

State News.

WHAT TAR HEELS ARE DOING.

Cream of the State Press—Drops of Turpentine and Grains of Rice from the East—Clusters of Grapes and Tobacco Stems from the North—Stalks of Corn and Grains of Wheat from the West—Peanuts and Cotton Seed from the South

Patron and Gleaner: We find that some of the leading colored men in Northampton favor the "Jim Crow" car law.

Rev. Jeremiah Hunter of the Methodist Protestant church, died suddenly last week at his home near Kernersville, aged 82 years.

Mr. Farley, one of the patients at the State Hospital, who sustained a fracture of both thighs in the blowing down of the bowling alley on the Hospital grounds on the evening of the 1st, died.

A terrible storm struck Statesville Saturday, 10th, doing \$10,000 damage in the town and \$10,000 more in the surrounding country. The Baptist Orphanage's valuable crop at Thomasville was also destroyed by a storm Thursday.

Mr. B. N. Duke gave Trinity College \$50,000 last week. The gift was made unconditionally and the trustees have not yet decided what will be done with it. It is thought that \$25,000 will be added to the regular endowment fund of the college and the other \$25,000 used to endow the library.

Wilkesboro Chronicle: A note from D. D. Anderson says that in his neighborhood there is a pauper drawing \$1 per month from the county, Amanda Hill by name, and she keeps eleven dogs to feed. Mr. Anderson wishes to know if it is charity on the part of the county to help feed these eleven worthless dogs.

The Governor has pardoned James A. Moore, son of ex-Sheriff Moore, of Franklin county, a prominent Republican. Moore was convicted of murder in the second degree, three years ago, for killing a negro at a political barbecue, in Franklin county, during the campaign of 1894. He was sent up for 15 years.

Hon. Giles Mebane, a prominent citizen, died at his home at Graham, Alamance county, Saturday, aged 92. He was a native of Orange county, a graduate of the University and a tutor there. He was a lawyer, and represented Orange and Alamance in the Legislature frequently, having been Speaker of the House.

The faculty of the Baptist Female University here is completed by the selection of Prof. Henri Abby, of Holland, his wife and Miss Louise Jones, of Raleigh, to be in charge of the department of instrumental and vocal music, and Miss Hattie Farmer, of Goldsboro, in charge of the department of stenography and typewriting.

The Wilmington Messenger tells of a young girl at Burgaw who placed a note in a basket of berries requesting the purchaser to inform her of the price paid for the same. A reply was duly received stating that 35 cents a basket was paid for the fruit. Commission house returns showed that the grower received only 8 cents per quart.

A dispatch from Beaufort June 8th, says: Mr. E. B. Weeks, a well to do merchant, who lives on Bogue Sound about 25 miles from Beaufort, was murdered last night in his store on Bogue Sound near the post office known as Bogue. The parties who committed the deed are so far not known, though strong suspicion points to men in the neighborhood.

Mr. H. H. Horne, of Johnston county, who graduated with the highest honors at the University a few years ago and who was afterwards assistant professor of English at the University, has received the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard. Prof. Horne has accepted a call to go to Dartmouth College in the fall as instructor in the Department of Philosophy.

The Express learns that quite a force of hands are employed at the coal mine recently opened on the Taylor place between Cumcock and Gulf on Deep river. Mr. S. P. Langdon, who was formerly connected with the Cumcock mine, has charge of the business at the mine. He has laid off a town there and erected a nice office and several other buildings.—Sanford Express.

An indignant Post correspondent writing from Roxboro says: Here is another act of our Democratic board of town commissioners. They only had two places to fill, neither of which have they filled with a Democrat, when Democrats wanted both. Their last act was to make F. O. Carver, a young Republican, tax collector for the town of Roxboro. The Democrats here can find no excuse for such actions on the part of the Democratic board. We certainly thought the board would have at least offered this place to a Democrat.

Ex-Adjutant General A. D. Cowles, of Iredell, a lifelong Republican, has written a letter giving reasons why he will support the pending constitutional amendment, and urging his party throughout the State to do likewise. He mentions a number of his party associates, notably ex-Senator Sharpe and Mr. Lee Morrow, member of the House in 1895 for Iredell, who will also support the amendment.

At a meeting held in Newbern Mr. W. J. Edwards and Mr. D. E. McIver, of Sanford, sought to interest the people of Newbern in the plan to sell the A. and N. C. road to the Edwards syndicate and extend it to Sanford. Mr. James A. Bryan also spoke opposing the plan. The Journal says "there seemed to be no change of sentiment on either side from that previously held by those who were at the meeting."

Three new buildings will be erected at the State University within the next year: The Alumni building, The Carr building, and the Y. M. C. A. building. The foundation for the Alumni building has already been put in by Ittner, of Atlanta, at a cost of \$13,000. The contract for the superstructure will be awarded on the 15th of June. This building, when completed, will be the finest at the University. It will cost \$35,000.

The News and Observer of the 10th, edited by a good Christian tells of its Christian (?) work in this way: The News and Observer last night bulletined the J. J. Frazziman prize fight by rounds, just as it occurred. And a few minutes after the knock out of the champion by the Californian it was announced to a large crowd of people who watched the bulletins and cheered the news in favor of one or the other of the fighters—each man as he happened to have placed his bets.

We commend to our readers through out the State the following item from the Biblical Recorder: There is no better way of promoting education in North Carolina than that of working for the establishment of a good school in one's own neighborhood. Get a house built, and you can get a young man or woman to run the school. In some districts down east, Rev. W. P. Jordan informs us, they run the public schools several months by private subscriptions. This is as good a way as any. Here is an opportunity for some man with heart for his fellows to take the lead in a noble cause.

Raleigh Correspondence Charlotte Observer: People who profess to be on the ground for, politically speaking, are thus early talking about the Democratic candidates in the next campaign. They are saying that Dan Hugh McLean, member of the House from Harnett, is apt to win the nomination for Secretary of State in a walk, to use a sporting phrase; that Francis D. Winston and R. Dixie Gilmer are apt to have a lively contest for the nomination for Attorney General, and that as to that for Governor, Charles B. Aycock seems to be quite far in the lead, though M. H. Justice, of Rutherford, is coming up.

A special to the Charlotte Observer from Lexington, June 7th, says: The board of county commissioners, in their session yesterday, established the system of road building and working under the act of the General Assembly, 1899, chapter 375. This act applies to Lexington township, but any other township in the county may secure like privileges upon petition to the commissioners, who can order an election thereon. For this township a special tax of 15 cents on the \$100 worth and 4 cents on the poll is levied. A board of five trustees was elected as follows: John D. Grimes, E. A. Rothrock, P. J. Leonard, David H. Hinkle and W. S. Lopp.

In a suit tried in Sampson county court, Judge Timberlake decided that the new school law, that part providing for the election of a new school board, is unconstitutional. Judge Timberlake is a young man, but one of the brightest Judges in the State. His decision seems to be on well established constitutional law, and it only remains for the Supreme Court to pass upon it. According to Superintendent Mebane, the following counties are the only ones in the State that the old boards refused to surrender their constitutional rights: Sampson, Catawba, Chatham, Granville, Duplin and Ashe. Judge Timberlake's decision only applies to Sampson county. If the other mentioned counties want their cases treated, they must each in like manner bring suit.—Hickory Mercury.

Says the Mt. Olive Advertiser: The loss sustained by the berry growers, crate manufacturers and pickers between Goldsboro and Wilmington because of excessive freight rates charged by the Atlantic Coast Line, amount to about \$315,500 for this season alone. Add to this amount the money lost through the refrigerator company and it will be in close company with the half million dollar mark. Going to

submit!—Yet how many papers are there in North Carolina that will publish the facts concerning the policy pursued by the Atlantic Coast Line towards the truckers? You can count them on fingers on one hand and then have several fingers to spare. If you doubt this assertion, send in an article for publication that is just to the people, and ten to one it will never see the light of day. The people who support such journals are to blame for their policies and their existence.

Statesville Landmark: The trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh are in a petty squabble over the election of a president for that institution. They balloted Tuesday and Wednesday and, being unable to agree, adjourned until July 5th. Mr. W. S. Primrose, of Raleigh, and Mr. Geo. T. Winston, late president of our State University, now president of the University of Texas, were the prominent candidates. Winston led on every ballot but was unable to obtain a majority. Much feeling was shown in the contest and it is probable that it would be best to drop both these men and select some one else. The Landmark has no choice in the matter and no interest except that it hopes the best man for the place, whoever he is, will win. Mr. Primrose is, by all accounts, a most excellent man, but he is not a teacher and we think none but a teacher should be elected president of a college. Mr. Winston is an able and energetic man but whether he is the best man for president of the A. and M. C. we confess we do not know. The college has had too much politics in it, almost from its inception, and until politics are eliminated the institution will do little good—will never accomplish the object for which it was intended—which was to give the youth of the State a practical industrial education.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

At the closing exercises of Davidson College last week twenty-two young men received diplomas. This institution is doing splendid work.

Dr. R. N. Brackett, of South Carolina, delivered a very polished address in the Eminent hall, on "Three Important Educational Needs in the South."

1. The extension and development of common schools in the South, giving a brief historical sketch of the common school system, the elowness of development, due to the innate aristocratic ideas of her people. The need of development. More money is needed, above all things. He made the point that if all the money now appropriated for higher education were put in public schools it would not increase the length of sessions three weeks.

2. The second need is the establishment of free public libraries. He gave a development of the movement, and showed the relation of the free library to popular education. The methods of establishment. The time is now ripe for their establishment, and they should be free not only in name, but in fact.

3. The third great need is the establishment of industrial museums in all the large towns. These he defined as collections, showing the resources of the State. They can be established at small cost. He gave a practical illustration of how this is done, on a small scale, at Clemson College.

THE CONDITION OF CROPS.

Reports from Correspondents of the Agricultural Department.

The State crop report for the month of May, tabulated from about a thousand correspondents, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, was given out yesterday. It is as follows:

General condition and progress of farm work this year compared with the average at same date, 89 2-3.

Cotton acreage this year compared with last year, 90 1-10.

Acreage in corn compared with last year, 99 1-3.

Condition of wheat compared with an average, 82 2-5.

Condition of oats compared with an average, 82 3-5.

Number of horses compared with last year, 977-3.

Number of mules compared with last year, 98 6-7.

Number of cattle compared with last year, 91 1-10.

Number of hogs compared with last year, 94 3-5.

Prospect for apples compared with an average, 72 1-9.

Prospect for peaches compared with an average, 65 1-5.

Prospect for grapes compared with an average, 93 1-10.

Condition of the trucking interests and small fruits compared with last year, 89 5-8.

Tobacco acreage compared with last year, 105 1-2.

When you write to advertisers please mention this paper.

General News.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Latest Reliable News From the Earth's Four Corners Selected and Condensed for Progressive Farmer Readers

New York suffered much from heat last week. In one day there were twenty five deaths from the heat and ten of these victims were women.

The States which are to elect Governors this year are Ohio, Kentucky, and Maryland, Iowa, Massachusetts and Mississippi. Rhode Island has already, at the April election, chosen its Governor.

Advices from Dawson, dated April 29th, state that there are evidences of the most wonderful output recorded. Thousands of miners, who are waiting for the first boats, have from \$1,000 to \$50,000 each in gold dust.

Governor Sayers has telegraphed all the Governors and Attorney Generals of the Southern States a call for an anti-trust convention, to meet in St. Louis on September 20th, for the purpose of securing concerted action against the trusts.

There has been one death in New Orleans which the post-mortem showed was yellow fever. As this is three months sooner than that disease usually shows itself, there was excitement. But no other case has developed.

A synopsis of the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission was made public in Washington June 1st. It estimates the cost of the canal at \$118,113,790. Colonel Hains concurs generally in the report, but submits a personal estimate of \$134,818,308.

In a battle near Paranaque, Luzon, Saturday, 10th, our army defeated a band of insurgents after desperate resistance on the part of the latter. Their loss was fifty dead; ours, two dead, 20 wounded. The heat was intense and 40 per cent. of our army were prostrated.

When the dispatch boat designated by the French government to notify Dreyfus of the revision of his trial arrived at the Isle du Diabie, Dreyfus was waiting on the shore. Although endeavoring to maintain his self-possession, he received the official intelligence with a countenance radiant with joy.

The South Carolina Superior Court has reversed the decision of the lower court in an important case affecting the dispensary law. The decision gives a citizen the right to drive over into North Carolina or across the bridge to Augusta, Ga., or send his team over with an agent, buy whiskey for his own use and return with it.

Germany, it is announced, pays 25,000,000 pesetas for the Caroline, Palao and Mariana Islands. Spain still retains three coaling stations, one in each group, and Germany undertakes to defend these stations in case of war. Germany, in addition, grants Spain the most favored national treatment in Germany and in the Colonial Islands.

General Lawton began on June 4th, a general movement to the west of Manila against General Pio del Pilar's force of rebels in the foot hills. The object was to drive the Filipinos into Morong Peninsula, where escape would have been impossible, but in this the Americans were not successful, owing to the rough character of the country the insurgents escape to the northward.

More than two weeks have passed since the Paris grounded on a ridge of rocks at the entrance of the Falmouth harbor. Fortunately the steamer struck in such a manner that she was firmly wedged in the rocks and no lives were lost. Repeated efforts have been made to get her off the rocks, but they have all failed. She is not far from where the wrecked Mohegan still lies. The cause of the stranding is yet to be investigated.

Dr. J. P. Greene, President of the Willian Jewell College, at Liberty, Mo., who was asked to accept the Presidency of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky., has declined the office. He was selected by the board of trustees, to fill the office vacated on May 11th by Dr. Whitsitt, and it was thought as he was himself a member of the board, and the action of the board in calling him was unanimous, that he would accept the position.

The Youth's Companion, according to The Youth's Companion, is not loved in Madrid. His presence in the streets arouses no popular enthusiasms. At times when the guard is changed at the royal palace, his troubled face may be seen at a window, gazing out; but no one cheers, and he remains almost unrecognized. No hat is raised, or other obeisance paid him by his sullen subjects, when he rides abroad in melancholy state. Among a more gen-

erous people, his youth, his mistresses, a consideration of the troubled future which confronts him, would at least awaken pity. His manners, which are placid, almost inert, have in them no attraction. His very looks are disliked. He is too blond in hair and complexion. "He is no Spaniard," say his subjects of Madrid, and this—which is to them a cause for reproach—will hardly be thus viewed by the world at large.

Chauncey Depew and his son have left for Paris where the Senator goes to study conditions in France. He says McKinley and Hobart will be renominated without opposition and that if the Democrats met now they would nominate Mr. Bryan. He adds that by the time the convention meets they will be ready for a deal and "will bargain to buy off free silver by giving up a the demand for a big army and navy and will go before the country on an anti-imperialism, anti-corporations, socialistic and labor party basis. If this occurs, there will be another tremendous fight; but the Republicans will win. Such a platform would mean the nomination of Mr. Gorman."

William B. McSweeney, who succeeds G. v. Ellebe under the law, is the first Governor of South Carolina who has literally risen from the ranks. He was left fatherless in Charleston when four years of age. Six years later he went on the streets to earn his living selling newspapers. Later he clerked in a book store and attended night school. Then he learned the printer's trade. In 1896, with a capital of \$65 McSweeney moved to Ninety Six and made his first journalistic venture. He purchased a second-class outfit for \$500, paying \$55 cash. Within the year he paid for his paper. He sold this paper and started the Hampton Guardian, which he still owns. Mr. McSweeney was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1896, and was again elected last year without opposition.

The best foreign news of the week, to Christian people, according to the New York Observer, is the failure of the Sunday newspapers in London. A week ago it was announced that "The Mail had ceased to publish a Sunday edition and now "The Telegraph" has stopped its Sunday issue. This was due to the uprising of the respectable people of England against the attempt to force a Sabbath breaking nuisance upon the community. A similar public statement would make itself felt in this country. It was resolved to cease trading with advertisers in Sunday papers and a decline to buy on weekdays, papers that published Sunday issues. As the proprietors made their papers for money, they ceased to make them when they saw that the hope of their gains was gone.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Last week's work of the Peace Conference was deeply interesting, says the Outlook. The Commission on Disarmament adopted resolutions prohibiting the use of the dum-dum (or flattened) bullet, and also the use of explosives from balloons and explosive bullets. The Commission on Arbitration, however, was the focal point, and its work was historic. In that work the United States bore the leading part—a cause for National pride. After examining the Russian, British, Italian and American plans for arbitration, the sub commission endorsed the last named. The entire Commission is now examining the four plans, and is drafting a single scheme based on them, but it is hoped that our plan will be practically accepted. It seems to have been drawn on the lines of the scheme put forth three years ago by the New York State Bar Association. The principal points in our proposal are: (1) The establishment by at least nine sovereign powers of a tribunal, the members of which shall be nominated by the highest courts of the various nations and holding office for an indefinite term. (2) The tribunal shall be permanent and ever ready for the presentation of cases, not only from the contracting nations, but also from any others, not parties to the treaty. (3) The tribunal shall have jurisdiction over all matters submitted to it by the mutual consent of the parties concerned upon their undertaking to accept the award. (4) Each case is to be tried by the regular, permanent bench of judges; by the full bench or by any smaller number not less than three, as litigants may elect. (5) General expenses are to be borne by the contracting nations; outsiders are to be charged for the expense of their own cases. The judges draw salaries only for the time when they are actually engaged in the duties of the court. (6) There may be a rehearing of any case on the demand of any litigant within three months after the notification of the verdict, on the presentation of new evidence or on the raising of points of law not submitted at the first hearing.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAM.

The committee appointed by the caucus of the Republican members of the last House of Representatives to formulate a plan for reforming the currency has agreed upon a programme, which comprises:

1. The redemption of all obligations of the government in gold on demand.
2. Greenbacks, when once redeemed for gold, to be reissued only for gold.
3. Permitting National banks to issue notes to the par value of their government bonds deposited in the Treasury, instead of 90 per cent., as at present.
4. Permitting the minimum capital of National banks to be \$25,000, instead of \$50,000 as at present.

The first proposition would make the \$500,000,000 of "greenbacks" and Sherman act notes definitely payable in gold alone, instead of gold and silver at the option of the Government. It would not, however, legalize Secretary Carlisle's plan to make our \$500,000,000 of silver currency redeemable in gold, and would fall that much short of the complete establishment of the single gold standard. The second proposition, stipulating that when greenbacks are presented for redemption in gold they shall not be reissued except when gold is deposited in exchange for them, would prevent these greenbacks from being used to meet current expenses, and might result in their permanent retirement. The proposal to permit National banks to issue notes up to the par value of their bonds would somewhat increase the bank note currency of the country, and also the price of all Government bonds. The reason the new 3 per cents. are selling at 106 1/2 though they may be redeemed at par in nine years, is not because their holders are content with 2 per cent. interest, but because the National bank which deposits \$100,000 of these bonds in the Treasury, and pays a small tax, receives not only this 2 per cent. on its bonds, but also the current rate of interest on \$90,000 of bank notes it is permitted to issue to its customers. If the bank is permitted to issue \$100,000 of notes instead of \$90,000, the value of the bonds will of course be increased. The fourth proposal, which would permit the establishment of National banks with a capital of only \$25,000, would probably lead to the establishment of such banks in country towns too small to warrant a National bank of \$50,000 capital.

Interpreting, without passing judgment on, these propositions, we may say that the proposal that all obligations of the Government shall be payable in gold alone merely makes obligatory the policy heretofore pursued by the Secretaries of the Treasury. The proposed requirement that greenbacks once presented for redemption shall not be treated as assets and paid out to meet Government expenses would enable the banks, whenever they were so minded, to present these greenbacks in such quantities as to empty the government treasury, for there are over \$300,000,000 of them outstanding. The banks are (from their standpoint wisely) hostile to the circulation of these notes, and their avowed policy would incline them at the first opportunity to force the Government to retire these notes, though doubtless in whatever manner would least arouse public antagonism. The third proposition seems to increase the privileges of National banks, without requiring any corresponding payment for the money value of the privilege; but there is nothing unsafe about allowing banks to issue notes up to the par value of their bonds. The fourth proposition, permitting banks of small capital to operate under the National banking law, seems to be justifiable from the public standpoint. We want, however, to hear what criticism banking officials may possibly make upon the organization of small banking concerns. Expert knowledge on this point will be valuable. Taken as a whole, the plan is radical than that urged by Secretary Gage in his last report, but more radical than anything which has heretofore received the support of Western Republican Congressmen.—The Outlook.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures for May, 1899, shows the total receipts to have been \$44,786,013, as against \$30,074,818 for May, 1898, year, leaving a surplus for last month of \$4,273,009.

Col. David B. Henderson, of Iowa, who will succeed Mr. Reed in the Speaker's chair, was born in Scotland fifty nine years ago, but has lived in this country since he was six years old. He lost a leg in the Civil War, and for sixteen years has been a member of the House, where he is known as a vigorous and effective orator, a partisan of positive views, a genial, warm hearted man, and "a good fellow" in the best sense of the term.