THE BARNWELL PEOPLE.

VOL. XX. BARNWELL, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896. NO. 6.

Bryan's Campaign Speeches.

AT LYNN, MASS.

No Market for the Shoe Factories When the Farmers Are Out of Money.

Mr. Bryan made a short address on Monday morning at Lynn, Mass., as he was returning from the visit to Maine. His remarks were pointed and appropriate as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens—Our opponents are all the time asserting that the business men ought to take an interest in this campaign in order to protect their business interests. It has always made me indignant that a few people in each community should assume to be the only business men in it, and should always insist upon thrusting their business interests forward in preference to anybody else's business interests. I have always believed that anyone who contributed to a nation's prosperity, who added to a nation's wealth or to a nation's greatness, was a business man. (Applause.)

The man with small interests has as much right to protect those small interests by his ballot as the man with large business has the right to protect his interests by his ballot. (Applause.) I want to show you how the money question concerns the various classes of people.

I want to show you that you cannot separate the interests of the wage-earning classes from the interests of the farming classes. You don't produce shoes for ornament, but for wear. People cannot wear shoes until they are able to buy them, and they cannot buy shoes unless they have the money to buy with; and they cannot begin to buy shoes until they sell something they have and get the money.

Now, you sell shoes to the people west and south. If you drive down the prices of all those things which the farmers produce, so that when they sell their crops they cannot more than pay debts and interests and taxes, what money will they have to buy shoes with? Are you going to add to the prosperity of Lynn by making more people go barefooted? (Cries of "No, no.")

The wage-earners of Lynn will be idle until there is a demand for the products of the factories of Lynn. There can be no demand for the product as long as you drive money up and property down. Falling prices mean hard times and hard times have never been advocated in a platform by any party, although the republican platform this year, without directly saying so, promises to continue hard times and make them harder. Do you deny that proposition? I want you to look at that platform. It declares a gold standard is not desirable, because that party pledges itself to get rid of it. If the double standard is not more desirable than the gold standard, why does the Republican party want to make any change?

If the gold standard is good, we ought to keep it, but when the Republican party attempts to get rid of it, it admits it is not as good as bimetallism. But they promise, notwithstanding their desire to get rid of the gold standard, that they will keep it until other nations have helped us to get rid of it. Until then, they say, we must maintain the gold standard. (A voice, "Yes, but we won't.")

No, I don't think we will myself. If we maintain the gold standard, we must maintain those things which are necessarily attached to it. We must maintain this system of issuing bonds for gold whenever we want gold. When we issue bonds and buy gold we create a demand for gold and raise its purchasing power throughout the world, but we are contracting our currency by piling it up in the vaults at Washington when it ought to be out doing business among the people.

You manufacturers and merchants go to the banks for money. The banks tell you they are very sorry, but they cannot loan any more just now. There can be no more money in this country than people permit. If you make your laws so you draw a part of your money out of circulation and lock it up, you can't use it in your business, and have it in the vaults at Washington, both at the same time. That looks plain enough, yet there are financiers who go on the theory that the more money you take out of circulation the more you have left in it.

There are financiers who actually rejoice at the issue of bonds, and said it would restore confidence. They are trying to run business in this country with a larger per cent of confidence than the amount of money on hand. And if they go on, the people will have all the confidence and no money. My observation has been that if a confidence man comes into a community, the man who has the least confidence has the most money when the fellow goes out.

You say, "I am hung." They say, "I have got a remedy; just have confidence, and if you have not had a full meal you will be just as well off as if you had." You say you can't get work. They say, "Just have confidence, you will have work and will be all right."

You say, "We cannot find a market for our shoes." "Just have confidence, the people will buy and they will pay."

There is only one place where I think a confidence game won't work. You go to one of those men who all the time talking about confidence and ask to borrow money. He says, "What security have you?" You say, "I will give you all the confidence you want." He will tell you he is not loaning on confidence this year. Why is it these financiers are so anxious for you to have confidence in them when they don't have any confidence in you? They want security and they tell you to get a good name on your note or put up something saleable.

The trouble is that security that used to be good is not good security any more through the driving down of the value of security by driving up of the value of money. There is but one way to restore confidence, and that is to give confidence a basis to rest upon.

AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

He Advocates Nothing Revolutionary—An Honest Dollar Does Not Change its Purchasing Power.

A crowd of 15,000 people greeted Wm. J. Bryan when he reached Providence, R. I., where he spoke as follows:

"I do not come to preach to you a new gospel. The position which we take on the money question is an old position, not a new one. We are not flying in the face of natural laws as our opponents sometimes assert, nor are we trying to overturn the principles of political economy. Those who advocate bimetallism are the only ones in this campaign who are telling economic truths and defending the natural laws of trade. When I define an honest dollar as an honest dollar which does not change in its purchasing power it may give to you a definition which has been a sound definition among all writers on political economy. When I give you that definition, I am simply giving you a definition which has been given to the world by that distinguished educator who lives in this city and who is an honor not only to the city and to this State, but to the nation. (Applause.)

Professor Andrews in a recent work entitled: "An honest dollar," commences the first chaper with the words which I shall quote: "It is always assumed or admitted that the ideal sort of money would be money with a unit having a steadfast general purchasing power." When Professor Andrews describes the ideal money as a money whose unit is the steadfast general or average of purchasing power, he planted himself upon the solid rock and all the financiers of this and other countries cannot prevail against the character of this definition. (Applause.) The poet has told us that "an honest man is the noblest work of God." We may supplement this statement by adding that an honest dollar wherever it is found or made will be the noblest work of man, but my friends, the gold dollar which is praised today as the honest dollar, is not the honest dollar, and those who love it most, love it because of its own dishonesty as a dollar. (Applause.) An honest dollar is one which preserves its general purchasing power from day to day and from year to year. Then the dollar which rises in purchasing power is just as dishonest as the dollar which falls in purchasing power.

If one of our Western men advocating bimetallism calls attention to the injustice of the gold standard they say that he lacks education and when a learned man like Professor Andrews advocates bimetallism and denounces the gold standard with emphasis which cannot be surpassed, what do they say of it? "Much learning hath made him mad." We may that anybody who has a piece of gold sufficient to make one dollar can have that dollar coined into a dollar. And the fact that any holder of gold bullion can at any time convert that bullion into money enables him to charge for that gold bullion the mint price. The mint price for silver would be established the same as the mint price for gold has been established. Under free coinage at 16 to 1 a man who owns silver bullion knows that he can take it to the mint and have it converted into dollars of 100 cents of United States money. Some of our opponents have been calculating as to how much money they could make under free coinage in buying silver at 50 cents and having it coined into 100 cents. If any of you held silver bullion would you sell it to anybody for half the market price and let the purchaser make the profit? The Republican party does not present any financial policy and say that they propose that the policy will benefit the people. The Republican party simply proposes to maintain the policy of their platform and that platform professes to be bad when it promises to maintain that policy until foreign nations come to our relief. But my friends, if you believe the United States government should have a financial policy of its own, suited to its own needs, its own people, administered by the hands of those who love her, then you can only express yourselves when you act with those who advocate bimetallism at 16 to 1 without the aid or consent of any other nation upon the earth. If the financiers who want the government to issue bonds so they can buy bonds, have the right to keep the government issuing bonds all the time, putting a debt upon the people, then you, the people, have to be taxed to pay these bonds.

AT NEW LONDON, CONN.

No Part of the Country Excluded from the Benefits of Bimetallism.

A stand had been erected at the soldiers and sailors' monument adjacent to the railway station, and from this Mr. Bryan made an address an hour long to an audience of about 3,000 people. He was cheered frequently and asked several questions by people in the crowd: He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am informed that I am speaking today in the county in which Lyman Trumbull was born. When I went to Chicago as a law student I found a place in his office, and for nearly two years was associated with him as a student is associated with an instructor. And it is one of the friendships which I prize, because the acquaintance formed then grew into attachment, and when he was called from earth no one mourned his departure more sincerely than I. I am glad to stand, therefore, among the people among whom he was born, because in his life I believe that he gave evidence of ability, of courage and of patriotism—those three characteristics which combine to earn for a man the love and gratitude of his countrymen.

Today I leave Connecticut, I have been through the several New England States, and only one, I believe, I have not been able to visit. I came to New England to preach the cause and defend the principles for which I stand at this time. (Applause.) I came because there is no part of this country where those who advocate free coinage are unwilling to present their cause. There is no part of this country which is excluded from the benefits of bimetallism; there is no part of this country which we are willing to concede to the gold standard. (Applause and cheers.) There is no State in this Union which will be benefitted by the maintenance of the present financial policy, and if in some portions of the Union the silver sentiment is not as strong as in other portions, it is because those portions where the silver sentiment is weakest are the portions where there has been the least agitation and discussion and study of the money question. (Applause and cries of "You're right.") You not only have lacked the opportunity of investigating this question which some other portions of the country have had, but your papers have denounced it as a matter unworthy of study, even if they have not insulted the intelligence of the voters by telling them that only a few people were able to understand the question anyhow. (Applause.) Some of the Republican platforms of the Eastern States have not only declared against silver, but have declared against agitation. When I find a man who is opposed to the discussion of a public question I find a man who would feel more at home under a monarchy than he would in a Republic. (Applause.)

Agitation is nothing but discussion. (Applause and cries of "That's so.") And discussion is the only means by which the people can find out what is best and remedy a wrong. (Applause.) A man who denounces agitation, a man who opposes public discussion of public questions, would have you suffer and not permit you to secure the only means by which relief can come. My friends, our opponents think that they can destroy agitation by commanding it to keep still. They might as well try to sweep back the waves of the ocean. (Applause.) You cannot speak agitation into silence. You cannot command it to be still and expect it to obey. Agitation is a result, not a cause. It is a result of a condition, and that result must remain while the condition remains. You have a condition; agitation follows as a consequence and reform comes as a conclusion, and that is the only way that agitation can be stopped, my friends.

What does the gold standard do for the merchant? It has driven down the value of the goods upon his shelves, while it left his debts as big as they ever were. (Applause.) It has destroyed the ability of people to buy goods, although the merchant's goods have been bought and are awaiting the coming of the customer. The gold standard has multiplied the number of failures and the gold standard is putting the merchant under the complete domination of the man who holds his note, and he can close his store at any moment if he desires to exercise his right as an American free man to vote as he wishes on the money question. (Applause.) I want to lay down this proposition, that when you borrow money of a bank the banker has no business interfering with your political rights, and the banker that does it ought not to be permitted to engage in the banking business. (Applause.) Is there a banker who will dispute that? If there is, then he must be a man who believes that the right of voting goes not with the citizens, but with the money loaned; and the man who asserts that asserts that this is not a Democracy, not a Republic, but a plutocracy in which money, and not brains or heart, rule in this country. (Great applause.)

A voice—Where will we be when we get free silver?

Mr. Bryan—Are you in favor of a gold standard?

The voice—I am.

Mr. Bryan—Tell me why?

The voice—Because I believe it is best for the country. Every nation will accept a gold dollar for a dollar.

Mr. Bryan—Why? I will tell you. Because of its value. The reason why our gold dollar and gold bullion are worth the same is because the law says that you can convert bullion into a dollar at the mint.

The voice—Well, how about silver?

Mr. Bryan—When the laws are so, under the free coinage of silver, that the holder of silver bullion can convert his silver bullion into dollars at the mint, that will fix a mint price for silver then, as we have a mint price for gold now and silver dollars will be worth as much abroad as our gold dollar. (Great applause and cheering.)

Now, my friends, I do not object to having questions asked, because if I am wrong on this question, there is nobody more anxious to find it out than I am. But if I am right and my friend is wrong, I hope he will be as anxious to get right as I am. (Great applause.) Questions do not hurt, my friends. We are glad to answer questions, because there is not a question that can be asked by an advocate of the gold standard that cannot be answered by advocates of free coinage. (Applause and cries of "Why don't McKinley come out and answer some of them?"

A voice: People here have the impression that when the free coinage of silver is brought into effect they can take their silver teapots and coin them into money."

Mr. Bryan—The gentleman says that the people have the impression here that under free coinage the people can take silver teapots and their silverware and have it converted into money. It is true that under free coinage that any man can melt up a dollar and half's worth of spoons and have the silver coined into one dollar and twenty-nine cents, if you have a man who is fool enough to do it. (Great applause.)

Now, why will people refuse to melt up their silver plate? Because it will be worth more as silver plate than it will be worth as silver dollars under free coinage. (Applause.) And, my friends, you can depend upon it that people will not do things that are going to hurt them if they know it. There is one of the things that you can base you reasoning upon, and in that connection I frequently have people ask me, "Wouldn't it be possible for a man to buy silver for 53 cents and have it coined into a dollar and make the difference. (Laughter and a voice: "Who is going to sell it?")

The gentleman asks a question which shows he understands it. He says, Who would sell it? Now, when you cannot coin silver you can buy for 53 cents the silver that is in a dollar, but when you can have that silver coined for a dollar, then you cannot find anybody who will sell you that silver for 53 cents. (Applause.) Now, my friends, I want the business men to get into their heads this one proposition, and without knowing that proposition, without understanding it, they cannot expect to reach a correct conclusion on the money question.

I assert that the business man depends for success upon the farmers and the laboring men. (Applause.) If you want business men to prosper you cannot make them prosperous by making the money loaner prosperous, because business men do not make their money out of those from whom they borrow. They make their money out of those to whom they sell goods. (Applause.) And if the people cannot buy goods, the merchants cannot sell goods, and people cannot buy goods until they have the money to buy goods with. (Applause.) And the way the people get money to buy goods with is by selling something which they themselves produce. If the farmer cannot get money for what he produces, how is he going to have the money to buy what other people have to sell?

A Voice—Start up the mills.

Suppose you start up the mills how are you going to dispose of the things which the mills produce unless people can buy the produce of your mills?

FROM ALTAR TO JAIL.

Kills His Sweetheart's Uncle and in an Hour Marries the Girl.

One of the most deplorable and sensational tragedies that ever occurred in West Tennessee was enacted at Somerville Tuesday night when J. H. Winfrey, Jr., shot and killed Peter D. Crawford, and within an hour married Crawford's niece.

It seems that Winfrey was an old sweetheart of Miss Sallie Weatherley's, but recently she became engaged to Louis Burton of Somerville. Mr. Burton called on her Tuesday night and was discussing their marriage, which was to occur October 6th, when Winfrey was announced and entered the parlor. Burton left in a few minutes, complaining of a severe headache. He had not been gone long when Miss Weatherly entered her mother's room and kissed her goodby, saying she had decided to marry Winfrey and was going away with him at once.

Mrs. Weatherly attempted to persuade her not to do so, and falling in this called Crawford, who was out in the yard, talking to a negro. Crawford came and intercepted them at the gate and it is presumed attempted to keep the couple from running off. Winfrey resisted and pulling his pistol shot Crawford twice, both balls going through the heart killing him instantly.

Winfrey and Miss Weatherly both jumped into Winfrey's buggy and drove to Somerville, where they were married by Rev. P. G. Throgmorton. Winfrey was arrested soon after the marriage by Sheriff Boswell. He offered no resistance, saying he had shot Crawford in self-defense, while Crawford was beating him. Winfrey's face and head are badly bruised, substantiating his statement.

Crawford, the dead man, was a brave old Confederate soldier. He belonged to the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth regiment of Tennessee volunteers, Chatham's brigade. Winfrey is a well-known young man of good family.

THE DROUGHT IN TEXAS.—The Atlanta Journal has interviewed Dr. J. Harvey Moore, who has lately returned from an extended tour in the Southwest, and he says there is only one section out there where good crops have been made and that is from Helena, Ark., up to southern Missouri. There the land will make from half a bale to a bale of cotton to the acre, and from thirty-five to seventy-five bushels of wheat to the acre.

In the famous black lands of Texas, where the finest crops in the world are produced, everything is almost a failure. Both cotton and corn are shorter there than they have been for many years. No rain has fallen there since the 1st of May, and in some sections there has been no rain since April. This drought is being felt more severely from Dallas through to Waco and down to Galveston. In the central part of southern Texas crops are better than at any other point in the State, but that is saying little for it.

Dr. Moore says the people out in Texas say this is the worst season of drought they have experienced since 1860. Much of the cotton that was planted in April has never come up, the seed having laid in the ground to parch all through the summer, there being not enough moisture to germinate them. In some places where the cotton came up the plant has never come to maturity, and stands shriveled in the fields.

Corn, which is always very fine in Texas, is almost a total failure this year, and in many places the fields are filled with little, half-grown stalks that have dried up in the summer sun and rustle mournfully in the wind that sweeps across the barren waste usually filled with vigorous corn stalks, loaded down with the golden grain.

—One of the chief causes of the turning of the tide of gold from Europe into this country recently has been the phenomenal European demand for American cotton. The reserves of the British and Continental mills got almost to the lowest figures on record last season, something like 1,000,000 bales less than in the previous year, and it is to replenish these exhausted mill stocks that the fleet of tramp steamers as well as the swifter and stancher craft of the regular transatlantic lines, is now loading at American ports with cotton for Europe. The extent and importance of the movement can be seen by glancing at the figures up to date as compared with the shipments two years ago, the record-breaking year of cotton exportation, when the great volume of 6,726,000 bales went abroad out of an American crop of 9,900,000 bales. Last season, owing to the higher price, the foreigners took as little of our cotton as they could get along with. Even under these circumstances they had carried away about 4,500,000 bales when the season closed.

—The only way by which the devil can manage to carry on business is by making sin attractive.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR NORTHEN.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

He Believes that Bryan Will Carry Iowa and Illinois—Interesting Features of the Campaign.

Atlanta Journal.

Governor Northen has just returned from a Western tour of three months, during which time he went through eleven States and stopped at 100 or more towns and cities. He made the trip on immigration business, but took advantage of the opportunity to study the political situation. In order that he might get at the facts better, he went about the political headquarters and mixed with the crowds incognito, heard their street discussions, sounded men of every class and every shade of political opinion, and took note of every straw that showed which way the wind blew. He has had some interesting experiences and comes back probably the best posted Georgian who has been West. He tells what he found and relates some of his experiences in the following interview:

"The West is not solid by any manner of means," said he. "I have never seen such political conditions. Party lines are obliterated. If you address a man as a Republican he says:

"'Don't speak to me as a Republican, we are not known as Republicans or Democrats any more, but as advocates of the gold standard or the silver standard.'

"'Old landmarks are gone. You have to seek new means of messuring forces, and when you do it is so mixed that you can't tell anything about it. Nothing short of a count of heads will reveal the result. They are constantly polling the trains and the people who travel are usually gold standard advocates. The best result I saw was four votes for Bryan out of 22 on a sleeper. A laboring man said, 'That's pretty good for a sleeper, but wait till the work train comes.'

"I couldn't get any satisfactory information from the party headquarters on either side. There it was all gold or all silver. The polling of trains showed nothing. The best method I could find was to take up each class or occupation separately and question the most intelligent men in that pursuit as to the sentiment of his associates. In this way I tried to get at the sentiment of business men, farmers, mechanics and all the classes I could think of. When I got through the evidence I had collected was so conflicting that I could not form any conclusion."

When Iowa was mentioned as a State which some Democrats and Populists conceded to the Republicans, the Governor said:

"On the contrary, I can give you just as strong evidence on the other side. At Cedar Rapids I talked with the clerk of the court, a very intelligent man. 'I know this State will go for Bryan,' said he, 'and I will show you why I think so. There is Clarence, a town of 647 population, with a voting strength of about 125. Of this number I personally know thirty-eight Republicans who will vote for Bryan." Besides him sat a dealer in hats. 'I am a Republican,' said he, 'and I shall vote for Bryan. My partner is a Republican, and he will vote for Bryan. The Clerk of the Court continued: 'In the last election the Populists cast 30,000 votes in Iowa and the Republican majority was 40,000. The Populists will vote for Bryan, and if the defection of Republicans is in the proportion indicated by the facts within my personal knowledge, Bryan will easily get the 5,000 or 6,000 Republicans necessary to change the result.'"

One of the most interesting facts brought out by Governor Northen's study of the situation is that Illinois is likely to go Democratic. He did not reach this conclusion until he had studied the situation for several weeks.

"I canvassed Illinois thoroughly," said he, "and was in different parts of the State. The first thing that made a deep impression on me was the Populist convention at Springfield. I saw it, and it was an enthusiastic indorsement of Bryan. The McKinley paper at Springfield said that this meant a victory for Bryan in Illinois, and remarked that it was strange the Republicans had overlooked such an important factor as this convention. Still I was not convinced, for I knew there was an immense population of workingmen, and that the Republicans were canvassing this element with tremendous energy. I thought the labor vote would give McKinley a majority in Illinois. This opinion was changed on Labor Day. There was an immense demonstration and 40,000 people went out. The Republican national committee adjourned out of respect for the occasion and started out to attend the exercises. Then it occurred to some of them that they had received no invitation to be present. Some one went to the master of ceremonies and suggested to him that he had overlooked Mr. Hanna's committee. 'No,' said he, 'Mr. Hanna has not been invited, nor will he be invited.' If this incident is any ndication of the sentiment of the workingmen of Illinois, it is important, for if they go against McKinley he loses the State. It is my opinion after what I saw that Bryan will carry Illinois."

In regard to fusion, Governor Northen said: "Until recently Kansas and Nebraska were regarded as safe for Bryan, but complications connected with fusion have disturbed matters very much and the result is not certain."

The Governor gave a picturesque description of the street debates which constitute an interesting feature of the Western campaign. "The discussions are continuous and uninterrupted," said he with a smile. "They know no Sundays and night is robbed of sleep. Two neighbors will meet on the street and talk about gold and silver. They get animated and talk louder. One or two others come up. People see disputants shaking their fingers or their fists at each other and come to see what's the matter. Pretty soon the group grows to 100, and keeps growing till it blocks the street. In hundreds of places the police forbade these discussions because they obstructed thoroughfares, but they were called parliaments and the restriction was taken off. I saw a crowd gather about 5 o'clock and it lasted till I went to bed about 11. The next morning the hotel man told me he drove them away at 1 o'clock.

"The disputants in these discussions are well posted. If you evince any interest, a bystander will pull a wad of literature out of his inside pocket and ask you to read it. The discussions are mostly good natured. There is head cracking sometimes, but generally, when things get warm they guy each other and laugh it off. When a fellow makes a point you will hear them say 'good boy,' and the other side say 'rats!' At Minneapolis, where the Journal was displaying baseball news in an unusually attractive manner, the time between bulletins was filled up with argument for silver or gold. The street was filled for a block and the discussion amounted to an open air mass meeting.

"I found the newspapers very liberal," continued the Governor. "Silver papers printed a gold orator's speech and put in all the applause, and the ovation. The gold papers did the same when a crowd went wild over a silver orator. That is my idea of the way to run newspapers. And they had enormous sales. They sell their papers for a cent a copy and the circulations are enormous. I saw a poor woman buying a paper for a cent. The boys carry immense bundles and don't have to carry them long."

LET THE FARMERS STICK.

Charleston's Refusal to Handle Wire Baled Cotton—The Alliance Exchange Can Make Other Arrangements.

Col. D. P. Duncan, who through the Alliance Exchange has been waging a vigorous warfare against the cotton tie trust, is not discouraged by reason of the refusal of Charleston and Wilmington compresses to handle the wire baled staple. He believes he can make arrangements elsewhere in the interest of the farmers, and all he asks is that they be not weary in the fight. He talked as follows to a reporter:

"I am sorry the News and Courier can't see its way clear to help us out in this fight. As this is a matter of much financial importance as well as of some principle, it may not be amiss to again state some of the facts connected with this cotton tie business.

"As is now known, in the early spring the entire production of flat hoop cotton ties passed into the hands of one and the same parties. It was impossible to obtain prices from any manufacturer or importer of hoop cotton ties until the last of July, when cotton was rapidly being harvested. The prices then given were $1.30 per bundle by the car load at theports and junctional or competitive points. This meant at least $1.50 per bundle to the average consumer on the cotton farms of South Carolina. These same ties were sold last season at from 65 cents to 72 cents per bundle. Every one knows that there was no business reason why the exorbitant advance should have been made in the price of these ties. It was simply a well devised scheme to rob the cotton farmer out of a certain sum of money by taking advantage of what they considered his dire necessities.

"The Alliance organization decided that they would not submit to this robbery if they could possibly avoid it, and they went to work to find some substitute. As their business agent, I was instructed to see what could be done. Now, I am well aware that there are certain rules and regulations, also customs of all trades, that have to be respected. I know the matter of compressing the exported cotton was a very important factor in the marketing of the cotton crop and must be given due consideration. With this view in mind, I had a bale packed with wire and shipped to Charleston. I went myself to see it compressed, and while the wire was not worked as easily or as rapidly as the hoop ties, it was used and the superintendent of the compress said if the wire was made larger and softer and some better way of fastening the tie, he thought it could be used. I was officially notified by the Charleston Cotton exchange that the cotton baled with wire would be considered a good delivery. On the faith of this announcement I have recommended and urged the use of the wire ties instead of the cotton tie trust's flat hoop tie. In addition to the action taken by the Cotton exchange, Mr. H. F. Bremer notified me that his old firm, F. W. Wagener & Co., would receive and handle all the cotton baled with wire ties at the same prices paid for the other cotton.

"Now, I suppose, we are notified that Charleston will not receive the wire-packed bales except at a discount. I am also notified that Messrs. Sprunt & Son of Wilmington will not not accept the wired bales. I desire to say this to the farmers of the State, I do hope you will not allow yourselves to be bulldozed out of your position in this matter by the action of either Charleston or Wilmington. Don't accept any deduction or discount on your cotton because it is baled with wire and if you will hold your cotton long enough to give me time to make arrangements I will guarantee that we will get every bale handled without any discount. I have written to some business friends I have in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Baltimore, and I believe we can get our cotton handled if Charleston and Wilmington cannot afford to do it.

"All I ask of you farmers who have entered this fight and instructed me to act for you, is to now stand by me. Don't give up at this juncture. I have ordered for you all 10,600 bundles up to today. This means the bailing of 53,000 bales of cotton. The Cincinnati Wire company has sold several thousand bundles, I don't know exactly how many, but I am satisfied that there has been at least ties enough ordered to bale 75,000 bales. Now we will turn this cotton through one railroad channel and to one port, and we can make it interesting for some people who can be induced to handle our wire-baled cotton. I repeat, don't get rattled because you see it stated in some paper that the wire ties won't be accepted.

"In 1893 Norfolk cotton exporters sent a man to my farm in Union county and bought my crop and that of my neighbors, 350 bales weighed at our gins, and we delivered it at the nearest depot. Give me a little time to consummate the arrangements and I again repeat we will get all our wired bales of cotton taken care of without allowing Sprunt & Son of Wilmington, N. C., to rob you out of 30 cents per bale, and without worrying Mr. Huger and his compress in Charleston.

"We are willing to stand by our own people when they stand by us. If we don't make the cotton, will the compresses have any to pack? Then when they see and admit that an outrageous extortion is being committed upon us why should they not make some little sacrifice to help us out? We can and will find those who will do it if you all stand together for a little while. I want to add this: The interior markets have stood by the farmers in their fight; they have ordered the wire ties for them and have aided us all in their power, and you must stand by them. Say to them that you will not allow these 200 cotton buyers of Sprunt & Son of Wilmington to dock your cotton 30 cents per bale because you have seen fit to bale it with wire ties.

"The cotton trust have gotton uneasy and have reduced the price 8 cents per bundle, that is at ports $1.22 per bundle, but these buyers say they are going to make a deduction of 30 cents a bale or $1.50 per bundle of ties. Who get the 28 cents?

"South Carolina farmers have taken the initiative in this fight, and I believe you will not give it up. I don't feel at liberty to state at this time all I know, but there is a vast amount more of money invested in the wire business than in the hoop tie business, and the wire manufacturers have assured me that in the future they will stand by us if we intend to use the wire. Some of them are now at work on a machine to be used at the compress to fasten these wire ties.

"A few years ago no ammoniated fertilizers were manufactured outside of the ports. Half of South Carolina's consumption will be manufactured in the interior for the next crop. The necessity will establish several compresses in the interior to compress the next cotton crop, which will be baled largely with wire ties."

READY FOR DEATH'S CALL.

A Strange Story from California As To a New Custom.

San Francisco Call.

There are at least 200 people walking the streets of San Francisco, in good health and likely to live many years, who have already arranged the details of their funerals. They have selected the coffins in which they will be buried and paid cash for the same, as well as for the burial plot, hearses, etc.

Nearly every undertaker in the city has several contracts of this kind, and all of them are made by people who are supposed to be in rational frames of mind. Age seems to cut no figure, for some of the contracts are signed by men in the prime of life, who are noted for their cheerfulness and good dispositions. They have amply provided for their funerals to ensure themselves that they will have decent interment. The undertakers think it nothing out of the way, but look upon it as sensible forethought. And, according to stories told, it has proved so in many cases. Men without families have dropped dead on the streets, and had it not been for their arrangements with the undertaker, they would have been buried in the potter's field.

Some people have made arrangements for the minutest details of their funerals, even to the advertisements in the newspapers. There are a few people who have not been content with selecting their coffins, but have had them sent to their homes. Such cases are rare, however.

"Yes, I have a good many contracts of that kind," said Undertaker Metzler, when speaking of the matter, "and in a great many cases they have proved to be good things. It is a sensible thing for anybody to do who has not a family to look after them when they are gone."

"I have coffins in those cases there," said he, pointing, "that were contracted for at least six years ago, and paid for at the time. It may be six or sixteen years before they are wanted, but when the owner needs them they will be ready, and I will fulfill every part of the contract. It is not so long ago since I fulfilled a contract of this kind after I had the contract for several years. When the man made it he looked ready to die, and no doubt thought he would live only a few months. In this case the casket was a fine one and he paid cash for it. He also made arrangements for the grave, hearse, carriages, shroud and every little detail. He left letters saying that I would be his undertaker, and, of course, I was notified at once and did all I agreed to.

"But there are cases where I have to find out about the person's death myself. I always keep watch of those events, of course, and as soon as I know of a case I have been paid for I go at once and attend to it. In more than one case I came as a surprise to poor relatives, who were almost crazy wondering how they were going to bury their dead.

"All kinds of people make these contracts—rich and poor, sick and well. Some think they are going to die soon and some are preparing for a thing a long way off. Sometimes both are right, and sometimes just the reverse happens. You cannot tell anything about it. If a man is going to die on a certain day he is going to die, and if he isn't why, he won't. That, I think, is the reason that many people want to be prepared for death when it does come."

—There is a citizen residing near Robinson Creek, Ky., who has a dog who actually catches fish and supplies his master's family with them. The dog will dive under the ledges of rocks and bring out catfish that will weigh from two to five pounds. When suckers are shoaling he has been known to catch from twenty to thirty a day. The dog is a common cur.

There is no American boy, however poor, however humble, orphan though he may be, that, if he have a clear head, a true heart, a strong arm, may not rise through all the grades of society and become the crown, the glory, the pillar of the State.

—Unless a man's walk corresponds with his talk, his influence for good is not likely to be great.