

College Men Should Wed.

By Dr. J. G. Schurman, President of Cornell.

GOD creates man, education re-creates him. Men are born with certain natural capacities; education develops and realizes these capacities. God makes men; education re-makes them. Of course there are limits to the modifiability of the product of the Divine Artificer—on the physical side narrow limits; but on the moral and intellectual side the limits of possible modification by instruction and self-discipline are vastly broader, so the man God creates may, in a very true sense, be said to re-create himself and one another. Our homes, our social environment, laws, manners and customs, moral and religious codes and sentiments, all serve to train and discipline the lives of each succeeding generation. But it is the deliberate purpose, and the primary object of schools, colleges and universities to develop the capacities of the human mind. Educated men, therefore, differ from uneducated men, by the fact of this development and unfolding of their mental capacities. The uneducated man might be described by the sociologist as a case of arrested development. The business of education, conceived in the most general terms, is to transform the capabilities of manhood into realized man actualized.

I do not believe in any education that will not enable a young man to earn his own livelihood. Indeed, I feel deeply that every young man should look forward to providing for a wife and family, which is beyond doubt the chief blessing vouchsafed to man in this earthly career. I have no patience with the college graduates who deliberately elect bachelorhood, whose social circle is the club, and whose religion is a refined and fastidious Epicureanism. It would not be worth while maintaining colleges and universities for the production of froth like that. The family is the germinal principle of our nation and the soul of our civilization; it were treason in our educated men to shirk the primary duty of breadwinners.

But it is not enough that the educated man be the stay and light of his own household. As an educated man, he is to be the exponent and exemplar of mind and intellect in their highest functions. Passion and prejudice are the children of ignorance. The man who knows can keep his heart cool and his feet steady. Illiterate and half-educated men suffer from strabismus and myopia; the educated man sees straight and sees ahead. The educated man is not easily excited or, still less, dismayed. He interprets the scenes and events of the hour in the light of a perspective projected by things infinite and eternal.

But no man can be an intellectual leader, even in his own village, unless he be a man of character. What you know is exceedingly important; what you are is more important still. Your tower of knowledge is an unstable structure, if it be not bedded in a foundation of virtue and goodness. And remember that we are constantly forming our characters by successive acts of will. In the moral sphere every man is his own creator. Cherish high ideals and live up to them, and you shape yourself into nobis manhood. But if you are false to your ideals, or if your ideals, themselves, be low, every act of will you exercise means a retrogression toward the brutish life from which it is the high calling and duty of man to escape.

The Growing Demand For the Beautiful.

By Charles H. Calpin.

THE national talent of acquiescence, one of the most conspicuous products of our educational system—when directed toward the study of art—has awakened thousands of people to the appreciation of the role which art should play in life. Countless homes reflect this in a greater propriety of decoration and furnishing than formerly; and, from the home, it has passed into the street. Churches, hotels, theatres, office buildings, are being erected on all sides with, at least, a consideration for beauty of design and fittings. Commerce employs this element of beauty to enhance its own dignity and importance, and has discovered in it an asset not to be ignored. Even a regard for that larger element of design, which includes the planning of total effects, has begun to penetrate the public consciousness. At the Chicago Exposition, it was seen how a concentration of effect and a union of similarity with difference conduces to the grandeur of the scene. And this new development of civic pride has reached right up to the top, and effected a complete change in the attitude of the national government toward the erection of federal buildings. A thoroughly trained supervising architect, with a corps of first-class assistants, and the substitution of public competition for political influence, have resulted, of late years, in an extraordinary improvement in the character of these buildings. They are signal examples of the way in which the wealth and power of the country is expressing itself through artistic means.—World's Work.

Content and Haste in Work.

By President Charles W. Eliot.

THE principal sources of satisfaction and content in daily work are the active exercise of one's powers, achievement, or the getting well done something worth doing, harmonious co-operative effort, putting the mind into work or using judgment and skill, successfully encountering risk, making adventures, and mastering novelty and variety.

It is, unquestionably, easy to have all satisfaction in daily work destroyed by the imposition of conditions which make satisfaction impossible. If labor is pressed beyond the limits of strength and health, content in it is impossible. Any overwork destroys the physical basis of satisfaction in toil. If the hours of labor are exaggerated, so that reasonable time for meals, family life, recreation, and sleep is not to be had, the due satisfaction in toil will not be realized. The conditions of modern urban life tend to develop in the American population an unreasonable haste and stress for both work and play. This haste and stress are quite as highly developed in the higher employments as in the lower; and, relatively to numbers, overwork now prevails in the higher employments more than in the lower, probably because there is more and keener pleasure in them, and they are, therefore, more liable to be pursued with an inordinate zeal.—World's Work.

China Needs a Napoleon.

By Lord Wolseley.

I BELIEVE the Chinese people possess all the mental and physical qualities required for national greatness. They love the land of their birth with a superstitious reverence; they believe in their own superiority, and despise all other races.

They are fine men, endowed with great powers of endurance; industrious and thrifty, they have few wants and can live on little, and that little poor food. Absolutely indifferent to death, they are fearless and brave, and when well trained and well led make first-rate soldiers. I have seen them under fire and found them cool and undismayed by danger. If they were provided with a small proportion of English officers, and were organized as the Egyptian army has been by us since 1882, their army would soon be, according to my opinion, one of the finest.

This hardy, clever race, whose numbers are to be counted in hundreds of millions, needs only the quickening, guiding, controlling hand and mind of a Napoleon to be converted into the greatest and most powerful nation that has ever dictated terms to the world! But a Napoleon does not always appear when wanted.—The Cosmopolitan.

Minute Measurements.

Because the balance wheels of watches expand and contract with changes of temperature, they run slower or faster, according to circumstances. By making them of different kinds of metal, having different degrees of expansion with increase of temperature, the effect of their changes on the running of watches may be almost entirely eliminated. But in dealing with such a problem it is necessary to know the expansibility of the metal employed. A means of measuring it is furnished by an instrument called a dilatometer, in which a system of delicate levers, or a chain of gear wheels, magnifies the motion of a pointer over a graduated scale hundreds of times.

At a meeting of the Physical Society in London lately a dilatometer was exhibited which had a magnification of 1,000 times, so that the change in the length of a piece of steel caused by a single degree of rise or fall of temperature was clearly measured by it.—Youth's Companion.

How Many Revolutions.

A remarkable—almost unbelievable

NORTH CAROLINA CROP BULLETIN

Conditions for the Past Week Favorable to Growth.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, North Carolina Section, for the week ending Monday, Aug. 1. The climatic conditions, taken as a whole over the entire State, have been favorable; and this has been the first week for some time, when crop correspondents from all sections report of an ample supply of moisture. The temperature ranged about normal, although there were a few cool days. The rains were general and occurred mostly on the 27th and 28th. A number of correspondents, however, report of rains nearly every day during the week. The northeastern, southeastern and a number of northwestern counties received excessive amounts, and the ground in each of these sections is too wet for cultivation, and is also considered entirely too wet for a healthy growth of cotton. There has been some complaint in the northeastern and southeastern counties of shedding, due to too much rain, and in the latter section, where the rains have been excessive for some weeks past, the cotton is becoming weedy and in a few fields the plant is growing too rapidly. In the other parts of the State it is growing satisfactorily, and, in some instances, exceptionally good results are blooming and fruiting freely and the squares are well formed and well distributed. The stands of corn are excellent, and the crops promise to be the best for years. Tobacco has made satisfactory growth during the week; but on an average, is considered only a fair crop; curing is becoming general in the eastern and a number of central counties. Threshing wheat still continues, but the season is nearing completion; the yield is everywhere satisfactory. Peas are growing well; and some fields are being cut for forage. In the extreme western counties haying is in progress, with generally favorable results, although the weather has not been favorable for this week. Peanuts in Hertford county are slightly backward, and the stands are not satisfactory; no reports have been received from elsewhere. Sweet potatoes, gardens, and all minor crops are doing well. Weeds are beginning to flood the market in the eastern section, and are beginning to ripen in the western counties; the quality is variable, but slightly inferior. Apples continue to fall and will be a short crop; peaches will be more plentiful; grapes are beginning to ripen, and although there is considerable complaint of rotting, a fair crop is anticipated.

Rains in inches for the week ending 8 a. m., today: Goldsboro, .60; Greensboro, .44; Lumberton, .48; Newbern, 2.06; Weldon, .54; Charlotte, 1.30; Hatteras, 1.50; Wilmington, 1.00; Asheville, 1.90; Raleigh, .15; Winston, 1.40; Pantego, 2.43.

Cotton Crop Bulletin.

The following cotton region bulletin is sent out by W. F. Klompp & Co.: "The crop continues to make good progress, and reports from nearly all sections of the belt are satisfactory. Ample rains having fallen and relieving the droughty conditions prevailing in districts of Texas and Louisiana during last week.

There are some complaints of shedding in Mississippi, Alabama and Texas, however, in the latter State the boll weevil is doing so far very little injury to the crop, and it remains to be seen if they will do any extensive damage.

Picking has begun in many portions of the belt and becoming general in South Texas, and considerable new cotton will come forward during August, provided weather conditions are favorable.

"On the whole the prospects at present are for a very large yield, but the crop has had to pass through a most critical period of deterioration during the next thirty days, and conditions must be most carefully watched through that time, as the course of prices greatly depends on the progress of the crop during August."

How He Reached Port Arthur.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Echo de Paris says that Vice Admiral Besobrazoff entered the harbor two weeks ago on the torpedo boat-destroyer Lieutenant Burokoff, which has since been sunk with all on board except three persons. Admiral Besobrazoff is now commanding the Russian Port Arthur squadron.

Train Held Up Near Chicago.

Chicago, Special.—Robbers Monday night held up an Illinois Central passenger train between Flossmore and Matteson, about 25 miles from Chicago. Several passengers were robbed and it is said that one person, who resisted, was seriously wounded by the robbers. The bandits, of whom there were five, had revolvers and all were masked. The man who was wounded was struck on the head with an axe. The train was a special bound for St. Louis with excursionists. Patrick O'Keefe, a special agent for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and a posse of detectives are in pursuit.

Minister Leishman Sees the Sultan.

Washington, Special.—Minister Leishman has called the State Department from Constantinople that he had a long interview with the Sultan Thursday. No details were given, but it is assumed by the officials here that the interview was satisfactory. He has been trying many months to gain personal access to the Sultan, so that he has made substantial progress.

KUROPATKIN SEEMS DOOMED

Generally Believed That Russian Commander Must Surrender to Japanese

ST. PETERSBURG KEENLY ANXIOUS

Conflict of Views as to Whether the Decisive Battle is Now Being Fought, Some Critics Holding That The Main Russian Army is Already Out of Reach—Shrewd Critics Say, However, That Kurapatkin Must Stand and Fight—Surprise at Immense Strength of Japanese, Who Are Believed to Number 300,000.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—At last the decisive battle of the campaign seems to be in progress. Having completed his enveloping movement of the Russian position, General Kuroki has ordered simultaneously an advance from all points against Halcheng and Liao Yang. Fighting is raging on both fronts and still continues. The latest reports contain nothing yet confirmatory of the rumors that General Kurapatkin has been defeated. According to Kurapatkin's official dispatches to the Emperor, the battle began for the possession of the important position at Simoucheng, which is located at the juncture of the Feng Wong Yeng and Siu Yen roads. Two separate armies were launched from above the roads, while the third, under General Oku moved up east of the railroad from Tatchekiao, to try to cut off the Russian force there from Heicheng. If the latter move is successful, this force will be crushed. A portion of General Kuroki's army at the same time advanced against General Count Keller's position at Ikhavuen, east of Liao Yang, trying the favorite Japanese plan of outflanking him on the right. Still further north, on the Samtza Liao Yang road, the Japanese moved forward against Houtsaitse, 25 miles from Liao Yang. At all points the Japanese employed artillery to the best advantage.

General Kurapatkin's situation will be desperate in the event of his defeat. The keenest anxiety is felt at the War Office for news of the progress of the battle. The general staff seems utterly dumbfounded at number of men the Japanese possess, and consequently Kurapatkin's statement that they are landing another heavy force at the port of New Chwang adds to the solicitude.

ANXIETY AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Recognized There That Kurapatkin's Situation Will Be Desperate in the Event of His Defeat—Force at Simoucheng May be Crushed.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The greatest anxiety prevails here for news of the general advance against the Southern and Eastern portions of General Kurapatkin's army. The public believes that the decisive battle of the campaign is being fought, but this has not yet been established. Indeed, the Associated Press hears from the keenest military attaches in St. Petersburg that for several days the main body of the Russian army has been moving northwards towards Mukden and that if the present line to the southeast is forced the Japanese will find they have crushed only

Admiral Converse Succeeds Admiral Taylor.

Washington, Special.—Secretary Morton announced the appointment of Rear Admiral George A. Converse as chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, to succeed the late Rear Admiral H. G. Taylor, who died at Coppes Cliffs, Ontario, a few days ago.

To Buy Florida Road.

Tallahassee, Fla., Special.—The Atlantic Coast Line was granted permission by the Florida railroad commission to purchase and operate the Jacksonville Southwestern Railway, now operated from Jacksonville to Newbury in this State. The purchase price has not been made public, but it is officially stated that the road will be extended into western Florida, possibly to this city. The Jacksonville Southwestern recently built shops at Jacksonville, and these will be enlarged. The purchase carries with it valuable river terminal property at Jacksonville.

Hold-up in Central Park.

New York, Special.—Joseph Gross and J. C. Hurley were held up in the Ninety-seventh street traverse road, in Central Park, Sunday night, by five masked men. The two men were crossing the park when they were stopped and revolvers leveled at them. The robbers removed a diamond ring from Gross' finger and took his gold watch and chain and \$50 from his purse. The chain was worth \$60 and the watch about \$300. The value of the ring is placed at \$125.

the shell. Should this prove to be so, General Kurapatkin will doubtless be obliged to destroy the immense quantity of stores accumulated at Liao Yang.

Shrewd military critics, however, do not believe that General Kurapatkin can escape a general engagement. His army forms a wedge, with General Oku hammering away at the point and Generals Nodsu and Kuroki operating with driving movements with great force against the sides. If one of the latter should break through, the Southern force would be doomed.

The general staff seems amazed at the general strength of these co-operating Japanese armies. The Japanese evidently have succeeded in concealing the real number of their men and guns, which the general staff now believes must be in excess of 300,000 men, with between 300 and 400 guns.

While General Oku is holding the Russian army at Halcheng in check, General Nodsu is evidently trying to work around the vital position at Simoucheng. At the same time General Kuroki is trying to flank the First Siberian army corps, which was commanded by the late Lieutenant General Count Keller, at Yanzalin, on the main Feng Wong Cheng road, and is also pushing a strong column through direct toward Liao Yang, on the Salmatze road. There is a road leading north from Simoucheng which strikes the Feng Wong Cheng-Liao Yang road west of Yanzalin. If Simoucheng should be forced a rapid advance along this road would pocket the first Siberian army corps. The report received from Tokio late Monday night that Simoucheng had actually been forced, did not become generally known. The general staff remained in session until almost 7 o'clock a. m., and it was stated that nothing beyond the day's official dispatches had been received. It is thus impossible to confirm or deny the Tokio report.

RUSSIAN FLIGHT SERIOUS.

Their Position Apt to Prove Untenable—Brilliant Conduct of the Japanese.

London, By Cable.—The correspondent of The London Times, with General Kuroki in the field in a dispatch dated July 31, says:

"This army began a general attack at daylight which lasted until sunset. The Japanese centre took the town, capturing the enemy's northeastern positions.

"The left advanced and occupied a position jeopardizing the Russian right. The Japanese right carried the position against superior numbers.

"There was tremendous artillery firing throughout the day, and the infantry finished with a brilliant march under the enemy's shrapnel. I believe the Russian position will be untenable."

Kurapatkin in Rapid Retreat.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—A report from an apparently reliable source late Monday night was to the effect that General Kurapatkin's main force had been rapidly moving north for several days. According to this report, no troops proceeding to the front from Russia had gone past Harbin in the past three days. They will be detained there and every available piece of rolling stock will be rushed south empty for the removing of troops at Liao Yang and other points to the northward, leaving a skeleton force to contest the Japanese advance on vital positions.

No Report on Des Moines.

Newport News, Va., Special.—The United States cruiser Des Moines, which went to sea several days ago on her final acceptance trial, returned to Hampton Roads. The report of the board of naval officers will not be known until announced by the Department at Washington.

By Wire and Cable.

President Roosevelt was formally notified at Oyster Bay, N. Y., of his nomination by the Chicago convention.

An inheritance tax of \$222,222.24 was paid to the State of New York by Harry Payne Whitney as executor of the estate of William C. Whitney, the value of the estate in New York being \$21,243,101.10.

The decree of foreclosure of the \$15,000,000 mortgage against the United States Shipbuilding Company in favor of several New York trust companies was signed in the United States Circuit Court by Judge Platt in Connecticut.

A statement was made that the Archbishop of Canterbury would arrive in America about August 27 or 28.

Fire in the Chicago stockyards damaged Swift's lard factory, and the teamsters joined the strike.

Several small stores were burned in Atlantic City early in the morning causing great excitement.

John J. Ryan, the tarman, accused of grand larceny in connection with alleged get-rich-quick schemes in St. Louis, consented to go to Missouri for trial.

W. M. Langhorne, of Virginia, has been appointed consul at Chungking, China.

SOUTH MOVING UP

Striking Showing of Vigorous Industrial Development

HEAVY INVESTMENTS ARE CITED

A Heavy Investment of New Capital the Past Week Shown in the Reports Received by The Dixie Daily Industrial News.

Atlanta, Special.—The Southern States show a gratifying increase in corporate development, as evidenced by the large number of new organizations reported to The Dixie Daily Industrial News for the past week. In all the States shown, the investment of new capital has been very heavy. Mississippi, Alabama and Texas, in the number of new industries and corporate capital invested, seem to have made the greatest progress.

Alabama—Anniston: Electric and gas company; \$100,000 electrical supply company. Birmingham: \$150,000 fire brick and roofing company; \$100,000 mining company; \$25,000 pump company; new development and manufacturing company; \$50,000 coal company. North Birmingham: \$50,000 fire brick and tile roofing company. Montgomery: \$2,000 lumber company; \$20,000 fertilizer company. Mobile: \$15,000 printing company. Tuscaloosa: New foundry and machine works.

Florida—Jacksonville: \$15,000 turpentine company; \$100,000 grocery company. Miami: New starch factory. St. Augustine: New bank.

Georgia—Abbeville: \$25,000 bank; Barnesville: New coal and lumber company. Columbus: New saw plant. Macon: Electrical power company. Sharon: \$20,000 bank. Stillmore: \$25,000 bank.

Louisiana—Independence: \$15,000 box and veneering manufacturing company. Lake Charles: \$1,000,000 oil company. Whitecastle: New cannery company.

Kentucky—Louisville: \$3,000 laundry. Madisonville: New coal company.

Mississippi—Aberdeen: \$50,000 hardware company; \$4,000 planing and milling company. Bond: \$1,000,000 lumber company. Damascus Church: Saw mill. Durant: \$30,000 lumber and bentwood company. Greenville: \$50,000 hardware company. Iola: \$100,000 planing and seed company. Itta Bena: \$250,000 bank and trust company; \$10,000 lumber company. Jackson: \$30,000 lumber company; \$25,000 fertilizer company. Liberty: \$10,000 brick manufacturing company. Port Gibson: \$15,000 canning company. Prentiss: \$25,000 lumber and timber company.

Maryland—Hagerstown: New shirt factory.

North Carolina—Asheville: Shoe factory; \$150,000 cotton mill. Fayetteville: \$50,000 hospital. George: \$20,000 furniture company. Greensboro: \$25,000 tobacco manufacturing company. Lumberton: \$50,000 bank. Mount Glad: \$10,000 bank.

Oklahoma—Billings: New lumber company. Muskogee: \$150,000 coal, oil and gas company. Nowata: New lumber company. Guthrie: \$10,000 electric company. Quinton: \$5,000 farmers' federation.

South Carolina—Charleston: \$30,000 hotel company. Columbia: \$15,000 bank; \$5,000 hardware company. Piedmont: \$2,000 ginney company. Prosperity: \$30,000 oil mill. Seneca: \$50,000 bank.

Tennessee—Corningville: \$12,000 bank. Huntington: \$50,000 telephone and telegraph company. Knoxville: Veneering and lumber company. Nashville: Rubber stamp factory supply company; \$5,000 brazer manufacturing company; \$33,000 shoe factory.

Texas—Arlington: \$10,000 light and power company. Bay City: \$10,000 iron works. Bateson Prairie: \$10,000 oil company. Beaumont: \$10,000 oil company. Brownwood: \$50,000 mill and grain company. Cheaside: \$5,000 telephone company. Forney: \$15,000 cotton gin company. Lewisville: \$5,000 lumber company. McGregor: New implement company. San Angelo: \$50,000 cotton seed oil mill.