OHARLOTTE DAILY OBSERVER, MAY 17, 1968



tain has made it all the fresher, to travel on any kind of conveyance, t there is an element of picturness on a trip on one of the the raliways, one of the kind which he last Legislature sought to foster, acting upon Governor Glenn's most kind suggestion. I had been invit-ed by the good people of Fayetteville, through its chamber of commerce, to make a talk to them and to take which has come degree, in the new life which has come to that place, which luring so many years was spoken of a a "dear old town," and that sort of thing. Fayetteville has plenty of of thing. emories behind it and as good peo-e as the world affords and has not iried its past at all, but is infinite-proud of it, yet it is awakening. alizes that this is 1908, has "caught to the teclious" and is moving. Mr to the trolley" and is moving. Mr. hn A. Mills' road, the Raleigh & uthport, has had a hard time: many. and downs and many joits, but hangs on and is certainly a man a deserves well of his section and his State. He is in truth a capof his State. of his State. He is in furth a cap-tain of industry and one of the right kind; not one of those who let other people work, for it can be said of him that the phrase, "Everybody works but father," does not apply to his household at all, for all of them are right there-even the very tiniest when it comes to railroading. Mills can get in an engine and run it like a veteran and can do al-most anything else. The hard times have hit these little roads as well as

the big ones. All are in the same boat. Mr. Mills, who is the life and soul of the Raleigh & Southport, has his money, as well as his heart mind into it, and he deserves every compliment that may be paid him and all the success which kind ortune may have in reserve.

To tell the truth the men who have built up these little roads in North They have been very quiet about it. like a good doctor or a good preach-er, but their work goes on and will live after them. Mr. Mills needs after them. Mr. Mills needs rail and heavier, too, on the Ra-h end of his line, and when times a little better he will put it down. ret a little better he will put it down. Meanwhile he has suffered from vaflous and sundry wrecks and we had an example of this sort of thing when about half way to Fayetteville, for about half way to Fayetteville, for the tender of a mixed train had the day before left the rails at a sharp curve and as a result there was a fine mess and mingle of cars loaded with lumber and various other things. The roads have a hard time in connection with overloaded cars oftentimes, notably coal cars, for something gives and then there is a smash, for which the hauling road has to pay, and it must also at the same times stand all the annoyance and loss in other ways.

As we went out of Raleigh we passmeadow in which many convicts were at work getting out clay to be used in brick-making in the penitentiary. Many persons were observed to be af-work on the farms and the tilth of the latter seemed in be better than usual. Cotton and corn were com-ing up well. Down near Fuquay Springs there was seen rather a nov-elty, this being a gasoline car, about the size of the common trolley car, the whole State will descrease method.

It is a very pleasant sort of a slowed up a little and taken the mail from his hand. We crossed the Durham & South-ern Railway track, this being the road built by the Dukes and Anglers, of Durham, to Dunn, to give a connec-tion with the Atlantic Coast Line. On this road there are no Sunday trains and this is also the case on the Aber-deen & Asheboro and the owners of the two roads let this fact be known very noisely indeed very plainly indeed.

very plainly indeed. Near Little river, which, by the way, is a beautiful stream, black and swift and looking like there ought to be a lot of fish in it, and with its banks bordered by exquisite kalmia, now in full bloom (popularly known as haurel) there is a tiny pond from which a raceway carries the wa-ter-power to an equally tiny mill. On the train was a little, white girl with swift and looking like there ought to be a lot of fish in it, and with its banks bordered by exquisite kalmia, now in full bloom (popularly known as haurel) there is a tiny pond from which a raceway carries the wa-ter-power to an equally tiny mill. On the train was a little, white girl with less than half a bushel of corn in a sack. She got off at the mill, as the train stopped at a watertank there tand took with her the grist. It was quite a novel arrangement, this rid-ing on'a train to the mill, but the little country girl did not think it odd a bit. I paid particular attention to the

odd a bit. I paid particular attention to the lumber plants along the line and sure-ly the lumber interest must be look-ing up again, for all of the plants ex-cept one, in other words seven-eighths of them, were at work. This was quite, in contrast with what I had seen in the eastern part of the State in my April journey, when not a single plant was found to be in operation.

If there is one thing which a very large area of North Carolina needs it is the stock law and the particular is the stock law and the sparticular area which needs it worse has, per-haps, Ress of it than in any other part of the stage, this being the long-leaf pine region. Pick up an old geography and it will tell you that North Carolina is noted for tar, pitch and turpentine. This was true half a century ago and something later, but it is not true now and our gen-ial; if somewhat learned friend, the razor-back hog is very largely respon-vible for the chance. This hos is a sible for the change. This hog is a connoisseur, by the way, and we saw some noble specimens of him alon, the Raleigh & Southport Railway line One gaunt beast stood in a field look-ing at the train, his legs propped wide apart so that the wind would not blow him over. He was so thin that he aim over. He was so thin that he cast but a slight shadow and one al-most prepared to believe the state-ment made by a passenger that these hogs can take their tails in their teeth, hump themselves into a circle, roll over and over and cut right through a barbed wire fence, or another story that after they dry un and die the head and tail can be strapped togethhead and tail can be strapped togeth-er and a very servicable circular saw be the result. It has been further stated that their heads can be used for plow points and if you see some of their rooting work in this State this story, will go 'down, too. This particular breed of hog cares nothing for the roots of any tree except the long-leaf pine, which are sweet. He turns up that nose of his at the short-leaf pine and will have none of it.

As we went out of Raleigh we pass-ed through the spiendid farm of the Central Hospital for the Insano and after passing Walnut creek struck a meadow in which many convicts were at work getting out clay to be used in brick-making in the pententiary.

moment. Added to this is the fact that Fayotteville is the most westerly place in the State having water trans-portation. From it in the old days North Carolina got a great part of its supplies and the late State Treasurer Worth once told me that he had seen over \$60 wagons there at one time from the up-country, some from as far as Stallsbury. We were driven up on beautiful Haymount and from that height, where there are so many handsome homes, looked over the town, which is set in a mass of verdure like a picture in a beautiful frame, and we now nt. Added to this is the fac

site. Dropping down from Haymount we got a peep at the old life; at great warenouses with rotten balconies. balconies, where in the days of yore business used to be transacted on the ground floor while people lived above. There were yast openings in the front of such structures, through which the big white-topped wagons, prairie oners, as they used to call them out West, were driven into camping yards in the rear. the 11 would have perhaps been well to preserve one of these buildings in-tact, but they are going fast and soon

will be a memory. Fayetteville is to have a postoffice building, on a very good site, and the Methodists and Baptists are building churches, each to cost some \$30,

churches, each to cost some \$30,-000, of which any place in the State. might very well be proud. The chamber of commerce there is, taking up matters very actively and the women are co-operating. These are two vital forces, for it will be found that such organizations, even though with relatively few zealous and active members, can do more for a place than any other influence. This is the case at Raleigh ar found so at Fayetteville. Raleigh and it will The latter needs a park and a street railway system, which will go everywhere. At present there is a mile of street railway and gasoline is

the motive power, but this is a mere stepping stone to better things. Fayetteville is in the list of places neither dead nor sleeping and its people, its new life, its home, and its manufacturies and wholesale houses

show this. It is rather a return to some at least of the old prestige as distribuiting centre.

THE COTTON MILL SOUTH STRUKING CHANGES IN A DECADE

here Signs of Race An-Nor Are Th agoniem" This article, which is the first of a

series of five, was written for The Boston' Transcript by Rev. Dr. P. H. Goldsmith, minister of the First church, Salem, Mass., and is reproduced by permission of The Tran script. . Dr. Goldsmith is a South Carolinian by birth and recently visited his native State, after long absence, to investigate the conditions prevailing extent, where, fifteen or iwenty y age noble forests of primitive pi oaks, hickories or poplars had st in the cotton mill settlements. His conclusions are interesting.

WHAT COTTON'S RIBE HAS DONE But the big thing that strikes the visitor after ten years is increased prosperity. This is due in the main to the high price of cotton, and the phenomenal industrial development in the direction of manufactures. A few years ago, when the price of raw cotton had declined to five or six cents a pound, the farmers were either losing on each crop produced, or were being actually bankrupt. The energies of the South were para-lysed; business was at a standstill. When the price of cotton 'rose to from ten to twelve cents the South 11 The fine purpose for which the an-ti-child labor committee was organis-ed and the splendid campaign which it is carrying on in Southern cotton mills impelled me, a native of the South, to investigate conditions in those sections of the South where cot-ton mills are abundant. I wished to know something of the great industri-al revolution, which had come over the South in the decade since I had really known that region and to make really known that region and to make judicious comparisons with affairs and life in the North. My bases of comparison seem to me to be excep-tional and my deductions may be more from ten to twelve cents the South began to recover. A fairy wand seemed to have been passed over a region of desolution. Thus the South region of desolation. Thus the South of to-day is a twentleth century phoenix; and while it, in common with the rest of the country, feels the stress of the present hard times, it is enjoying such prosperity as it has not known since the civil war, and, indeed, such as it has never known, for all have shared in the blessings of the recent years. interesting and perhaps better worth while than the next man's. Pardon, then, a bit of autoblography. I was born in South Carolina and schooled there and in Kentucky; and in these two States and Tennessee I lived un-til 1891. Three years thereafter spent in the Republic of Mexico, eight in Philadelphia and the remaining five and a fraction in Massachusetts, bring of the recent years. me to the present time. Furthermore,

confess to having spent a longer or shorter period of time in every South-ern State except Florida, though during the last ten years my acquaint ance with the South has been limited to a brief visit to South Carolina in 1901, and a trip from Maryland to Texas and return in 1905. Much of my life, therefore, has been-spent in the North and I have been a practical stranger to the South for the last decade, a period of supreme moment in its industrial history,

THE PURPOSE OF THE SERIES In that time, through the medium of reports and opinions current in comfortable carriages and buggles-books and periodicals, I had learned the surest tokens of prosperity in an somewhat of the changes going on agricultural community—are the rule and now I planned to spend some and not the exception. In fact, I did

The farm houses in general are in-calculably better than I have ever seen them. Few of them are permit-ted to remain unpainted, and many of them are large and sightly. Good outbuildings, adequate and attractive furniture and dainty curtains are common. Vegetables and flowers. nursery fruit trees, shade trees, fat poultry, pigs and cattle, handsome horses and large and sleek mules, strong and new for recently painted wagons and improved ploughs and other farming implements, with good harness and gears, and well built and comfortable carriages and buggles-

WONDERFUL EVIDENCES OF THRIFT.

100,000,000 board feet. He 600,660,009 board test. Its that "the present supply of S pine will be exhausted in years." Anyone who has b quainted with the South, and to it after an absence of ten ye to it after an absence of ten years will readily concur with this estimate. The destruction of timber seems to be pro-gressing with even more rapidity in the South than elsewhere in the Unit-ed States, and it is a fact of startling significance, and one which seems not to have deeply impressed its own cit-izens, judging by the replies which usually met my comments on this sub-ject. Repeatedly as I rode through the country on the trains, or was driv-en about if carriages or automobiles. I came upon open and cultivated stretches of from five to ten miles in extent, where, fifteen or twenty years

some excuse for the latter, as the are used for only two or three mont of the year. The much gabled a peaked, excessively bewindowed, over the year. The inwindown-root acceleration interaction of the second seco peaked, excessively hewindowed, over-painted, lightning-rodded, tin-rooted cottages, with veranda, supported by meagre posts (not columns) is in-escapable. The two-story houses are commonly constructed on the same lines, only the lines are lengthened. Simplicity, which a predictor would say ought to be natural, appears to be one of the last acquirements of the highest intellectuality and ac-thetic tasts and the merit of it is usually overlooked in the newer per-tions of the South. The New South has been too busy recovering from the past to imagine that it could spend much time over the unsecutial considerations of life. Many of the houses seem to be temporary struc-tures, as also the bridges, shops and churches. The evidence of crass and caretess hasts is unmistakable. A farmer buys a piece of forest laid. In it he makes a clearing. There he builds a house, hurriedly, inartistical-ly. Oftener than not he leaves no shade trees about the site where bis house is to stand. If he ever has them, he must grow or transplant them. This accounts for the bare-ness of many of the country homes. Little things are overlooked. Often pretentious houses are surrounded by uncouth board fences, or worse yet, wire and rait monstroutlies of hur-dies, which smack of the plains and are about as proper in these sur-oundings as sig-sag fences would be. <u>GAUDY, COLORS</u>. WHAT COTTON'S RISE HAS DONE

Most striking of a groes, but doubtless more to the ter wages now being paid up farms and to the fact that negr uiring land, ambition as acquiring land, smbition and souca-tion. Owing to the immanse develop-ments in the cotion manufacturing in-dustry, in which white people alone are employed, white laborars have al-most disappeared from the farms, either as tenants or hired hands. One might say that the withdrawal of this class of labor from sgricultuse has created a vacuum upon the farms, and into this the negroes have been sucked, to their great advantage. Wages are increased to such an extent, and insor is so scarce under hormal conditions as to render the industrious and honest negroes extremely indeconditions as to render the industrious and honest negroes extremely inde-pendent and prosperous. Fifteen or twenty years ago farm hands in upper South Carolina commonly received from \$8 to \$10 per menth, with house, wood, rations, etc. To-day, in the same locality, they can get from \$1 to \$1.25 per day. LITTLE RACE ANIMOSITY APPAR-

ENT.

pretentious houses are surrounded by pretentious houses are surrounded by which and the procession of hur-dies which smack of the plains and are about as proper in these sur-roundings as alg-sag fences would be. GAUDY COLORS. 4 The colors which are in high favor at present in the rural regions of the Southeast are doubless from the same sources as those which one en-counters in the country throughout New England. The present provail-ing fashiof in colors, as it seemed to me, is for gaudiness and variety; blue, green, yellow and marcon being steady favorites. Among the more inteiligent people in the cities and occasionally in the country, ivery white, cream and various shades of gray are being used ing to be commended for the South. the country, loory white, cream and various shades of gray are being used effectively, and these colors are espec-ially to be commended for the South.

ing of the South; and as such they are usually accorded their meed of opportunity and appreciation, when they are worthly of it. By nature the Southern country negroes are morry. They are usually happier than occa-sional visitors among them recog-nize. As a rule, I believe, they neith-ar realize nor resent their ostracism. They have nevel known anything else, and the uneducated ones do not aspice to aught beyond the opper-tunity to live, enjoy their creature comforts, their bomes their religion, which, however emodoral and super-stitions it may be, plays an import-ant part in their lives. Web-mean-ing philanthropists suffer vicasiously for the field negroes what they them-selves do not even comprehend. Most of them seem not to suspect that there is any problem connected with themselves. They are not, as a gen-eral thing, aware of their misery un-til it is pointed out to them and givas there is often little coal smoke til it is pointed out to them and giv-en a name. The negroes who really endure the tortures of social ostra-cism and baffled ambition, and to whom all my sympathy goes out, are the well educated, who usually live in the North, or in the large cities of the South, and, either because of some admixture of white blood in their veins, or an occasional rare African endowment, are unbitious and scasitive, and therefore galled and distressed by the stigma and limita-tions under which they are doomed to pass their lives. INDOOR LIFE BAD FOR NEOROES INDOOR LIFE BAD FOR NEGROES Owing to the increasing interest which I have felt in the negroes. I made such inquiry as I was able, in so brief a visit, concerning the physi-cal effect of education and comfort-nble and refined surroundings upon the people of this race. While I ad-mit my data to be limited, so that my opinion may need to be revised, there seem to be evidences that many ne-groes cannot thrive when removed from the open siz-and sunshine. A number of physicians who have had long experience in the treatment of negroes leaned to the opinion that long experience in the treatment of negroes leaned to the opinion that few of those who grew up on farms can survive a prosperous city life, with rich and regular food and in-door occupations. If this is true, ai-tention must be given to the fact in planning for their education. THE NEGRO PROBLEM NOT UN-SOLVABLE. SOLVABLE. Another suggestion which came to ma recently is that there is nothing inherently unsolvable in the so-called negro problem. Why may not two races as unlike as the white people and the negroes live together, side by side, in peace, and with mutual respect and genuine co-operation, yet keep to themselves racially and so-cially? For hundreds of years peo-ple of Jewish blood have lived among many nations, thriven and sujoyed the blessings of the earth, yet main-tained an almost complete separation from them, and this too in the face of the despest and crueles: projudics. I see no reason why, with the inof the deepest and crueles: prejudice. I see no reason why, with the in-crease of education and moral re-finement on both sides, and the ad-justment of the pullical differences, which are the main causes of discord, amicable relations may not ultimate-iy be established and maintained be-tween the Southern whites and ne-groes, who are so dependent upon each other for prosperity and happi-ness. ing the Southern negro ninds me of a story I heard on scent trip, which I should like elate, before closing this article. a story with a moral for those w re disposed to put too great stru n their thinking machines. A ve on their thinking machines. A very old negro, remarkable for his youth-ful appearance, was asked as to how he managed to keep so young. "Wall," he said, "I works when I kin, ap sometimes I jes' sets an' thinks, an' sometimes I jes' sets."



and being used for passenger traf-fic and pleasure trips by K. B. John-son, who has a lumber line. This brought to mind the fact that a great ment, for then a vast stretch of coun-try will be resected and the fong-leaf pine, which is the prince of the Southof pleasure can be had out of

such cars on the little roads. They away with dust and cinders. The cheap automobile is also coming along and that is going to be a good thing for farmers and everybody else. 'I was the guest for the trip of Presi-dent John A. Oates, of the Fayetteville

dent John A. Oates, of the Trip of Press dent John A. Oates, of the Fayetteville chamber of commerce, and he made it very interesting indeed. He has been at Raleigh a great deal this year, hard at work as the chairman of the State Anti-Saloon League. He spoke about the saloon in North Carolina, remarking that there' are only about two hundred saloons in the State. If each of these gets a contribution from the National Liquor Dealers' Associa-tion it means that a lot of money that side of the question. There are only two places west of the Bine Ridge where liquor is sold, these ber ing Waynesville and Marlon, and at both there are dispensaries. Chairman Oates has just published a list of the great number of speak-ers put into the field by the league. This list contains two thousand h

This list contains two thousand names. He spoke of the vast number of volunteers for this service and said that at Asheville alone twentyfive lawyers had volunteered to speak. There was never anything like this in North Carolina; not even in poli-tics. Think of two thousand speak-

ers all at work the same day! As we passed through Harnett county Mr. Oates remarked that Mr. A. Campbell had done more for that county than any man who had every lived in it. He is the man who founded and yet has charge of Blues' Creek Academy, where there are five hundred students enrolled; these coming from all parts of this State and from many other States. Mr. Oates went on to say that Prof. Campbell had charged the whole life of that county by the powerful stim-ulus he had given the people to this creat educational work. compliment which any man might cherish.

ern forests, will be restored. The route into Fayetteville leads below the foothills of the river, these being very bold indeed, with tumbling streams, deeply set in the with waterfalls, gorgeous flowers with waterfalls, gorgeous flowers, etc., and such high nills that they are like mountain foothills almost; by the mountain foothills almost: by the flank of Col. Wharten J. Green's fine estate. Tokay, and so along into the town.

A team was saiting to take us over the place and we drove to the old city hall, which used to be a mar-ket house but which is now transfigwith a fountain in the centre, the town hall above being transmuted into a reading room and library and in the charge of the ladles of the place, the charge of the ladies of the place, who have established a very patriotic civic league, and we next looked at the new theatre and market building, of, which the citizens are very proud indeed. Quite near this is the High-smith Hospitel, of which any place in the State might well, be proud. Many things about Enyetteville are very quaint and there is a striking blending of new and old on every hand. The town would do well to give away a few tumble-down buildings on its principal street and no doubt the bond issue of \$100,000 which it has just voted and which will be used in improving this thor-oughfare first of all, will lead to not a few much-desired eliminations of "shacks" which now detract from everything, and with the departure of these will go the unsightly row of big poles down the centre of the broad thoroughtare.

The good Scotch people, who set tled Fayetteville, knew what they were about. Of course, like all the people of that day they started at the river, for the people of that generation did that Prof. whole life rful stim-ple to this it is a an might we went out to see the cotton mill settlements. Fayetteville was a

cherish. One can see some strange sights on a little road, and at Cardenas, a famile which brings up memories of the Spanish-American war, there was certainly an amusing one. There really isn't any town at all, but a dired yards from the railway. The train stopped and away went a rath-The affitte frond, and at Cardenas, we consider the properties of the spanish Arbitra way being an enumeries of the spanish Arbitra way then a statistical concerning the two the properties of the spanish Arbitra way the statistical concerning the two the properties of the spanish Arbitra way the statistical concerning the two the properties of the spanish Arbitra way the statistical concerning the two the properties of the spanish Arbitra way the statistical concerning the two the spanish Arbitra way the statistical concerning the two the spanish Arbitra way the statistical concerning the two the spanish Arbitra way the statistical concerning the two the spanish Arbitra way the statistical concerning the two the spanish Arbitra way the statistical concerning the two the spanish Arbitra way the statistical concerning the two the spanish Arbitra way the statistical concerning the two the spanish Arbitra way the statistical concerning the two the spanish Arbitra way the statistical concerning the two the spanish Arbitra way the spanish Arbitra wa



The picture shows the students of one of the new rural high schools, this one being located in Granville county. Twenty-nine of the young men and women in the group assert that but for this school they would have been unable to acquire the higher education they now possess. The picture speaks volumes for this forward movement along educational lines. This group of intelligent young men and women is a credit to the county of Granville and the State.

"The Call of the South." Norfolk Landmark.

In the publishers' notes accompany-ing this good-looking novel the theme is described as "the danger * * from * * miscegenation and the

the encouragement it receives in the social amenities extended to negroes of distinction by persons prominent in polities, philanthropy and educa-tional endeavor." Some of us do not find it easy to reconcile the purpose of the author, as there stated, with his course as a truster of Triplity Colflections which naturally came to me upon revisiting scenes and localities with which I was formerly familiar. First let me say that the spring is the best season in which to visit the South. In the summer the heat is too South. In the summer the heat is too great, in the autumn people are too busy, as the exacting season for most visitors is just ahead, and, ains! in the winter the most of the Southern country is at its ugliest. If is ha-tural for the visitors to go there in the dead of winter, as it is a resort for those who seek to escape the rigors of a colder climate. Nevertheless, if is unfortunate, both for the visitors and for the South. No land is more forbidding in winter than the South, other than Florida. Louisians and the blue grass regions of Kentucky and and Tennessee.

Tenn Without doubt, the two-score days

which follow upon the opening of spring are the most charming period, for a visit to this part of the South. Tourists, however, go to the South for the climate, and not for the scenery, and they thus lose one of the best for the standard the scenery. tures of their trip. THE APPALLING DESTRUCTION OF THE WOODS

and attractive residence though a comparative , is in some respects But Atlants not q During my recent visit I was pain-fully reminded of the melting away of the South's forests. The southeast-ern States are repidly being denuded of their timber. The whole aspect of the country is changing. A writer in World's Work, commenting 'on the resources of the Southern States, mid: os of the

weeks in South Carolina and Georgia, not see a thin horse, mule or cow, spoil the paint, and the contrast which studying cotton mills and the life of operatives in mill villages, general la-bor laws and conditions, prohibition, while I was in the South. The meth-

bor laws and conditions, prohibition, particularly in its bearing on the in-dustrial situation, and finally the rela-tions between the white people and the negroes in these two States. As I shall deal with these matters more in detail in subsequent articles, it is my purpose in the present one to re-cord the general impressions and ré-flections which naturally came to me flections which naturally came to me A TRANSITION PERIOD. publiess in time the whole people of the South will awaken to an appreciation of the beautiful and appro-priate. Then they will build simply, Architecture and color will harmonize Architecture and color will narmonize with surroundings. In that day they will set out more shade trees and de-velop a luxurious green-sward, which is possible anywhere in the South with sufficient irrigation and shade. Then, North and South Carolina and Geor-gia, to prevent the waahing of the soil by the heavy rainfall during the stason of continuous, cultivation. The "hedge-rows," so common a few years ago, are no longer left at the ends of the rows, for the ploughmen turn their animals in the roads, thus utilizing all the arabis soil. In many cases the terraces, which like the furrowa run around the hills, are set with fruit trees, both to strength-en these barriers, and also to make them, like the rest of the ground, yield their modicum of return.

the gypsy and the browntail moths-clean up the streets, turnpike the roads, set out hedges and keep them trimmed, build stone walls, fences and bridges, and last of all, as a cul-mination of aesthetical endeavors, they will banish to the Mammoth Cave the THE NEW SOUTH ARCHITECTUR-ALLY MONSTROUS. In spits, however, of the fact that the general appearance is generally improved over what it was a decade ago, and that it is generally sugges-tive of prosperity, one is impressed by the inharmonies of Southern land-mapes and the disagreeably modern-and unfollowed look of many of the rtilizer factories until the end of

In the meanwhile the sympathetic

by the inharmonies of Southern into-mapes and the disagreeably modern-and uninished look of many of the towns and citlas. In part, this is only natural, for much that one be-holds is of recent origin. Wilming-ten, Raleigh, Charlotte, Charleston, Columbia and Greenville, however, observer gets the impression that day the South is at work. It is do the crude, mighty, and which civilization built and ar the South is as new as the newest West and it is in the making Ohe s reminded every moment that all has is needed to produce hermonicipa-HE LOG CABIN AND THE IDLE

DARKY PASSING.

A Practical Farmer. on Free Press.

ecord as favoring the no re for Co