Rowan 4, Robeson 1, Rockingham 6, Rutherford 2, Stanly 2, Surry 2, Union 2, Vance 1, Wake 3, Wayne 1, Wilson 1; total in forty-six counties, 205.

Of woolen mills there are 1 in Rowan, 3 in Surry, 1 in Forsyth, 1 in Haywood, 2 in Lincoln, 1 in Montgomery, 1 in Caldwell, 1 in Buncombe and 1 in Ashe; total 12.

There are hosiery mills in Craven, Cumberland, Durham (2), Forsyth, Mecklenburg, Polk, Randolph (2), Stanly, Wake, Catawba and Burke; total 15. There are knitting mills in Halifax, Henderson (2), Lenoir, Polk and Randolph; total 6.

There is a towel factory in Mecklenburg and in Guilford a mill which finishes cotton goods.

In regard to the Round Bale

(Smithfield Herald.) The controversy of the round bale vs. the square bale has now assumed such an aspect here in Johnston county that, in justice to our paper and its readers, we can no longer remain silent concerning the question. We trust that our readers have understood this silence.

When the controversy first began to rage, we refused to take a stand with either side because we wished to investigate and ascertain which system was of greater benefit to the cotton raiser. When we should become fully convinced which was right we determined then to announce our position and take a part in the fight. "Be sure you are right and then go ahead," was the favorite maxim of Davy Crockett, and the advice of the wise Tennessean was never taken in vain.

Upon looking into this question we at once stumbled upon one point and in our opinion, the fact that a trust is behind the round bale should be enough to warn the farmer of the baleful effects which, it is reasonable to expect, the general introduction of the system in the south would produce. The American Cotton Company is the promoter of the new system.

If the outfit, required to manufacture the round bale, was placed on the market for sale, the farmers need fear nothing to fear. But it is not for sale, only for rent. And the ginner who rents it must guarantee 1,000 bales per season before he secures the plant. How many ginner in this country could secure the outfit under these conditions? How many miles would the farmer be forced to carry his raw cotton before reaching a gin? Smaller ginning concerns would be driven out of business and the farmer would be subjected to the greatest inconvenience.

Let the American Cotton Company sell its outfit at a reasonable price and the condition will be changed. It will not do to place the cotton raiser at the mercy of a syndicate or trust.

We have fought trusts early and late. We see in them the great danger to American liberty—we want no centralization of capital or business. The trust is the octopus that grinds the poor man in the dust and always selects the poor man as its victim. It causes little children to suffer and mothers, seeing their sufferings, mourn.

The "happy reconciliation" between Russell and Pritchard is portentous.—Greensboro Telegram.

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is the highest grade New crop seed, of strong germination. The chief difficulty in growing this valuable forage and soilimproving crop in the past has been in obtaining good stands. Failure in this respect has been largely due to the use of two-year-old seed. This while of good appearance and germination, throws out a much weaker sprout and on this account will not come up as well and it is also much more easily killed off by adverse weather conditions than that sown from new crop seed. If you want the best new crop Crimson Clover, seed of strong germination, be sure to order Wood's "Trade Mark Brand."

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