

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

BOOKER Washington delivered an address, on last Friday, to the colored people at their fair at Raleigh that was full of good and timely advice, which, if followed, will be of great benefit to his hearers.

He urged the colored people to remain in the country and work on the farms, instead of crowding the cities and idling away their time in loafing. While he advocated general education and urged the advantages of an education, yet he insisted that an industrial education was most needed by the colored people, so they may become useful citizens. He illustrated this point most forcibly as follows:

"In a town not long since a man was pointed out to me as the 'leading colored man' of the place. 'Is that so,' I asked, 'then I should like to meet him. Is he a barber?' 'Oh, no.' 'Is he a carpenter or mason, then?' 'No, indeed.' 'Then what does he do?' 'Why he doesn't do anything, he is just our leading colored man.' We are mighty tired of those 'leading colored men' who do nothing, just talk. An educated man standing by the corner with his hands in his pockets is not worth a cent more than the most ignorant loafer."

He urged the greatest harmony between the white and colored people, and ridiculed the idea of exporting all the negroes to some other country.

Prof. Bassett, the Professor of History at Trinity College, has published a most remarkable document, and one that deserves the censure and condemnation of all white men.

It is an essay on the negro problem, in which he expresses views that cannot be too severely condemned. For instance, he goes so far as to declare that Booker Washington is "THE SUPREMACY MAN, SAVING LIVES, DOWN IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE."

It seems incredible that any sane man, especially a professor of History in a Southern college, should have so slandered the South. The idea of comparing Booker Washington with a savior of lives is as absurd as to all the other great men of whom the South is so justly proud.

The Raleigh News and Observer of last Sunday copies this remarkable document of Prof. Bassett, and in a long and able editorial criticizes it as it deserves, and very properly calls it to the attention of those who would not have seen it in the periodical in which it was originally published. If this is a sample of the history taught by Prof. Bassett he had better resign his position at a white college and teach at Booker Washington's college.

At Yalchin court, last week four men were convicted of violating the Wattle law and were sentenced to the roads for terms varying from four to ten months. The papers have been publishing that whiskey distilleries were being operated in Yalchin and some other counties in open violation of the Wattle law, and that the officers of these counties were afraid to execute the law. The conviction and punishment of these Yalchin "moonshiners" will open the eyes of some people and may convince them that the Wattle law will be rigidly enforced. If it does not convince them, they will be convinced when they see other violators of this law sentenced to a similar punishment.

Persons who think that the Wattle law is, or will be, a dead letter on our statute book will find out that they are woefully mistaken. The temperate advocates in every county in this State are determined that this law shall be enforced, and if any man dares to violate it, they will not let him get away with it.

The special session of Congress, which the President has called to begin next Monday, will be the first session of Congress to which the Representatives were elected last November.

It certainly seems strange that Representatives in Congress should be elected more than a year before they take their seats. They ought to come fresher from the people and be elected only a few weeks before they take their seats.

The first year the Government occupied a building strictly set apart for the conduct of its printing business the operating expenses amounted to something over five hundred thousand dollars. The cost of the public printing, grow, therefore, in over sixty years from about ten thousand to over half a million a year, and has grown in the last forty years from the half-million mark to ten times that sum. Some idea of the growth of this institution is shown by the fact that when the first government printing office was established, 60,000 square feet of floor space was sufficient, whereas at present 377,200 square feet is none too much to give all branches of work ample quarters.

The employees now number nearly four thousand, about one-third of whom are women. The entire establishment is now conducted upon an enormous scale. As to the size and extent of the plant, the number of people employed and the material consumed, there is no printing office in the world which approaches it in any of these particulars.

Germany and France are among the large countries which do their own printing. England does hers by contract, and the officials of Government Printing Office in Washington take great satisfaction in comparing the English Government stationery, printed on their paper and showing intricate workmanship, as evidence that the American way of doing is by far the best. Some of England's colonies, however, do their own printing, Canada especially having a plant of considerable size and modern efficiency. New South Wales is another colony which maintains a government printing office. As stated, however, no public or private institution anywhere in the world approaches in size and facilities the one in Washington.

Here there are always a million and a half pounds of type in stock, and yet this is not considered sufficient for at least two hundred and fifty presses always tied up in live standing matter on the galley. The payroll of the establishment approaches three and a half million dollars. The proof paper alone consumed in the composing room costs twenty-five hundred dollars a year. Over forty thousand pounds of printing ink are used in twelve months, and ten tons of other compositions are necessary to keep the presses in good order. The paper bill of course is the largest supply item, and amounts to over six hundred thousand dollars a year, which means a daily average of about fifteen tons of paper and cardboard. These figures, however, will convey but a vague impression to the mind of the layman. Only a practical printer can understand the amount of work that must be done to consume this enormous quantity of material. It may be said, however, that during the past year 6,682,411 bound volumes of the output from "The Nation's Print Shop" under the management of J. P. Wheeler, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for November.

Safe-Blowers Get \$1,100. Bethlehem, Oct. 29.—The first and so-called regular proof test at the Phoenix Mills Company store at West City, 6 miles from here, was blown open by expert safe blowers at 30 o'clock this morning and about \$1,100 stolen, most which belonged to the store. \$100 to the town and \$110 to the postoffice. Tools were secured from a blacksmith shop, used the building, and entrance was made at the rear doors. There were two explosions heard by several persons living nearby. The first vault door was blown open with sledge hammers. The safe, which cost \$100, is a perfect wreck. It is one of the cleverest pieces of work the cracksmen have accomplished, and the first vault they have blown open in the State.

Three well-dressed men had been seen around Forest City for several days, one of them claiming to be a doctor, organ agent and fortune teller. He had plenty of money, and on several occasions had \$20 bills changed at the company store. He paid a negro \$1 to cook him a chicken and bake him a few biscuits. As he left the negro's house he told him to pray for him, that he was a bad man and had lived a wild life.

Twenty-Five Persons Burned. New York, Nov. 1.—Twenty-five men, three women and a ten months-old babe were burned to death or suffocated in a fire that started early this morning in the House of All Nations, a five-story tenement at No. 426 Eleventh avenue, and which the police and coroner believe to be of incendiary origin.

Some of the peculiar features of the disaster, in addition to the startling loss of life, are that the fire was practically extinguished in 20 minutes; that the police could learn of but one person being injured other than those who lost their lives, and that the property loss was only \$7,000. The dead are mostly Italians.

Washed his Brothers.

Pottsville, Pa., Nov. 2.—Worked into a frenzy as a result of an altercation with one of his brothers, Benjamin Franklin Weissinger, living on a farm several miles from this city, this afternoon shot and killed his two brothers, attempted to kill a sister and a sister-in-law and held a large body of policemen at bay for nine hours before he was captured. The tragedy occurred on the farm of the father of the men.

Benjamin and Frederick had a quarrel early in the afternoon over the cleaning of a horse. During the altercation Benjamin fired four shots at Fred without any of them taking effect. Frederick fled to the attic of the farm house and was followed into the house by the enraged brother. The latter secured a Winchester repeating rifle and as he was leaving the house he encountered another brother, Louis, at the kitchen door. Without a word of warning, Benjamin fired at Louis, the ball striking him in the side. The victim fell unconscious and died in a half an hour without uttering a word.

Weissinger then walked on a path and caught a glimpse of Frederick, who was looking out of the attic window. Benjamin quickly raised the rifle and fired. The bullet entered Frederick's cheek and penetrated the brain. He fell dead across the window sill. His wife who had gone to the attic with him, attempted to drag the body into the room. She succeeded in this, but not before Benjamin had fired several shots at her without effect. Benjamin's attention was then attracted by his sister, Mary, who had come out of the house to persuade him from doing any more shooting. She persisted so strongly that he turned his rifle upon her and fired twice, but his aim was bad. The young woman escaped into the house.

Having realized what he had done and fearing arrest, Benjamin fled to barnyard, and hid himself in a stable. He went into the house, secured a shotgun, several revolvers and ammunition and then took up his position in the barn.

When Sheriff Smith appeared on the scene, a man was planned to capture the man. Another party was held with the number, and he agreed to let the two farm hands bring him his supper. The men were instructed to wait for an opportunity, seize him by the arms and shoot, which would be the signal for the deputies to rush in. This plan failed, however, as the man, who was not much of a fighter, and he was not much of a shot, before he could fire he was captured.

Weissinger is believed to be insane. His mind is said to have been failing for some time. He had nothing to say regarding the tragedy except that he exclaimed, "I am bewitched."

World's Production of Gold.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The total world's production of gold in 1902, as estimated by the director of the mint, is \$295,889,000, and of silver, including value, \$215,851,800. For the United States these figures share gold \$80,000,000, silver \$71,757,000.

As compared with 1901, these figures show an increase in the production of gold of 1,527,914 ounces and a decrease of 8,912,914 ounces in the production of silver. During the year Africa increased its gold production from 418,704 ounces to 1,687,773 ounces, and Australia increased its gold production to 281,578,800, which is over a million and a half dollars in excess of the production of the United States which again takes second place. The production of precious metals in Southern States was as follows: Alabama, gold \$2,500, silver \$18; Georgia, gold \$27,800, silver \$547; North Carolina, gold \$90,700, silver \$27,022; South Carolina, gold \$121,900, silver \$288; Tennessee, silver \$15,900; Virginia, gold \$3,100, silver \$7,628.

W. J. HUNTER'S LIVERY STABLE.

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