

STATE NEWS.

During the recent senatorial campaign there was no little interest as to how ex-Senator Matt W. Ransom would vote. It is learned that he cast his vote at the primary for Richard H. Battle, of Raleigh.

The returns show that Gen. Carr carried only the following counties in the primary: Alamance, Anson, Ashe, Cabarrus, Durham, Graham, Granville, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Orange, Rowan Swain, Union and Vance.

The dwelling house of Mr. John Robinson, of Goose Creek township, Union county, was burned Friday. Fire caught from a stove flue. A part of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at about \$900, partly covered by insurance.

Mrs. Nancy Hollifield died recently at her home at Ellenboro at the age of 117 years. Mrs. Hollifield was considered the oldest woman in America at the time of her death. She had not been in her right mind for several years, having received a fall which injured her severely.

The receiver of the Gold Hill mine states that the mine will pay its indebtedness in full. The amount of the debt is \$35,000. The mine will be sold in January, and it is thought that it will bring several thousand dollars more than the amount of the debt. It is thought that the Standard Oil people, who own the Union Copper Mines adjoining the Gold Hill property, will in all likelihood buy the property.

Governor Russell appoints Robert Dick Douglas, of Greensboro, to be Attorney General, vice Walsler, resigned. Though the term of office is to be less than two months, yet the place was coveted by several prominent Populists and Republicans. The new Attorney General is only 25 years of age, and is a son of Associate Justice Douglas, a grandson of the late Judge Robert P. Dick and of the famous Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. His father was President Grant's private secretary.

Negro Burned at the Stake.

LIMON, Col., Nov. 16.—Chained to a railroad close to the ground on the exact spot where his crime was committed, Preston Porter, Jr., this evening paid a terrible penalty for his deed. It was 6:23 o'clock when the father of the murdered girl touched the match to the fuel which had been piled around the negro, and twenty minutes later a last convulsive shudder told that his life was extinct. What agony the doomed boy suffered while the flames shrivelled up his flesh could only be told by the contortions of his face and the cries he gave from time to time. The executioners, who numbered about 300 citizens of Lincoln county, had not the least semblance of the ordinary mob. Their every act was deliberate and during all the preparations, as well as through the sufferings of the negro, hardly an unnecessary word was spoken. Grim they stood in a circle about the fire until the body was entirely consumed and then quietly they took their way back to Lincoln, whence they departed for their homes shortly afterwards.

Porter had killed a little white girl a week ago.

While the fire was burning ropes that held the negro's hands burned in two and the upper part of his body fell out of the fire. The body was then in such a position that only the legs were in the fire. The cries of the wretch were redoubled and he begged to be shot. Some wanted to throw him into the fire; others tried to dash oil upon him. Boards were carried and a large pile made over the prostrate body. They were soon ignited and the terrible heat and lack of air quickly rendered the victim unconscious, bringing death a few moments later.

The Colorado Lynching.

Baltimore Sun. The terrible punishment—death at the stake by fire—of the young negro in Colorado, who outraged and murdered a little white girl at Limon recently, indicates that blood in this matter, as well as in others, is thicker than water, and that the South is not the only section in which such diabolical crimes cause a frenzy of popular resentment. It is thought by many persons in Colorado that the law might have been allowed to take its course but for the fact that capital punishment has been abolished in that imprisonment for life was the severest legal sentence that could have been pronounced for this unspeakably atrocious crime. Be that as it may, the swift and dreadful vengeance taken by the white people of Colorado carries with it a significant and solemn warning. "Savages," Mrs. E. H. Merrill, of the Syracuse Mothers' Club, is quoted as saying in commenting on the case, "will meet the fate of savages." Mr. Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, expresses the same idea when he says editorially: "There is one crime the negro knows he must not commit, and in committing it he knows the penalty is death, by legal process if conservatism prevails, by mob violence if desperation seizes a community, as it does sometimes in Colorado and Illinois, or even in the East, just as it did in the South."

Gov. Russell will practice law in Wilmington after his retirement from office.

GENERAL NEWS.

A blizzard prevails in Northern New York and snowstorms are also reported in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

In a cotton picking contest at Good Hope, Ga., recently, Warner S. Gale, gathered 732 pounds of the staple. His friends claim he has established a record.

It is rumored in New York that the Southern Railroad is to be absorbed by the Pennsylvania, but the report is denied by Capt. John P. Green, vice-president of the latter.

It is announced that a new express company will be formed to operate in all the Southern States in competition with the Southern Express Company, which has now and has had for more than 30 years a monopoly.

At a cabinet meeting recently Attorney General Griggs made the formal announcement that on the 4th of March next he would retire from the cabinet. Mr. Griggs will leave the president's official family for purely business reasons.

Sam Jones' Brother Cured of Eczema by New Religion.

Atlanta Journal. To a change in religious belief Rev. Joe Jones attributes the cure of a skin disease, which caused him pain and suffering for more than twenty years.

Rev. Joe Jones is a brother of Rev. Sam P. Jones. Both are residents of Cartersville. Both were Methodist evangelists, that is, until recently, when Rev. Joe Jones changed his religion by joining the Baptist church. He was baptized by Rev. Alex Bealer, pastor of the Cartersville Baptist church. The baptismal waters, so Mr. Jones claims, have completely cured him of eczema, and he has not experienced such relief in many years.

Within the last few years Mr. Jones has consulted many physicians and specialists for his trouble, but none of them, he declares, were able to do him any permanent good. The change since he was baptised has been something wonderful.

Election Figures.

The canvass of the vote of the State as to two of the candidates for elector-at-large, Messrs. Overman and Price, was completed Tuesday, and it was ascertained that at the recent election Mr. Bryan, as represented by Mr. Overman, received 157,736 votes, and Mr. McKinley, as represented by Mr. Price, 132,997—Bryan's majority 24,739. In 1896 Mr. Bryan received in North Carolina 174,488 votes, and Mr. McKinley 155,222—Bryan's majority 19,266. Bryan has this year a majority of 5,473 in excess of that of four years ago. His vote this year is 16,752 less than it was in 1896, and McKinley's 22,225 less than it was four years ago. Bryan received this year 2,514 more votes than McKinley received in 1896, and 28,914 less than Aycock received in August, while McKinley received this year more votes by 6,701 than Adams received at the August election.

Biggest Nuggets.

Baltimore Sun. In a little book on "Gold Nuggets," by T. J. Hurley, it is shown that the country which holds the record for the biggest and richest gold nuggets is not California, Australia, the Transvaal or the Klondike, but North Carolina. For size, value and quantity the Reed mine in Cabarrus county, North Carolina, is far ahead of all rivals, and mines in Montgomery county in that State have also produced some famous nuggets. The Reed mine has produced nuggets weighing 28 pounds, 17 pounds, 16 pounds, 13 1/2 pounds, two of 9 pounds each, two of 8 pounds each, 5 pounds, 3 1/2 pounds, two of 2 pounds each and one of 1 3/4 pounds. Alaska, the Klondike and the Transvaal produce no large nuggets, but Australia, Siberia and Colorado have some very respectable ones to their credit.

Does Slavery Exist in Mills?

A traveling correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce has made the discovery that "minor colored mill hands in North Carolina are whipped," and this statement has brought out exaggerated stories in other papers to the effect "girls and boys alike" are lashed. As a matter of fact, there is one mill in North Carolina, a silk concern at Fayetteville, which has a system of "lashing" for its colored employees, which are in reality all under age and practically bound to the mill while at work. The superintendent of the mill is a colored man from New Jersey, where the owners of the mill also reside, and he is quoted as saying that if he was precluded from using the lash success of negro labor in his mill was out of the question.

The Truth-Index gives a strange experience the Salisbury express agent had the other day, when the corpse of a colored woman was shipped there from Asheville, with \$8.20 charges to be collected. The father of the dead, Ona Knox, refused to pay the charges, and Express Agent Eggleston was in a plight until instructed to release the body without collection of charge.

He—Do you think you could learn to love me?
She—I might. I learned to love others.

KEEP EVERLASTINGLY AT IT.

Baltimore Sun. This is the motto of a very successful business firm and it is a good enough motto in itself, though subject to exceptions and modifications, as are all short phrases. If one would succeed in any undertaking he must keep everlastingly at it, or he must at least keep his one object always in view. The author of the phrase takes no recreation whatever; night and day he pursues his object with a considerable degree of success. It is not improbable that he would have achieved an equal degree of success, and been the better for it, if he had limited his exertions to ordinary business hours and had refreshed himself at other times by change of occupation. But the main thought in his favorite phrase may be heartily commended to young men. They ought to have a definite purpose in life and stick to that purpose. They need not go to the extreme of carrying business cares home with them and maintaining only one line of thought and interest. Indeed, for most men an opposite policy is desirable. They ought to find rest and relief from business cares in some form of literary or artistic amusement dissociated from business. They will thus be refreshed and fitted to pursue their main object with renewed vigor. But they ought to have a definite purpose in life and they ought to stick to that purpose during working hours. The aimless man is always weak. A little discouragement or some attractive prospect sways him from his purpose and he wastes energy in the pursuit of many objects instead of concentrating it upon one. But consistency in following one line of action with one purpose in view presupposes a proper selection at the outset, and this is really the most difficult part of the problem that besets young men. They may make up their minds to be energetic, persistent, faithful to an ideal, and yet be led by circumstances beyond their control into the wrong calling or profession. If that should be the case they should not stick everlastingly at it, but should correct the error as soon as possible and get a right start. Thereafter they can safely follow the rule laid down for achieving success, though even then they may find that the word everlastingly means a little too much. The trouble with all mottoes and proverbs is that they cannot be made forcible if they admit of exceptions or qualifications of any kind. The wise man accepts the general truth they contain, but does not regard it as necessarily the whole truth. "Keep everlastingly at it" is a good motto to set before the ambitious young man, and he would not go very far wrong, perhaps if he would accept and follow it in its literal signification, but he should first make sure that his object is a good object and that he is qualified for his calling and then he should consider whether he can best attain his purpose by devoting his hours of relaxation as well as his hours of business to one object or whether he can make better progress by refreshing his mind at times and devoting only business hours to the attainment of his ambition. Once convinced that he has selected the right aim in life, he should pursue it unceasingly, making even his hours of recreation contribute to the attainment of his purpose. With that qualification and in that sense the rule "Keep everlastingly at it" may be accepted as a good business guide.

The Export of Rabbits.

Charlotte Observer. An Observer man was informed yesterday that an unusually fine crop of rabbits has been raised in North Carolina this year and that they are commanding a good price in the Northern markets. A few years ago a rabbit was saleable only for his hide and the left hind foot, but now it is salted down and shipped away after the manner of pork. In this section of country the man who is making most reputation and, incidentally, profit, as an exporter of rabbits is Mr. F. W. Bost, of China Grove. He stated to the Observer's informant that last year in November, December, January and February, he made an average purchase of over 300 rabbits a day at ten cents a piece. He requires that the rabbit be skinned and that it wear its head to the market—the being cats about. In one day last year Mr. Bost bought 1,200 rabbits, and for these and the others purchased he found immediate and profitable sale in Richmond, Va., and the Northern markets. This year Mr. Bost is increasing his export of the rabbit; and his trade has included a large number of boys to make a business of rabbit killing. In this county or in Cabarrus or Rowan or other counties in this State nearly any sizeable boy can take a \$3 shot-gun, two or three hounds and a minimum of powder and shot and slay seven or eight rabbits in a day, and if he can sell these at ten cents a head he makes cotton mill wages in addition to his fun. The value of the rabbit as an export is emphasized because it is almost a new business in this country. The great demand for the small animal causes one to wonder if the delicate tastes of the epicures are turning to hares. One answer to the proposition is that the rabbit is sent out from the big Northern establishments in a variety of potted goods. Only Brer Rabbit, he changes his name.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure confinement forever. 30c. W.C.C.C. Fall, druggists refund money.

THE DEMANDS OF THE POWERS.

Charlotte Observer. It will be many long years before the problems arising out of the Boxer revolution in China are all settled. Some progress, however, is being now made by the representatives of the various powers in Peking, and it is said that the following demands have been formulated for submission to the Chinese negotiators:
1. China shall erect a monument to Baron Von Ketteler at the site of the murder, and send an imperial Prince to Germany to convey an apology.
2. China shall inflict the death penalty on eleven guilty high officials and Princes, whose names have been sent you, where the outrages occurred.
3. Provincial examinations shall be suspended for five years, and in future all officials who have not made due effort to prevent outrages on foreigners from being committed within their jurisdiction shall be immediately removed from office and punished. This is a modification of Minister Conger's proposal that indemnity be paid to States, corporations and individuals.
4. The Tsung Yamen as at present constituted shall be abolished, and its functions vested in a foreign minister, as in civilized countries, and rational intercourse shall be permitted with the Emperor, as in civilized countries.
5. The Taku forts and other forts on the coast of Chi Li shall be razed, and the importation of arms and war material prohibited.
6. Permanent legation guards shall be maintained, and also guards of communication between Peking and the sea.
7. Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the empire suppressing Boxers. These demands are probably being still considered with a view to some modification, by the negotiators of the powers or by their home governments. The demands, of course, cannot be submitted to the Chinese government until all the powers approve them. Then modifications may be made and these will have to run the gauntlet, and so on, perhaps, again and again. It seems a pity that these poor eleven blue-blooded Princes and officials must be killed, when the Emperor, who screwed their courage to the sticking place and is more guilty than they, goes scot free, but, it is argued, if the Chinese government is to continue in power, the royal family must not suffer the loss of prestige by a degrading death for any member of it. Importation of arms and war material cannot be prevented. China's coast line is too long, and, besides, they have sense enough to make ammunition and guns at home. They led the world in the use of gunpowder. It remains to be seen whether the powers themselves can get together on these demands. Meanwhile, it is desired that the Empress and Emporor returned to Peking but the old lady is suspicious of a trap (she has set so many herself) and will not budge from Sigau Fu, her place of refuge.

W. J. Bryan Will Remain in Lincoln.

Atlanta Journal. William J. Bryan has again declared his purpose of remaining in Lincoln and continuing the battle for Democratic principles and policies. He announces that he will not remove to Texas or to Colorado as reported and that he will stay in Lincoln and devote his time to letters, literature and politics. Several days ago the proprietors of a Denver paper telegraphed Mr. Bryan offering him an editorial position at \$10,000 a year, which he promptly declined. The publishers then went to Lincoln and personally urged Mr. Bryan to accept the offer and in again declining he made plain his intention as to the immediate future. Mr. Bryan said the offer was tempting, but that he was forced to decline it. He said he was fond of Colorado's climate and that he had always been kindly treated there, but that he had never contemplated moving from Lincoln. He said the change would not be agreeable to himself or family and that the reports that he had contemplated moving to Texas or any other State were unfounded. Mr. Bryan declared he felt that the wishes of his friends in Nebraska who had honored him by sending him to congress at the age of 30 and who had been loyal and true to him for years should be considered and that he would remain in Nebraska so that he might repay his friends if possible. Mr. Bryan is said to have declared that he does not need an office to make a living. He said he made \$6,000 last year in writing for newspapers and magazines and that as his family is an economical one they can easily live on his income from his literary work. Mr. Bryan is said to have abandoned the practice of law. He says he has neglected to keep up the study and that he is behind the times as a lawyer.

North Carolina Synod.

RALPH, N. C., November 17.—The Presbyterian synod adjourned this afternoon, ending its most successful session. Reports made to it show there are 375 Presbyterian churches in North Carolina with 157 active ministers and 35,000 communicants; gave this year to foreign missions \$21,000 and to home missions \$31,000. Complete arrangements were made for raising \$300,000 for education and also for making Sunday school work even more active. A penny was extracted from the throat of Master Ralph Ogburn, three-year-old son of Mr. Chas. D. Ogburn, of Winston, in Philadelphia recently. The operation was successful, the penny being located by the use of X-rays. The child swallowed the penny 11 months ago and it had been in his throat since that time. It was believed when the father left home that the physician would have to cut the boy's throat, but fortunately this was not necessary. The bibulous head waiter of the big hotel went anxiously to consult his physician. "Doctor," he said, "I've got 'em sure, this time."
"See snakes, do you?" asked the doctor.
"Snakes? No! I see men in shirt waists—hundreds of them!"

COTTON GROWERS GATHER.

Benefits Already Derived From Co-Operation.

MACON, GA., Nov. 20.—The Inter-State Cotton Growers' Association convention was called to order here today by President Harvie Jordan, of the Georgia association. Every cotton-producing State was represented but Missouri and Oklahoma.

The objects of the association are to enable the farmers and bankers so to co-operate that the immediate marketing of the crop may be prevented, and to arrange for the better collection of cotton statistics upon which the growers may depend.

Hon. Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, spoke on "The Cotton Product." He gave a historical and statistical review, and made the statement that within 25 years he expects to see the world's consumption of cotton raised from about 14,000,000 bales to 30,000,000 bales. It was urged by Mr. Smith that the cotton growers secure more liberal consideration of their interests at the hands of Agriculture.

Mr. Smith ascribed the low price often realized for cotton to planters rushing the crop to market at once instead of waiting until the consumers needed it and came after it. He added:

"I am thankful to say that east of the Mississippi river during the present year the planters have been informed as to the extent of the crop and as to the world's demand for their cotton. Realizing that it was worth at least 10 cents a pound or more they have declined to sell it for less, and have received 10 cents for what they have sold."

"By the co-operation of merchants and the bankers they have been enabled as soon as the buyers succeed in depressing the price, to take their cotton off the market, and, as a result, they today see the price of cotton going back to the figures at which it sold during the month of September, and I have no doubt the balance of the cotton crop thus cared for by your farmers will bring them over 10 cents a pound. This price, however, could hardly have been realized had the farmers raised 1,000,000 bales more of cotton."

Continuing, Mr. Smith said: "Fifty years have shown an increased demand for lint cotton of about 700 per cent. While the next decade may not show a proportionate increased demand, I have no doubt that by the end of 25 years the manufacturer of the world will consume over 33,000,000 bales of cotton annually."

"While the Southern planter should aim at receiving for his lint cotton its full market value, care must be taken that the South shall maintain her supremacy as the cotton-producing section of the world. England, Russia and Germany have devoted and are devoting great attention as nations to cotton culture. The United States, through the Agricultural Department at Washington, give cotton culture a full proportion of attention and should furnish reliable information of the progress which is being made abroad in this great American staple."

S. L. Pattison, of North Carolina, said that Georgia and the Carolinas soon would have to buy cotton from other States to supply increasing cotton mills. The business committee made a report, which was adopted, providing for the organization of an Interstate Cotton Planters' Association.

Experimenting with Cotton.

Herbert J. Webber, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is in South Carolina, making experiments in the hybridization of cotton. He is also testing varieties of Egyptian cotton. The cotton growers there, Mr. Webber says, cannot compete with the Egyptian cotton, but if the experiments of the Department of Agriculture prove successful the farmers will be able to raise a hybrid cotton which will equal the Egyptian product. The department is of the opinion that this new variety can be grown in all parts of the State. A peculiar thing about the hybridization is that it develops increased vigor. The hybrid plant gives a boll with more cotton in it and a boll that can be picked with more ease.

The Department of Agriculture is also investigating the wilt of the sea island plants and is trying to exterminate a disease which if allowed to continue unrestricted, will eventually exterminate the cotton.

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A SERMON TO WOMEN.

Rev. George Stuart Can't Blame a Man for Not Kissing a Snuff-Dipping Wife.

Last week Evangelist Stuart preached a sermon in Raleigh especially to the "wives, mothers and daughters" of the city. He invited the men to be present, "as he never told a woman anything he could not tell her before her husband." But the congregation was largely made up of women.

Mr. Stuart announced that he would be plain and practical. His text was: "Who Can Find a Virtuous Woman. Her Price is Above Rubies." Mr. Stuart explained that the word virtuous has not always had the same meaning. At the time of the writing of this text it meant courageous; at one time it simply meant character, but the present time it means purity. "A good woman," said the evangelist, "is the best thing on earth, and a bad woman is about the worst. The worst person in Raleigh is a woman; the best person in Raleigh is a woman. A woman influences everything she comes in contact with for either good or bad. Why, dancing was no harm until women began it. It is not a bit of harm to dance, provided men dance with men and women dance with women. The only sin is the unholy contact of the two sexes. Theatres were all right until women went into the business. The Bible approves of theatres, provided there are no women in it and the right plays are played. Pure men used to play moral Bible plays for the good of the people, not for the money there is in it. Women are the genesis of everything good. God banks on women doing good. Robert Raikes gets the credit for founding the Sunday school, but a woman was the originator of the idea. John Wesley gets the credit for being the founder of Methodism, but his mother was the one who formed the idea and he put it into execution."

"A woman is behind every good movement. If a church member has a worldly wife in two years she will have him out of the prayer meeting and in three years she will have him out of the church unless he was a powerful will. If a bad man has a good wife she'll save him nearly every time. Nothing but sins hurts women. Gambling and card playing is hurting women every day; wines and liquor is hurting women; the theatre is hurting women, and that is my reason for fighting theatres."

"I pity a man who can't trust his wife. It is a sad thing when such is the case. But if a man has a good wife there is always hope for him. A wife who will take her husband to a theatre ought to suffer. A man who will take his wife to a dance is the biggest fool in the world. I have never said no decent person would go to the theatre. I have never said that no respectable person would play progressive euchre, or dance, but I have said I had as much respect for a professional gambler as a person who played progressive euchre for prizes. I have said that I had as much respect for a saloon keeper as a person who will deal out punch or wine at a social gathering."

The evangelist said he had rather turn his boy over to professional gamblers than his daughter to a progressive euchre player. He said the hope of the country was in the industry of the young people. "Women have more about them that is false than men do," said Mr. Stuart. "When you see the woman with the prettiest bangs you can't tell whether they are her's or somebody's who has been dead fifty years. You can't tell whether that delicate tint of the cheeks is the blush of nature or came out of that little box on the bureau. You can't tell how much is her, now. But when she marries she drops it all and trapezes around in a sunbonnet and mother-hubbard, and wonders why her husband don't love her as good as he used to."

He paid his respects to snuff-dippers, and said he didn't blame any man to never kiss his wife if she uses snuff. He then told of woman's influence in the home, and how with soft hands and tender voices they soothe the pillow of sickness. He told of a tramp, who said he was born an orphan and said that there are many young people in the same fix—born orphans because their mothers are of no account. He said that women should dress like they want to—have the sleeves as big as the skirt if that is the style, but dress modestly. This high art dress-making is nothing in the world but a device to show a girl's neck and arms to the vulgar young men of the country.

In closing he said that woman was last at the cross and first at the sepulchre. The best character in the Bible is a woman. At the close of the service he asked those who desired to join the church to come forward and give their names, and about fifty persons signified their intention to connect themselves with some branch of the church.

The bibulous head waiter of the big hotel went anxiously to consult his physician. "Doctor," he said, "I've got 'em sure, this time."
"See snakes, do you?" asked the doctor.
"Snakes? No! I see men in shirt waists—hundreds of them!"