His Doctored Divinity

that Mr. Sprigg has had his divin-doctored." Sprigg has had been their mer paster and had received the onorary degree of doctor of divinity he old lady resected for a few moand then replied. 'Well, I think doctoring at some point. his divinity needed doctoring.

Though the reply of this old lady may provoke a smile, it contains a volume of thought. From the increasne number of doctorates promises suely distributed year after year by colleges and universities, one aid naturally infer that the divinthe colleges and universities, ity of a considerable number is palpa-bly sick and in need of doctoring, and that the custodians of divinity more or less apprehensive lest it should bene tainted and spoil feel constrained to apply their antidote.

used as a representative of a class hose number may be large or small, this old lady had patiently waited on his ministry for 10 years. For 10 years she invariably quit the services of the Lord's house with the impression that Sprigg's divinity was ill-effected. It med to be in a debilitated condition and unless it should receive immediate treatment it was doomed to a speedy death. At one time it would ome exceedingly thin and spread out for more than an hour over the entire realm of existence, and again it would painfully shrivel and shrink, and struggle to keep within so much as the confines of 20 minutes. But Sprigg was influentially connected and this was a guarantee that something would be done to overcome his natural deficiency or chronic indolence, and keep up in appearance the prestige established by his relations. It was certain that their influence would secure treatment by the universities. The method employed may be surmised. It was external and superficial. The universities conferred the doctorate upon Spriggs, but it was not a constitutional repair. Sprigg was the same, Like Pygmalion's s'atue, lifeless and motionless as marble, he needed a soul and only God could give it. He was in himself a whole valley of dry bones-very exceedingly dry and only the Creator could breathe upon the slain and make them live. He wanting in that essential for concentrated effort in original investigation in those branches of learning which are requisite to the life he was trying live and without which it must dle, for the docrorate is no more than a galvanic artificial treatment.

The doctorate will not take the se of the aid of the supernatural rit and assidious soul culture which is the very raison d' etre of ministerial strength, resource and service,

Sprigg, however, found the doctor-

ate desirable. It may mean nothing as some say, but it is desirable in much the same way that a broadcloth suit is desirable. A fine suit of clothes made to the fashion plate of the hour gives one considerable weight with not a few people, And titles carry the day with the generality of mankind, at least, for a time. A countryman visited a city and stopped at a leading hotel. He fell in line to await his turn to register. He saw one signing his name with the suffix D , D., and another with the suffix, L.L. D., and he signed his, adding R. F. D., little thinking that it would be of any practical assistance. The clerk, who was inexperienced in the service, looked at him in wonder, and, thinking that he was, perhaps, a man of extraordinary distinction, spared no pain to carry out the proprietor's instruction that the advantage of appearing well and tinction which not infrequently elicits courtesies. One, therefore, think were transgressing the laws of ecclesiasticonservatism, should he advise all of the doctorate promiscuously upon the clergy on the ground that it adds the

contributes indirectly to the advance-

ments of the popular aspects of re-

And yet on the other hand, this wholesale dispensation of the doctorate might tend to abuse a good thing. It might prove very impracticable. It might cheapen the standard of learning. Just now it would seem that the learning. In fact, the conditions are day and pass away. quite discouraging. Apart from one's mass of hearers which wait upon one's man of the day. A butterfly fellow, exteniporizer who is actuated more by policy than by deep conviction; he is the lion of the hour. He is the man would seem, is to confer degrees. Why they do it is an inexplicable pro position, except for the reason that Sprigg's divinity needed doctoring. The most crudite of the ministry, the Their divinity needs no doctoring from extemporized methods.

ous alunder. It means a false ideal of man made in the pronunciation of scholarship. The influence of it must the word "either," over which apparent. It is simple dilettantetruths of religion and moves wholly from Ireland, and he confounded both in the aesthetic circles of fashion it by saying, "It is nay-ther, for its become shallow, pretentious and in-aye-ther." Sprigg's divinity is of such sucht disappear from the pulpit, aye-ther. mon is converted into a rose water essay, science into a series of mand no stender discipline of head ariking quotations, and evangelical and heart in the ministry. They reperiod of lukewarmness and indif- mind.

vation by grace. e is running ahead of the scientif. nd a truth and a logic that is until sternity with all of its terrors

An aged couple whose lives had run ists for itself and by itself." A pleas-rallel for nearly 50 years as meming impression is the object sought res of the same church one day met. The same church one day met. The cars, in the course of the con-restion the old gentlemtn said. "I be that Mr. Sprigg has had his divinmon lacks argument, the preaching is a play and a display. By one too often showy and striking instead of strong and virile. His divinity certainly needs

The writer vividly recalls a visit co

a certain watering resort a few sum-mers ago. The entertainment afforded in the auditorium was on the whole instructive. It consisted of addresse by men from different walks of life on various topics of interest. L. a few days after the writer's arrival Spring turned up. It was a short time after he had received his doctorate. His family and friends were much elated over the event, and through their in-fluence, he managed to get to the front as one of the speakers or the chautauqua. On the way to the audi-In the instance of Sprigg, who is here torium the night he was to speak, his mother said, "Son, what are you go-ing to talk about to-night?" He said, "I don't know, mother, but I will hatch up something." With a look of loving approval as if she thought amartness had reached its finish him, the two passed on in silence. The audience was large and expectant. Sprigg's talk was small and cheap. It showed neither learning nor preparation beyond surface indications, and yet his fluency of verbiage took not a few by storm. But it was singularly incompatible with what should be the production of a doctor, and a serious minded person was inclined to think that in his soher moments Sprigg must have felt very much as a Detroit broker who went into a wheat pit and came out shorn. A friend to whom he was relating the story asked, "Were you a bull?" "Were you a bear?" "No." "What were you then?" "I was an ass, my friend, that it is what I was." Whether Sprigg felt that he was an ass or not, one did feel that his divinity was thin and vaporous and in need of doctoring.

> sively economical and utilitarian. The sciences and arts are made the mere handmaidens and tools of industrial ism. The main impulse here to acquire learining is the hope of its application to some new economy of the world's work which shall yield large financial returns. The learning of the ministry, for the most part, is showy, but not profound refined but not persuasive, liberal but not accurate, ornamental but not definite. The atmosphere, of the educated circles is high-toned and gaudy, but not profound nor argumentative, nor vincing, nor stimulating. And this is a serious deficiency. It is a serious defect in the ministry. Perhaps one service which the higher criticism will render the Church will be to force upon it a ministry more profoundly learned and more skilled in the am of dialectics. As wealth increases, as knowledge advances, as inventions wheels up more and more of its dark sides to the eyes of the philanthropist and Christ-ian," there will be required something more substantial than extemporized bouquets, rose water essays, and pleasing sermonettes. There will be the need of men with breadth of learning, simplicity of language, power of logic, who can give the living word with the living tongue and beaming eye.

These and similar incidents give one

an insight into the character of the

current scholarship. The learning out-

side of the ministry is almost exclu-

The trouble with Sprigg is this the Gospel ministry is more a means especial attention be given guests of than an end. It is not the end distinction. The doctorate gives Sprigg for which he exists, he lives and strives, but a means toward an end. of appealing to the popular taste. It it is a means to social standing, to is a good introduction to society. It conspicious position, to honorary disleaves the impression of singular dis- tinctions, to whatever he can obtain by it. And from the indiscreet distribution of doctorates one would infer that this is the difficulty with many institutions. The education of the hucal propriety or acting with 100 little man mind is not the end, but a means conservatism, should be advise all of toward an end, so that, what Dr. the denominational schools to confer Johnson said of St. Andrews' that it would bestow "doctorates" and get rich by "degrees," might be applicapleasing social element, and gives its bie to more colleges than St. Andrews, possessor an exceptional influence Dr. Johnson was jesting, but no doubt with the popular mind and thereby many institutions do bestow "doctorates" and get rich by "degrees." In deed, it is not unusual to see some one honored with a title and few days later to observe that some relative of the beneficiary has increased the endowment of the institution so many thousand dollars. It would appear then that Sprigg, with his influential friends, has what Abraham Lincoln ministry and Church are suffering would call "a pull," and under such from a too generous disposition of circumstances, the university with a the doctorate. Undoubtedly it is re- few unbestowed doctorates does not sponsible for a set of conditions which seriously object to being pulled; but afford little motive to the excessive such an institution like human sysenergy in the acquisition of profound tems and quack doctors will have its

What a travesty on learning? What own ambition to acquire learning to a blow to real scholarship? Should become erudite and versatile, to stand one put to such schools the question at the front with the average scholar, which a cynic put to a professor of there is little encouragement to be de- Cambridge, "What do you manufacrived from the schools and from the ture there?" he would not receive the laconic answer "Power," but "Doctorpublic ministrations. Sprigg is the ates." It would seem that the sole qualification for a doctorate is as fol-

1st. An audacious use of words symphonlously untered so as to sound well 2d. Conspicuous success in fabricatusually honored with the doctorate ing ingenious stories and entertaining by a class of schools whose chief end anecdotes, and in maintaining a pleasing appearance.
3d. Marked ability in knowing hey

pull the right string. But such institutions make a standard unto themselves, like the man who real singent portion, the number that was asked if he understood French. and he said, "I do when I speak it in demand nor in the lime light," myself," and the outcome is about as ratisfactory to those who sit two times one day in seven under the doctored course of procedure is a seri- divinity as the distinction which

men were disputing, one saying it was Whenever culture becomes seps ee-ther, and the other 1-ther. The from the deep problems and man to whom it was referred incere. Moral earnestness and depth a type that it is nay-ther, for it is

But in all seriousness, the times de logy into pagan ethics. It means quire a "most learned and spiritual d of lukewarmness and indif-followed by animosity and ideas and full of vital energies, the toward the well defined eyes of the hawk and the fire theretruths of religion-human sin and in; the eyes of the dove and the love therein." The multitude will not leave the defect in elerical the market place of commercialism nt. The aesthetic is and the arena of industrialism which the philosophic, Toe ar- is now engaging and exacting their powers unless another realm of vaster of being the "pure and aus-is thrown open upon them. The street and beautiful embodiment of an of Vanity Fair will never he descried

Samuel Loak. He did not get such an education as people may get now. He was drilled, however, in science, philosophy and theology, but he murdered the Queen's English. He would say "I done," for "I have done." "I brung" for "I brought." A critic and skeptic went to hear him and took with him a tablet intending to take down Blackburn's mistakes and publish them for the amusement of the public. "I brung" came out, and the

public. "I brung" came out, and the critic thought, "I have one." Presently Blackburn got into his sermon and to the skeptic he seemed like a charger, confidently moving out on lantly spreading her sails to the wind, and then like and eagle soaring upand then like and eagle soaring up-ward far above mountain peak and cloud bank with his eye on the sun. When it was all over he was asked if he had any criticism. He said one might as well try to criticize the blooming rose or the crystal stream, or the evening sunset as Gideon Blackburn. Aside from his blunders in English Blackburn is a sample of in English. Blackburn is a sample of one whose divinity needs no doctoring, because it is charged with the ideas and doctrines of Christ and is most

convincing and sweeping in its charge upon sin and unbelief. Looked at from one point of view, the doctorate does not belong to Sprigg any more than to any other though he has influence. Looked at in another light, it should be gratuitously conferred upon no one, because it is being abused and degraded into meaninglessness. It should be given conditionally and meritoriously, but as the ordinary literary degree is bestowed. This will eliminate Sprigg for the roll of honor unless he is capable of making some sounding, as well as roving over all "the oceanic expanse," and it will include the man who appreciated learning, and who is ambitious to carry the truths of Christianity, so far as they depend upon the power of human learning and discipline, to the fartherest extreme of indifference and ignorance growing out of false systems of belief. Like a cavalry or an infantry, the college university ught to have a just and proper esprit de corps which is born of high traditions, is fed by unselfish and impartial acts and ends and is fruitful of noble services, and conducive to the highest scholarship to the full extent of its influence

throught its alumni, REV. R. L. BENN. Pastor First Presbyterian Church Trenton, Tenn.

DAILY PROGRAMME AT JAMESTOWN SHOW.

MONDAY, JULY 22D.

Elks day. Conventions meeting. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Auditorium room 3, 10 to 6.

30-Guardmount, 23d Infantry.

-Gates open. 8 to 9-Drill 23d Infantry. 10-And hourly thereafter Exhibition of weather bureau.

Earthquake Recorder, Gov. Building A. Special Exhibition by the Fisk Jubilee Singers at the Negro

Building. 10:30 to 12:30-Mexican National Band Concert, Reviewing Stand. -Preparation of large weather map from reports from all sections of the country, Gov. Building A.

-Organ Recital, William Wall Whiddit, Auditorium. -"Alcohol and Tuberculosis" Stere optican-E. G. Routzahn-Social

Economy Lecture Hall. Biographic and Stereoptican Exhibition, Scenes on Indian Reservation with lecture, Interior Dept., Gov. Building A. 0 to 2:30-Piano Recital, Mr. Jos-

eph Maerz, Auditorium. Biographic Exhibition and lecture, Scenes in Yosemite Valley, Gov Building A.

Lecture on Aerial Navigation, Mr Ludlow and Capt. Lovelace, Aero nautic Building. to to 4:30-Phinney's United States

Band. 30-United States Life Saving Service Drill at Station. Illustrated lecture, "Reclaiming the Desert," by Mr. J. C. Watts, U. S.

R. S., Interior Dept., Gov. Build-Special Exhibition by the Fisk Jubilee Singers at the Negro Build-

"Why the Negro is Susceptible to Tuberculosis" - Stereopticon -So cial Economy Hall. Illustrated lecture, "Yellowstone National Park" by Mr. E. C. Cul-

ver. Interior Dept., Gov. Building -Dress Parade, 23d Infantry. -Lecture on aerial navigation, Mr.

Ludlow and Capt. Loyelace, Aeronautic Building. 30 to 6:30-Mexican Nati Concert, Reviewing so

-Drill by 12th U. S. Cavalry. -Drill Battery "D" 3d Regt., Field Artillery. Phinney's United States Band Con

cert. Auditorium. -Fireworks. 11-War Path Closes.

BIG BATCH OF PRISONERS.

Fleven Swedes Being Helds to Testify lu a Peonage Case at Greenville, Which is Attracting Considerable Interest. Special to The Observer.

Kinston, July 20.-Mr. R. Hyman, deputy sheriff of Pitt county, and Mr. deputy United marshal, brought a crowd of elever prisoners to Kinston this morning and odged them in jail for dinner. They were carried to Beaufort this after-noon where they will be lodged in jail a special term of the Federal Court to be held there on the 6th of

August.

Swedes that are being held as witnesses in the case of the United States vs. E. A. Kline in default of appearance bonds. Mr. Kline, a contractor on the construction of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad near Greenville, procured a lot of Swede immigrants from a bureau in New York and paid Carolina, These Swedes grew tired o the job and left, whereupon Mr. Kline They were lodged in jati in Greenville until they agreed to go back to work. Then the United States commissioner indicted Kilne for peonage and held the witnesses for court. Judge Purnell set a special term to be held at Beaufort August 6th and ordered the witnesses to be sent there to jail. The case is attracting considerable interest and seems to have reached some importance. District Attorney Skinner rair will never he descrited will be assisted in the prosecution by part of ity with all of its terrors one of the attorneys from the Attorney were fire actually dawns upon General's office in Washington.

HIGH LECENSE IN RICHMOND

Richmond, Va. As I was ill in the hospital on the day appointed, the address, which I was to have delivered before the society, was read by the distinguished surgeon and physician, Dr. J. Allison Hodges.

Along with Ford, Weeks, Connor, McMillan, Olds and others who have devoted thought and study to this

devoted thought and study to this remarkable romance of history, I believe that the Croatans of Robeson county are the remnant of the composite tribe made up of the Haterus Indians and the English colo-nists of Governor White. But one arrives at this belief by inductive reasoning, and the evidence is main-ly circumstantial. Nothing in all the research which I have bestowed on this matter has so fortified my belief in the remarkable origin of the Robeson county Croatans as the implied acceptance of the theory by the illustrious historian, Bancroft, which the readers of The Observer will pardon me for reproducing here "More than another year elapsed before Whits could return to search for his lost colony and his daughter; and then the Island of Roanoke was a desert. An inscription on the bark of a tree pointed to Croatan; but the season of the year and the danger from storms were pleaded

as an excuse for an immediate return. Had the emigrants already perished, or had they escaped with their lives to Croatan, and, through the friendship of Manteo, become familiar with the Indians?, The conjecture has been hazarded that the deserted colony, neglected by their countrymen, were hospitably adopted into the tribe of Hatteras Indians, and became amalgamated with the sons of the forest. This was the tradition of the natives at a ater day, and it was thought to be confirmed by the physical character of the tribe, in which the English and the Indian races seem to have been blended. Raleigh long cherished the hope of discovering some vestiges of their existence; and, though he had abandoned the hope of colonizing Virginia, he yet sent at his own charge, it is said, and at

liegemen. But it was all in vain; imagination received no help in its attempts to trace the fate of the colony of Roanoke." In one of the "North Carolina Day Exercises," prepared and published by the scholarly Professor Connor, is the sketch, "Virginia Dare," in which

five several times, to search for his

occur the following paragraphs:
"By the Indians Eleanor Dare, the first mother of the white race known to them, is said to have been called, in their figurative and descriptive way, "The White Doe," and her baby, the little Virginia, the first white infant they had ever seen. 'The White Fawn:' and there is a pretty tradition that 'after her death der spirit assumed that form—an elfin fawn which, clad in immortal would at times be seen haunting like a tender memory the place of birth, or gazing wistfully over the sea, as with pathetic yearning for the far-away Mother Land.'

. . "The colonists had evidently gone to Crostan, as we now have the word, the home of Manteo, the friendly chief, but none of them was ever seen of white men again They 'died and made no sign;' though it is probable that their descendants may still be found among the Croatan, or more properly, Hatteras Indians of Robeson county."

William Strachey, in his "History of Travalle," says: "At Ritano the Weroance Eyanoca preserved seven of the English alive-fower two boys and one young mayde, who escaped the massacre, and fled up the river Chanoke."

"Virginia Dare" sketch The "Both John Smith tinues: Strachey make mention of scattered parties of these colonists several times, and the Virginia company writes of some of them as yet alive, within 50 miles of our fort, as is testified by two of our colony sent out to search them, who found crosses " and assured testimonies of Christians newly cut in the barks of treey."

Prof. S. B. Weeks, in his summing up of his very carefully considered article, "The Croatans: Whence and Where," declares it most probable, he does not say certain, that the Robeson county Croatans are the Hatteras Indians, amalgamated with the lost Virginia colony; Prof. Reed Smith boldly follows his lead; Prof. Hamilton McMillan takes the same view; Col. Fred A. Olds, of Raleigh. the valued historical writer, uses his pen to the same effect.

If one may venture on any witicism of the very able article of Mr. Ford, the objection may be urged that he gives to matters of mere conjecture and speculation the force which attaches to facts about which there can be little controversy, as in the following paragraph from his contribution to Appleton's Magazzine: "If Governor White had sailed down Pamilico sound, doubtless he would have found his Lost Colony. It was southward and up the Cape Fear river to its head waters, where all tradition still locates Raleigh's Lost Colony and the descendants of Virginia Dare. She being a granddaughter of the first American Governor was more truly aristocratic than even Pocahonias, who was not haptized until Virginia had attained womanhood. And perhaps she married a young brave of Roanoke long before the daughter of Powhatan wed an English gentleman—finally to fill an unmarked grave in Britain It is learned that the prisoners are as the English girl Virginia, fills an unknown grave in America-Pocahontas to give among her descend-ants a great general (Baden Powell) to the English of to-day, and Virginia Dare a North Carolina Govern-or in our own times." Mr. Ford notes a characteristic

the Robeson county Croatans which I have had occasion to mention in former articles—their habit, showof walking in single file along the road, and even on the streets of the towns and villages of Robeson county. In the summer of the late John D. Bundy, of Rich-In the summer of 1870 or 1871 county from Laurinburg to ville, when we met the Lowery band, just after they had murdered the McLeod family in the southwestern part of Cumberland county. We have attracted by their resemblance to Indians, walking along the and lack of social enterprise,

federate authorities during the civil war. Isnoring their historic origin—probably few of the shoulder strapped officials her ever heard of Rosnoke island or the Croatans—the government impressed them for the work on the fortifications below Wilmington as if they were negroes; an insult which doubtless rankled in their hearts.

mr. Ford has the following with regard to the scupparnong grape:

"This was the memorable 'Lost Colony, which, contrary to Raicigh's counsel, settled on the ill-starred Roanoke island described as

tation a day's journey, is interwoven by every tradition with the arrival of the white men on Roanoke isl-

As a resident of a great great growing district, I am glad to grapethat the white scuppernong, with its other admiral qualities, has proven good shipper to distant markets, under the skillful treatment of wine growers. It is very perishable after it is taken from the vine, because it "bleeds" so profusely; but if it is carefully gathered in clusters, the fruit not removed from the stalk, it bears shipping very well. "In valu, in vain, their heart-sick search, No tidings reached them more; No record save that silent word Upon that silent shore.

"The mystery rests a mystery still, Uasolved of mortal man; Sphynx-like, untold, the ages hold, The tale of Croatan."

In the local columns of The Richmond Times-Dispatch of the 9th inst., appears the following: "Definite steps in the direction of the further curbing and controlling of the liquor traffic in Richmond are clearly indicated from the attitude of councilmen and city officials at a

preliminary conference held yester-

sub-committee from council committee on ordinances, harter and reform, composed of Messrs, Umlauf, chairman; Hudson, Cary and W. L. White, have in hand the question of regulating the sale of liquor in the city, and the various propositions recently made have been submitted to them. One of the propositions, the raising of the license to \$1,000, came originally from Alderman Ellett. Another, which came from Alderman Dabney, is to estrict the number of licenses to be ssued and to designate the blocks or

the territory in which bar-rooms shall be located."

better solution of this grave

lem-but the writer and thousands of others, who have given the best thought they have to this matter, management and control of the liquor traffic and its use. That the intem-perate and excessive use of liquor is great evil, and that of all moral curses strong drink is the worst, must be acknowledged, to begin with To the man who does not admit this there is no use in offering argument. From the figures given by imes-Dispatch, it is evident that it s high time for the municipal authorties of the fair Virginia city to be bestirring themselves in a reform of the saloon conditions. There are now in Richmond 246 bar-rooms, besides 14 social clubs where liquor is served. To state the case more forcibly, there is one saloon to about every 400 inhabitants, assuming that the population of Richmond is 100,-000. It must be remembered than women and children form a large percentage of this 400, and men who age; so that these generous alcoholic fountains are parceled out to a comparatively very small number of people. The files of the Richmond papers, say for a year or so back, will show, too, that the city has many a "dive." and is infested with not a few "slums," as bad as "Five Points" in New York more than half

a century ago.

If I mistake npt. Wilmington has about 60 saloons. From what I have lately seen of the increase in ness and population of this beautiful city, I think it may safely be eredited with at least 30,000 inhabitants, so that it has a bar-room to every 500 of its people—figures to which we apply the pruning down given to the above Richmond figures.

In conclusion, the liquor dealers of this country may make up their minds to one thing: Unless mend their ways they will see Unless "handwriting on the wall" and the overthrow of the high license system through their own folly. Those who advocate this system admit that it is licensing an evil, but they being with that evil. But they will turn their backs on the man who turn their backs on the man makes his saloon a "dive" of iniqui-ty; a dispenser of polson; a cor-rupter of youth and a violator of J. H. M. Fayetteville, July 11.

Religious Fervor of Danish Smart Set London Sketch. The Queen of Denmark will hardly

appreciate all the gay doings got up in London in her honor, for she is a sinful pride of worldly affairs. I understand it causes real distress to her Majesty when she has to attend a ball. This austerity in the most exalted circles has brought about a social revolution in Copenhagen, which, once the most light-hearted and irresponsible of capitals, is now given over to religlous fervor and a rigorous pietistic revival such as once in 56 years or so seems to sweep over northern Europe One who knows the "inside track" in Copenhagen assures me that it is now the fashion in that once lively mond county, and the writer were city to give parties at which the on our way in a buggy across the guests get up in turn and confess their county from Laurinburg to Fayette- sins aloud. This is a custom which, ville, when we met the Lowery band, if introduced into London, would add We and give an interest to the season

Gossip of the State Capital

By COL FRED, A. OLDS

ening of their scope and power. A gentleman from South Carolina, who was here a few days ago, declared that much as this State's industrial progress struck him and others who were informed, he was yet more profoundly impressed by the educationstarred Roanoke island described as 'very sandy and low toward the waterside, but so full of grapes as the very beating and surge of the sea overflowed them, of which we found such plenty that in all the world like abundance is not to be found.

"Thus began the acquaintance of the Raleigh Colony with the American scuppernong. Three finest native grapes, the Catawba, the Isabella and the Scuppernong are indigenous to and thrive best near Roanoke, and, strange to say, the most delicious of these the white scuppernong, which will not bear transportation a day's journey, is interwoven along any raifway will tell the story. see what the State is school houses along any raifway will tell the story. The aid by the State in making loans for the betterment of public schools has proved a great incentive and countles have been helped which otherwise could have done but little. The movement is so great as to be said when looked at through the said when looked at through the rease "fluttered like a red-bird in the rease "fluttered like a red-bird in the rease "fluttered like a red-bird in the rease". The movement is so great as to be almost beyond belief and it grows by what it feeds on, like the appetite. Away back in the country, far from the railroads, there are good schools, consolidated districts, local taxes, better teachers, better salaries, attractive interiors of buildings, pictures, music, and better dressed and more enthusiastic pupils are the and more enthusiastic pupils are the order of the day. North Carolina is awake. It is no wonder that the State superintendent is filled with pride and joy at what he has seen prought about to but a few years. brought about in but a few years. And how proud ex-Governor Aycock and Governor Glenn must surely feel when they think of how their State is going ahead, and how ex-Governor Jarvis, who always had this matter so much at heart, must rejoice at

what he sees and hears. and the superintendent is right in his estimate of the high value of these. They will put the country boys and girls on a fair footing with those in the towns. It is only a question of a few years when ountry schools will be open at least six months in the year, and a little later nine months will be the figure. With this education will grow contentment with country life, where it can be obtained more readily than ever before, and the great flow of people from the country to the town will stop, for it is no secret that durfar too many deserted neighbor-hoods in North Carolina. The value of rural real estate has increased phone system and rural free delivery of mails. The flow of people from country to the town is now to a great degree checked and the turning-point has certainly been well

North Carolina has been, in some

sections at least, a sort of stampingground for all sorts of people of queer beliefs. This began many years ago and every once in awhile peripatetic ambassadors of freak faiths come wandering through this Commonwealth, seeing what sheep they can find to fatten on. The fellow Lynch, who pretended to be "Holy," reaped a harvest of money and women along the coast but a few years ago. The Holy people did a roaring business among blacks and whites 10 years ago throughout centrai North Carolina. Then the Mormons came and had as many as 40 elders in the State at one time, goast four or five years these seem to have cut no figure and are never heard of. The elders were whipped in one or two countles and driven out. Then the "Holy Jumpers" came in and south of here they got some converts. The last arrivals are those who pretend to "Speak with Tongues," and a minister of this city, where they are now at work, remarked to me that he thought this outfit the worst of all. He attended one of their meetings in the suburbs and said he saw the women there falling upon the ground, while the foam flecked their lips. Some of the workers who have the "gift," as they call it, pretend to go in a trance and utter words which remind one of the talk of our genial friend who is the boon companion of the captain in the comic supplement of the Sunday papers; in other words of "Sherlock Guck, the Eskimo Detective." I listened to a woman talking with the "Tongue" and it seemed strange insuch gibberish, but it is these things which attract. It has been so ever since the time of St. Paul and will be so until the end of all things, no

I have been very much interested in reading a book "The Stars and Stripes and Other American Flags." including the four Confederate flags. The material for this book was to some extent contributed by Miss Jessica Randolph Smith, daughter of Mr. Orren R. Smith, of Henderson, who claims he devised the first Confederate flag, sent this to gomery, then the seat of the Confederate government, where it was accepted. The other claimant for the honor of making the first Confederate flag is Mr. Nichola Marschall, of own design on the court house Louisburg and says this was the first Confederate flag displayed in North Carolina, two and a half months be fore the State seceded. Mr. packs his claim by the evidence of Mrs. Winborne, who how lives Pine Top, this State, that she made the sample flag for him, which he sent to Montgomery, and that some time afterwards he learned the design had been accepted. She made the flag which was displayed on a staff at the Louisburg, court house at that time. I notice in the the originator of the gray uniform worn by the Confederate army. I was told about 20 years ago by a dis-tinguished Confederate officer that this grey uniform was adopted because it was that of the First Vir- Governor, their "trade" thus founginia Regiment and that the latter to be given, together with one-hal got it from a New York regiment the fine, to the person who arrested of great repute, that is the Seventh them, the other half of each going which visited Richmond some years to the Lords Proprietors.

was never adopted officially, though it was incorporated in the second Confederate flag, also in the third. gress, while as a matter of fact it was adopted by the army but never by the Confederate Congress. It was a very small flag; far smaller than the regulation size. It was designed and presented to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston for adoption by Col. J. B. Walton, who then commanded the famous Washington Artillery Battalion of New Orleans. It was accepted by General Johnston people in each army firmly believed that at the battle of Manassas the other side had used as a trick the flag of its opponent. Two kinds of crosses, the Latin and the St. An-drews', were submitted, and the latter was chosen, this removing the objection, it is stated, that many of the soldiers might have to fight un-The new high schools, so soon to be established, will open a new world to many thousands of people, and the superintendent is right in western Tennessee had adopted for der the former church symbol. It was found that Gen. Leonlass western Tennessee had adopted for his forces a flag which was bites, with a white St. Andrew's cross, but this was replaced at once by the regulation battle-flag of what was known as the "Army of the Poto-mac," and the latter thus became the real emblem of the Confederacy. General Beauregard thought so much of this flag that he said he hoped if the United States ever had a foreign war it would be adopted as the national battle-flag. It must be borne in mind that there were very few regiments of Confederate troops, ing the past 20 years the towns have been largely built up at the expense of the county. There are volunteer troops from the different volunteer troops from the different States. The latter would carry the battle flag and the flag of their own We may be wrong—and if we be from 25 to 50 per cent. In the past flags are to be found in the large collection of this grave prob-

State Museum, where they are object Some days ago Mr. Cole, a very talented and agreeable gentleman of Washington City, was here and was shown a great many courtesies by the State Librarian and by others. He was making a study of the various colonies and States, using as far as possible the original copies. He found in the Hall of History, among the valuable collection of originals lent by Bishop Cheshire, a rarity in the shape of a book printed James Davis, the first State Printer this being a second edition of the "Yellow Jacket," but which was bound in a very queer manner. He the shape of the Journal of the convention held at Hillsboro in which declined to ratify the Federal constitution. This little pamphlet is in two sections, strange to say,

The laws of the State from 1715 to

1791 have been compiled by Chief Justice Walter Clark and are in volumes 23, 24 and 25 of the State Recknown but it is a fact that no State in the Union has a more complete series of printed records than the Colonial Records, the work of Col. William L. Saudders, and the State Records, the work of Judge Clark, The first Assembly was held at the home of Thomas Sanderson on Little river in the county of Perquimans Many laws were enacted from time to time and some of these obsolete and are so marked in the queer old volume. Six of the earlier laws were confirmed anew at the session of 1715, having been enacted earlier, the first account of work done by the assembly being at that Col. R. B. Creecy, of beth City, told me last year that the very first meeting of the Assembly was held under a tree, somewhere about 1663. The assembly was at "Tongue" and it seemed strange in-deed that any people would listen to such gibberish, but it is these things. The first of the six confirmed liaws was about marriages and was to the marry could take three or four their neighbors along with them and repair to the Governor or any one of council and declare that they had joined together in wedlock and ac-cepted each other for man and wife and that the Governor or councilor should give a certificate to be regis-tered and that this should be a lawful marrage. The second law set out that many people came to America and soon left it, but while here sold Mont- their rights and lands, which proved very prejudicial to the Lords Proprietors, who then owned Carolina so therefore the Palatine and Lords Proprietors enacted, by the consent of the Grand Assembly, that no perroyalty devoted only to good works Louisville. The facts seem to very sons should sell their rights until and caring less than nothing for the strongly bear out the claim of Mr. they had been here two complete and caring less than nothing for the strongly bear out the claim of Mr. they had been here two complete and caring less than nothing for the strongly bear out the flag of his years at least. The third law levied a fee or tax of 20 pounds of tobac co upon every action, to be paid by the man who lost the suit, or to use the man who lost the suit, or to use fourth prohibited strangers from "trucking and trading" with the In-dians. This sets out that persons, no matter what their quality or condi-tion, who presumed to come into this country to so trade with any of the neghbor Indians, or should be to have an "Indian trade" purchased er thus found among the Indians or elsewhere within the country, should be taken before the Governor or one of the council, who would have power to send them to prison, to re-main until they had paid 10,000 pounds of tobacco and costs; othervise to stand to the co