

The average boy or girl has no use whatever for geometry, algebra, chemistry, physical geography, or ancient history as studied in the average public school, says the Washington Post.

The total school enumeration of Connecticut is 184,336, and the increase of registered pupil was 2.71 per cent. in 1898, as compared with 1.7 per cent. the year before.

Languages form over 62 per cent. of the studies of the freshman in the department of arts and sciences in Cornell university, and over 52 per cent. in the sophomore year.

The war department has decided to enlist a number of Indians for scout duty in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and orders to this end have been sent to the Carlisle Indian school and the various recruiting stations in the West.

The geologist's time of activity is here. Like the bicyclist and the grasshopper he enjoys the summer months. The scientist of geology embraces the earth, and everything connected with the earth. This amounts in the end to the universe and theories.

The construction of a cable across the Pacific, which is now assured, will be of great service to the world and may prove profitable as an investment.

American genius and industry are competing successfully with European labor in its home markets. Of the \$6,500,000 worth of American agricultural implements exported in the last nine months Europe took \$3,250,000 worth.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

Kentucky county convocations selected delegates to the Democratic State Convention, with Gen. Wat P. Hardin as the leading candidate.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn has ordered Major John Pittman, of the Ordnance Corps, to make a tour of inspection of the Southern forts and examine and test the guns and equipment.

In New Orleans William H. Fischer, a builder and contractor, shot his wife on the street after beating her and then fatally wounded himself. They were married only six weeks ago and had separated.

A mistake in taking a dose of medicine Monday, caused the death of a man in Asheville, N. C. Mr. Marshall, of that city, thought to take a dose of laudanum, and through a mistake took carbolic acid instead, resulting in almost instant death.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, Tuesday delivered an address at the Railway Master Mechanics' convention at Old Point. He talked of the fight at Santiago and praise the men who fought under him.

J. C. Haskell, of Atlanta, was elected secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Car Service Managers, at Niagara Falls, Tuesday. The next meeting will be held at Atlantic City.

"Baron" and "Baroness" de Barra, who were convicted several days ago on a charge of using the mails in conducting a fraudulent business, have been sentenced. "Baron" de Barra was given three years in the penitentiary and his wife was sentenced to one year in jail.

The North.

The famous Anaconda mines in Montana have been bought by a syndicate, headed by John D. Rockefeller.

The official list of the dead by the New Richmond tornado, last week, now numbers 123 persons.

The salvagers have deserted the wreck of the Steamer City of Paris, and abandoned all hope of saving her.

Capt. William A. Andrews has started from Atlantic City on a voyage to England in a twelve-foot sailboat.

In a collision off Friedrichshaven between the German steamer Artushof and the British steamer Mauritius Monday the Artushof sank, 10 of her crew being drowned.

President McKinley listened to the baccalaureate sermon at Mount Holyoke College, where his niece, Miss Grace McKinley, is a member of the graduating class.

The New York city council has adopted a resolution making July 3rd a holiday, in commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of Santiago.

The bill authorizing the acquisition of the Caroline, Lodrone and Peley Islands by Germany, was submitted to the Reichstag, in Berlin, Tuesday.

The Cape Town correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "The Natal volunteers have been officially ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service."

At a meeting held at the Cuban Club, at Santiago, a resolution was adopted recommending that the soldiers should accept the American gratuity and surrender their arms.

Another serious riot in connection with the street car strike at Cleveland, Ohio, took place on Monday between the union and non-union men. In consequence a number of non-union men are in the hospital.

Articles of incorporation of the Federal Printing Ink Company have been filed in Trenton, N. J. The company is formed for the purpose of manufacturing printing inks, and has an authorized capital of \$20,000,000.

John Kennedy, the notorious "Crack-neck," has been fully convicted of complicity in the train robbery on the Kansas City, Fort Scott, & Memphis Railroad, at Macomb, Mo., on January 3d, last, and his punishment is fixed at 17 years in the penitentiary.

The administration paper at Havana publishes a statement showing that from January to May, inclusive, the receipts were \$763,194 and the expenses \$178,228, the balance being cash on hand. This causes general astonishment among the Cubans, and is unprecedented in the history of Havana. Never before have the figures been published openly.

A dispatch from the Cape Verde Islands announces that the French second-class cruiser Sfax, carrying Capt. Dreyfus, has passed en route for Brest, where she is expected before Saturday next.

The 123d anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated with parades, banquets, reunions of patriotic societies and general festivities, interest being added by the presence of marines and sailors from the North Atlantic squadron.

A mail train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran into an open switch near Guffey's Station, 25 miles east of Pittsburg, derailing the engine, baggage, and postal cars. The passengers escaped with a good shaking up.

As a result of a four days' conference between representatives of the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers the wages of 25,000 iron and steel workers throughout the country will be advanced after July 1 for one year.

The strike at the Rockport (Mass.) Granite Company's quarries at Rockport has ended in favor of the strikers, and the men will return to work with a nine-hour work day for five days in the week—eight hours work on Saturday, and time and one-half to be paid for all overtime.

Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, which was famous as a prison for Confederate soldiers during the civil war, has been sold at auction for \$45,000. The island lies in Sandusky bay a few miles from the city of that name.

Foreign.

The steamer Ethelwold, has probably gone down near Kingstown, Jamaica. A native diver, while getting metal from the wreck of the sunken Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo, Tuesday, found a bag containing \$8,000, half coin and the other half in Spanish paper money of little value.

THE AMENDMENT DEFENDED.

A Strong Argument by Charles B. Aycock.

IT MARKS A BRIGHTER ERA.

The Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment will Mark the Beginning of this Brighter Era in the State.

The following well-prepared letter by Hon. C. B. Aycock appeared in Sunday's Raleigh Post:

The great victory won by the people of North Carolina last year is about to culminate in the final settlement of the negro problem as related to the politics of the State. The constitutional amendment which will be adopted in August, 1900, will mark the beginning of a new era. With the conclusive establishment of white supremacy on a permanent constitutional basis, a larger political freedom and a greater toleration of opinion will come to all of our people. Freedom of elections and the sanctity of the ballot will be secured. The Democratic party will be set free from the trammels of the race issue and can enter upon a career of economic study and legislation. The Republican party will be freed from the stigma of being called the "Negro party," and uniting itself from the rule of cliques and factions will greatly gain in character and will have somewhat more influence in making and shaping a wholesome public opinion. Discussion of policies and principles will take the place of heated declamations and partisan abuse.

In that day, bad as the principles of the Republican party are, if it should come into power in the State one might reasonably hope to secure even from it a decent and economical administration of public affairs. The terrible strain of such a campaign as that of 1898 will be a memory of the past. Preachers of the Gospel of peace can proclaim the glad tidings of fear of all the people unhindered by fear of safety of the State. Property will be secure in all of its just rights and labor shall not be oppressed. The safety of the white womanhood of the State (absolutely unattacked anywhere in the broad borders of the State since the 8th of last November) will be forever secured. Peace will become our permanent heritage, and prosperity and every achievement of our own industry and economy. Education will be universally recognized as the right of every citizen and the duty of the State. Power will come with knowledge and nothing will be "lost in the tillage of the poor for the lack of wisdom." Material and moral questions will command the best thought of the people and politics will cease to be our chief concern.

In order to secure these blessings the Democratic party will, in the coming campaign, advocate the constitutional amendment. Many Republicans will support it and Populists, who are Republicans, will be found advocating it.

Democratic success had begun to dawn and while the republicans were yet dazed by the size of the Democratic majority, many of them rushed into print in the shape of interviews, and many others in private conversation expressed the urgent hope that the legislature would disfranchise the negro. I recall distinctly the names of them who had enjoyed to the fullest the honors and emoluments of office given him by the undivided support of the negroes: "I hope you Democrats will disfranchise the negro—we have carried him on our shoulders long enough," many white men will vote for the Republican ticket. "That man now is opposing the constitutional amendment." Why? He says because he is afraid it will be held unconstitutional. He is not afraid of any such thing.

What he is afraid of, and what he may justly be afraid of, is that with the elimination of the negro from politics, a better Republican party will be formed in the State, which will, if it comes to power, put better and more grateful men in office than he is. No people fit to deserve to be free can long be governed by negroes and the negro, and this man knows that. With the advent of a braver, stronger Republican party he will be without a job, hence with him the amendment is unconstitutional. It will be so, with all his class. But with that larger and more respectable class of Republicans in the State, who really believe in the principles of the Republican party, and who are Republicans through evil and good, the elimination of the negro from politics will be the beginning of a brighter day. They will vote for the amendment.

But the Republican leaders, beginning to express their anxiety, the unlettered white voters, who are disfranchised. Since nearly all the unlettered white vote is uniformly cast against the Republican party we must greatly admire the generosity of these Republican leaders. The truth, however, compels me to say that they have no such fear. The amendment expressly provides that every man who could vote in 1897 and the descendants of those who could vote in 1897 can forever vote in North Carolina, whether they can read and write or no. This provision protects every white man and every white boy over 12 years of age except perhaps a few foreigners. Children now under 13 years of age will, in order to vote when they become 21 have to learn to read and write.

To meet this emergency the Democratic Legislature increased the school fund \$100,000 this year. It will continue to increase this fund until by 1905 we shall be almost if not quite free from illiteracy among the young, at least so far as the whites are concerned. The Democratic party, through its amendment gives to every white man and boy over 12 years of age the absolute and unquestioned right to vote in consideration of the inadequate facilities which we have heretofore had for education, and it says to every child under 18: We undertake to provide you with full opportunity to learn to read and write and in addition to this free gift from the State we offer as a prize for learning to read and write participation in the government of the State. Can any man doubt the splendid results of this provision? Each party

will vie with the other in providing for public schools—all other expenses of the government will be rigidly scrutinized and appropriations will be held down to the most economical basis in order to save money with which to educate the children of the State. This political virtue will become like-wise a private virtue and citizens everywhere in the borders of the State will begin to cut off useless and injurious expenses in order that their children may become veritable kings and queens of the State.

Economy, self-sacrifice, the ability to work out through our children or better things than we have been able to do will be some of the results which shall come to us from this provision. Against these things, that awful demagoguery which seeks to propagate illiteracy in the State will be in vain. I have known few men, whether they could read and write or no, who were willing for their children to grow up in ignorance. I have never known one mother who did not earnestly desire for her offspring something better than she had. The teachers of the State will surely be with us on this question—the mothers and churches are with us. Who can prevail against us? But say the Republican leaders: "We are afraid that the Supreme Court will declare the descendant clause unconstitutional, and the other clause constitutional, and thereby bring upon the State—white men as well as negroes—a suffrage qualified by the requirement to read and write."

It is pertinent to ask of what Supreme Court these leaders are afraid? Surely not the North Carolina Supreme Court, a majority of whom are Republicans. Certainly Senator Pritchard and Gov. Russell and the other Republican leaders in the State who are so afraid that some white men who habitually vote against them may be disfranchised, do not expect a Republican Supreme Court to be anxious to do what these leaders are so anxious shall not be done. And unless the court is anxious to do how will they be compelled so to decide when almost every constitutional lawyer in the State worthy of the name, who has investigated the question, believes the amendment constitutional. Then it must be the Supreme Court of the United States of which the gentlemen are afraid. But that too is Republican and equally anxious not to disfranchise anybody unless compelled to. Three Southern States have adopted constitutional amendments looking to the settlement of the negro question. The Supreme Court of the United States has been appealed to in vain from South Carolina and Mississippi to save the negro from exclusion from the ballot box.

These constitutions stand and the negro does not vote and the whites do vote. In Louisiana a constitution similar to ours was adopted in 1877, and has been in operation ever since. Under its provisions the whites do vote and the negroes do not vote. Where is the Supreme Court of the United States and what is it about? The Republicans in Louisiana had feared identical with those of Senator Pritchard and Governor Russell. But the constitution of that State still stands. The truth is that the negro has proved such a failure as a voter that a great change of opinion has come about in the United States and that change has been so marked and strong that even the Courts have been forced to yield.

The whole country at last realizes that the destiny of this government, State and a Nation, is to be wrought out by the white man—it is his burden—the negro himself is a part—a very large part of that burden.

Congress first took the matter in hand and solved the problem in the District of Columbia, by disfranchising every citizen, white and black. South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina have all in turn taken up the question. Congress has come back to it in dealing with Hawaii and eliminates the negro with it at the slightest hesitation and without exciting on the part of Senator Pritchard any fear of the "wreck of matter" and the "crush of worlds." In Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the negro not only does not vote but is shot by our government for wanting to vote, while Senator Pritchard calmly votes appropriations to shoot them into obedience, saying, however, time enough being, "We have not our hands to the plow and we will not turn backward. In 1898 we unfurled the Democratic banner to the breeze emblazoned with the rallying cry of "White Supremacy." We volunteered under that banner to the end of the war. We have driven them back in disorder, and they are making one last desperate stand reforming their broken lines behind the breakers of prejudice and demagoguery. They form in vain. The traditions of North Carolina Democrats are filled with glorious achievements; their courage is of the best, their determination is unyielding, their certainty of victory is inspiring. For peace, for prosperity, for universal education, for that day, when the race issue is forever settled, we can have an absolutely free ballot and a fair count for "the glorious privilege of being independent," for general toleration of honest if mistaken opinions, we renew the contest. Let the banner of 1898 be again unfurled. Let it still be inscribed with the motto "White Supremacy," but above that let there also appear, as the aim and end of white supremacy, good government for all, absolute justice before the law and unquestioned liberty of opinion. C. B. Aycock.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Care of Horses' Hoofs.

The horse's foot should be given attention from birth. Trim into shape with pinners, provided for this purpose, using a rasp or a knife to finish with. If the hoof is inclined to be overgrown, correct this by trimming. On an ordinary farm there is no necessity for shoeing unless the horse is brittle or the foot tender in some way. More injury is caused by a discriminate shoeing than any other way. The horse's hoof that has never been shod will stand ordinary usage without any difficulty, provided, of course, the horse does not inherit tender or diseased foot.

Cucumbers in Fence Corners.

My garden for years failed to supply my table with cucumbers. The soil was rich and was well cultivated. I planted thick, I planted thin, but although usually a fair number came up, they were no sooner two or three inches high than one disaster followed upon another. A friend suggested that they needed new ground. This set me thinking. At the lower side our potato patch is a worm rail fence. The potato ground was plowed straight with the inside fence corners, leaving a row of little triangular plots, untended and grown up with blackberries and elders. The potato patch was well manured and these fence corners, as the growth of these berries attested, had profited by the wash from the cultivated ground about them. It was not more than an hour's work for an able-bodied man with scythe and hoe to clear a few of the corners. After this was done the ground was prepared with spade and rake.

I got two kinds of seed, one of the Japanese climbing variety, which I planted close to and following the line of the fence. The other kind was planted in hills quite close together. Later I did a little hoeing before the vines began to run, and until the cucumbers were ready to gather. From those patches we had plenty of cucumbers for eating and pickling. The Japanese cucumbers that lay on the ground did well, but too much cannot be said in praise of the climbing cucumbers. They are long and large, making them valuable for salting, while, gathered small, they are an excellent variety for pickles. I have grown them this way, with the same success, for two years with extra fertilization or labor beyond the first thorough preparation of the soil.—M. Byrne, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Danish Dairying.

Danish butter always leads the English market, bringing the highest price. Of course, the market could not have been developed if the but were not of the highest quality and if it did not prove constant and uniform. With the rapid advance of dairying and dairying the leading business, the importance of this trade as it appears. They literally are forced to make a good product. Methods are studied in all their details. The whole dairy industry is working as a unit for the improvement of the product and the maintenance of the market, and in their efforts are aided by the Government in every way where such aid can be made of advantage.

The uniformity and high quality of this Danish butter are controlled by several factors. First, practically all of it is made for the small market, every dairymen is striving to produce the quality that market demands, hence all are working in the same direction. Second, the leading dairymen are taught in Government schools, where all advance methods are tested and approved practices demonstrated. Third, traveling instructors and consultants, paid by the Government, from creamery to creamery and from farm to farm to furnish advice and assistance where needed. Fourth, general butter show is held in Copenhagen, which continues for several months each year, to which the various creameries are encouraged to send samples of their regular output. These samples are thoroughly examined and fully reported upon by a committee of experts. If defects are found a Government inspector is sent to the creamery at once to ascertain the cause and point out the remedy. Fifth, it is recognized that the sale of inferior butter by individuals is a public calamity, since it disturbs public confidence in the products of the country. To avoid this public injury the Government keeps two agents in England to inspect all Danish butter on arrival. If not up to the required standard it is not permitted to be sold as Danish butter.—Dr. Leonard Pearson, before Pennsylvania Dairy Association.

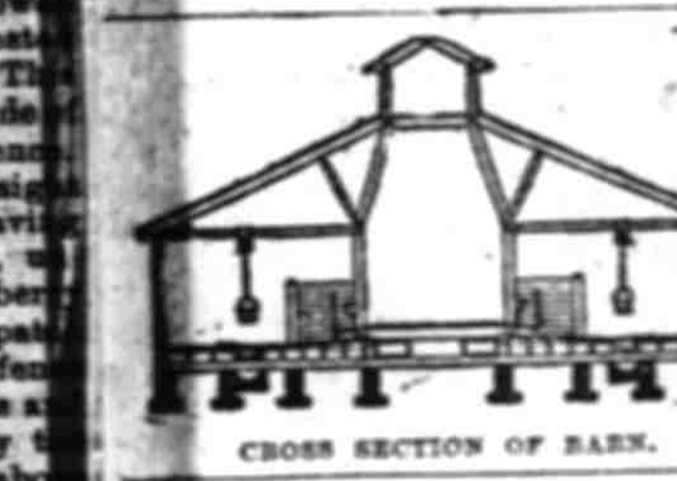
A Model Dairy Barn.

In suggesting improvement in the present method of constructing dairy barns, cheapness of construction and convenience in handling, as well as the health of the stock, have been borne



the farm buildings. In building new barns, many progressive farmers have adopted the idea of using the old barn for storage purposes and stabling the stock in a one-story building or shed overlooking. This arrangement admits of many advantages. It is more easily ventilated and lighted. It has no ceiling, the hay and food is not contaminated with the odor from the cattle, and it is an economical form of construction and can be erected at comparatively little cost.

In making calculations as to the amount of cubic space required for each animal, it should be remembered that each cow uses approximately 1000 cubic feet of air per hour. If the barn admits of each cow having 1000 cubic feet of air space, then the air in the barn will need to be renewed once each hour. If the air space provided is less, then correspondingly the supply of fresh air will need to be more frequent. The problem, then, is to carry away the foul, impure air and to supply each animal with 1000 cubic feet of fresh air each hour in such manner as not to cause a draught on the animals. To do this, the air must not be admitted in bulk, nor must it move at



CROSS SECTION OF BARN.

greater speed than three feet per second. In fact, the slower and more imperceptibly it moves into the barn, the less draught will there be. Many farmers attempt to admit fresh air by keeping door and windows open. The result is that cold air finds its way in and falls directly on the back of the cattle. The animals stand and shiver and fall off in their milk. The farmer is discouraged and makes up his mind that fresh, cool air does cattle no good, but rather harm, and he admits no more than he can help. To prevent such a condition of affairs, fresh air should either be admitted high up, or should be directed upward so as to become tempered before it falls. By directing up toward the ceiling, by admitting it in small openings and by breaking up draughts and currents of air by louver boards, air will be diffused through the building and large quantities of air can be admitted without causing any appreciable draughts or other ill effects.

A good method of introducing fresh air is by wooden pipes or boxes placed below the floor opening outside and having the external opening screened to keep out the dust. These should communicate with upright boxes opening well up in the barn, the opening directed upward and broken up with louver boards or screens, or setting at the top to break up the current of air and distribute it.

Ventilators or openings for air to escape should always be at the highest part of the roof. The openings should be protected so that the wind will not blow down and check the upward current of foul air, but the wind should be utilized so as to cause a partial vacuum on the lee of the building, or ventilator. The vacuum thus caused will have a tendency to suck the foul air up and out of the barn. Thorough ventilation is of course much easier to accomplish when the building is heated by artificial means, but by taking advantage of the wind and the natural warmth of the barn, much can be accomplished even without artificial heat. The floors and especially the manure gutters of barns, should always be tight. Otherwise the liquid manure will saturate the floor below the barn, besides wasting a valuable fertilizer. As a matter of economy, if for no other reason, arrangements should always be made, either for the absorption of the liquid portion or for carrying it to a tank or cesspool, where it can be stored until drawn off and spread on the land.

In presenting the description and illustrations of a cow stable it has been the purpose of the board to submit ideas of a stable which is adapted to most farms. While it has been our intention to leave out nothing that enters into the comfort and healthfulness of the animals, we have aimed at a building of small cost in which it is possible to handle the herd with economy. On most of our farms the stable can be built onto the end of the present barn, thereby using the cellar under the old barn, if there be one, as a dump for the manure. The plan provides for a drive through the center of the stable for purpose of feeding; for raised cribs adjoining the floor or feed walk, whereby a herdsman can not only have his eyes on the feedings of every animal, but he will feed and clean the cribs of forty cows in such a stable easier than five where fed in box-cribs, and do it more perfectly and easily, and his work can be inspected at a glance; for a self-watering device, giving the advantage of having a constant supply of water before the cattle at all times; for a slanting manure gutter in which the cows will seldom stand; for a stable which is light and well-ventilated.—Recommendations of the Massachusetts State Cattle Commission.

Queen Victoria's Fruit.

Most of the fruit consumed in Queen Victoria's household is grown in the royal gardens at Windsor. Some statistics published not long since show that the gardens supply in one year no fewer than 20,000 dessert apples, besides 400 bushels of eating apples of a commoner kind. The grapes produced in one season weigh two tons and a half, the strawberries a ton and a quarter, and red and white currants a ton, and cherries half a ton.