

The Second Stage of the South's Development.

The large expansion and diversification of the industries of the South since the expulsion of the last of the carpet-bag governments in 1876, which first attracted attention in 1880, and has since become one of the most striking facts of our time, is set forth by the Manufacturers' Record, of this city, in an interesting pamphlet of 63 pages entitled—rather inaptly, we think—"The South's redemption." It is difficult to imagine in what sense the South can be said properly to have been "redeemed." It has worked hard since the civil war, saved money, opened its mines, built factories, constructed railroads, developed its natural resources and diversified its employments, but this has been a gradual and progressive movement, the impulse for which had its origin in the tremendous exertions in every line of effort during the civil war. The first quickening of industrial life in the South on a large scale occurred unquestionably during that contest, when its people, thrown upon their own resources, accomplished wonders in many lines of production.

The philosophy of the progress of the South is well worked out in a brief letter of the Hon. Wm. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to the Record. The South's first investment of its accumulating capital was in lands and slaves. "The country," says Mr. Breckenridge, "was so new and the lands so fertile that the inducement to put Southern capital into land and into labor disciplined by ownership were so great as to prevent it finding any other investment, and the peculiar form of planting in the cotton and sugar States gave to any one engaged in it ample occupation for any gifts he might have. The emancipation of the negro necessarily changed all this and required other investments to be found and other vocations to be followed. The climate of the South, its exhaustless mineral resources, its enormous lumber interests, its unusual river capacities for transportation, rendered it certain that as soon as the losses of the war were repaired the development there would seem to be marvelous." The older industry paid handsomely; the new, enforced by an altered tenure of labor, will pay as well.

The money loss to the South from the civil war, according to the Record, was at least \$5,000,000,000, or nearly twice the total amount of capital invested in manufactures in the United States in 1880. The assessed value of property in the South in 1860 was \$5,200,000,000; in 1889 it was but \$4,220,166,400, showing that the losses of war and reconstruction have hardly yet been repaired. But the progress in recent years has been fast. From 1880 to 1889 the increase of assessed values was \$1,306,729,927. The true value, as distinguished from assessed value, has increased, the Record thinks, by twice that amount. There is at present in several States, we observe, a "flash" prosperity at certain points where speculators are booming town lots, but apart from this the progress of the past decade has indeed been wonderful.

The cotton crop in 1880 was 5,755,359 bales, worth \$313,696,452; in 1890 the figures are 7,250,000 bales, worth \$390,000,000. There were in 1880 but 161 cotton mills, with 667,854 spindles; in 1889 the numbers are 355 mills and 2,035,268 spindles. In corn, wheat and oats there has been a gain of 221,000,000 bushels since 1879, and in live stock there has been a gain in values of \$177,700,000. Railroads have grown from 20,612 miles to 40,521 miles, the amount expended on railroads since 1879 being about \$800,000,000. The foreign commerce of the South has greatly increased. Its exports grew from \$223,581,558 in 1888, to \$290,540,296 in 1889. The production of pig iron in the South in 1880 was 397,301 tons; in 1889 the product was 1,566,702 tons. As about 30 furnaces, with an average capacity of 100 tons per day, are under contract and in process of construction, the output promises to be largely increased in the near future. With the growth of pig iron production there has been a corresponding increase of foundries, rolling mills, machine shops, etc., to convert the crude material into higher forms. The coal output has also been rapidly increasing. In 1880 it was

6,049,471 tons; in 1889 it was 19,497,418 tons. The 40 cotton-seed oil mills of the census year, with a capital of \$3,504,500, have grown to 213 mills, with \$20,000,000 of capital. The lumber industry has greatly increased, the recent investments in timber lands being estimated as high as \$100,000,000. Phosphate rock mining, fruit growing, trucking and canning are industries that bring new and large returns to the South.

With the increase of business since 1879 there has naturally been a rapid increase of banking facilities. The number of national banks, for example, in the year named, was 229, with \$45,408,985 of capital; in 1889 the number had grown to 472, with a capital of \$76,454,510. At the same time there was a very large and wholesome growth of savings banks—a sure evidence of increasing thrift.

A gratifying circumstance in connection with the industrial advance of the South indicated by the figures here quoted, is the fact that it is mainly the work of the Southern people themselves, and not of aliens. Southern capital and Southern labor have solved the problem of progress under conditions that are weighing down other sections of the Union. "Southern energy and enterprise," says the Record, "are mainly entitled to the credit for what has been accomplished."—Baltimore Sun.

Remodeling the Federal Courts.

The efficacy of the new rules was shown on Tuesday when the Republicans rushed through a bill remodeling the Federal Courts without giving the Democrats an opportunity hardly to see what the bill was. In effect it transfers all of the original jurisdiction of cases from the Circuit Court to the District Courts, which now become much more important than ever before. The Circuit Courts are to be appellate courts exclusively. There are to be nine of them. They are to sit at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

The Supreme Court Judges are no longer to ride the circuit; but the court is to be composed of the Circuit Judge and two others who are to be appointed by the President. If any Circuit Judge is absent a District Court Judge is to fill the place.

Appeals lie from the District Court to the Circuit Court. The Circuit Court has final and conclusive jurisdiction of cases brought from the District Court on appeal where the jurisdiction of the District Court is by reason of the citizenship of the parties, and in which no Federal question is involved.

The Democrats thought that the judges ought to be divided between the parties, but the Republicans considered that they would make hay while the sun shines, and get in a lot of judges for life.—News and Observer.

Miss Davis' Marriage.

It now transpires beyond the shadow of a doubt that the young man whom Miss Winnie Davis is to wed is not a scion of a howling abolitionist and South hater, as has been alleged.

The young man is himself a States right Democrat of the first water, and his father and grandfather were of the same political faith.

He is a grandson of Judge Wilkinson, the founder of Syracuse, New York, and a man universally beloved and honored.

The Wilkinsons are an old aristocratic family which, from one generation to another, have stood at the top of the social ladder of Syracuse.

Miss Winnie's prospective husband is a highly educated gentleman, having graduated among the first of his class at Harvard university. He is a lawyer by profession, and is regarded as one of the most promising and brainy young men of New York State.

The engagement is said to have come about thus: A year or so ago she was in Syracuse and considerable social attention was paid to her. Some boorish people, however, treated her rudely because she was the daughter of the "arch rebel." Young Wilkinson chivalrously resented such treatment of the fair daughter of the Confederacy, they became interested in one another and—the old story over.

The Sixth North Carolina Regiment.

In the late issue of the "War of the Rebellion," I find a letter written in the field near Hagerstown, July 8, 1863, by Col. S. McDowell Tate, of Morganton, N. C., who was at that time Major of the 6th North Carolina, to Governor Vance, immediately after the Gettysburg fight. Describing it, he says:

"Our two brigades (Louisiana and North Carolina) were late in the evening (2d) ordered to charge the north front of the heights, and after a struggle such as this war has furnished no parallel to, seventy-five North Carolinians of the 6th regiment and twelve Louisianians of Hay's brigade scaled the walls and planted the colors of the 6th North Carolina and 9th Louisiana on the guns.

"It was now fully dark. The enemy stood with a tenacity never before displayed by them; but with bayonet, clubbed musket, sword, pistol and rocks from the wall, we cleared the heights and silenced the guns. In vain did I send to the rear for support. I could not hold the place without aid, for the enemy was massed in all the ravines and adjoining heights, and we were then fully half a mile from our lines.

Under cover of the darkness I ordered them to break and to risk the fire. We did so, and lost not a man in getting out.

"On arriving at our lines I demanded to know why we had not been supported, and was coolly told that it was not known that we were in the works. I look for no special mention of our regiment while it is the only one that did go in and silence the guns on the heights, and what is more, if a support of a brigade had been sent to us, the slaughter of A. P. Hill's corps would have been saved on the day following. This hasty letter I write to you as an act of justice, and in compliance with a promise to the men, before I pass off, if fall I must."—Capt. Tom Evans in North State.

Permanent Race Types and Race Mixtures.

In a recent article in the Baltimore Sun Dr. Bloomfield presents a number of very interesting facts about the antiquity and probable perpetuity of race characteristics, showing also, in conclusion, that the alleged sterility of mixed races is a figment of the imagination. The record of the white race in Egypt extends back some 3,000 years before Christ. How many centuries or thousands of years the Egyptians existed in a savage state before they originated the earliest civilization of history is matter for conjecture. Changes of humantypes occupy periods of time so vast as to justify the statement that within the limits of history race types remain unchanged. The negro represented in the wall painting at Thebes 3,500 years ago is the jet black negro of to-day, with bulging lips, upturned nose and fleecy hair. The races had attained their distinguishing characteristics before the dawn of history, and have remained essentially unchanged since that period. Cases of bleaching are reported, but they require verification. Other cases have been alleged of persons of white skin getting a brown or black skin by long residence in tropical countries, but these, too, vanish under criticism. The principle appears to be unassailable that spontaneous change of race does not take place to any such extent as to modify appreciably a given type with ordinary limits of time. The mixture of races does, however, produce changes, and the product of intermixture is capable of perpetuating itself. There is evidence, it is stated, for the common belief that the mulatto, after a time is sterile. In this country the fertility of the negro is undiminished, and his inferior social position will, it is believed, keep him more productive than the white. There is every reason to believe, says Dr. Bloomfield, that by the time this country contains 600,000,000 whites, will contain 70,000,000 of negroes.

Whatever anyone does or says, I must be good; just as if the gold, or the emerald, or the purple were always saying this. "Whatever anyone else does, I must be emerald and keep my color."—Marcus Aurelius.

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