

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Past History, Present Importance and Future Development.

Yorkville Enquirer.

From an industrial standpoint, the people of the South, and of South Carolina especially, are not so much interested in any other one thing as they are in cotton. Upon this staple principally is based all that our State has achieved in an industrial way during the past one hundred years, and notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, our hopes are based principally on this staple for the next hundred years to come.

To point out any considerable business in this section, or for that matter, an individual living, which does not come in whole, or in part, from the cotton industry, would be difficult. There are numerous handsome residences and large business houses throughout this section, to build which cost much money. The money was paid by the owners of the buildings; but it is not difficult to show that it came to them originally through the cotton fields. There are numerous banks scattered through this country, all with more or less capital derived from cotton production. There is not a big mercantile establishment within fifty miles that was not built up mainly by cotton producers. The cotton crop pays the salary of the preacher, the fee of the lawyer and doctor, and the subscription to the newspaper. Of course there are some few commodities that have value independent of any direct or indirect connection with cotton; but they are so few and unimportant that to think out and establish their claims would be a tedious undertaking. For instance firewood—a natural resource—is sold for money to a private individual who gets the money with which to pay for it through some connection with the cotton industry, and with chickens, eggs, cattle, etc., the relation is the same.

The importance of cotton, therefore, in this section cannot be overestimated. Upon it depends the industrial, social, religious life and progress of the people, and in the development of the industry all are equally interested. Formerly our people were interested only in cotton production; but of late years it has developed that they are as greatly interested in cotton manufacture, and it is now developing that they are just as greatly interested in cotton consumption. Generally, the question has not been studied or fully comprehended in all its bearings; but the history of the industry has now developed sufficiently to greatly aid a more thorough understanding of it from a strictly practical self-interest point of view.

Previous to the invention of the cotton gin, just before the year 1800, gold or silver money was an exceedingly scarce commodity in South Carolina. The little that came to this State came after indigo, rice, turpentine and a few other commodities that were furnished in very limited quantities. But the invention of the cotton gin changed conditions, not only in South Carolina but in all the Southern States where the soil and climate were adapted to the production of cotton. The industry grew rapidly so far as production was concerned. At first the price was good; but there was no market of any consequence except in England, and as production increased, prices went downward. This downward progress was not arrested until the building of cotton mills was commenced in America. The cotton production of the South in 1844-45 was 2,394,503 bales. Of this 2,083,700 bales were exported, and only about 359,000 were manufactured in this country. The price that year was only 5.63 cents a pound. The next year American mills increased their manufactures to 422,600 bales and the price went up to 7.87. The crop that year, however, was about 300,000 less than for the previous year; but 10 years later the United States manufactured 700,000 bales out of a 3,000,000 bale crop, and the producers that year, 1854-55, got 20.39 for their cotton. So with the increase of American spindles, the price went on up until 1860-61, when the United States manufactured 850,000 bales out of a 4,000,000 bale crop, and the cotton growers got 13.10 cents a pound.

Of the condition of the market during and immediately after the war, it is hardly worth while to speak at length. The high prices then, of course, were caused by the extraordinary disproportion of supply and demand. There had been a famine of cotton goods for four years, and it is easy to see why the crop of 1865-66, amounting to 2,259,316 bales, brought 43.20 a pound, especially when the American mills took of this small crop 666,100 bales. From that year onward statistics show a steady increase, not only of the takings of

American mills, but also of foreign mills; and at the same time a steady decrease in the price that has been paid to producers of the raw material until the crop of 1898-99, aggregating over 11,000,000 bales, brought to the producers only 6 cents a pound.

The decline in price has been accounted for in various ways too numerous to even mention; but according to the story told by the statistics—the increase in spindles at home keeping pace with and rapidly gaining on those abroad, the aggregate increase at home and abroad keeping steadily up with the cotton production of the world, and the price of raw material tending gradually downward—there is but one reasonable conclusion, to wit: While cotton manufacture has kept pace with cotton production, cotton consumption has not kept pace with cotton manufacture. The decline in price has, since the recovery of the cotton famine referred to, been due principally to the forcing of new goods on a market already supplied, and the only means of inducing reaction, is by an expansion of the market.

When Stanley went into the heart of Africa, some 20 years ago, in search of Livingstone, he reported having come across numerous tribes of savages, the members of which were as naked as when they came into the world. We are told that when General Kitchener met the Khalifa at the battle of Omdurman, a year ago, the Khalifa's soldiers were clothed in long cotton robes. It is easy to imagine many of these soldiers as having belonged to the tribes that Stanley found naked, and it is quite certain the enterprising merchants who sold the cloth for those robes, to just that extent expanded the market for cotton, and to that extent kept up the price that was paid to the producer. And here is a valuable pointer. As civilization progresses among savage tribes, the natives are made to wear clothes. Maybe it is hard to make people do things they don't want to do; but where people demand the right to go naked, most civilized people will draw the line! One of the first things the Americans did in Porto Rico was to make the native children put on clothes. The same reform is in progress in Cuba. In the Philippines, nakedness is more common than in either Cuba or Porto Rico, and nakedness will be made unlawful there, as Captain Leary has made it in Guam. All of this creates a demand for cotton, and wherever the Americans go in any tropical country, they will help to increase the demand for Southern cotton.

Numerous remedies for the increase of the price of cotton have been suggested. Some have been practical and some have been unpractical. The most practical one—reduction of the crop in proportion to the present demand—has failed because of the difficulty of putting it into execution; although this year, nature, with her unfavorable season, has partially proved its efficacy. There is one more remedy that is deserving of a trial—the perfectly natural remedy. The supply being greater than the demand, then if the supply cannot be reduced, increase the demand. The government is now engaged in enterprises which mean the opening of new markets and the further development of old ones. As long as the mills are able to profitably sell their products as fast as they can turn them out, the building of new mills will continue, and the greater the number of busy mills, the greater the demand for raw cotton, and the greater the demand for raw cotton, the greater the price to the producer.

When we come to consider the vast population of the world—the civilized markets as yet untouched, and the semi-civilized markets only awaiting the stimulating touch of intelligent enterprise for their development—notwithstanding the tremendous present proportions of cotton production and cotton manufacture, it is easy to imagine that these industries are really in their infancy. Further growth and development now, however, seems to be beyond the reach of individual enterprise. The solution of the problem requires what it is now receiving, the best efforts of our most enterprising and progressive statesmen.

W. D. G.

Mrs. R. Churchill, Berlin, Vt., says, "Our baby was covered with running sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured her." A specific for piles and skin diseases. Beware of worthless counterfeits. Evans Pharmacy.

—She—"Henry, dearest, I have at last discovered that I love you!" He—"Ah, you have heard, then, that my uncle has died and left me five thousand dollars?" She—"Sir, after that remark we must part forever! I heard it was fifty."

The Filipinos as Fighters.

The Filipinos are not fighters, says General Frederick Funston in The New York Sunday World. They have not been trained for open warfare. They are bushwhackers and will fight wickedly so long as they are securely entrenched or otherwise protected. When a charge is made on their intrenchments they fly in wild disorder. They have not the nerve to stay and fight it out. I think this is attributable largely to the fact that the heart of the average Filipino is not in the war.

The masses would gladly yield to the authority of the United States were it not for the bosses. The people are ignorant and suspicious, and Aguinaldo and his officers have been able thus far to keep them on the side of the rebellion with fake stories about great disasters to the American troops and the wonderful growth of the anti-expansion sentiment in the United States.

The Filipinos are led to believe that all they have to do to gain what they are told is their "independence" is to hold out a few months. When a transport load of soldiers leaves Manila for the United States the Filipinos are told that the Americans, weary of the fight, are sending their troops home, but they are not informed of the landing of fresh regiments to take their places.

The "independence" which Aguinaldo talks about to his people would be worse for them than Spanish rule. Aguinaldo simply would be dictator, and he is the kind of fellow who would grind the very lives out of the people to satisfy his ambition for wealth and power.

Of course there would be rebellion against Aguinaldo's rule; civil war and anarchy would reign. The masses are incapable of self-government. And the leaders of the insurrection are too venal to administer the affairs of the island for the common good, even if they possessed the qualifications, which they do not.

I think the Filipinos realize now that they cannot cope with our soldiers, and when they become convinced that the United States can give them a better government than can Aguinaldo they will lay down their arms and become peaceable. The United States soldiers in the Philippines are invincible, and the Tagals know it.

While I was in the island I never saw a soldier flinch or groan or cry out when he was shot or falter when the fire was thickest. With such men as these they can crush Aguinaldo's army, and never on the face of this earth suffer that flag which floats over Luzon to be pulled down.

The business opportunities in the archipelago are many. The islands are rich, and when order is restored will grow in wealth at a rapid gate. With a stable government money from the United States will flow into the Philippines, and the islands will be Americanized in a short time. American manufacturers, merchants and railroad builders will, in my opinion, find an important field for operation in that part of our new domain.

—It is said that the bobolinks which rear their young on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, Canada, and go to Cuba and Porto Rico to spend the winter, twice traverse a distance exceeding 2,800 miles, or more than a fifth of the circumference of our earth each year. The kingbird lays its eggs as far north as the 57th degree of latitude, and is found in the winter in South America. The biennial pilgrimages of the little redstart exceed 3,000 miles and the tiny hummingbird 2,000.

CURIOUS CUCKOOS.

The cuckoo is generally known only as a bird with a very monotonous note: a continuous cry of "cuckoo, cuckoo" over and over again. Among naturalists, however, the cuckoo is known as a bird that never builds a nest for itself, but takes advantage of one already built by some more industrious bird.

There is a good deal of the cuckoo about these advertisers who, instead of making a success of their own, seek to profit by the success which some one else has made with much effort and labor. It is so with those imitations of Dr. Pierce's medicine, by which free medical advice is offered, although those who make the offer are without qualified medical ability or experience. And the cry raised in some cases of "woman, woman, woman write to woman" makes the resemblance to the cuckoo even stronger.

There is as far as known no qualified woman physician connected with any proprietary medicine establishment, and none therefore competent to give medical advice. It is certain that there is no one, man or woman, who can offer free medical advice backed by such knowledge and experience as is possessed by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. For over thirty years Dr. Pierce has made a specialty of the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. In that time he has treated over half a million women, ninety-eight per cent. of whom have been perfectly cured. Every sick woman is invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter absolutely without charge or cost. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential, and all answers are mailed securely sealed in perfectly plain envelopes bearing no printing whatever upon them.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

A Rich Man's Worries.

According to his own admission, Henry Willard, one of the two surviving brothers of the three who were famous in Washington hotel history for a third of a century, is in failing health, although he is active as a cat on his feet and has every appearance of robust vitality. Henry Willard is one of the wealthy men of Washington. He retired from active business several years ago—that is to say, he retired as much as he could. A day or two ago a friend met him on the street and inquired about his health.

"I am feeling badly," was the reply. "I do not sleep well. I toss all night long and wake up unrefreshed. I do not know what I am going to do."

Thinking to "jolly" him the friend remarked: "If I were as comfortably fixed as you I think I would sleep soundly. I certainly would not lose sleep from worry."

"I am not so sure of that," rejoined the old man, and his voice took a querulous tone. "I am not so sure what you would do if you were in my place. Why, just think of it! Suppose you had from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 lying idle in the bank all the time and had to worry about investin' it. Maybe you would not find it so blamed easy to sleep as you think. Just think of it—all that money not earnin' a dollar."

The friend closed the incident by remarking that he would try valiantly to struggle against insomnia under similar horrible conditions.—Chicago Post.

A Sure Cure for Croup.

Twenty-five years' constant use without a failure! The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty years' constant use without a failure. For sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

—Some men lose hats on an election and some lose their heads.

Civil War Relic.

At the headquarters of Camp Sterling Price, Confederate veterans, was exhibited to-day an interesting war relic. It was the "gunboat quilt," noted in the South during the war between the States. The quilt was made by Mrs. Hatter, a widow of Greensboro, Ala., whose husband had been killed in the war and who had at the time two sons fighting in the Confederate army. Mrs. Hatter gave the quilt to be sold at auction in every town in Alabama to raise a fund with which to build a gunboat to be named for the State.

This was done and the war vessel procured was the noted Confederate cruiser Alabama, sunk in the last days of the war by the Federal warship Kearsarge in the great sea fight off the coast of France. As fast as the "gunboat quilt" was sold in one place it was redonated by the purchaser and resold in another place. Several hundred thousand dollars was raised in this way and was applied to paying for the Alabama.

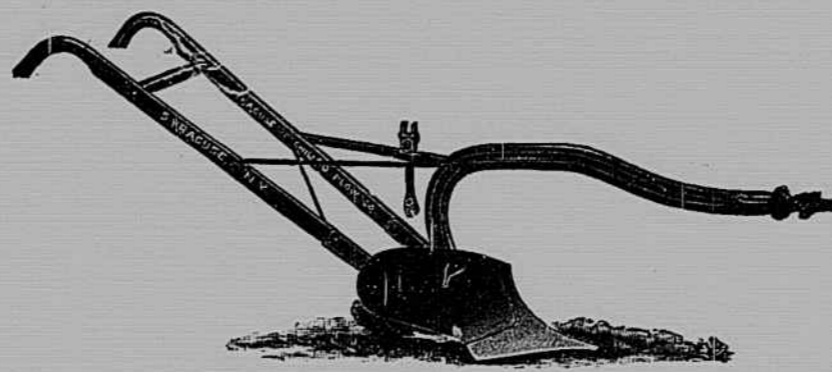
The quilt was finally given to J. J. Hutchinson, of Greensboro, Ala., to recompense him for his services as auctioneer. It has remained in his family ever since. The "gunboat" was forwarded to Mrs. Ben Melton, of Dallas, daughter of Mr. Hutchinson, recently, to be placed on exhibition at the Texas State Fair and Dallas exposition, but because of delays did not reach Dallas until near the close of the fair. The relic is well preserved and attracted much attention to-day.—Dallas (Tex.) Cor. St. Louis Republic.

Are You Troubled? and do you Want Your Troubles to Fly Away?

You have suffered worlds of trouble, anxiety and pain, and you hardly know what ails you. Sometime your business goes wrong, and for a long time you have been feeling physically very badly. Don't know what is the matter? Of course you don't else you would get some medicine. The trouble is with your stomach and liver. Tyler's Dyspepsia Remedy will do a vast amount of good in helping this trouble if you will use it. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

—Whenever you hear a woman say she is on the sunny side of 40, it means that she is trying to keep her exhibition shady.

THE SYRACUSE WOOD AND STEEL BEAM PLOWS.



Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

GET ONE AND TRY IT, and if you are not pleased with it bring it back to us and we will cheerfully REFUND YOUR MONEY. They turn the land where others have failed.

See the work of our TORRENT CUTAWAY HARROW. It turns the land like Turn Plows, and is the best Harrow for the farm that has ever been placed before the American people as a labor and time-saver. Come in and we will be glad to show it to you, and show you the work it does. If you contemplate buying a Cutaway Harrow don't fail to see this one before you buy. It is only about two-thirds as heavy to pull as the common Cutaway Harrow. We have a full and complete line of all kinds of—

Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Machinery Fittings,

And everything usually kept in a first-class Hardware Store, and our prices are right.

We have a large stock of SHOT GUNS, SHOT, POWDER, CAPS empty and loaded SHELLS, and everything connected with the Sportman's equipment.

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Are not affected by salt water or sea breezes.

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PARIAN PAINTS

Are not affected by ammonia, carbonic, sulphurous or other gases.

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Produce a high gloss, cover perfectly, are the handsomest and most durable Paints ever placed upon the market. Every gallon guaranteed. Sold only by—

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Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

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THE longer you put it off the harder it is to cure.

The longer it lasts the more serious it becomes.

Let it run on and there's no telling what the end will be.

The worst case of Consumption was a little Cold once.

TAR MINT

Will stop any Cough when it first begins.

It will stop most Coughs after they get bad.

But the best way is to take it at the first sign of a Cold.

It ought to be right at your elbow all the time.

Tar Mint

Is the BEST REMEDY for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

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50c.

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NEW SHOES!

WE have just opened up the best and cheapest line of HEAVY SHOES that ever was offered on this market. There is only one kind that we do not nor will not handle, and that is the cheap, shoddy stuff peddled off on unsuspecting buyers. If we sell you shoes they must be solid leather or we didn't sell 'em. So if you want Shoes to wear buy only the best—they are always the cheapest.

DEAN'S PATENT FLOUR, like Mrs. Cesar's, is as pure as the Alpine snows, thrice bleached by the hyperborean blasts. If you want anything purer than that we haven't got it.

We have even more pure TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS than Carter had, and want to get rid of them—will sell them cheap.

Yours for the \$ \$ \$ \$,

DEAN & RATLIFF.

N. B.—Parties owing us on either Note or open Accounts are given notice that their Accounts are due, and that they are expected to settle the same AT ONCE, or bear the costs of sending a man for our money. When our Collector comes to see you, you will save yourself a great deal of annoyance by settling with him at once. He will call to see those whose Accounts are still unpaid on and after November 15th.

D. & R.

Ten Dollars Prize

To Wheat Growers.

FOR the best five-acre yield of Wheat grown this season with our Wheat Fertilizers, and top-dressed with our Nitrate of Soda or other dressing, or not dressed at all, we will award as a prize the sum of TEN DOLLARS.

The award will be made on JULY 15, 1900, upon the affidavits of each contestant for the prize and the several threshers.

DEAN & RATLIFF.

NEW GOODS always on hand.

Our specially prepared Wheat Manure makes the finest yield.

O. D. ANDERSON & BRO. FLOUR.....FLOUR! 500 BARRELS.

GOT every grade you are looking for. We know what you want, and we've got the prices right. Can't give it to you, but we will sell you high grade flour 25 to 35c cheaper than any competition. Low grade Flour \$3.00 per barrel.

Car EAR CORN and stacks of Shelled Corn. Buy while it is cheap—advancing rapidly. We know where to buy and get good, sound Corn cheap. OATS, HAY and BRAN. Special prices by the ton.

We want your trade, and if honest dealings and low prices count we will get it.

Yours for Business,

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Now is your chance to get Tobacco cheap. Closing out odds and ends in Caddies.