

The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

PRICE OF WATER UNREASONABLY HIGH

Dr. Lewis Opposes Renewal of Water Contract.

LAW AS TO WATER SUPPLY

INSPECTION OF WATER SHED AND ANALYSIS OF WATER REQUIRED EVERY THREE MONTHS

BOARD OF HEALTH WILL SEE TO IT

Only Seven of the Fourteen Companies Using Surface Water Have Had Analyses Made in the Past Six Months. Danger to Health.

I went around yesterday to see Dr. R. H. Lewis to get some information about water and water works, and said to him:

"I notice, doctor, a statement in the Wilson News that at the recent Health Conference there you spoke in complimentary terms of the Wilson Water Works. What is your opinion of their system, and do you think it possible for Raleigh to have as cheap water as Wilson?"

"The cost of water in Wilson is 10 cents, in Raleigh 40 cents. The town owns the system in Wilson.—Editor."

Dr. Lewis replied:

"Our examination in the very short time at our disposal between the sessions of the Conference was limited to an inspection of the stream at the intake and the pump house, and I am, therefore, unable to give an opinion in detail. I take pleasure in saying this, however, that the Wilson water supply possesses the three prime requisites—abundance, quality (or it ought to be good if properly looked after) and cheapness. I am not prepared to say that Raleigh could with justice to the water company have as cheap water as Wilson because I do not know all the facts. It has been said that the Raleigh plant was intended as an advertisement by the promoters, and that it is exceptional in quality of material and workmanship—and therefore more costly—whether to the extent of the stock issued or bonds sold is for some one better informed on those features to declare.

"I do not hesitate to say, however, that in my opinion the price charged for water by the Raleigh Water Company is unreasonably high. It is simply prohibitory to the very class that most need it. It is among the poor and ignorant that unsanitary conditions chiefly prevail and disease is more likely to originate and spread. Of all others they most need an abundant supply of pure water and sewer connections. But they cannot have them at such prices. This condition of affairs should not be permitted to last a day longer than is absolutely necessary. I was positively shocked to see in the papers that the idea of renewing the franchise of our water company was being entertained. I have my doubts about the wisdom of municipal ownership in general, but the water supply should undoubtedly be owned by every city, even if as a result of political favoritism it should be run ostensibly at a loss, for if all the people could be furnished an abundance of good water there would be a net gain to the community even then.

"Doctor, what is the law in regard to public water supplies and the jurisdiction of your board in connection with them?"

"I haven't the time nor you the space to fully answer your question, so I will have to refer you for our powers in general to section 3, and specifically to sections 18 and 19 of chapter 214, Laws of 1893. As disease can be, and not infrequently is, conveyed wholesale by contaminated public water supplies their oversight constitutes considerable part of our work. As supplementary to the original act relating to the Board of Health just referred to we secured the enactment by the last Legislature of "An act to protect water supplies" in a somewhat unenforced form, however, I regret to say. But it is not entirely without virtue, for it requires regular inspection of watersheds every three months or oftener if in the opinion of the health authorities there is reason to suspect the water supply; and quarterly analysis, both chemical and bacteriological—at the expense of the companies. A copy of this law printed in the Monthly Bulletin of the Board was promptly sent to all water companies and to all mayors of cities and towns having public water supplies. It is the duty of the municipal authorities in the interest of their citizens to see that its provisions are obeyed, but whether they have done so or not I am not prepared to say. I am pained to state, however, that only seven of the fourteen using surface water have had the analyses made in the past six months, so far as I have been informed. This matter was considered by the Board in private session at the recent Health Conference, and the inference drawn from the failure of the water companies to have these analyses made as the law requires was that they were suspicious of their own water. These examinations at comparatively short intervals are necessary to ascertain if the water

is contaminated and that the source of impurity may be located and removed. A water company failing to have them made is like an army that sends out no scouts to learn the whereabouts and force of the enemy and like such an army is liable at any time to a catastrophe. In order to prevent a repetition in future of such reprehensible negligence the following action was taken:

"On motion the secretary was instructed to publish in the Bulletin the name of such water companies as fail to comply with the requirements of the law to protect water supplies with comments; if they continue to refuse to comply to send marked copies of said Bulletin to a number of the leading citizens of the city or town, and if they still persist in refusal to have the water examined by the State Chemist and by one of the bacteriologists of the Board, and to publish the analyses.

"It has been aptly said that the character of a water supply is as sensitive to criticism as a woman's virtue, and it is easy to understand what effect such publications would have upon consumers. We hope, however, and believe that the water companies will not regard this necessary, for we desire to encourage in every way the use by the people of the public water believing it to be much safer than wells in cities and large towns, provided the supply is properly looked after and cared for.

"Well, I expect I have already said too much for your crowded columns, so just put me down as an uncompromising advocate of pure water in the greatest abundance as cheap as possible—especially to the small consumer."

MARION'S PROGRESSIVENESS.

Round Knob Hotel to be Closed--The Gruber Family.

Marion, N. C., Nov. 3.—(Staff Correspondence).—Marion, nestled at the foot of the Blue Ridge, is one of the best little towns in Western North Carolina. The progress in development of this place during the last few months has been remarkable. Eight new stores and two furniture factories have been built recently. One of these factories ships an output of two or three carloads per day. They will both double their capacity in the spring. At least twenty-five elegant dwellings have been built during the past year. There is not a single vacant house in town, but they are greatly in demand. Several very fine ones are now in process of erection. Mr. Wrenn, proprietor of Catawba Factory, is building an elegant one. Perhaps the finest in town is a large brick dwelling being built by Mr. Charles Bobbitt.

The most imposing structure which is being rapidly pushed to completion is a large opera house located by the side of the Eagle Hotel. It is planned for stores beneath and when finished will be one of the neatest in the State.

Marion boasts of a complete telephone system communicating with various surrounding towns. It will soon be extended to Morganton, Rutherfordton, Salisbury and Charlotte.

The travelling man will find two elegant hotels. We stopped at the Fleming Hotel under the management of the famous Gruber family. Thousands of people will remember the prodigies that composed this wonderful troupe of musicians that have made many tours of the State. They will remember the Professor as he stood before his audience on one foot and played nine instruments at the same time without the aid of any mechanical contrivance. They will remember Mrs. Gruber's superb soprano and the sweet voices of the children. When we saw the children last they were small. Now they are grown young ladies and the oldest married.

Five years ago they left the road and went into the hotel business at Marion. They were indeed connoisseurs as caterers and attentive to the wants of their guests yet they have lost none of their musical tastes. Their parlor seems to be the rendezvous of the young talent of the town, and every night there can be heard sweet strains of music and merry voices.

Prof. Gruber has a violin three hundred and eighty-four years old which he prizes very highly. The maker of the instrument made only fifteen others. The owner has been offered, he says, twenty-two thousand dollars for this valuable instrument.

The professor got out his violin and gave us some music. It is not often in a man's life that he gets a chance to listen to such an instrument in the hands of a master. We were permitted to take the violin and admire its beautiful carving and wonder at the hieroglyphics which no one can interpret.

Time has dealt gently with the Professor and his estimable wife. Though gray hairs adorn their heads, they are still sprightly and vivacious.

Turner, the man who killed Pyatt a few nights ago—account of which appeared in the News and Observer—has not yet been caught.

There is a rumor that Otho Wilson will give up the Round Knob Hotel because it will cease to be a railroad eating house, and that the trains will cease stopping because Otho is not railroad commissioner any more. The hotel is sadly in need of repairs and a new coat of paint.

H. A. CHAPPELL.

Little bits of paper,
Old cigars chopped small,
Little puffs of smoke, boy,
Keep from growing tall.

Quids and stumps worked over
In a nasty smoke
Make a boy a rowdy,
Make a youth a bloke.

Very bad tobacco,
Paper thin and poor
Something cheap and filthy,
No one need endure.

Let us come out strongly
Anti-cigarette,
Fight it to a finish
Hard, lest we regret.

—Chicago News.

OBJECT LESSON OF GENERAL EDUCATION

What the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Stands for.

MONUMENTS OF HEROES

RALEIGH SHOULD BE AN ART GALLERY WITH THE FORMS OF THE STATE'S REVERED SONS.

GLIMPSES INTO NEW ENGLAND HISTORY

The New Englanders Have Commemorated the Heroic Deeds of its Great Men.

There are Lessons for North Carolinians to Learn.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 2, 1899.

To the Editor: Being in New England on a visit to schools, and having spent a delightful day here, I feel like writing a short letter for your columns, which I hope will interest some of your readers. Hartford is a beautiful city of about eighty thousand inhabitants, situated near the centre of Connecticut, in the valley of the Connecticut River. A settlement was made here by Rev. Thomas Hooker and a handful of men and women from Boston in 1636. The church yard in which he sleeps was pointed out to me today. The school he established, known as Hartford High School, has about one thousand students, and is a large feeder to Yale College. Out of this grew Trinity College, one of the best colleges in New England, is located here, and is a splendid progressive school. The city schools are very excellent. The American Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, one of the very best schools of the kind in the country, is located here, and has been in successful progress for nearly a century. The capitol is a magnificent edifice, costing over two millions of dollars, beautifully located in Bushnell park, the old site of Trinity College. It is built of marble and granite, and handsomely frescoed. In the Senate Chamber I sat in the chair made of the Charter Oak, which fell in 1856, and in which the old charter was hidden to prevent its removal by the King's emissaries. I had the pleasure of looking upon the original charter itself, which is carefully preserved in the State House. In the State Library I saw the portraits of all the Governors of the State since its founding. Statues of many of these stand in the capitol and in the park surrounding it. Chief among the statues that stand as memorials to the State's regard for their distinguished sons is the one to Nathan Hale, the unfortunate teacher and soldier who was arrested during the Revolution and hanged as a spy. On it are inscribed his last words, "My only regret is that I have but one life to give for my country. Among those who are perpetuated in bronze and marble are Noah Webster, Trumbull, Rev. Thomas Hooker and Putnam. A magnificent life-size portrait of Washington painted by Stuart for the State of South Carolina, and bought by Connecticut, stands in the Senate Chamber. Autograph letters are to be found in large numbers in the State Library, from distinguished men of Colonial and Revolutionary days. A revolving cannon from the sunken Spanish warship *Viscaya*, stands in the rotunda, and hundreds of battle flags, torn by the storm of the civil war, are preserved in suitable cases in the building. The modest homes of Noah Webster, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mark Twain, Charles Dudley Warner, and Senator Hawley, a North Carolinian by birth, are pointed out with pride by these people.

As I looked upon the statues and paintings of this State's heroes today, I could not help feeling very sad to reflect upon our own sad mistakes along this line. We are too remiss in our duty to our heroes. Our capitol must also be an art gallery, in which the revered forms of our heroes may appear to prove our patriotism, and our appreciation of those who in peace and war labored for our welfare.

This is also the home of many great insurance companies, whose palatial buildings were pointed out to me today. The Pope Manufacturing Company, which makes the Columbia Bicycle, is situated here. The dress, the voice, the architecture, the appearance and characteristics of the people are very different here from what they are in New York and to the southward. I haven't seen but one negro in the city, and he looked lonesome. The laboring people are more intelligent and better paid than ours.

I hope to jot something more from Northampton or Boston. Till then, adieu.

M. H. HOLT.

Northampton, Mass., Nov. 2.

Yesterday I wrote a few lines from Hartford. This morning Mr. Goodwin and myself enjoyed a ride up the beautiful and prosperous Connecticut Valley, past Windsor, Springfield, Chippewa and Holyoke, to this place. The rains of the past few days had ceased and we had a clear, cool, crisp morning, so that every mountain, farmhouse and city stood forth resplendent in the sunlight. The Connecticut, "the long river," averages here about one thousand feet in width, but is quite shallow. A prominent fea-

ture of the landscape is the New England tobacco barn, or more nearly, tobacco shed, because the tobacco raised here is air cured. Most of our Havana cigars are made of this tobacco. Northampton is a great educational center of Massachusetts. Smith College for higher education of women is located here. Dr. Seelye, formerly president of Amherst College, is president of Smith College. Nearly fifteen hundred young women, half of them from other States, are in school here. The entrance examinations are as high as those required to enter the Sophomore class at our State University. It costs a girl here from \$500 to \$5,000 dollars per annum to go to this college, owing to her father's money and lack of sense combined. Just across the valley, at the foot of beautiful Mt. Holyoke, stands Mt. Holyoke Seminary, another large school for the collegiate instruction of young women. There are several hundred girls in this school. Seven miles up the valley, but in plain view this morning, rise the dome of Amherst College, where a thousand young men are fitting themselves for the professions and for life. To the westward only a short ride, over the beautiful cerulean Berkshire Hills, is Williams College, where for half a century that born teacher, Mark Hopkins, influenced so many men during their collegiate life. Here last but not least is the greatest oral school for the deaf in the world, the Clark School, presided over by one of the greatest and most consecrated of women, Miss Yale.

There are many spots, sacred in history and tradition, near here. Mt. Holyoke on the east and Mt. Tom on the west side of the Connecticut river, are known as the haunts of Massachusetts, so long the friend of the New England settlers. These are also the home and haunts of King Phillip, who did not inherit his father's love for the "pale face," but who led a rebellion of his race, and after his defeat by Church, and the destruction of his braves, met a tragic death among these hills. Not far away is Deerfield, the scene of one of the most cruel butcheries of the Indian war, and many relics of that fearful catastrophe, picked up near the spot, are preserved in a museum there. Not many miles to the southeast is Mystic, where the Pequot Indians were destroyed, after having danced the war dance, and applied the war paint to exterminate the infant settlements of Hooker at Hartford, and Davenport at New Haven.

Everything through this part of Massachusetts is different from North Carolina. The style of architecture is mainly Colonial, there are no negroes, the hotel servants are white girls, the brakemen, the barbers, the hack-drivers will talk with you in almost any language you may choose, so you do not have too long a repertoire, and will discuss any subject from the "origin of the species" to the "initiative and referendum."

Time and space forbids discussing many interesting characteristics of these people and this part of the country. This whole State, however, stands as an object lesson of what universal education does to make a State rich and prosperous. May we learn lessons of economy from Massachusetts along this line!

M. H. HOLT.

WHY THERE WAS DELAY

In Erecting the North Carolina Shaft in Winchester.

To the Editor: At the convention of Confederate Veterans in Raleigh last January, the Rev. James Battle Avirett and O. W. Blackwell were appointed a committee to raise a sum to supplement Mr. Rouse's generous gift for a North Carolina shaft at Winchester. The name of Gen. W. H. Check was added when Mr. Avirett removed from the State.

Appeals were at once made to patriotic ladies of the State, whose names have been given in this paper, and the sum needed was promptly raised. The contract for the shaft was at once let. Unfortunately the stone was broken at the quarry. This necessitated getting the shaft from another quarry and caused much delay.

I am authorized by Mrs. Armistead Jones, President of the North Carolina Monumental Association to say that the shaft will be completed and in place by the first of December. I have made the same explanation as above in the Washington and Baltimore papers, disparaging mention of this matter have appeared in those publications.

I would like to add also that the North Carolina graves in the great Confederate Cemetery at Winchester—and she has more there than any other State—have all been marked by large and better head and foot stones than those of any other State.

O. W. BLACKWELL.

Kittrell, N. C.

Poor Children Who Became Great.

Many of the greatest men the world has ever produced, says an exchange, started in life as poor boys, and by their industry and energy made for themselves a name that the world can never forget. Benjamin Franklin, the great scientist, writer and statesman was a printer boy. Simpson, the great mathematician, was a poor weaver.

Herschel, the famous astronomer, was a fier in the English army. Abraham Lincoln was a poor country boy and split rails.

General Garfield and General Grant both were poor boys, the former having driven mules on a tow path. Goodyear, the man who invented the process by which rubber could be hardened and made marketable, was one of the poorest of boys.

Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin that was such an immense benefit to the South, was a poor New Englander's son.

Sometimes a man attains a position only to discover that nature has not endowed him with sufficient brains to fill it.

RALEIGH'S SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENTS

1,000 Sugar Maple Trees to be Set Out.

BEAUTIFUL SHADE TREES

PEACE STREET TO BE OPENED DURING NEXT MONTH.

ARSENAL WILL SHORTLY BE TORN DOWN

A Statement Showing in Detail the Work That is Making Raleigh the Prettiest City in the South. A Month of Great Activity.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Your Committee on Streets beg to submit herewith the following report:

The work on our streets has progressed admirably during the past month.

The weather has been fine and we have been able to accomplish very satisfactory results as will be shown by detailed statement of the work done which follows later in this report. We have ordered 1,000 nice sugar maple trees which will be set out now in a few weeks on all the streets in our city which have been graded and curbed, and we sincerely trust that our citizens will take a sufficient amount of interest in the preparation of these trees to see that they are well boxed and cared for after they are placed on the sidewalks at the expense of the city. We feel that too much care and attention cannot be given this part of our work and we hope in a few years to see every sidewalk in the city graded and curbed and nice beautiful shade trees well located on them.

This can be done if the citizens will take an interest in the matter and assist the committee in its work. If this plan is properly carried out and developed as we desire it will make Raleigh one of the most beautiful cities in the universe.

Work at the rock quarry has been moving along very smoothly for the past month or two and we are getting things in good shape out there.

The new rock crusher was soon set at work and with the additional care which we propose to put on we will be able to push the macadam work greater rapidly.

We expect to commence the opening of Peace street within the next 30 days and when once started this work will be pushed forward until that street is opened and extended to the city limits. We have delayed commencing this work because we desired a complete the grading and improving of some of the streets already started.

The grading and improving of Boylan Avenue has been pushed forward beginning at Hillsboro street and we will continue this work and push it as rapidly as possible consistent with improvements in progress in other sections of the city until it is graded and put in good condition from Hillsboro street to the city limits.

We called attention in our last report to the bad condition of some of the sidewalks on Fayetteville street.

These sidewalks are immediately in the heart of the city and they are now seen by strangers than any other portion of our city, and we regret to say that they are probably in worse condition than any other sidewalks in the city.

We recommend, therefore, that the Chief of Police be instructed to notify all property owners on these two thoroughfares whose sidewalks are paved with soft brick that they must be removed and replaced either with granolithic pavement or vitrified brick.

We have been in communication recently with the State authorities in regard to removing the old Arsenal from the capitol square grounds and we are able to report that we think we are safe in saying that this unsightly building will be torn down and moved within the next few months.

The following amount of work in detail has been done since our last report:

Curbing set as follows:
On Bloodworth street on both sides between Newbern Avenue and Edenton street, and on one side between Edenton street and Jones street, and on one side between Lane street and Oakwood avenue; on both sides between Oakwood avenue and Polk street.

On Polk street, both sides between Person street and East street.
Person street, one side, between Edenton street and Newbern Avenue, and on one side between Morgan street and Hargett street.

Newbern Avenue, one side, between Person street and Bloodworth street.
Jones street, one side, between Salisbury street and Dawson street.
500 feet of curbing reset on Jones street and Dawson street on account of grade being too high.

300 feet of curbing straightened upon West Martin street between Harrington and West street on account of hill setting and curbing getting out of shape.
Covered rock culvert on Elm street with stone.

Walkway put across the street at intersection of Johnson and Wilmington streets.
Walkway put across the street at intersection of Wilmington and Peace streets.
Put in 12 corners. Also a lot of curbing put in at a number of places where it was left out on account of poles being in the way when the curbing was set.

We have macadamized Hargett street between Dawson and Harrington streets. The following amount of grading has been done during the month of October:
Sidewalks graded on the north and south side of Morgan street between Person and Bolunt streets.
Sidewalks graded on north and south side of Edenton street between East and Bloodworth streets.
Sidewalks on Boylan Avenue, partly graded from Hillsboro street to North street.
Hargett street graded for macadam between Dawson and Harrington streets.
Sidewalks graded on east and west side on Bloodworth street between Newbern Avenue and Edenton street.
Morgan street and sidewalks partially graded from Person street to Last street.
Sidewalks graded on Bloodworth street between Jones and Edenton street.
North street graded from Boylan Avenue to city limits.
Sidewalks graded on Person street between Edenton street and Newbern Avenue.
Hargett street graded for granite blocks between Wilmington street and Blount street.
10 rock walls and 35 old trees taken down and about 300 cubic yards of loose dirt moved from the gutter lines and on account of putting them down brick pavements.

The following amount of guttering with paving blocks has been done:
Open drain at intersection of Edenton and Person streets.
Hillsboro street from Boylan Avenue to the city limits both sides.
Open drain at intersection of Boylan Avenue and Hillsboro street.
Gutters on Salisbury street walked between Edenton and Jones streets.
Four man-holes raised to conform to street grade.
On McDowell, west side, from Jones to Edenton.
On Edenton street from McDowell street west about 60 feet.
Brick paving on Salisbury street in rear of Rescue Fire Company's house.
Two pieces of gutter on Cabarrus street about half a block between Wilmington and Fayetteville streets.
On West Martin street, south side, between Harrington and West streets.
All of which is respectfully submitted,
JOHN C. DREWRY, Chairman,
D. S. HAMILTON,
L. B. PEGRAM.

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L. B. PEGRAM.

"WAR BETWEEN THE STATES."

That Was the Name Jefferson Davis Preferred.

To the Editor: "Let us use the right word." Such is the caption in a communication in your yesterday's issue from Mr. O. W. Blackwell, of Kittrell, N. C., suggesting the appropriate title as descriptive of "the late unpleasantness." Agreed, my young friend! for so methinks I may call you, inasmuch as your honored father and myself were gobbled up the same night in the wounded train from Gettysburg, hustled into the same little wagon, belonging to Gen. Custer, which he courteously permitted the next morning, and thence carried on by various relays to Johnson's Island, where we were kept in bonds of restraint and friendship together for about a year and a half thereafter. You had the advantage of us both, for you were "toddling around" loose about that time.

Yes, I repeat in entire accord so far, let us use the right word, for it's a most momentous word for our children and our children's children forever. Who more competent by native intellect, by high culture, by antecedents, as well as by primary concern, than he who always used it if he did not invent it, or he beloved (it was nearly written matchless), President, Jefferson Davis, blessed be his name and fame forever!

It was under his own "roof tree," some six weeks or so antedating his departure from a world that he had honored, that he gently corrected the misuse of the expression, "The Civil War." If not that, what then, Mr. Davis? "The War Between the States," was the reply. Has the word, or rather the expression, ever since been improved upon? If so, it has escaped scrutiny or passed out of recollection. What was good enough for "the Chief" is, or should be, good enough for his followers in war and peace, then and now, and in years to follow. And so for one I vote for "The War Between the States," despite more euphemistic phrase, and so methinks would C. C. Blacknall, Yours, etc.,
W. J. GREENE,
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 30, 1899.

\$5,000 RAISED FOR ADDITION.

Plans For a \$15,000 Enlargement Are Being Considered.

Newton, N. C., Nov. 4.—(Special).—The addition to the college building is now a certainty. Rev. J. C. Leonard, who has been to Pennsylvania and Ohio soliciting funds for building the addition, returned today. He has already succeeded in raising \$5,000 for this purpose. (Much more will be raised in this State and from friends of the institution elsewhere. He says that the amount required will be raised by the time that the faculty is ready for the work to be commenced.)

The faculty is now considering plans and specifications but no definite plan or design has yet been decided on. The cost of the addition will be between \$12,000 and \$15,000, according to the present purpose of the faculty, although it may be greater.

A Good Preventative.

Mrs. Greene—"Do you always give your little boy castor oil for a cold?"
Mrs. Gray—"Yes; I give it for its moral effect exclusively."
Mrs. Greene—"For its moral effect?"
Mrs. Gray—"Yes; it will have an influence upon him not to catch another cold."—Boston Transcript.

All men are not born equal; only twins are born that way.