

GOSSIP OF STATE CAPITAL

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look and said that es a matter of fact the Democrats in this State would have to get up and hustis. He quoted the Observer's editorial approvingly and said that while Aycock had \$2,000 majority and Glenn \$9,000, here was Kitchin, popular as he is coming down to somewhere between 25,960 and 40,000. He added that the Republicans had been put in such heart by the happenings of last week that they are going to continue week that they are going to continue every organization they have and fight to get control of everything. Right new, and Chairman Eller knows this to be true, the Democrats might as well get to work for 1910 and 1912, for there is trouble ahead. Mr. El-ler thinks that after the fusion ex-perience the people of this State will not submit to Republican State control, but in 1893-7 would not one have thought that the remembrance and the knowledge of the recon-struction froubles would have had the same effect? They did not have, as all the world knows.

How soon will good times arrive? is a question that not a few people are asking. Recuperation has been slow in this worst of all the panics since that of 1637, for it is claimed that this one checked business much worse and injured people along certain lines more than any in the past seventy years. However, it has had some good results, no doubt, in bringing about more economy and making a lot of people who would get on any kind of boat for a ride, sall close to shore. North a ride, sail close to shore. North Carolina is declared to have stood the trouble as well as any other State and a friend from Indiana assures me that it certainly got along much worse than this State and that there was no question as to this fact.

A good many things which have happened in the past year or so have set a lot of people to saying that the laws enacted for manufacturing sec-tions apply in many cases years tions apply in many cases very poor ly to agricultural ones, and it was re marked a day or two ago, by a prominent citizen of the State, that it would be a great deal better if there was one kind of law for New England, and the Middle States and another kind for the South and the West. Though North Carolina does a deal of manufacturing, yet it is very largely an agricultural State.

In the course of a speech which he was called on to make at the annual meeting of the rallway conductors here last Sunday afternoon. State Treasurer Lacy took occasion to say that organization of labor was not only important in itself but a safe-guard to a community, and he added that while the seneral nublic had the

spencer B. Adams, of the Recon State committee, is a pretof guesser. He wrote me on
ad of October that he was conof getting three districts, and
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the tenth in any doubt, and
the fifth thought the whole
delightfully absurd.

The president here was speakorder about the Democratic outand said that as a matter of
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The cotten mill men certainly must be delighted at even the prospect of good times though for the milis these have not jet arrived. No line of industry has been harder hit by the panic than this particular one, and this has been a subject of general remark. It is even worse hurt than the lumber interest. There has been a great check on the building of mills as well on improvements ing of mills as well on improvements and less has been done in either of these lines during the past twelve months than during any similar period in perhaps a dozen years or mars.

Already people are asking what will

Already people are asking what will be the important questions to come before the Legislature. Nothing is yet known as to what will be done. Of course there will be nothing in the way of railway rate regulation, that being a back number, and equally of course there will be nothing doing along prohibition lines, because before the Legislature convenes the State will be dry from and to and State will be dry from end to end, minus any saloons or dispensaries, as both will be put out of action on the sist day of December. The ad-vertisements of a number of the liquor desiers and manufacturers outside of the State are very daring, and here and there they have big liquor signs; in fact on a wall here there has within the past few days been paint-ed one of the largest whiskey advertisements I ever saw. One of the liquor manufacturers has for several years gone so far as to say in the advertisements with which he bombards the State that the Governor enderses his liquor, of course the Gov-ernor having done no such thing, but this merely shows the length to which some dealers will go.

There have been a few hints that the Legislature might tackle the regulation of labor of children in mills, the age of consent question and some other finings, but this is mere guesswork. Of course there will be plenty done, for there is always a flood of small bills; minor matters. A Republican who was an aspirant for office this year said that if the Republican nce this year said that if the Repub-licans got control of the Legislature, they would do mighty little and adv-journe in a hurry, but is is always to be observed that when they did have control they did a lot and never ad-journed until the last minute. Any Legislature can be counted on to re-main the full sixty days.

Very naturally there is much inter-

ing whirled round and frightening the others away and almost ruining the fishing for some time.

Much has been written by your cor-respondent about that extremely im-pertant coal-carrying railway, the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, but it is Carolina, Clinchfield a Chio, but it is now presented in a new aspect. Coal has been high in a large portion of the South, owing to freight rates, and there is a whisper in the air, so to speak, that this road, which has two supreme advantages, may cut the rate and greatly cheapen coal. These advantages are the ownership of an enormous area of coal jands, some \$100,000 acres in fact, and the virtual completion of its ewn line from the 308,000 acres in fact, and the virtual completion of its dwn line from the centre of this great coal field to excellent connections in North Carolina. This view of the possibilities of the read, with its wonderfully low grade and its admirable track, has not heretofore been taken. The South is coming to the front more and more every day, and a reduction in coal prices would be another powerful factor in its development.

The very interesting statement that nobody knows the area of what are termed the State "swamp lands," which are under the charge of the board of education, is of more than passing interest. These lands are in a dozen counties and their area has in years past been roughly estimated all the way from half a million to a million acres. Now it seems that there will have to be a fight in the courts as to many tracts, claimed by squatwill have to be a fight in the courts as to many tracts, claimed by squatters and all other sorts of people. The lumber companies have for years had to make a tremendous fight for their holdings and so it comes about that judges and juries will in all probability determine how much the State now owns. The whole thing is a commentary on the system of land grants, than which there is none worse in the country. It is a pity that the Australian system cannot be put into use in North Carolina. Under the present arrangements land-owners are very largely in the hands of lawyers, and, as was stated in this correspondence a few days ago, in an interview with

fish are largely caught in deep water, by the use of hand lines, though some are taken in nets. Much more care is the first man in authority in this has been taken with the fishing of that section in late years, since the lamestable leiture some eight years ago, when some smart Alex smik a net in about 68 foet of water, designed to catch all the fish at once. This gentleman, who was the lineal descendint of him who killed the goose that laid the golden egg, got nothing for his trouble except that he drove away the fish, his net full of dead fish being whirled round and frightening the primarily to study pedan culture. He is the first man in authority in this State who has sought to promote this. It is a fact that most North Carolintans would amile if one spoke to them a very great extent cut down and sold. The average countryman would scorn to set out pecans, probably because they might not bear that same year or else because he could never realize the fact that the nuts command a steady price of at least \$4 a bushel. If such greenhorns could go to Texas, that home of the pecan, and see what is done there with it they would learn something. Over a great part of Texas I have seen the sign hundreds of I have seen the sign hundreds of times: "Pecans, hides and tallow, bought and sold here," and have seen bought and sold here," and have seen-big wagen loads of pecans rolling in. They are cleaned, properly sorted, bagged and shipped all over the world. Along the bottom lands subject to overflow, the trees, splendid fellows, grow profusely. It is from Texas that the seedlings-come. There the people give care to pecans, raising the large sort. There are a few trees in Raisigh which bear large ones, but most of them have very small nuts, which in Texas would not be noticed. There are many varieties, and they come into bearing in eight years and are thence forward a steady source of revenue. It is the plan of Mr. Hutt to plant the overflowed lands on the State farm on the Roanoke river in the best varieties of pecans. These will bring in a handsome revenue. All along that river and the other streams in this State particularly the Tray which

duction in the number of incendiary fires in the State, due to the narrow scrunity of the Insurance Department. It is the duty of the latter to investi-gate all fires, no matter whether there gate all fires, no matter whether there is insurance or not, and to very closeif look into the ones where incendiarism is suspected. It has been found that in past years a very considerable proportion of fires was incendiary; the work of people who wanted to get insurance in most cases, though of course some were for revenge. There are certain towns here and there which have been noted for the number of incendiary fires, this being an open largely in the hands of lawyers, and as was stated in this correspondence a few days ago, in an interview with State Forester Ashe, a borrower of money on land is hard put to it, as it gosts him about 2 per cent. every time in the shape of a lawyer's fee, besides the 6 per cent. which the law allows as interest. The only question is how in gosts the people of the State are willing to stand the present land grant system. North Carolinians are very slow and they accept situations pretty much as the Chinese do. Just because a thing has been so it ought to stay so, is the motto of perhaps the most of them and thus they tolerate the worst land system on earth.

The carried towns here and there which have been noted for the number of incendiary fires, this being an open secret in fact. The detective work done has been searching and a couple of dozen firebug, placed in the penitronlary or jatis or road-gangs, have been object fessons of what the insurance Department can and will do. Of night-riding there has been very little in North Carolina as yet. The only man jailed on this charge is in Wake, and his trial will be of more than passing interest. Early in the cotton season it began to look as it there would be no little of this sort of thing, but happily nothing has been done. Of course Governor Glenn stood ready to act very proinptly and fully when anything happened.

case may be, and in the act of motion the historic and literary awakening the successive threads acted upon the cameras and thus a series of pictures was obtained, each a minute the Booklet, issued by the Daughters fraction of a second later than the former. Then these were run through another sign of the kind, but where it as machine and showed a continuous has o motion, Out of this grew various score, things—largely for the amusement of In children, for the film had not been Secret thought of then, nor the moving pic-ture machine, but bye and bye these came along and now we see each night the wonderful result, without even thinking of the source of it all, just as we see electric lights, electric cars, use the telephone, the telegraph. etc., and think that these have been

here always perhaps. The Masons of Raleigh and of the State are expecting a very great occasion at their annual communication in January, for they will then have a great deal of material relating to a doubt the bigrout house warming. in January, for they will then have no doubt the biggest house-warming North Carolina has ever seen, namely the dedication and use of their part of the great Temple they have erected here and which is, without the least flattery, declared to be the very handsomest building in North Caro-lina. So there will be a Masonic jubi-les. The Masons are only some 15,000 strong in the State, but their influence cut a great figure in what may be termed the economy of North Caro-lina. So they propose to do some very splendid things when they first occu-py their Grand Lodge room, its vari-

Raleigh will have to face next year and face boldly the question of great-er aid for its public schools. The schools while spoken of as city State, particularly the Tar, which overflows so badly, these trees ought to be planted and that by the hundreds of thousands. No one need fear any lessening of the demand for these suts, for oil, for candy making, for sary brought in for them, which was some \$2,000 annually there are also some \$2,000 annually there are also some \$2,000 annually there. schools, while spoken of as city schools, are really for the whole townand even with the revenue the dispensary brought in for them, which was some \$5,000 annually, there was always a shortage of about \$6,000. Now the deficiency is over \$15,000, and hence the term had to be cut one-third; that is reduced from nine months to six. Really \$20,000 more is needed for the schools. The whole question will be presented in the most striking manner to the scools and

striking manner to the people and the chamber of commerce, the school the chamber of commerce, the school committee and the superintendent will join forces in making such a presentation of the case to the public as will bring about much to be desired results. This city does not care for such an honor as being the only place in the State with six months schools, and the chamber of commerce and the school board are to make an endeavor the chamber of commerce and the school board are to make an endeavor to get the present term extended to nine months, by popular subscription perhaps, not to speak of what it is heped to do sext year.

This has been a hard year—a panic year—yet the schools in the main all over the State are well attended. This is a year fine thing indeed to the schools.

In the course of an interview with Secretary Connor regarding his work he said as to the historical commis-"Among the most interesting collec-tions which the commission has ob-tained are transcripts of the manu-scripts of the Earl of Dartmouth, which are being made for the com-mission by the well-known firm of B. F. Stevens & Brown, of London.

American history of an unofficial and semi-official nature. This material, of course, was not filed in the British Public Records Office, but was de-posited in the private collection of the Earl of Dartmouth, and has descended to the present Earl of Dartmouth. Recently a calendar of his American papers was made by Mr. B. F. Stevens for the Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission of Engrand. As an evi-dence of the vast amount of this material, the calendar alone, giving merely a list of the letters with a merely a list of the letters with a brief summary of the contents of each, requires a volume of 606 pages. A number of these letters relate to North Carolina affairs, and through Mesars. B. F. Stevens & Brown, of London, the North Carolina historical commission has secured special permission from the present Earl of Dartmouth to have transcripts made. Mesars. Stevens & Brown are making Mesers. Stevens & Brown are making these transcripts, the second instalment of which has been sent to the North Carolina historical commission and filed in the commission's docu-ment room. When completed they will form an interesting and valuable addition to the State's present his-

torical collection.
"The historical commission is "The historical commission is also having valuable records collected from the files of colonial and revolutionary newspapers in Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond and Boston. Of particular valua and interest are the files of The South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal, is the library of the South Carolina historical society, at Charleston; and the Virginia Gazette in the State Library of Virginia. Both of these files are being searched for North Carolina material, which is being copied and filed in the commission's collection.

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This has been a hard year—a panic year—yet the schools in the main all over the State are well attended. This is a very fine thing indeed. It shows what a grip the new idea of improved education has upon North Carelina, and is an evidence of what will be done when the good times, already on the way, arrive.

Governor Glenn certainly must have given very serious attention to the propositions he had from various sources to take the lecture field. One of these offers was \$10,000 for 100 lectures, with the privilege of reneval.

2,500 such shows in New York City alone, and they draw the people as nothing else has ever done. It seems strange that the moving picture started as it did. It began about a horse of ut in California, not a great many years ago, there was a man named MayDridge, who had an idea that the pictures of horses in vogue then and for many a long year before were incorrect; did not properly show the positions taken by a horse in leaping, for example. So he arranged a battery of cameras, near together, in a line, with silk threads from their shutters to a bar opposite, and t'm horses were ridden, driven or jumped as the case may be, and in the act of motion the successive threads acted upon the successive threads acted u "A young negress, Metia V. Warrick,

of Philadelphia, is attracting attention in sculpture. Visitors to the negr building at the Jamestown Expos will remember her work. There were fourteen groups of small characteristically dressed figures representing the development of the negroes in this country since their landing at James-

"Your mention of Jamestown," spoke up the assistant librarian, settling herself in the big leather chair as if for a long talk, "brings to my mind the work of old
"brings to my mind the work of old
Aunt Peggy Taylor, who was one of
the exhibitors there."

I had heard of her clay modeling and had seen a few places
so one day being in Memphis
Tennessee, where she lives, with
time on my brands I went to Tennessee, where to pay time on my hands, I went to pay time on my hands, I went to pay t who, having spent most of her life if the service of her white folks, he now retired to end her days in the home of her daughter. When I tol her the object of my visit she was

overcome.

"Why, honey, you come ter see."

I sho' is glad tor hab you."

she began to relate to me
life history—how that from the t
she could remember she had b
"playin' an' mekin' t'ings fo' de w
chillun"—that, not being physic
strong, she had never been set at a Overcome. strong, she had never been asks by her master, but had been couraged in her attempts at artisexpression, "Dey wuz gwine 'er ime taught," she said, "but de wome on en bruk us all up."

After she was freed she continued the work as nurse or companion children and children and her skill in makin birds, flowers, insects and animals all kinds from the mud of the baye was the delight of her little charge She expressed regret that I had n come earlier in the day that I migh

have seen the beautiful birds a flowers she had made for a birthd gift for Miss Edna's little girl. "De you wan' me ter mak you sum she asked, and off she went, as a child to get her materials consisted of a pitcher of water lump of white clay, (such as it different countries of Tennas ter hop ter Heb'n Did'n ; heah bout de grasshepper h Heb'n? Sain' Peter say, 'Ho