

FARM STATISTICS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. H. B. Varner, Commissioner of Labor and Printing, will present some interesting information in his report on farm statistics of this State, from advance sheets of which the Raleigh papers publish the following summary:

The following average tables are compiled from blanks filled out by representative farmers from every county in the State. The figures are reported promptly. In this chapter is also published letters showing the needs and condition of farm labor.

The returns were received during the period from June 15 to October 1, 1901, which explains the difference in the selling price of cotton and other products shown in table No. 5.

Table No. 1 shows an increase of 13 per cent in value of land in 21 counties. Seventy six counties report no change. Eighty-two counties report a decrease of 1 per cent.

Table No. 2 shows that the mode of tillage in ninety counties is improved. Sixty-three counties report no change. Thirty-two counties report a decrease of 1 per cent.

Table No. 3 shows the highest wages of men \$18.52, and the lowest \$9.53. The highest wages of women is \$8.78, and the lowest \$6.76.

Table No. 4 shows that sixty seven counties produce cotton at a cost of \$35.30 per 500-pound bale. Eighty-two counties produce wheat at a cost of 61 cents per bushel.

Table No. 5 shows the market price of cotton 8 cents per pound, wheat 80 cents per bushel, corn 71 cents per bushel, oats 45 cents per bushel, tobacco \$8.50 per hundred.

Table No. 6 indicates that the educational condition is good in three counties, fair in forty-one, poor in thirty-three, and poor in fifty-three.

Table No. 7 shows the market price of cotton 8 cents per pound, wheat 80 cents per bushel, corn 71 cents per bushel, oats 45 cents per bushel, tobacco \$8.50 per hundred.

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MADE MONEY HONEST.

The treasury of the United States is troubled with a surplus, so large as to perplex the statesmen to devise a way of disposing of it, without shovelling it out on pensions or something else for which there is no better reason.

But there is a lesson for the farmer in these figures which he could study with profit. That lesson is that he must produce more from less land and produce more of those things that everybody else does not produce and for which there is always a demand.

In addition to this diversification breaks the monotony of the one-crop system, he escapes the necessity of hiring a large number of hands at a season when prices usually go up because many want extra labor.

There are countless reasons why diversified farming should be the rule instead of the exception. But common sense ought to make that plain to any possessor of common sense.

NEGRO COTTON FACTORIES.

Yesterday we published an extract from the address of T. E. Miller, President of the State College, at Orangeburg, South Carolina, at the Charleston Exposition last Wednesday.

"I can locate a cotton factory in tide water Carolina and operate it with negro hands and make more money on the capital invested than has been or can be made with white hands in the counties of Anderson, Richland, Chester, Greenville, Spartanburg, Cherokee, York or Union, and cotton factories have always paid in the counties named.

"I am not asking to displace the white labor of the up-country with negro labor, but I want the modern men of the world to know that the chances to make money in cotton factories with negro labor in lower Carolina and Georgia are two to one in our favor."

He here brings up a problem which will doubtless be solved in the future, and perhaps, as he says and thinks, successfully, although the few ventures made on that line have not been successful.

But their failure does not demonstrate the unfitness of the negro for work in the cotton factory. As this business, as far as the moral labor goes, does not require any extraordinary skill, at least as far as the making of ordinary goods goes, there is no reason why the young negro who would give attention to it and show a disposition to learn it should not do so and prove a good hand.

Monday, while a colored man was plowing a lot of Mr. Peter E. Smith's he turned up a watch with his plow. It looked as if the rusty and weather worn, but when wound up it commenced to work all right. There was no telling how long it had been in the ground.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles.

That Long Island man who says another man eloped with two women he had married has the satisfaction of knowing that the elopist approved his taste and took the women of his selection.

For Whooping Cough use CHEENEY'S EXpectorant. It is a good farrowing county, but we are told that it has been made so by good methods and

By bringing the land up by manuring. Much of this land was originally no better than the average land of that section, little of which can now bear any comparison with Edgemoor land as a crop producer.

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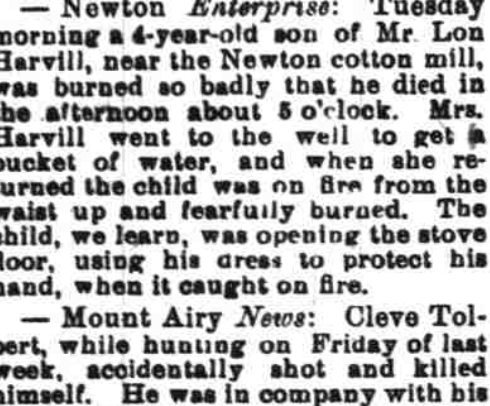
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Presented His Portrait: A pretty tale is told of Leopold II, king of the Belgians. In his own land he is devoted to long walks. On one of these expeditions he stopped at a farmhouse and asked for a glass of milk and then said something to his companion in English.

lith. The dame who went to fetch the draft was heard to say, "I wonder what the long nosed Englishman will say?" When the fishman came back, King Leopold handed her a five franc piece. "Here," he said, "is a portrait of the long nosed Englishman."

WINKLINGS.

A Toledo policeman has had his pocket picked. Another case of overconfidence. A certain Mr. Crabbe had a pocket full of money when he went to the bank. He was in company with his cousin, Sid Tolbert, when the unfortunate accident occurred. He had been seated under a tree, and it was supposed that his coat was accidentally discharged as he arose. The whole load took effect under the chin and passed through the head. Death was almost instantaneous.

THE BILLIONTH MINUTE.

When the twentieth century dawned on the world, the number of minutes which had elapsed since the beginning of the year 1 A. D. was 998,640,000, and we shall celebrate the thousand millionth minute at the end of April, 1902. If you prefer to have it so, the anno Domini clock will tick for the sixty thousand millionth time at 10:40 on the morning of April 30, 1902.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including flour, sugar, and other goods.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 3.—Money on call was firm at 5 1/2 per cent. The market closing bid and asked, 5 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 1/2 for demand and 48 1/2 for 30 days. Post office bills 48 1/2 and 48 1/2. Commercial bills 48 1/2 and 48 1/2. Bar silver valued 55 1/2. Mexican dollars 44 1/2. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds irregular. U. S. refunding 2 1/2, coupon, ex dividend, 108 1/2. U. S. 3 1/2, registered, ex dividend, 107 1/2. U. S. 4 1/2, registered, 106 1/2. U. S. 4 1/2, old registered, 111 1/2. U. S. 4 1/2, registered, 107 1/2. Southern Railway 5, ex dividend, 121 1/2. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 107 1/2; Chesapeake & Ohio 47 1/2; Manhattan 118 1/2; N. Y. Central 157 1/2; Reading 57 1/2; St. Paul 106 1/2; do. preferred 93 1/2; Southern Railway 33 1/2; do. preferred 93 1/2; American Locomotive 44; do. preferred 93 1/2; Standard Oil 80; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., 62 1/2; do. preferred, ex dividend, 121 1/2.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 3.—Rising steady. Spirits turpentine firm at 89 1/2 to 90. CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.—Spirits turpentine firm at 36; sales 70 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 450 barrels. SAVANNAH, Jan. 3.—Spirits turpentine firm at 37; receipts 295 casks; sales 230 barrels; exports — casks. Rosin firm; receipts 4,458 barrels; sales 6,848 barrels; exports 912 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 3.—The cotton market opened steady with prices off one to three points under scattering sales by both local interests and some foreign pressure, all prompted by disappointing Liverpool cables and a tremendous movement of cotton at the ports. Prospects for an increase of considerably over 100,000 bales in the insight for the week as compared with last year alarmed large and small holders alike and stimulated selling for short account around the opening. Before the end of the first hour the unloading movement had grown to large proportions with commission houses on the lead as sellers. Nearly every one seemed to have cotton to dispose of, while the demand was extremely light and almost entirely of a speculative nature by room shorts. Later in the morning March broke to 7 1/2 and May to 8 1/2 under a small avalanche of cotton from Wall street, the South and Europe. With the rally towards midday, the market had every appearance of working still lower before any pronounced change for the better was to be expected. Reports reached the ring to the effect that Southern spot markets were easier and the official estimates for the month closed steady in a tasteless average. There were occasional rallies in the afternoon on turns for profits by the ring, but for the most part the market was nervous and irregular with prices disposed to work still lower levels. Sentiment for the time being was bearish and the bears sold heavily on the theory that receipts would continue large for some time to come and that more long cotton would be liquidated before any decided reaction could occur. There was not a rally of consequence in the last hour and the market closed barely steady in a net decline of eleven to fourteen points.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday. W. & W. Railroad—89 bales cotton, 15 casks spirits turpentine, 83 barrels rosin, 129 barrels tar, 83 barrels crude turpentine. C. C. Railroad—85 bales cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 8 barrels rosin. A. & Y. Railroad—89 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 16 barrels rosin. W. & N. Railroad—16 barrels rosin. Steam A. J. Johnson—1 bale cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 288 barrels rosin, 37 barrels tar. Steamer P. Hurt—4 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits turpentine, 15 barrels rosin, 83 barrels tar, 4 barrels crude turpentine. Total—875 bales cotton, 31 casks spirits turpentine, 347 barrels rosin, 230 barrels tar, 37 barrels crude turpentine.

Old soldiers' Experience. M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health. They always do. Try them. Only 25 cents, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store."

Dr. J. C. Merce's Favorite Prescription for Weak Women. A pretty tale is told of Leopold II, king of the Belgians. In his own land he is devoted to long walks. On one of these expeditions he stopped at a farmhouse and asked for a glass of milk and then said something to his companion in English.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. ROSIN—Market steady at \$1.00 per barrel for strained and \$1.05 per barrel for good strained. TAR—Market steady at \$1.20 per barrel for 30 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at \$1.10 per barrel for hard, \$2.00 for dip, and — for virgin. Quotations same day last year: Spirits turpentine firm at 87 1/2 to 88 1/2; firm at \$1.20; crude turpentine quiet at \$1.30 to \$2.30.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 3.—Flour market was quiet but fully held with buyers 10 to 20c under the market. Rye flour quiet. Wheat—Spot quiet; No. 2 red 89 1/2c. Options opened barely steady, with considerable short selling on the floor. In the market rapidly advanced on bullish winter wheat crop news, light offerings, a broad outside speculative demand, good cash demand West, large clearances and covering in the receipts—wheat yielded to realizing and closed dull and unchanged. March closed 88 1/2c; May closed 87 1/2c; July closed 70c. Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 71 1/2c. Options were steady to 1/2c day on receipts of smaller receipts, the early wheat advance and good commission house buying West. Closed steady at 70 1/2c; No. 2 70 1/2c; No. 3 69 1/2c; No. 4 68 1/2c. Oats—Spot firm; No. 2 52 1/2c. Options about steady and dull. Lard easy; Western steamed \$10; refined lard quiet. Butter—Spot firm; creamery 16 1/2c; dairy 15 1/2c. Eggs strong; State and Pennsylvania 30c; Southern at mark 29 1/2c. Potatoes quiet; No. 1 2 1/2c; No. 2 2 1/2c; No. 3 2 1/2c; No. 4 2 1/2c; No. 5 2 1/2c; No. 6 2 1/2c; No. 7 2 1/2c; No. 8 2 1/2c; No. 9 2 1/2c; No. 10 2 1/2c; No. 11 2 1/2c; No. 12 2 1/2c; No. 13 2 1/2c; No. 14 2 1/2c; No. 15 2 1/2c; No. 16 2 1/2c; No. 17 2 1/2c; No. 18 2 1/2c; No. 19 2 1/2c; No. 20 2 1/2c; No. 21 2 1/2c; No. 22 2 1/2c; No. 23 2 1/2c; No. 24 2 1/2c; No. 25 2 1/2c; No. 26 2 1/2c; No. 27 2 1/2c; No. 28 2 1/2c; No. 29 2 1/2c; No. 30 2 1/2c; No. 31 2 1/2c; No. 32 2 1/2c; No. 33 2 1/2c; No. 34 2 1/2c; No. 35 2 1/2c; No. 36 2 1/2c; No. 37 2 1