

Co-Operative Milling.

The subjoined editorial from the Wilmington Star of the 14th instant is full of suggestions to every community in the South. It points the way to self-development and the utilization of our advantages by our own people. We need not and should not wait for outside capital to come in and reap the profits from manufacturing advantages which this section possesses. The cotton mill capitalists of the north are already feeling the competition of the southern mills, and their next step will be a determined effort to control the business in the South. If we do not wish to see our opportunities seized by others, now is the time for us to be moving. Charlotte shows us what any community can do by sensible co-operation and a united effort. Sumter can do what Charlotte has done if everybody will but work together. Now is the time to revive and push to success the cotton mill project agitated several months ago:

The Star says:

Mr. John Kavanaugh, of Augusta, Ga., has an interesting communication in a recent issue of the Chronicle on the subject of co-operative cotton mills in which he cites North Carolina as an illustration of what can be done by well directed effort in that way and in which he takes occasion to highly compliment North Carolina vim, energy and thrift. He refers to Charlotte, especially, which led off on the co-operative plan and set an example which was followed by many other towns in the State, and contrasts the self-reliant, progressive spirit of the people of this State with the inertness of some of the communities in Georgia, which, although possessing great advantages as manufacturing centers, fine waterpowers, &c., quietly sit down and wait for some Northern man or company to come along with a big pile of money and start factories for them.

There are, we think, five cotton factories in Charlotte which were started on the instalment plan, the payments being made monthly at the rate of \$1 per share of \$100, proportionately more if more than one share was taken, and proportionately less if less than one share was taken. This was so arranged in some of them, at least, that a person who didn't feel able to take a \$100 share could take less, which enabled every wage earner who cared to become interested in that kind of a scheme to do so, and in such a way as to keep up his interest without inconvenience to himself.

As far as our information goes, these enterprises have been in good hands, have been well managed and have hence been successful. Good management, is of course, always a requisite to success, no matter what the plan upon which an enterprise is constructed may be. There have been some failures in this State of industrial enterprises established on the instalment plan, but it was always where there was something lacking or some bad management which would have made failure inevitable in any case.

Some sections have the advantage of concentrated capital which can easily be commanded for the establishment of industries, or have many citizens with large capital seeking investment, so that where there is a prospect of reasonable dividends there is not much trouble in establishing new enterprises. When one man does not care to invest as much money as may be necessary, two may join or a stock company be organized to establish it. The instalment plan is the joint stock company so graduated that the humblest citizen can become a stockholder and share proportionately in the benefits and profits with the larger share holders.

Although Charlotte enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer city in this State in this thrifty way of utilizing and saving the small change much of which might otherwise be squandered, the idea is not so very old there, not more than ten years, but when she struck out it she was building better than she knew, and at the same time showing other towns how to build. She struck a key-note to Southern industrial progress, an echo of which we hear in this communication to which we have referred above:

An idea of this kind never dies after people have once caught on to it, but spreads and grows, as in this instance we find this citizen of Augusta prodding his fellow denizens and endeavoring to stimulate them to emulate the example of those self-reliant Mecklenbergers who instead of waiting for some one to come along and build factories for them struck out on a new trail and built them themselves with the quarters and dollars of the toilers and the larger sum of those who could conveniently pay in monthly more than quarters or dollars. The day will come when there will be thousands of industrial enterprises established and successfully conducted in the South on the co-operative or instalment plan, which this Augusta man correctly styles "the essence of co-operation."

We have contended that with the

reduction of the tariff it will be a matter of much less difficulty to establish cotton mills in the South, and he bears us out in this view in the following extract from his communication. He is urging the establishment of a hosiery yarn mill at Augusta, and says:

"My idea of a hosiery yarn mill, as suggested above, would be a mill with a capacity of 8,000 or 10,000 spindles—English mule spindles—spinning hosiery yarns ranging in numbers from 18s to 40s. The cost for the equipment of such a mill—after the passage of the Wilson bill—would not be more than \$6 or \$7 per spindle, hardly so much. Such a mill, providing it was well managed, would be a financial success from the beginning and would pay big interest on the capital invested.

"We have here all the conditions favorable to the success of an enterprise of this kind. In the first place we have an abundance of efficient and skilled labor—a very essential thing; secondly, we have the best climate and facilities in the State for manufacturing; and third, we have the great advantage of getting the cotton without having the life of it pressed out of it by hydraulic pressure, in which condition they are forced to have it in England and the North. The writer will venture to assert that we can make better, finer and cheaper yarns down here than in any part of the world, and this claim is based on actual experience.

"I have it on the authority of a late issue of the Manufacturer's Record that the English cotton machinery firms will sell their machinery on credit, take stock in part payment, and wait for the balance until the mill makes profits enough to pay for it."

Two important statements are here made, one that the cost of machinery (a very important item) will be much less, as we have contended, after the passage of the Wilson bill; the other is on the authority of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record (pretty good authority in matters of this kind) that English cotton machinery firms will sell their machinery on credit, take part pay in stock and wait for the balance until the mill makes money enough to pay for it. When machinery, and the best of machinery, can be gotten on these terms, there is no reason why cotton manufacturing especially if the instalment idea be followed up, should not receive a stimulus that would soon put the South at the front in that industry.

FALL INTO LINE.

Bill Arp Tells How to Make a Success of a City or Town.

Gainesville is a beautiful town, but it is not ripe. The people do not pull together. They are not "discordant, disaffected, belligerent," as Daniel Webster, said, but they do not harmonize on public matters. They lack an unselfish, enterprising leader in whom everybody would have confidence. They have been trying for three years to build waterworks and can't do it. Towns have character just like individuals. Take Cedartown, in Georgia, for instance. Half a dozen of her best men determined to have waterworks and electric lights, and within twelve months they had both established and everybody is proud. These men sold their town bonds at par in New York about the same time that Atlanta sold hers for 95 cents. Both plants cost less than \$50,000. Now Gainesville is a larger and richer town and has three times the trade, but her people do not pull together. Atlanta is the most remarkable city in the South for her perfect harmony in public affairs. Her newspapers quarrel, her preachers get into bitter controversies, her society falls into scandals but her commercial people are a unit for Atlanta. They spend money like water on public enterprise. They have cheek enough to invite the world to come to Atlanta and they dare to rival Chicago in an exposition. In the office of *The Constitution* there is every year conceived some new venture that will draw thousands of people there, and straightway all the newspapers and preachers and merchants and manufacturers and railroads fall into line and the movement is a success.

An Oil Mill for Bishopville.

Our enterprising citizen, Mr W. A. James, Jr., will in a few days call upon the citizens in this section in the interest of an oil mill. The way the mill is to be built will be fully explained in the columns of *The Banner* next week. Mr. James is on the right track and he should have the assistance of all citizens who have the good of this section at heart. *The Banner* has been advocating enterprises of this kind for weeks and it is beginning to look as if we are to have an oil mill. With Mr. James as the promoter of this enterprise, we have no doubt but what it will be built.—*County Banner*.

More than 600 wedding presents are said to have been received by Miss Nellie Bass, the heiress of the Scotch millionaire brewer, on the occasion of her wedding recently to J. E. Baile, of Scotland. To those who have, much shall be given.

The Sultan of Turkey has purchased two manuscripts ascribed to Mahomet the Prophet. Of course they were genuine.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1894.

Harmony among the democratic Senators on the tariff bill is not yet as complete as it might be, although concessions have been made that it was hoped would secure it. Having held the bill until they could see no prospect of benefit to be gained by further delay, the sub-committee this morning submitted it to the full Finance committee, which in turn submitted it to a caucus of democratic Senators, not for the purpose of compelling any Senator to support it, but for a sort of family consultation at which all complaints could be heard and everybody could have a chance to aid in bringing about that harmonious action that will be absolutely necessary to pass the bill, even allowing that the populist Senators will vote for it, as they say they will because of the retention of the income tax. The caucus appears to have had a good effect and Senators who have been worrying are now smiling over the prospects for democratic unity.

It is expected that the Finance committee will at once report the bill to the Senate, although there are indications of an intention on the part of the republican members of the committee to attempt to delay action on the plea that they should be given time to prepare a minority report against the bill. They may be given several days to prepare their report, but the democratic sentiment is so strongly in favor of prompt and speedy action that their time is bound to be cut short. They should not really be given a day, as the report can be made at any time after the bill has been reported.

Much uneasiness is felt among Senators at the reports concerning the condition of Senator Vance's health, which is now said to be continually getting worse. He has not been able to perform any duties at this session, but his friends—that includes everyone who ever came in contact with him—are loth to believe that his illness is hopeless, as press dispatches report it to be.

It has been apparent ever since this Congress got down to business that there was a weak spot in the rules of the House but it was not until the long contest for a quorum to vote on the Bland bill for the coinage of the seigniorage, the end of which is not in sight yet, showed the helplessness of the House in the absence of a voting quorum that members became fully aroused to the necessity of a change. But they are now, and nearly 150 democratic members have signed a call for a caucus to be held as soon as the Bland bill is disposed of, to decide upon the nature of the change to be made. Democrats do not wish the Speaker to follow Reed and count a quorum, but a large majority of them want a rule that will prevent members sitting in the House and refusing to vote to make a quorum, and they are going to have one, too.

The Senate committee on Printing has begun the investigation of the charges of the improper award of the contract for publishing the Patent Office Gazette, but the evidence so far taken amounts to nothing, and the source from which the charges came is of itself almost sufficient to disprove them.

The feeling among southern democrats in Congress on account of the recent speech of ex-Congressman Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, has been greatly exaggerated. With few exceptions the southern Congressmen regard the matter with entire indifference. Representative Caruth, of Ky., says: "He is in his dotage," and Representative McMillan, of Tenn.: "I certainly shall not make Mr. Hewitt a national issue by talking about what he says." Many of the older members recall numerous instances of Mr. Hewitt's devotion when in the House to protection and opposition to any tariff reform that cut into any of the businesses that he or his father-in-law—late Peter Cooper—had money invested in and smile at his attack on democratic Congressmen of the present day. When a member of Congress Mr. Hewitt enjoyed the reputation of being a common scold.

Senator Faulkner, of W. Va., chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, has named the following gentlemen as members of the executive committee: Senators Jones, of Ark., White, of Cal; Mitchell, of Wis., Smith, of N. J., and Pasco, of Fla., and Representatives Pigott, of Conn.; McAller, of Pa.; Byrum, of Ind.; McMillin, of Tenn.; McRae, of Ark.; Whiting of Mich.; Heard, of Mo.; Wheeler, of Ala.; Jones, of Va., and Forman, of Ill. A meeting of the entire committee has been called for to-morrow, to map out the outlines of the campaign work, and to select a smaller committee to take actual charge of it.

To Colonize the Negroes.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 24.—The Knights of Labor of the United States are about to start upon a campaign, having for its object the removal of the negroes from the United States and their colonization in the Congo basin, Liberia, or some other part of Africa. The first substantial step looking in that direction was taken in Memphis tonight, when the trades council was called to meet to make arrangements to entertain Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, who will make a tour of the South during March and lecture in the principal cities upon this subject. The undertaking

is not a new one in the ranks of the Knights of Labor for it happened so that the order in every State of the Union has been polled on the question and every State was found favorable to the movement.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the undertaking, and for some time to come will give it his unlimited attention. His first step in this direction will be the contemplated lecturing tour to the South when his sole theme will be the deportation and colonization of the negro. This tour will begin early in March and last through the month. One of the first points he will touch is Memphis. He will take in every important city in the South, including New Orleans, Atlanta, Nashville, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Montgomery and many others.

President Cleveland denies that he is suffering from any serious malady.

Phil Armour's poker hands number 12,000. He pays them \$7,000,000.

About 100,000 volcanic mountains have been seen on the moon through the telescope. Then it really isn't green cheese.

Last Saturday was the coldest day of the winter in New York. The thermometer registered five degrees above zero. Dispatches from various points indicate that the snow storm was very general.

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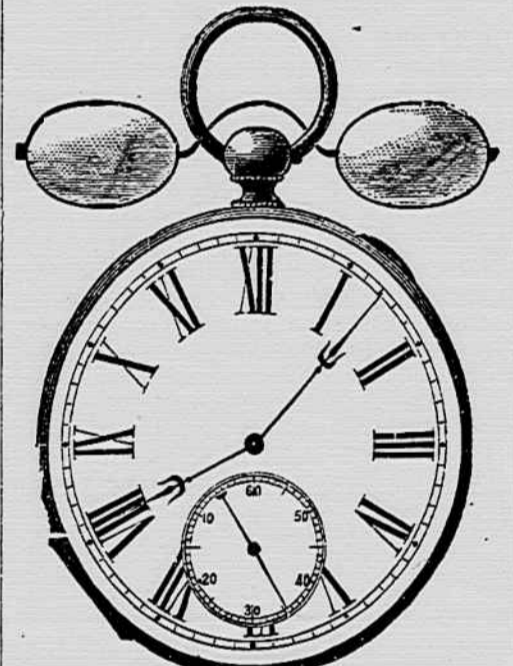
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OTTO GARHARDT, Jan. 24.

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NOTICE.

LANDS FOR SALE.

1. One lot with two story dwelling, new house, on Washington Street, between Calhoun and Republican Streets.
2. One lot, with dwelling house, on New Street, formerly property of M. H. Wells.
3. One lot in the town of Bishopville, on Dennis Street, formerly property of C. S. Davis.
4. 90 acres of land consisting of two tracts, one of 20 acres and one of 70 acres, on Providence road, six miles from Sumter.
5. 250 acres of land, 3 miles east of Sumter, formerly owned by Miss Julia R. DeSchamps.
6. 40 acres of land on Turkey Creek, formerly owned by W. W. McKagan.

For particulars apply to A. J. CHINA, Jan. 24. Pres. Sumter B. & L. Asso.

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Feb. 14—x

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