

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

THE A. & M. PRESIDENCY.

What a Farmer Has to Say About the Farmers' College.

Roanoke, Va., May 25, 1899. Mr. Editor: I reckon you will allow a plain spoken countryman to have a word about this college, as it was originally meant to belong to the farming class, that is to say, it was intended to fit farmers' sons to callings of usefulness which could not be secured from other high grade institutions.

Like to know who's been managing it for the last ten years or more? Leazar and Primrose is the men. Some of the boys from this neighborhood say Primrose was the heart of the management and that he had more git up and git stuff in him than the hull caboodle of 'em put together.

And Leazar was on the board and a life-long teacher. There ain't no finer man in North Carolina than Prof. Brewer—none knows him but to love him. And what riles me is that this "friend of the college" says these men, none of 'em, is fit to manage this school.

It should not be necessary to say that a man of the proper qualifications is much more likely to be found among the ranks of those who, with broad and sound scholarship to begin with, have devoted their lives to teaching, employing the powers of their minds in the study of educational problems, and directed their reading to gathering extensive information in regard to educational questions than from the ordinary walks of business life.

Another reason, not without its importance to the whole educational system, must be considered here. In education, as in law, medicine, the ministry, trade and every other department of life, it is, beyond all question, necessary that men of the greatest native ability and energy be attracted to the profession and held there.

Side from all that, he is a great man; a man of intellectual force and vigor and every North Carolinian must be proud of him. But these literary men are suddenly awaked to the enormity of the good capable of being engendered and wrought out from one of these technique colleges. They know more latin, greek, hebrew, arabic, syrian, egyptology and trigonometry than most any body; but can they teach a boy how to milk a cow, how to weld a swivel link, how to dove-tail a mitered joint, how to survey and calculate the contents of a three-sided triangle field, how to figger the plank feet in a fresh cut saw stock, how to get actual results from an acre of barren sandland, how to make two blades of grass grow in the milder and none in the cotton patch, how to cross lightening-bugs an bees so as to produce a night workin' swarm? If they do then send for 'em quick. Fetch back my Bonny to me!

Them's my sentiments, what then? Why they are the backbone of literary training in this country. They can do anything with letters, write sonnets and poems an' epics like this:

FLOATING ON THE TAR. With azure eye, her gaze afar, Over fields of green and gold— While strumming my guitar I tell my story bold.

O limpid stream, O flowing Tar, Thou dost entrance her gaze! Eyes wandering from afar Look on me in enchanting maze.

My story old is quickly told; She answers nothing yet, But with alarm she cries: O hold! Too late—the boat upset!

O muddy, turbid, sluggish Tar, Why treat true lovers so?

Why drench her hat, her beauty mar And make us homeward go?

I have no answer, dear, as yet! She wringing her tresses Quite naively said: "You see I'm wet— Dry dresses—then eareses.

That's all right, its the proper caper in its place, but not at an agricultural college. No, it won't do. Just let any of these literary folks get that school and see what'll take place. The anti-state higher-education will become fashionable again once more, and they'll find the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Lutherans and the what-nots will be onto them thicker'n ticks on a scrub-oak yearlin', and Kooper Kurtis cant remove them sort of ticks from out of the State. But I needn't sweat, they ain't a-comin'. They have been here too long to forget so soon. They are too good literary men to tangle with edge tools in a technical school.

Now I've had my say. But give us a practical North Carolinian for president of that skool.

KLODHOOPER.

A TEACHER FOR PRESIDENT.

Practical Man Needed at the Head of the A. and M. College.

North Carolina Journal of Education. The resignation of President Holladay of the Agricultural and Mechanical College leaves vacant one of the most desirable positions connected with education in North Carolina—desirable because it offers unsurpassed opportunities for doing good, and for the exercise of the ripest judgment and highest skill in educational matters. This journal has no candidate for the position, and no advice to offer as to the selection of a successor to President Holladay, except that a teacher of large experience and recognized ability, and one who knows the people of North Carolina and is known by them should be elected. He should also be a broad-gauge man, possessing sound ideals, not only of the character and purpose of the school, but also of the education of the people in schools of all grades. He should not only have the ability and energy to conduct the affairs of his own institution and to lift it to a higher plane of success and usefulness, but he should also be able and willing to exert a powerful influence in uplifting the entire educational policy of the State.

It should not be necessary to say that a man of the proper qualifications is much more likely to be found among the ranks of those who, with broad and sound scholarship to begin with, have devoted their lives to teaching, employing the powers of their minds in the study of educational problems, and directed their reading to gathering extensive information in regard to educational questions than from the ordinary walks of business life. Just as wise men would place a skilled physician rather than a teacher at the head of a great hospital, an expert business man of large experience rather than a preacher at the head of a great commercial enterprise, a minister of tried faith and spotless ministerial record rather than an insurance agent in the bishop's chair, or employ a lawyer of known ability and extensive professional experience rather than a prosperous farmer to conduct an important case in the courts of justice—so should a teacher, and only a teacher, be placed in charge of an educational institution to formulate its policy and direct the details of its operations. And wise men who have at heart only the good of the institution will not for a moment think of doing otherwise.

Another reason, not without its importance to the whole educational system, must be considered here. In education, as in law, medicine, the ministry, trade and every other department of life, it is, beyond all question, necessary that men of the greatest native ability and energy be attracted to the profession and held there. In every profession the beginner must be content to work for some time at least for small remuneration, but young men of ambition and faith in themselves are willing to serve this apprenticeship, looking forward all the while to the time when, having gained more knowledge and skill, they will certainly receive a more just and adequate reward. So it happens that the lawyers, the ministers, the physicians, the railroad men, the trained soldiers, the manufacturers—all of these having most chances of success remain in the profession once adopted, and these professions gain by their hopeful labors and their accumulated experience and wisdom. Because this has not been done in education, young men of ambition, energy, ability, and faith in themselves have not remained in this profession, but have made teaching only a stepping stone to something which they consider better. Many men who might have given dignity to the profession by long lives of valuable service have left it for other callings in which there was more hope of having their worth recognized, and, too often, only the incompetents have remained. The whole educational system has suffered as a result. Within the last few years the old policy of electing politicians, business men and ministers to every most responsible and remunerative position in the educational system has given way to a more rational policy, and much of the recent increase of interest in education is due to this change. To return to the old policy now by electing to the presidency of the Agricultural and Mechanical College any other than a professional teacher would be a very great blunder. Within the ranks of the profession are many men fully capable of performing the duties of this position with credit to themselves and great profit to the college and the cause of education in the State, and the profession has a right to expect this recognition at the hands of the directors of this institution.

HONORABLE LOCKE CRAIG

On Interest and Effect of Bill Which Bears His Name.

To Submit to the Jurisdiction of State Courts—Not to Be Taxed on Property Not Within the State Its Only Object.

In consideration of the fears aroused as to the effect of what is known as the Craig Bill, enacted into law by the last Legislature, Hon. Locke Craig, author of the measure, gives through the Asheville Gazette a frank statement of its intent and only effect if honestly and justly construed and executed. Mr. Craig says:

"Under an act of Congress now in execution, foreign corporations may remove all suits to the Federal courts when the amount involved exceeds \$2,000. The primary object of the law in question was to prevent the removal of these suits to the Federal courts. This privilege of removal has, in the opinion of our people, been greatly abused by foreign corporations. Suits, who are residents of the State, have been forced to great and unnecessary expense in asserting their rights where these corporations are concerned. Many times they were compelled to try causes in a court that they felt was favorably distant part of the State, or before an inclined toward the interests of the great corporations. If these corporations are to invoke the protection of our laws they should be willing to subject themselves to the requirements of these laws and try their causes in the same jurisdiction as the citizens of the State. The object of the bill is to treat no corporation, foreign or domestic, with any degree of injustice, but simply to subject them to the laws and jurisdiction of the courts in the State.

"The agents of some of the corporations have expressed the fear that in the event the companies should become domesticated, succeeding legislation may treat them with injustice. They have no more reason to fear such a contingency than any other citizen of North Carolina. That is a risk we all have to take when we declare allegiance to any government, as a reason as this would, if carried to its logical conclusion, drive us all from the country. On the other hand I see no reason for the expressed fear that the property of these corporations in other States will be taxed in this State. THEY WOULD BE TAXED IN NORTH CAROLINA ON PROPERTY HELD IN THIS STATE, AND OF COURSE ON NO OTHER.

"We welcome within our borders all the corporations in the country, and I feel assured that the spirit of our people is to treat them with unqualified justice. These corporations should be willing to subject themselves to the laws and government of the State whose people they deal with and realize money from. I see the Southern Railway Company has domesticated itself, and it is a corporation that doubtless does a business in the State that is by far larger than the business done by any other corporation, either domestic or foreign, and has vast interests both in and out of the State. It will be taxed on its property in North Carolina just as any other corporation is taxed. It is only fair to presume that the Southern company was advised by able counsel who were of the opinion that the company's property outside of the State would not be subject to taxation within the State. A great many foreign corporations have already complied with the requirements of the bill, and others who really desire to do a legitimate business in the State will doubtless comply."

A NEW ONE ON THE GRIZZLY.

He Was Rapidly Whipping His Human Foe When the Dynamite Was Touched Off.

Spokane, Wash., May 27.—When John Greenough, a miner, was taken from the Spokane Falls and Northern train last evening, it was doubtful if he would live to reach the hospital, but he would enter the carriage he made his partner look after a grizzly bear pet that came down from Fort Steele on the same train. Greenough is so badly mangled that his best friends did not recognize him, but Dr. Goddard now thinks he will live.

Ever since the first thaw about three weeks ago Greenough and his partner, Wesley Miles, have been developing their claim about two miles from Fort Steele. Last winter they lived in a small cabin nearby and made a living by hunting. The State of Idaho and Southern British Columbia contain more bears than any other part of this continent. Of these the black bear is the most common, but there are many brown bears and a number of grizzlies. Greenough and Miles have killed thirteen bears this winter. Bear No. 13, after almost killing Greenough, met his death in an extraordinary manner.

On Friday morning last the two miners went to their claim as usual. It was just growing daylight. The shaft is about ten feet long and seven in width. In the last two days of their work they uncovered a peculiar gray rock about ten feet from the surface of the ground. Before they knocked off work on Thursday evening they prepared to blast the rock, and put in a stick of dynamite with a fuming cap appliance.

and sounds of a snuff. Between the grooves of the bear Miles heard his partner calling for help. The cabin was 200 yards away and the men had no firearms with them. Miles realized that his partner would be killed long before he could get back with the Winchester and gave up thinking about getting the gun.

When Greenough jumped into the shaft he landed on the bear and made him fighting mad. The man had no weapon except an old-fashioned clasp knife. This he opened as soon as he realized what had happened. The bear made for him, but he ducked like a pugilist and succeeded in wounding the animal as he passed. The bear had drawn first blood, but it was plain that the contest was an unequal one and could not last long under the circumstances. Miles was frantic at being unable to help Greenough, but it was useless to think about jumping into the shaft. This would have merely furnished two victims to the bear instead of one, and Miles made up his mind that he would live and see at least that his partner had a decent burial and a historian to tell how he died.

Meanwhile the battle was raging! The bear chased the man from one end of the shaft to the other, and each time Greenough got near enough he slashed at the bear with his sharp knife. The clothes had been nearly torn from him, and he was bleeding from several scratches, but as yet he had received no deep wounds. He realized his position, and, while keeping his eyes on the bear, told Miles that he had to die, and warned him not to sacrifice his life too.

The exigencies of the situation sharpened the man's wits, and Miles finally thought of the blast they had prepared the day before. He had only to touch the lever of a little instrument to an explosion in the shaft that would result in the temporary suspension of hostilities at least. Just then the bear with one paw caught the man and threw him to the other end of the shaft, ten feet away from the charge of dynamite, directly over which the bear was standing. Miles touched off the dynamite promptly. There was a shower of stones and dirt that almost blinded Miles, but he heard a yell and saw a streak of gray shoot past him. An instant afterward he heard a thud, and then he knew that bear was no longer in the shaft. Guessing rightly that Bruin's experience would so demoralize him that he would not return to continue the battle at once, Miles slid down into the shaft and found that Greenough had rolled under a board about the time the explosion took place and was not dead. He was bleeding profusely from a number of wounds made by the bear's claws, but the explosion had not hurt him. Miles, as he got his partner out of the shaft, saw the big bear lying on a pile of rocks about forty feet away, gasping hard. There was a bewildered expression about the bear, and he tried to keep a lookout on all sides as if uncertain from which way his new and powerful enemy might approach. Greenough was carried to the cabin, where Miles bound up his wounds after greasing them thoroughly. This took an hour and Greenough regained consciousness during the proceeding. He was hysterically fearful lest the bear should escape, so Miles took the Winchester and went to the rock pile where the grizzly was still lying. A well-directed shot behind the ear put an end to Bruin's life. When he was skinned it was found that his backbone and a hind leg were broken. Greenough says if he gets well he will never part with the bearskin.

MATTERS OF INTEREST.

At present the longest single submarine cable is 2,700 miles. The big crop of Smyrna promises to be larger than usual this year, and prices will be lower. Henry James, who has always been a great smoker, has been forbidden the use of tobacco by his physician. Upward of 100,000 pounds of snails are eaten every day by the residents of the gay French capital, the small market being the busiest industrial mart in Paris.

Experiments seem to show that a large ocean steamer, going at nineteen knots an hour, will move more than two miles after its engines have been stopped and reversed. The curious fact that corn, potatoes and other plants thrive better when placed in rows running north and south has now been proved. Planted thus, they obtain more uniform and regular light.

There has not been a failure or a fire in Mazatlan, Mexico, for almost fifteen years, and losses on account of bad debts amount to very little. There the largest merchants have a banking department connected with their stores.

The illiteracy of new recruits for the English army is commented upon in the report just published in London. Only forty-one in one thousand are well educated, and eighteen are utterly illiterate. Thirty-five per cent of the applicants are rejected for physical disability, and this proportion is said to show a slight improvement over former reports.

Mr. T. Thoroddsen, who has explored Iceland during his vacations for fifteen years, and seen every part of it, will shortly publish his results. He has discovered scores of crater lakes in the interior, and regards the country about Vatna Jokull as a counterpart of the scenery on the moon, allowing for the fact that water exists in Iceland, but probably not on the moon.

The costly vase which the Emperor William presented to the Imperial Chancellor on his eightieth birthday, on March 31, is described as a masterpiece of the Royal Berlin china factory. It is decorated with an admirable portrait of the Emperor on the front, while artistic views of the entrance to the palace in Berlin and the new palace at Potsdam are painted on the back.

PROMOTION. "It believ's," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "it is customary to call a comon Jack Tar a seaman. But when he gets to be an admiral it's the fashion to speak of him as a seaog."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Daily Review of the State of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, May 27.—The week has been quiet in print cloths. There have been some transactions in odd goods, but regulars are quiet at 2%. The demand for grey goods and bunting is heavy. Staple cottons remain strong. There have been heavy sales for exports during the week and a tendency to higher prices. Brown goods for domestic use are strong. Bleached cottons continue to advance. Ducks and coarse goods are firm. For the season the output is heavy, but is readily absorbed. Jobbers report a good general trade with prices firm. Buyers are numerous and fairly liberal in their ideas of values.

COTTON.

New York, May 27.—There was little inclination to trade in cotton today. Liverpool was closed and the pending holiday here tended to restrict trading on either side of the market. Accordingly prices showed little change. There was a small selling for New Orleans and local account, but the offerings were readily absorbed. The weather at the South was fair and continued fair weather was indicated for the next thirty-six hours. Spot cotton unchanged. Middling uplands 6 3/4; New Orleans and Gulf 6 3/4; Southern spot unchanged.

Table with columns: Months, Open, High, Low, Close. Data for June through April.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago, May 27.—Wheat irregular and closing slightly lower. Corn dull and weak on report of increased acreage. Oats 3/4 to 1/2 lower. Provisions steady at slight recovery.

Table with columns: Wheat, July, September, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, ribs. Data for various commodities.

STOCKS.

New York, May 27.—In the first hour of business today the stock market was very much unsettled, notably by the industrial and local traction shares. Sugar Refining broke with particular rapidity on rumors that a reduction in the dividend to be declared early next month was probable. There was also sharp declines in Metropolitan Street Railway and the other local traction shares and Consolidated Gas to a further decline reflected noteworthy pressure. In the instance of the last named stocks the operations of the franchise law were again referred to in connection with the selling. During the period when the large increase in surplus reserves of \$3,300,000, and the banks now hold \$43,900,000 in excess of the lawful requirements. The ratio of cash to deposits is now 29.9 per cent. The statement is regarded as favorable and the market has recovered for railways but industrial stocks fared feverish.

NEW YORK CLOSING STOCKS.

Table listing closing stock prices for American Sugar, Amer Spirits, Amer Tob, Atchison, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, J.C. & St. L., Jan. So., J. & O., J.B. & Q., Chicago R. I. & Pac., Chicago G. W. pref. (a), Chicago Northwest, Jon. Gas, Con. Tob., do., Del. & Hudson, Del. L. & W., Erie, Federal Steel, do., Jen. Electric, Lake Shore, Man. Elevated, Met. St. Railway, Mo. K. & T., M.P., National Lead T., New Jersey Central, N.Y. Cen., Norfolk & Western, Northern Pacific, do., Pacific Mail.

Table listing gas prices: People's Gas, Reading, St. Paul & Omaha, Texas Pacific, Union Pacific, do preferred, Rubber, do preferred, U. S. Leather pref., Wash pref., Western Union Tel.

Raleigh Stock Market. Quoted by Grimes & Vass. Raleigh, May 26, 1899.

Bonds.

Table listing bond prices: North Carolina 6s, North Carolina 4s, City of Raleigh 6s, Atlanta & Charlotte 7s, Ga. So. & Florida 5s, Seaboard & Roanoke 5s, Wake County 5 1/2, Poo Cotton Mill 6s, Southern Railway 1st 6s, W. N. C. R. 1st 6s, Ga. & Ala. Pref. 5s, Ga. & Ala. Consols, Ga. Ca. & North. 1st 6s, Carolina Central 4s, Raleigh Water Co. 1st 6s, City of Wilmington 6s, McDowell Co. 6s.

Stocks.

Table listing stock prices: North Carolina Railroad, Seaboard & Roanoke, Raleigh & Gaston, Raleigh & Augusta, Durham & Northern, Southern Railway Pref., Southern Railway Com., Mechanics Dime Savings, Banks, Raleigh Water Company, Raleigh Gas Company, Caraleigh Cotton Mills, Common, Raleigh Cotton Mills, Odell Manufacturing Co., Carolina Phosphate Wks., Va. Carolina Chemica Co., Preferred, Common, Citizens National Bank, Raleigh Savings Bank, J. M. Odell Mfg. Co.

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Table listing cotton market prices: Strict middling, Middling, Low grades, Tinges 1/2 to 3/4 less than corresponding white grades.

NEW YORK PROVISION MARKET.

New York, May 27.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 1 Northern Duluth, to arrive 4c over July f. o. b. at New; No. 1 hard 3/4c over. Futures declined 1/4 to 1/2c, but rallied and closed 1/4c lower to 1/2c higher.

Oats—Spot easier; No. 2 in elevator 3 1/2c. Corn—Weak on spot; No. 2 7 1/2c; over July in Chicago Futures declined 1/4 to 1/2c. Coffee—Rio dull on spot; No. 7 6 1/2c. Futures were unchanged at 10 points lower, closing easy. Lard—Steady; western \$5.30; Continental refined, \$5.50. Meats—Pork—Steady; mess \$8.35 @ \$8.75. Rice—Quiet; domestic 3 1/2 @ 7; Japan 4 1/2 @ 5. Molasses—Quiet and firm; New Orleans 32 @ 38. Turpentine—Steady at 41 @ 42. Rosin—Steady; common to good strained \$1.40 @ \$1.45. Petroleum—Saratog; refined to New York \$7.20; Philadelphia and Baltimore \$7.15. Cotton Seed Oil—Quiet; prime crude 20 1/2 @ 21 new York money market.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New York, May 27.—Money—Call money, 3 1/4 @ 3 1/2 per cent. Time money 3 1/4 per cent for two, three and four months; 5 per cent for six months. Commercial paper 3 1/4 @ 4 per cent for 60 to 90 days' endorsement; 4 1/2 per cent for four month's acceptance and choice single names, and 5 @ 6 per cent for good names.

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