

ALDRICH DISCUSSES COTTON.

RHODE ISLAND SENATOR HITS BACK AT CRITICS.

Senate Boss Declares That the Finance Committee's Amendments to Cotton Schedule Are Right and Proper and That the New England Senators Have Been Better Friends to the South Than the Southern Senators.

Washington, June 4.—With the opening of the night's session of the senate, Mr. Aldrich proceeded to reply to the attacks made upon the committee amendments to the cotton schedule. He told the sixty-four senators present that he proposed to make a statement explaining the committee amendments, "and correct any misapprehension that may have been fastened in their mind by a torrent of misinformation and misrepresentation."

"The amendments which have been suggested apply but to a very small proportion of the cotton schedule," said Aldrich. "If one would have listened to the debate one would suppose the amendments applied to the whole cotton schedule and that three-fourths of rates of the Dingley law would have been increased by these amendments."

Only 10 per cent of the cotton schedule was affected by the amendments, he added. Mr. Aldrich reviewed the history of the cotton schedule, saying that in no Tariff Act have there been fixed rates so low as the schedule pertaining to cotton cloth and cotton manufactures generally.

When Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, interrupted Mr. Aldrich to assert that the latter's estimate of the difference in the price of cotton in 1897 and at the present time was erroneous, Mr. Aldrich intimated that he did not propose to yield the floor for questions while he was making his statement.

Reviewing the various court decisions in reference to the cotton schedule, Mr. Aldrich declared that the government has paid out as much as \$5,000 a year as refunds of duties on account of decisions resulting from ambiguity in the Dingley law.

Proceeding to show that estimates of ad valorem equivalents of specific rates could not possibly be accurately figured, Mr. Aldrich said that nothing could be told about equivalent ad valorem rates in the cotton schedule. He said it was impossible to do so when the value of the goods range from 7 cents to 30 cents a square yard.

He declared that there were high and low rates in the specific rates of the cotton goods schedule, and the foreign manufacturers would change their methods of manufacture if necessary to take advantage of low points.

Declaring that the menace to the cotton goods industry of the United States will be the manufacture of those goods by Japan, Mr. Aldrich said that Japan today has four large cotton manufactures in operation, and said that it would be hard to say what would be the result if in the next ten years Japan should go extensively into the manufacture of cotton. He called attention to the 6 cents a day labor in the land of the Rising Sun, and to the ability of its people in decorative work. He predicted, on the other hand, that the United States would become the greatest producer and manufacturer of cotton goods in the world if its interests were properly protected.

He reviewed the progress of the Southern States in the manufacture of cotton goods, declaring that South Carolina has become second only to Massachusetts in the manufacture of cotton goods, that North Carolina is third and Georgia fourth.

"It is not for me to say how the Senators from the South shall vote on this cotton schedule," said Mr. Aldrich, after his review of the growth of the industry in the Southern States.

Continuing, he said: "I say to these Senators on the other side of the chamber that the stake of the South is greater than that of the North, and I predict that when another bill is drafted the South will have three-fourths of the cotton mills." Insisting that no man could point to an act or word of his to indicate that he was not as vitally interested in the prosperity of the South as he is in the progress of his own section, Mr. Aldrich appealed directly to the representatives of Southern States to meet the question fairly.

"I appeal to you directly, not to vote for this bill, for I know that this you will not do while I am in the Senate, but to look at this question as affecting the prosperity of your section," said the Rhode Island Senator. "The time will come when the South will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with the North in an effort to perpetuate this great industry in the United States."

Looking straight across the aisle into the faces of the Democratic Senators, who were giving the most respectful attention to his speech, Mr. Aldrich said that the time is near when the cotton manufacturing industry would be far more important to the South than it is to the North. He declared that the New England Senators had proved themselves to be the South's best friends.

Mr. Aldrich addressed the Southern members of the Senate, telling them that he thought their obligations to their constituencies demanded that they support the Senate bill's cotton schedule, and also argued that the Republicans should support it on account of the party's time-honored policy of protection. The Senate adjourned at 10:20 P. M.

LYNCHING AT FRANKFORT.
Negro Hanged by Mob in Kentucky Capital.

Frankfort, Ky., June 3.—John Maxey, a negro, last night shot B. C. Bowers, a white man. After being arrested and locked up, he was taken from jail here early today and lynched. The jailer showed resistance to the mob but with little effort the door was broken down, the negro taken out and hanged to the St. Clair street bridge.

The action of the mob created intense excitement among the law abiding citizens of the capital city who were apprised of the hanging this morning. Bowers is in a critical condition.

The peach crop has been killed. Long live the peach crop.—New York Mail.

CHARITY ADVERTISING.

A Problem Most Merchants Are Called Upon to Face.

Most retail and many general advertisers have probably often been placed in a position more or less similar to the following, says W. H. Upson, Jr., in Printer's Ink:

A vivacious young woman with a winsome manner enters your office. She is strikingly gowned in a tailor-made suit and as she enters, gives you a gladsome smile that makes you wonder if she is some long lost friend. Instinctively you straighten up, give your coat a few hitches until it sets snugly and then, in order not to appear unappreciative, smile responsively back at the fair visitor.

Next you hear a well-bred voice interrogatively mention your name, and upon your assuring her that you are yourself, you are almost swept off your feet by another winning smile from the vision who modestly gazes at you with a fond, deep look as she murmurs, "Mrs. Swell, whom I believe you are intimately acquainted with and who, you know, is president of the Lone Orphan's Society, asked me as a personal favor to her if I would not stop in to see you and ask if you would not be so kind as to take a page space in the beautiful souvenir programme which we are getting up for a unique entertainment called 'Easy money' which is to be given next month for the poor, dear little orphans of the city."

That one long introductory sentence is enough. You intuitively put your hand on your pocketbook and assume a frigid and worldly attitude. Your first impression of a childhood friend is dropped and you know you are face to face with a charmer who has an axe to grind. But your icy attitude is quickly melted as the fair one again turns her soft and appealing eyes upon you and dramatically tells you of the little ones in the city who must be cared for. Under the magnetic spell of the visitor, you wonder in a few minutes how you could have thought of refusing to help the little tots, and when finally the clever representative of your philanthropic acquaintance produces a contract, you almost cheerfully sign for a page or half-page in the wonderful programme at the price of a hundred dollars or so per page.

But after the owner of the dulcet voice has flitted through the door after one last triumphant smile, remorse comes and you wonder why you capitulated so easily to a professional solicitor who probably gets more of your money than do the poor orphans. It is, however, too late—there is no use locking the barn after the horse is gone—and you thereupon resolve to hereafter turn deaf ears and unseeing eyes to fascinating strangers.

This typical illustration, actually happening time after time, represents just one of the many ways in which the local retail merchant is "touched" under the guise of advertising for one purpose or another. It has for its star a professional solicitor who travels from city to city promoting entertainments of various kinds and who is always a well-dressed and attractive woman, as well as a convincing talker who would reflect credit upon almost any school or system of salesmanship.

Such solicitors, whether men or women, are expensive luxuries to retail dealers, for they invariably succeed in obtaining advertising at excessive rates. Oftentimes the entertainments are merely secondary to the programme or souvenir. And the pity of it is, although many dealers do not think of it when signing contracts, that the solicitors or promoters get the major part of the receipts.

To every one of these varied and multitudinous affairs, the retail merchant is supposed to contribute by advertising. And in many cases he is practically forced to do so by an implied intimidation, for usually the solicitors, when not professionals, are persons whose good favor the dealer wishes to retain. Customers, for instance, are sent to selected merchants and the dealers, rather than take the chance of offending their patrons, quietly take the space desired. Or the solicitors may be paid workers representing a class of buyers whose trade the merchant desires. In some instances, the argument used in the solicitation is a mild sort of blackmail. In other words, the argument is: "Advertise in our sheet or we will break your trade with our members."

Practically every merchant realizes the money expended for advertising of this kind is worse than wasted, for it is an unproductive extravagance from a strictly business viewpoint.

The more programmes and special publications a dealer goes into, the more he is called upon, for it is argued that if he went into the Elks' programme he certainly ought to go into the hospital souvenir booklet. On the other hand, if the merchant is known to refuse advertising in such mediums, hardly a thought is given him, and he goes his way rejoicing and dollars ahead.

The question is a serious one for

advertisers. If those merchants who advertised in general mediums like programmes or souvenirs, spent the same amount of money in newspaper or direct advertising, they would get something for their money. And they would also come to believe that a fair amount of money judiciously spent will increase business.

The question that confronts the average merchant is: "How can I evade such advertising in programmes and other special booklets?"

The most satisfactory way is to have a fixed advertising policy and to adhere to it. Spend your money in certain ways and, if possible, determine upon a specified sum that you will spend during the year. If conditions arise that compel you to spend more money to maintain trade, you can easily do so. The advertiser who works with a fixed policy is the one who obtains the best results—always.

When a solicitor comes along, treat him courteously and explain that you spend a certain sum every year. Tell him how you spend it and then express regret that your appropriation is exhausted, and however much you would like, you do not feel justified in exceeding that sum, especially as you have already refused several others on the same ground.

When your position is explained in this way or some other similar way, he will go away satisfied and without carrying any feeling of hostility. There are, of course, exceptional cases when the dealer feels in duty bound to take some space. Many merchants in such cases deliberately shut their eyes to the possible advertising value of the medium in question and simply take the space without furnishing copy. They figure that while that particular space might do them some good, compared with the expense of other ads which would surely follow, it is cheaper to insert the word "Reserved."

Other advertisers have banded together for mutual protection and refer all inquirers to an advertising agent who agrees to act as buffer for a certain sum. In one city a secretary of the board of trade has been commissioned to either refuse all comers in the name of the advertiser, or else judiciously spend a small sum.

THAW TO REMAIN IN ASYLUM.

Appellate Division of New York Supreme Court Denies His Application For Habeas Corpus.

New York, June 4.—Harry K. Thaw is to stay in the State asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan. A decision rendered today by the appellate division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn so held. Thaw's application for a writ of habeas corpus releasing him from the asylum was dismissed by a justice of the Supreme Court months ago. He then appealed to the appellate division which today sustained the lower court and dismissed the writ.

The Beggar Was a Sport.

William Oviatt, manager of the "Three Twins" Company, was standing with a group of men at the Broad street entrance of the Forrest Theatre Monday night after the play. As they talked a beggar approached, says The Philadelphia Times.

"Say, boss," he said, addressing Oviatt, probably because he was the only one in the party in evening dress. "I've got a dime, and if I had another dime I could buy a bed. Can you help me out, boss?"

"What's that?" Oviatt snapped back fiercely.

The beggar repeated his tale unabashed by his pruff reception. Oviatt's friends wanted to see what was coming, and the manager growled out:

"I'll not give you any dime, but I'll match you for the one you say you have," and his friends were as surprised as the beggar at this unusual method of charity, and even more surprised when the beggar promptly accepted the challenge.

"You're on, partner," he said, digging into his ragged pocket and bringing forth the silver piece, which he flipped into the air and held on the back of his dirty hand to be "matched."

Oviatt flipped his dime, compared the two, won, and, taking the money away from the beggar, turned to his friends and continued his talk, ignoring the tramp, as if there had been no interruption.

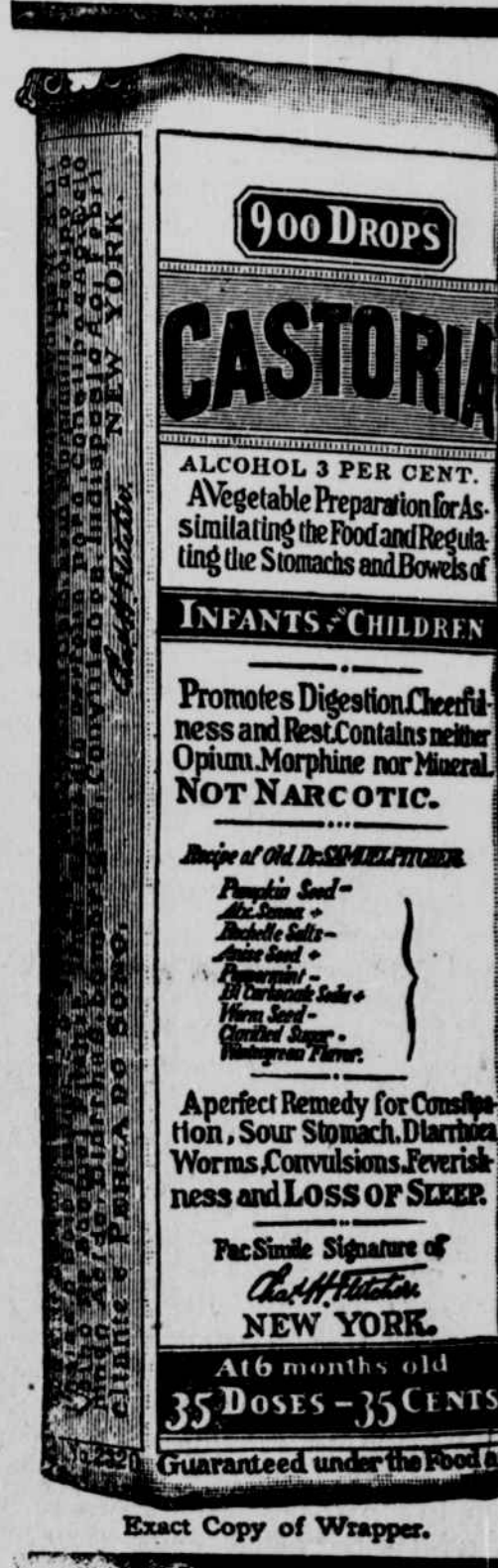
With a laugh the beggar started down the street.

"You're all right, boss. I nearly won, though. Good night."

Letting him get half way down the square Oviatt called him back. As the beggar reached the group the manager turned to his companions.

"This is the first beggar I ever saw that was on the square enough to be game. Come on, boys, chip in for the 'bum' who is a sport."

The "bum" walked away with a handful of small silver.



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* of In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**
THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

RATS COST \$100,000,000.

U. S. Experts Propose a War of Extinction Against Them.

Even the prince of American millionaires soon would be a bankrupt if he had to pay out of his own pocket the rats' annual board bill. It costs the American people \$100,000,000 yearly to feed that pest on grain alone.

This is only one of many interesting facts gleaned from a statement prepared by the experts of the biological survey of the Department of Agriculture entitled "The Rat Problem," issued today. An active campaign to rid the country of the pest is strongly urged.

Untold millions of dollars worth of property are being destroyed every year by the rat, which is also the principal agent in the dissemination of bubonic plague. The "Norway rat" is the most common and by far the most destructive of the rat family. It has been carried to almost every part of the world on ships and whenever it has landed has made itself at home.

The rats bill of fare includes almost everything eaten by man and a considerable number of things not included in human dietaries, as, for instance, carrion, mice, kid gloves, ivory and living horses hoofs. Its most common food are corn and grain. If fed on grain alone it is estimated that one rat will eat 60 cents worth in a year, while of oatmeal, it will consume \$1.80 worth.

But the damage done is not to be measured by what a rat eats. Through pollution of food products it does as much damage as by eating them. Besides it does great damage by digging under buildings and embankments, by gnawing wood, cutting holes in sacks and by cutting up goods and papers to make nests. The killing of young poultry and squabs and the stealing of eggs are among its other destructive habits.

The rapidity with which rats multiply is the main reason why man appears to make so little headway in their destruction. It is estimated that a single pair of rats and their progeny breeding without interruption and suffering no loss would in three years increase to more than 20,000,000. Ratproof construction of buildings, especially the use of concrete in foundations, is urged. The rats' food supply can be reduced by the disposal of garbage and the protection of food supplies.

"BILL."

"What will you name him?"
"Bill."
"Why Bill?"
"Because he came the first of the month."—New York Herald.

Languages in India.

One hundred and fifty different languages are spoken in India, most of them unwritten, and this fact frequently leads to trouble in the courts of that Oriental country. Strangely enough, Indians frequently drift into that capital who can find no one able to understand their vernacular. Neither the court nor the court interpreters understand some of the litigants and witnesses involved in some of the lawsuits.

Still, on the whole, you know, it is a good deal less irksome to complain about how the dandelions are running the lawn than it is to take them out.—Indianapolis News.

\$14.45

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Atlantic Coast Line

REUNION CONFEDERATE VETERANS,

June 8th-10th.

Tickets on sale June 5th, 6th and 7th, final limit June 14th.

By deposit of ticket with Special Agent, Memphis, not earlier than June 9th, not later than June 14th, and payment of fee of 50 cents at time of deposit, extension limit may be secured to leave Memphis not later than July 1st.

For further information, call on Ticket Agent or write,

W. J. CRAIG, T. C. WHITE.
Pas. Traf. Mgr. Gen. Pas. Agt.
WILMINGTON, N. C.



Foley's ORINO Laxative

Is Pleasant and Effective CURES Constipation, Stomach and Liver Trouble. by stimulating these organs and restoring their natural action. Is best for women and children as ORINO does not gripe or nauseate. SIEBERTS DRUG STORE.

\$2.75

Charleston, S. C.

\$4.05

Conway, S. C.

Atlantic Coast Line

Tickets for sale for all trains each Saturday and for Sunday forenoon, trains commencing Saturday, May 29th and continuing to Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1909. Limited to return Monday following date of sale.

An excellent opportunity to visit the famous Seashore Resorts of South Carolina at a minimum cost.

For information, call on Ticket Agent, or write.

W. J. CRAIG, T. C. WHITE,
Pas. Traf. Mgr. Gen. Pas. Agt.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

\$10.60

Richmond, Va.

Atlantic Coast Line

SUMMER SCHOOLS

Tickets on sale June 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 28th, July 5th and 12th, 1909, limited to leave destination fifteen days from, but not including date of sale.

Extension of limit returning to Sept. 30th, may be obtained by depositing ticket with the Depot Ticket Agent at destination within two days after arrival and payment of fee of \$1.00.

For information, call on Ticket Agent, or write

W. J. CRAIG, T. C. WHITE,
Pas. Traf. Mgr. Gen. Pas. Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.