

THE NEGROES' SOLID VOTE.

COUNTED SOLIDLY FOR MR. AYCOCK AND DEMOCRACY.

The solid mass of negro votes in the Eastern Counties for the Democratic ticket and the Amendment.

Our Democratic friends raised a great fuss last campaign about the negro voting in one solid mass.

Now since the election, if our Democratic friends will look back at the returns of the election made by them they will find that they have committed the greatest "outrage" along this line that has ever been committed in North Carolina.

Now Hanover county with 3,000 negro voters returned two votes cast against the amendment.

Robeson with 2,438 colored tax payers returned 704 votes against the amendment, 1,615 for it.

Edgecombe, with 2,057 negro polls and 1,842 whites, gave 374 as the vote against the amendment and 1,511 for it.

Halifax, with 2,685 negro polls and 1,747 whites, returned 899 an amendment votes, and 6,280 for the amendment.

Hertford, with 1,032 negroes and 982 whites gave 397 against the amendment and 1,107 for it.

Northampton, 1,650 negroes, 1,536 whites, counted 1,095 against and 2,469 for the amendment.

Vance, with 1,190 negroes, 1,068 whites gave 913 against and 1,343 for the amendment.

Scotland with an excess of negro polls, returned 7 votes against and 1,803 for the amendment, almost rivaling New Hanover.

Bertie, with 1,536 negroes, 1,508 whites, turned in 914 votes against and 2,619 for the amendment.

Craven, with 1,841 negroes, 1,535 whites gave 955 against and 2,662 for the amendment.

Then whose vote was "destroyed" by the negroes' vote? Was it not a case of the negroes' vote of the East destroying the vote of the white people of the West?

The Eighth Congressional District in which all of the counties have a large majority of whites there is according to their returns 1,349 against the amendment.

It will also be noted that in this district Forsyth county, in which there are more negroes than any other county in the district, went Democratic by 249; and in this county there was a large majority against the amendment in the country, but the city of Winston-Salem with her large negro population came up with a majority of about 1,100 for the amendment and reversed the white people's majority in the country.

Scenes of Desolation in City of Peking.

A recent account of the conditions prevailing in Peking, received by mail at Shanghai and cabled to London, says the capital city of China presents the appearance of absolute desolation.

"The destruction is simply appalling. Legation street is unrecognizable. All the houses of the foreigners have either been burned, riddled by shell or blown up. Hundreds of acres covered by the natives' houses have been burned over. There has been most wanton destruction of property. Buildings, not burned, were pulled down for mere pleasure. The top of the city wall is strewn with barricades, while underground shelters are littered with discarded arms and uniforms of fleeing Chinese.

Evidence was discovered that an attempt to undermine the American legation was made by sinking a shaft from the top of the wall. Fires are burning everywhere. Several buildings within the imperial city were set on fire by the allies' shells."

TO REPEAL GOEBEL LAW.

Kentucky Democrats Appalled at The Original Dishonesty of Their Own Election Law.

After dragging the state through a year of almost unparalleled bitterness and disorder, the Democrats of Kentucky have decided, it is said, to repeal the infamous Goebel election law.

Political exigencies are said to be responsible for this determination. If the Goebel election law remains on the statute books, it will probably disgust a sufficient number of Democrats to make the success of the party in November extremely doubtful. The party is split into factions, and there can be no peace until the offensive measure becomes a thing of history. It is to be hoped that the bloodshed and disgrace of the past year has brought the Democrats of Kentucky to a realization of their responsibilities. The time is passing when any party in this country can, with impunity, subvert the will of the voters of a state or a municipality. The Goebel law of Kentucky turned a usually safe Democratic State into a state with a Republican majority. It was only the weakness and folly of Gov. Taylor that prevented Goebel Democracy being swept out of existence by the indignation of the people of the State. Now it is said that the Democrats of Kentucky are going to make an election law so just that the Republican party will lose its campaign issue. The friends of fair elections will prefer to wait and see before congratulating themselves on the change of heart of the Kentucky Democratic machine. Still, if the machine, even for self-preservation, gives the state an election law under which the people of Kentucky are permitted to express their will at the polls, it will make some amends for the disgraceful history of the past year.

AWARDS TO NORTH CAROLINA.

A List of Citizens and Others Winning Prizes.

Raleigh Post. The following awards have been made to this State, so far, at the Paris Exposition:

APPLES—Benj. Davis, Wilson Hensley, Bald Creek; Buff, Wilson Hensley, Bald Creek; Camack, J. S. Ray, Burnsville; Camack, Wilson Hensley, Bald Creek; Gilpin, J. E. Smith, Banner's Elk; Stine, D. R. Profit, Burnsville; Stine, G. D. Ray, Burnsville; Winesap, George E. Boggs, Livingston; Yellow Newton, J. S. Ray, Burnsville; York Imperial, J. E. Smith, Banner's Elk; Ben Davis, Moses H. Cone, Blowing Rock; Lambertwig, J. H. Hatley, Hudson.

In Forestry and Fisheries—State Board of Agriculture, Raleigh; T. K. Bruner, Collaborator, Raleigh.

Mining and Metallurgy—State Board of Agriculture, Raleigh; State Commission to Paris, Raleigh.

Agriculture Col. John S. Cunningham, tobacco, Cunningham.

There may be additions to this list to come later. So far, it is extremely gratifying. The details of some of the awards have not yet come to hand, so that it is impossible to say just what is covered in the awards to the Board of Agriculture and the State Commission to Paris.

All of the collecting was done by the Department of Agriculture, except those marked by an \* which were collected by Mr. Moses H. Cone, whose enthusiasm and patriotism is justly rewarded.

A WOMAN ASSAULTED.

She Struggled With a Masked Demon in the Dark—Her Screams Brought Aid.

During the absence of her husband, Mrs. George Styrton, of Washington, N. C., was attacked in her home by a masked man. Mrs. Styrton commenced to scream. The villain caught her by the throat and threw her to the floor. Her loud screams brought some neighbors to her aid and the man fled. After his escape a mask was found upon the floor. It is believed that Mrs. Styrton's assailant was a white man. He is still at large.

Elopes With Employer's Daughter.

Charlotte, N. C., August 30.—Tilden Harrison, a farm hand of W. H. Johnson, of Davidson, N. C., has run away with the 14-year-old daughter of his employer, and the father is now searching the country for the runaway. Harrison is only 20 years of age, and no one has any idea that he and the girl ever met each other except casually.

How The World Do Move.

The meaning of words are often changed by usage. As an example of this the word "elected," means according to Webster's dictionary, "chosen."

That Unloaded Gun.

Williamston, N. C., Aug. 30.—A twelve-year-old negro boy accidentally shot and killed himself here yesterday. He was playing with a broken pistol which was, of course, unloaded! He was looking down the barrel when it went off, and the ball taking effect just above the eye and penetrating the brain.

Over five thousand dollars in cash, stamps and postal cards were stolen from the postoffice at St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 29. There is no clue to the robbers.

GRAZED BY EXCESSIVE HEAT.

Mr. Bland Became Exhausted and Lost His Mind. Unconsciously Walked From Wrightsville to Wilmington.

Mr. L. L. Bland, of No. 405, Campbell street, lost his mind Saturday by becoming exhausted from heat, and his condition is still unchanged.

Dr. Andrew B. Harris was called in to see Mr. Bland Saturday night as soon as his condition was ascertained, and after examination declared that it was exhaustion that caused him to be demented, but thought his mind would be restored in a few days.

The circumstances in the case were very sad, and at the same time very peculiar. Saturday morning Mr. Bland and his wife went to Wrightsville on the train to visit Mrs. Bland's relatives. Soon after their arrival there it was noticed that Mr. Bland was acting in a very peculiar manner, but no special attention was paid to him. He expressed a strong desire to take the mid-day train and return to the city. It seems that before he arrived at the station his mind was completely gone, and he wandered along the shell road and finally reached the city on foot. Without being noticed or given any assistance he reached home at 8 o'clock that night, but his mind was so deranged that he was not conscious of being at home.

He attempted to leave soon after and when asked his reasons for doing so, he replied that his wife was lost and he wanted to look for her. He is not at all dangerous and occasionally shows some intelligence.

BURIED IN A TIN BOX.

Fortune Worth \$75,000 Was Dug Up in Richard Wallace's Yard.

Richard T. Wallace, a real estate agent, found an old tin box about a month ago behind his office. Some excavating had been done there to move the building back for the purpose of widening the street to make room for a trolley road.

The box was battered and showed that it had been in the earth for a long period. He put it away in his safe and tried to find its owner, but was unsuccessful. He examined its contents the other day and found a batch of United States government bonds, which are said to be worth \$75,000. There were also several commodore's buttons of the New York Yacht Club and a number of documents dated 1859. Mr. Wallace expects to find the owner of the property.

Will Not Support Bryan and Stevenson.

We see the Populist Committee, on Monday at Chicago, in violation of the sentiment of the Convention, endorsed Stevenson for Vice President.

Some of the Populists in the west may vote for Bryan and Stevenson, but unless we are deceived in the writ of which the Populists of this State is made, they will not vote that ticket.

They can't do it without voting with and for men in this State, who in the recent campaign, sanctioned assaults upon Populists with armed red shirts, drunken rousers, rotten eggs, threats of murder, general suppression of free speech and all kinds of lawlessness and anarchy.

They cannot vote that ticket without sanctioning, indirectly, what they have condemned, AND THEY WILL NOT, and a man is a fool who thinks they should.—Times-Mercury.

Allows no Hatless Women in Church.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dispatch. Rev. J. H. Quinn, Rector of Holy Angels Catholic church, puts a veto on the custom of women appearing at church without hats. He says:

"This is the house of God, and every respect should be shown to Him by those who enter it. From this time on it is forbidden, at any time of day, for women, young or old, to come into the Holy Angels church without covering on their heads. This applies also to weddings. There is no exception made."

Fusion in Washington State.

John E. Rogers, Populist, has been nominated for governor by the Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans of Washington. A full ticket was nominated, and strong efforts will be made to carry the State.

How The World Do Move.

The meaning of words are often changed by usage. As an example of this the word "elected," means according to Webster's dictionary, "chosen."

The Storks' Visits to the White House.

The only child born in the White House to a President of the United States during the term of office in Bethel Cleveland, who was born September 9, 1893. Nine other children have been born in the White House: Julia Dent Grant, born in the closing days of her grandfather's second term; two grandchildren of President Tyler; four children of Colonel Andrew Jackson Donelson, born during the Jackson administration; Mary Louise Adams, granddaughter of John Quincy Adams, born in 1839; James Madison Randolph, born during the second term of his maternal grandfather.—September Ladies' Home Journal.

Fire in Greensboro last Wednesday, in the basement of the L. Richardson Drug Company's Wholesale house, destroyed about \$8,000 worth of goods.

IT SHOULDS TOP.

Some of the Dirty Sheets Are Trying to Prejudice the White People of North Carolina With the Negro Racket Again.

It will be remembered that the Democratic papers promised the white people of North Carolina, if they would help them pass the amendment they would not have the negro thrown at them any more. But some of them keep yelling "nigger" since the amendment was carried, only stopping occasionally for breath. Some of our exchanges think it needless to try to help these papers out of the mire, but we don't exactly agree with them. We have a good sanitary law in Raleigh, and we think it should be enforced, and make some papers get out of the low and filthy state they are now in. We copy from Our Home the following:

"Discussing the efforts of certain small fry politicians to revive the 'nigger' racket in politics again, the Lumberton Signal, a Democratic paper says: 'If we revive the race question now, we revive it forever; it is just as nearly settled now as it will ever be.' We notice that a Democratic paper who represent the brats of the Democratic party are criticizing the action of the mushroom element that are trying to tow us back to some more. We think it time to let up on the mushroom law. They are the goods but politicians who are too lazy to inform themselves as to the facts of the case. They have worn out the bosom end of many a pair of trousers sitting around talking 'nigger' and they should be deprived of that happy privilege. True, all of this element swore by everything high and low that the amendment would settle the negro question, but it is their privilege to do as they please. We would be untrue to our past record if they should be caught telling the truth and acting the traitor at the same time. We have their party, but they are not our party. They may not be of any great service to their party, but they have some influence with some people. Yes, we are in favor of letting them hold on to the old 'nigger' carcass. It smells sweet to them, and they dearly love that kind of politics. They are in their own minds, and they are in a dirty, 'nigger' politics, and it is as unatural for them to get away from it as it is for water to flow up stream. All the religious, educational and decent secular papers of the State try to lift this mushroom element of the Democratic party up, but it will be in vain. Let the niggers stay where their own happy sphere and are contented."

WHITE HOUSE WEDDINGS.

"The first wedding at the White House was that of Miss Maria Monroe, the President's daughter, in 1830. She married Samuel L. Gouverneur," writes Rena Bache, in the September Ladies' Home Journal. "During the Hayes regime Miss Lucy Platt, a niece of Mrs. Hayes, was married at the Executive mansion to General Russell H. Ross. The most notable wedding celebrated at the White House was that of Nellie Grant, who was married May 21, 1874, to a young Englishman, Algernon Charles Frederic Sartoris. The only White House wedding which the Chief Executive has taken the bridegroom's part was celebrated June 2, 1888, when President Grover Cleveland married Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former law partner, President Tyler, married during his incumbency, but in New York.

Rowan County's Scalp Picnic.

The annual scalping picnic was held in Atwell township, Rowan county, last week, and was a great success. Farm pests were accounted for as follows: Rats, 1,749; hawks, 325; crows, 325; moles, 341; minks, 30; muskrats, 28; owls, 25; waspels, 6. Two teams represented by T. L. Gillspie, and O. O. Harrison, respectively, contended for first place, the former winning on a higher number of points. This picnic is a most serviceable institution to the farmers. It is the occasion of an outing once a year, and it costs the public nothing. Hon. Theo. P. Klutz and Mr. Walter Murphy spoke at the gathering to-day.

A REMARKABLE DEATH.

A Man, With His Horse and Buggy, Slips into a Pit of Fire in Hyde County.

Dr. William R. Capehart, of the state board of agriculture, arrived here from Bertie county and says the enormous fire in Hyde county continues, and are destroying trees and soil. The soil is peaty and burns like tinder. One farm valued at \$10,000 is so burned away that its owner says it is not worth \$100. The fire is burning far underneath the surface in many places. Dr. Capehart is informed that as a farmer was driving along a highway the fire undermined soil gave way under him and he and his horse falling into the fry pit were burned to death. The smoke extends many miles out to sea and by obscuring the light at Oregon inlet has caused two wrecks in a fortnight.—Wilmington Messenger.

From Small Beginnings.

From the list of peddlers have come some of the greatest captains of finance. Jay Gould began business as a peddler of rat traps, while Collis P. Huntington's first business venture was a peddler of clocks. They sold excess rat traps and clocks and thus laid the foundation of their mammoth fortunes.

Bubonic Plague at Glasgow.

Glasgow, Scotland, August 30.—Eleven persons are now suffering from bubonic plague here, and five others have symptoms of the plague.

The post mortem of the bodies of the persons who died from the disease Aug. 27th establishes the plague as bubonic plague.

The foreign consuls are in communication with the medical authorities and all Glasgow ships may be quarantined.

Had Enough of Nigger.

We thought we had eliminated the negro from politics, but some seek to drag him back, and they are Democrats. The Kansas City platform must stand or fall on its merits. We don't need any of the nigger cry to carry North Carolina for Bryan, and every effort to bring on the negro will lose votes for Mr. Bryan.—Gastonia Gazette.

CABINET IN SPECIAL SESSION.

CLASH AMONG THE POWERS IS GREATLY FEARED.

President McKinley's Efforts to Secure Peace Without a Dismemberment of China Appear Fruitless.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times says: "The efforts of the United States to secure a say of military operations and a concert of the powers looking to the settlement of the trouble without a dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, have not been attended with much success. Germany's persistent refusal to recognize the credentials of Li Hung Chang, or to fall in with any peace proposals, has been seized upon by Russia and one of the other nations as a pretext for a continued attitude of hostility. Russia disclaims any desire or intention to acquire territory, but frankly declares that any agreement to refrain must be unanimous. This is practically the attitude of the other European powers; if there is any grabbing done they intend to join the game.

The attitude of this government in case the nations become embroiled is the principal subject discussed at the daily sessions of the Cabinet. That we will make a firm stand for free access to the Oriental markets is freely announced. What we will do in case it seems best for certain of the powers to make a concerted stand against the aggressions of some one power like Germany, is a more serious problem and one which Cabinet officers are not disposed to talk about. The gravity of the situation has caused a revival of the talk of a special session of Congress; but it may be stated that no call will be issued unless some change in the diplomatic situation makes it imperative to recognize a condition of war in China.

Like Many Other Towns.

Winston-Salem. It may be a surprise but it is true, that the regular church attendance is by no means what it should be. To prove it let's see. The population of the Twin City is about 20,000. Say one-fourth is colored. That leaves at least 15,000 whites. There are 14 leading churches of the different denominations. The average Sunday attendance will not average over 300 at each church while the week night services are so timidly attended to figure to any great extent in the estimate. Thus we have 15,000 people; 14 churches; and 300 average Sunday church regularity, and 10,000 who do not! These figures are not accurate but are in the main true and shows an alarming carelessness as regards regular church attendance. Is it pride and fashion? the weather? indifference? a religious fervor that comes and goes as the wind? a lack of growth in grace? or what? the facts presented are evident. The question is a serious one and appeals to every citizen for individual effort to increase church attendance, and first by the good example of attending church regularly themselves.

Preacher Had Grip.

A Louisville, Ky., paper relates the following: While his church was burning over his head, Rev. Gay Bryant, leader of a holiness congregation at Shoal Creek, Tenn., preached a scathing sermon to a mob of 150 people who had set fire to the church and were threatening him with violence. Bryant had been warned away from the neighborhood by the people who do not approve of the Holiness faith, but he paid no attention to the threats. While he was preaching to his people last night the mob formed and after saturating the foundation of the frame church with oil, set fire to it. Bryant ran to the door and declared to the mob that the devil was leading them in their attack on God's people. He was told again to leave the place or he would be treated to a coat of tar and feathers.

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ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Imperialism, Trusts, and Bimetallism—Yet Democratic Papers Declare Those Who Demand the Fulfillment of Democratic Pledges Traitors.

Progressive Farmer. Mr. Bryan and his associates say that imperialism, trusts, and bimetallism are the great issues of the National campaign. Some Bryan papers say that in North Carolina we must have a revival of the negro question—with, we presume, all the abuse, the epithets, the hatred and the general demoralization that every one knows have always characterized every campaign necessary to maintain the supremacy of the white race, we assert that the price would not be too great; it is not needed for this purpose, it is foolish and dangerous. Yet several leading newspapers are insisting that those who demand the fulfillment of Democratic pledges as to the better feeling and complete political freedom to come after the adoption of the amendment, and who insist that the campaign be fought upon the great issues that Mr. Bryan has selected, are enemies of Mr. Bryan, working for the election of McKinley. Verily, consistency is a jewel.

Simmonsized Preachers in Cumberland. The Fayetteville correspondent of the Asheville Gazette says: "It seems that quite a number of preachers were redshirts in this county. A Rev. Mr. Johnson was seen congratulating one of the parties who was accused of stealing the registration book in Cedar creek township and applied to the sheriff a few days ago for a job, but Sheriff Burns did not seem to take much stock in redshirt preachers."

The North Carolina Baptist, in a leading editorial of August 27, tries to justify the killing of negroes in Wilmington because a New York negro had been killed by Yankees. The Baptist in speaking of the riot in Wilmington says: "Two years ago peace and protection demanded some severe measures in the city of Wilmington. . . . It all grew out of the killing of a policeman by a negro. One officer led the riot and brawled. It was not so in Wilmington."

The North Carolina Baptist knows that ineffective and unarmed negroes were shot down in Wilmington. If the killing of negroes in New York is wrong it certainly is wrong in Wilmington.

The Baptist is a peculiar paper. It contains prohibition editorials when there is no campaign on hand. It prays for prohibition and votes against it. A religious as well as a political paper should denounce crime wherever found.

The Baptist knows that wholesale fraud and perjury were committed in the late election. The Baptist knows that free speech and liberty were denied people in the late election, and the Baptist is as strict as the grave. It all depends on whose ox is gored with some people."

Tobacco Crop Short.

(O. L. Joyner, in Greenville Reflector.)

Much has been written and said about the crop of eastern North Carolina. There have been many different opinions expressed as to the shortage in acreage and condition. My own opinion has been that the acreage was not cut more than twenty-five per cent, and primarily I do not think that the intent of the farmers was to reduce more than that, but when planting time came on, many farmers were short in plants, and as cotton at that time was selling at a fair price there was a very notable indifference on their part to secure plants so many who had intended planting tobacco put their land in cotton. The punier section of tobacco-growing in the east—that is, east of Wilson and Rocky Mount—has not this year twenty-five per cent of a crop, as compared with last year, on account of scarcity of plants. I know a farm where last year there was fifty acres in tobacco, this year there is seven; and while as a matter of course this condition does not exist over a great section of the east, yet the shortage is much greater than many at one time thought it would be. Now, as to the condition, it is simply bad. I have been connected with the tobacco business now about ten years, and I have never known as poor conditions as have existed for the last forty days. The crop was late to begin with, there was little rain to grow the crop, and it grew up spindling and small. About the time curing commenced the fleas put in their appearance and have worked havoc in many sections.

There will be in Pitt and adjoining counties this year lots of tobacco standing on the hill the first of September a sight that has not been seen in this section in many years, if ever. I was astonished to travel through the country last week and find so much tobacco that had scarcely been touched, and I am told that in Greene county it is even worse than it is here. I think that the color this year will be better than it has been in some time, or at least the first curings will be, for there has been no rains to interfere with the curing and fill the tobacco with sap, thus causing it to splotch. On the whole, the condition in the east is the worst I ever saw.

General J. S. Carr, Col. A. M. Wadell and Chairman Simmons have already announced their candidacy for the U. S. Senate, and ex-Governor Jarvis, it is said, will also be a candidate.

CHINESE OFFICIALS' DIARY.

Records of Events During the Russo-Chinese Proceedings.

A San Francisco dispatch makes public the following extracts from the diary of a high Chinese official in Peking published in the North China News:

"By the fourth of June the boxer outlaws had begun to tear up and destroy the railway between Peking and Tien Tsin, and from that day also began to enter the city walls of Peking, crowding in at the rate of over one thousand a day. At this time, although the outlaws began the wholesale slaughter of Christians and burning of churches outside of Peking, those of the latter have been left standing. As many as could be found among the Christians then poured into the capital, taking refuge in the legations. This state of affairs, I may say, existed in the capital during the first days of June.

"Thirteenth of June, 1900.—About dusk while in the University of Peking, I saw four places on fire, whereupon I immediately returned to my house, subsequently learning that the buildings were burning. Property inside the eastern city had been set on fire and entirely destroyed.

"To night there was a huge conflagration and rioting, mostly in the eastern and western thoroughfares, after which a great fusillade of rifle firing succeeded. This was due to those places being near the Russian legation."

"This was the beginning of actual hostilities. The government feeling that, under the circumstances, the matter had got beyond recall, accordingly decided for the first time to order out the Kansu corps to attack the various legations."

"Twentieth of June.—At 4 p. m. today Kansu began firing on the Russian legation from the Prince's palace. The firing lasted all night. "Twenty-first of June.—At 1:30 p. m. the Austrian legation was captured by the Kansu troops and at about 6 p. m. they began setting fire to the buildings near by. The night fell the buildings just east of the Austrian legation, namely, the Imperial Chinese bank, and the Jolliar mint, got on fire.

"Twenty-second of June.—As the morning broke we could see that the conflagration was spreading and burning more fiercely than ever. The soldiers belonging to Jung Lu's own personal command came on the scene to restore order and preserve the peace, but instead of doing this they actually joined the Kansu men in getting hot. Eventually it was found that Judge Lu's own army was the greatest sinner in this respect.

"Twenty-fourth of June.—Coming from the north the sound of rifle firing has never ceased, springing up on all sides, that in the direction of the bridge over the Imperial canal being the most severe.

"Twenty-seventh of June.—Today the Russian legation was taken, and the foreign troops took refuge in a lane. The houses in Chia Ming street had by this time all been burned down to the ground, scarcely any being left standing.

Here the diary ends. A letter from an unnamed refugee, also published in the North China News confirms many of these statements.

NORTH CAROLINA'S TEXTILE MILLS.

There Are Now 280 Mills in the State.

The August number of the North Carolina Bulletin, issued by the State Department of Agriculture, shows that there are 261 cotton mills, 16 woolen mills and 3 silk mills in the state, making a total of 280 textile mills.

The cotton mills are distributed as follows: Alamance, 20; Alexander, 2; Buncombe, 1; Burke, 3; Cabarrus, 12; all other, 2; Catawba, 3; Chatham, 2; Rowan, 1; Cleveland, 14; Craven, 1; Cumberland, 11; Davidson, 3; Durham, 7; Edgecombe, 5; Forsyth, 6; Franklin, 2; Gaston, 24; Guilford, 12; Halifax, 7; Henderson, 2; Iredell, 3; Lenoir, 2; Lincoln, 12; Mecklenburg, 16; Nash, 1; Moore, 3; Montgomery, 5; New Hanover, 2; Orange, 2; Pasquotank, 2; Person, 1; Polk, 1; Randolph, 14; Richmond, 14; Robeson, 1; Rockingham, 7; Rowan, 5; Rutherford, 5; Scotland, 1; Stanly, 5; Surry, 3; Union, 2; Vance, 2; Wake, 4; Wayne, 2; Wilson, 1.

Negro Hanged in Maryland.

Bellair, Md., Aug. 31.—William Black, colored, was hanged here at 7:11 o'clock this morning. He met death calmly, although he was plainly nervous on his way to the gallows. He had been in the state for several days past in a state bordering on complete collapse. Black died for a criminal assault committed on Miss Jennie Bradford, a 15-year-old girl who lived near Aberdeen, this county. The negro overpowered her in a patch of woods, February 27.

Why He Was Defeated.

[Asheville Gazette.] At last one of our candidates seems to have preserved his good humor. F. M. Moore, defeated by Dr. McNeill for the legislature in Brunswick county, writes the Southport Standard as follows: "Now the question arises why Dr. McNeill was elected? Why, bless your soul, the answer is plain: simply because he received more votes than I did. Again, why did he get more votes than myself? Because I was in favor of the amendment, and a majority of the people, like the doctor, were opposed to it. I think every man has a right to vote for whom he pleases under a republican form of government. I have no ill will to anyone, but it strikes me now that I am best like the very old Nick."