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THE UNREPRESENTATIVE MR. TILLMAN.

Charlotte Observer.

Coming upon the heels of the announcement that Senator Tillman's lecture engagements included dates for points in North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland and the surprise thereafter expressed by those papers up North which keep in touch with Southern sentiment to an extent, the speech of Dr. John C. Kilgo at the banquet of the Trinity College Alumni Association of New York was quite timely. "Never before," said Dr. Kilgo, "was there felt throughout the South by worthy men in every line of work deeper humiliation than that recently provoked by the rough and sectional utterance of Senator Tillman in the United States Senate. The day has now passed when the builders of the new South will applaud the voice of sectional strife. The fact is men in the South have grown tired of the prolonged struggle over the negro problem. It has been settled by nature that the white race and the black form two distinct races; and it shall be the duty of the South to grapple intelligently with the great problem. Those of us who know the negro from the standpoint of the fields and the shops, know too much of the situation to be swept away by delusions of those who have never worked with them in the industrial life of the South."

This is hardly putting the case too strongly, though The Observer would remark that not all of the lingering sectionalism is to be found on this side of the old line. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, is not a whit more sectional in his way than Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, is in his, and nothing corresponding to the inveterate hostility which certain New England interests and their representatives in Congress manifest toward Southern industrial development is to be found in this part of the country. We only wish that Senator Lodge were as unrepresentative as Senator Tillman. Dr. Kilgo has done his people good service by helping to make it understood that Mr. Tillman's performance are thoroughly offensive to the good people of the South. He might have said that there is no race problem amounting to anything in most of the South. We would have it known to all that Mr. Tillman's war dances stands on pretty much the same footing with North Carolina audience as any equally well-advertised attraction. It is as if Klaw and Erlanger announced that they presented Senator Tillman in his world-bearing anti-negro specialty exactly as performed with great success on the floor of the United States Senate. Doubtless he would be applauded and encored, as at Chicago, if the show proved what it cracked up to be. But North Carolina people would rather forego the pleasure of seeing him than have it supposed that they are so lacking in good sense and good feeling as to take his performance seriously.

Innocent.

Timothy Coffin, who was prominent at the bar of Bristol county, Massachusetts, half a century ago, once secured the acquittal of an old Irish woman accused of stealing a piece of pork. As she was leaving the court room, she put her hand to her mouth, and in an audible whisper said:
"Mr. Carfin, what'll I do with the por-ruk?"
Quickly came the retort: "Eat it, you fool; the judge says you didn't steal it."

Many a fellow is praying for rain with his tub wrong side up.

THE COUNTRY PASTORALS.

Charity and Children.

We are fixing now to give the preachers another whack, and we hope nobody will get mad with us for we have no particular person in mind and write the article on general principles. We deplore the disposition we see on the part of strong young preachers to refuse country work, and even turn up their noses at town churches that are weak and obscure. They prefer a big congregation that is already built up, instead of enjoying the glory of taking a weak point and, under the blessing of the Lord, of making it strong. Dr. Brown went to the Winston field when it could not pay him \$50 a month. To-day he has a magnificent church of 700 members that ranks alongside the foremost churches of the State. It must be delightful to him to watch this great church grow. But suppose he had jumped about hunting a place some other man had made great and strong! He would to-day be a traveler, and probably without a job at all. It is with preachers exactly as it is with other people. The man who sticks to his business is the man who arrives. And it is not the best thing for the young Seminary graduate himself to settle down in a strong field that some other man has enriched with his own blood. He misses the virtue of struggle and the strengthening of his own moral fibre. We wish more of our fine young men, instead of listening to calls from abroad, would throw themselves into some of the barren fields at home and make our weak churches strong and efficient. Of course this will require sacrifice, but are preachers to be exempt from sacrifice? We know a fine, promising, hopeful country field that offers \$800 a year (which is \$1200 in a town) and cannot get the man it needs and ought to have. That man is in some town church preaching every Sunday to about 75 people, while in this other field he could reach a thousand. We have done now, and we end as we began, by expressing the hope that nobody will take offense, for we are "a meanin' of no harm and a hopin' of no hard feelin'."

Where He Drew the Line.

Washington Star.

Arthur Herkimer, the Missouri legislator, told at a dinner in St. Louis a story about the famous Governor, Claiborne F. Jackson.
"Jackson," he said, "married, one after another, five sisters. The thing is incredible, but it is a fact."
"When for the fifth time Claiborne Jackson broached a marital proposition to his father-in-law the old man was 80 and quite deaf. This is the conversation that ensued:
"I want Lizzie."
"Hey?"
"I want you to give me Elizabeth."
"Oh, you want me to give you Elizabeth, do you? What for?"
"For my wife."
"For your wife?"
"I want to marry Lizzie."
"Oh, yes, I hear you. You needn't raise the neighborhood."
"Well, do you consent?"
"Yes, I consent," said the old man. He shook his head and added slowly:
"Yes, you can have her. You've got 'em all now, my boy. But for goodness sake if anything happens to that poor misguided girl, don't come back here and ask me for the old woman."
The Bride—Oh, Jack! You should not kiss me before all those girls.
The Groom—I'm glad my little wife is so unselfish, and just to please you I'll kiss all these girls first.

BILL NYE ON ROLLING SKATING.

Atlanta Constitution.

Something like twenty years ago there was a roller skating craze such as is prevalent now, and the late Bill Nye, one of the most famous humorists of the country, tried them. Then he wrote the following:
"The roller skate is a wayward little quadruped. It is as frolicsome and more innocent looking than a lamb, but for interfering with one's upright attitude in a community, it is perhaps the best machine that has appeared in Salt Lake City."
"One's first feeling on standing upon a pair of roller skates is an uncomfortable tendency to come from together. One foot may start out for Idaho, while the other as promptly starts out for Arizona. The legs do not stand by each other, as legs relaxed by blood should do, but each shows a disposition to set up in business alone, and leave you to take care of yourself as best as you may. The awkwardness of this arrangement must be apparent. While they are setting up independently, there is nothing for you to do but sit down and await future developments. And you have to sit down without having made any previous preparation for it, and without having devoted as much thought to it as you might have done had you been consulted in the matter."
"There are different kinds of falls in vogue at the rink. There are the rear falls, and front fall, the Cardinal Walsey fall, the one across the other, three in a pile, and so on. There are some of the falls I would like to be excused from describing. The rear fall is the favorite. It is the favorite. It is more frequently utilized than any other. There are two positions in skating, the perpendicular, while others affect the horizontal."

"Skates are no respecters of persons. They will lay out a minister of the gospel or the mayor of the city as rapidly as they will a short-coated, one suspender boy or giddy girl."
"The equipments for the rink are a pair of skates, a cushion and a bottle of liniment."

There's a Difference.

Stranger—"If a man falls down an open coal-hole can he sue the owner of the premises for damage?"
Lawyer—"Certainly, sir, certainly. Big damages, and get them, too."
Stranger—"Well, as my brother was passing your house this morning he fell through a coal-hole and broke his leg."
Lawyer—"H'm! Did he use ordinary vigilance to prevent such an accident? Did he look at his feet as he walked? Did he stop and examine the condition of the pavement before treading upon it? Answer me that, sir."
Stranger—"Stop? Why, no."
Lawyer—"Aha! I thought as much. He is guilty of criminal negligence, for he might have fallen upon one of my family under the coal-hole; might have killed us all, sir. As it is, I shall sue him for trespass."

The Tallest Yet.

An American visiting Dublin told some startling stories about the height of some of the New York buildings. An Irishman who was listening stood it as long as he could, says an exchange, and then queried:
"Ye haven't seen our newest hotel, have ye?" The American thought not. "Well," said the Irishman, "it's so tall that we had to put the two top stories on hinges." "What for?" asked the American. "So we could let 'em down till the moon went by," said Pat.

MONEY VALUE OF GOOD ROADS.

Atlanta Constitution.

The federal agricultural department is preparing to issue a bulletin which illustrates, in startling fashion, the actual money value of good roads to the farmers and the people generally, as well as the financial losses they are now indirectly sustaining from poorly maintained thoroughfares.

The bulletin gets to the very meat of the proposition by showing, as the result of careful investigation, the average cost of transporting agricultural products from the farms to shipping points—an expense that invariably falls upon the farmer and lessens his profits.

It is estimated that the average load of cotton is 1,702 pounds, the distance of the haul 11.8 miles and the cost of hauling 16 cents per hundred pounds. The bulletin then sums up the cost of transporting the leading American products in actual money and the no less tangible investment of time, as follows:
The total tonnage of farm products hauled on country roads in the United States is not known, but of twelve leading products it is estimated that nearly 50,000,000 tons were hauled from farms during the crop year 1905-6, at a cost of about \$85,000,000, or more than 5 per cent. of their value at local markets. Of this traffic, 40,000,000 tons represent the weight of corn, wheat and cotton, and the cost of hauling these three products was \$70,000,000.

The number of working days taken to haul twelve leading crops from farms to shipping points during the crop year from 1905-6 is estimated at 21,417,500, and the number of loads taken as 30,319,000.

The department makes very sensible suggestions in the following terms:
The distance limit of profitable farming for a given crop may often be extended by improving methods and means of hauling. Better wagons and horses may be used, roads may be improved and better facilities may be had for receiving the products at local markets and shipping points. Improvements of this kind tend to lessen the expense of hauling a load, and thus make it profitable for farmers to haul from greater distances.

While these estimates are based on general averages, it is fair to assume that they furnish reasonably accurate material for calculations looking to the introduction of more economical methods.

There can, therefore, be little doubt that if the roads of the south and other portions of the country were improved to a degree of even 10 per cent. the cost of hauling products to shipping points would be perceptibly reduced. Less time, moreover, would be required to make the designed haul—another factor which can by no means be ignored in the final summing up. Fewer men and fewer horses or mules would be called into requisition, or taken away from other tasks. The farmer would find his profits sensibly increased, and the opportunities for the extension of his work greatly multiplied.

In No Mood for Fooling.

A reporter is said to have once asked John Jacob Astor if it were true that he had twenty-seven automobiles, five chauffeurs, thirty-three horses and forty-eight carriages. Mr. Astor interrupted: "Statistics are always dry, stupid and even irritating. Let me tell you a story of a temperance extorter who while in the suburbs found a man lying full length on the path with flushed face and tousled hair. He touched him with his foot to rouse him and said in a voice full of gentle reproach: "My friend, did you ever pause to consider that if you had placed the price of one glass of whiskey out at compound interest at the time of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon you would now have \$7,816,472?" The red-faced man lifted his head, brushed the place where the other's foot had touched him and replied: "No, I haven't worked that out, but I'm something of a statistician myself and if you don't go back 119 feet in seven seconds I'll hit you forty-three times and make you see 17,598 stars, for I've just had six teeth pulled for \$8—that's \$1.33 a tooth—and I tell you, you old meddler, I'm in no mood for fooling!"

A Humane Appeal.

A humane citizen of Richmond, Ind., Mr. U. D. Williams, 107 West Main St., says: "I appeal to all persons with weak lungs to take Dr. King's New Discovery, the only remedy that has helped me, and fully comes up to the proprietor's recommendation." It saves more lives than all other throat and lung remedies put together. Used as a cough and cold cure the world over. Cures asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, hoarseness and phthisis, stops hemorrhages of the lungs and builds them up. Guaranteed at all drug stores. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

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