

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.

Congressman Small writes the Greenville Reflector that he will soon have rural free delivery of mails in Pitt county. Let the good work go on.

Durham Herald: A month ago we were assured that with the passage of the amendment and the elimination of the negro from politics it would leave the white voters free to form opinions as to the different political issues and to vote accordingly, and now there seems to be a fear that they will exercise this privilege.

Newton Enterprise: Cotton is beginning to open in early fields. There is a fine crop of bolls but the young ones and the squares are beginning to drop off on account of the severe drought.—The dried fruit trade is beginning. This county has the largest peach crop for several years. The dried fruit crop will be quite an important item of income to the farmers.

Charity and Children: President Venable, of the University of North Carolina, is showing himself a man of sound common sense as well as of ability. We predict solid prosperity for the University under his administration. His policy seems to be to heal rather than to wound. It is folly to array our State school against any other school, and the president of the University will hold out a friendly hand toward all our people.

Notice has been given that on or about September 1 light vessel No. 69 will be placed on Diamond Shoals station, about six and three-quarter miles east southeast from the easterly point of the Outer Diamond Shoal, about fifteen miles southeast from Cape Hatteras light house, and light vessel No. 71, now marking that station, will be withdrawn. Light vessel No. 69 will show lights and sound a fog signal, having the same characteristics as that of the latter vessel and her general appearance will be the same as No. 71.

At least one defeated candidate seems to have preserved his good humor. F. M. Moore, defeated by Dr. McNeill for the Legislature in Brunswick county, writes the Southport Standard as follows: "Now the question arises why Dr. McNeill was elected? Why, bless your soul, the answer is plain: simply because he received more votes than I did. Again, why did he get more votes than myself? Because I was in favor of the Amendment and a majority of the people, like the Dr., were opposed to it. I think every man has a right to vote for who he pleases under a republican form of government. I have no ill will to any one, but it strikes me now, that I am beat like the very old Nick."

A FORWARD STEP.

The Holt-Morgan and the Tolar-Hart-Holt Cotton Mills, which are situated a mile and a half south of this city, have about them two goodly sized villages of operatives. These companies have entered into an agreement for the erection and maintenance of a school for the children of their villages, which promises much for their welfare. They are now erecting a large two-story, well-planned school building, which will cost quite \$2,000, and they will run there a nine months' school. They will supplement the public funds with an amount sufficient to make this long term possible.

They have also adopted a rule that no child under twelve years of age will be allowed to work in their mills and not then unless strong and able-bodied.

These manufacturers are to be commended for this action. Both the educational provision and the age limit regulation are steps toward the betterment of the mill population. North Carolina is fast becoming a manufacturing State and in many communities the manufacturing people compose the great majority.

Will not other mills follow the worthy example of these two Fayetteville mills? Such wholesome interest in the welfare of the working people by the mill owners will go far toward continued harmony and good will between capital and labor.—Fayetteville Baptist.

HOW THE COUNTIES VOTED.

The State Board of Elections met Thursday and canvassed the vote cast on the 2nd of August on the Constitutional amendment. The vote stood: For, 182,217; against, 128,285, the majority for the amendment being 53,932. The total vote cast was 310,502.

The falling off in the vote of August as compared with that of 1898 is remarkable. It is 27,000. It is all in the negro vote, practically.

The Board on Saturday canvassed the vote for State officials. The vote by counties for Governor was as follows:

Counties.	Aycock.	Adams.
Alamance.....	2,498	2,321
Alexander.....	892	1,027
Alleghany.....	784	607
Anson.....	2,015	522
Ashe.....	1,659	1,969
Beaufort.....	2,933	1,525
Bertie.....	2,675	998
Bladen.....	1,589	1,375
Brunswick.....	915	948
Buncombe.....	4,332	3,401
Burke.....	1,509	1,171
Cabarrus.....	1,905	1,550
Caldwell.....	1,248	1,272
Camden.....	545	567
Carteret.....	1,363	957
Caswell.....	1,421	1,313
Catawba.....	2,008	1,863
Chatham.....	1,755	1,894
Cherokee.....	778	1,080
Chowan.....	1,055	984
Clay.....	388	418
Cleveland.....	2,652	1,172
Columbus.....	2,178	1,201
Craven.....	2,611	932
Cumberland.....	2,719	1,629
Currituck.....	1,002	374
Dare.....	524	406
Davidson.....	2,466	2,275
Davie.....	956	1,367
Duplin.....	2,125	1,297
Durham.....	2,765	2,170
Edgecombe.....	3,758	385
Forsyth.....	2,913	2,432
Franklin.....	3,021	1,831
Gaston.....	2,514	1,584
Gates.....	1,232	603
Graham.....	396	343
Granville.....	2,540	1,527
Greene.....	1,474	774
Guilford.....	4,071	3,343
Halifax.....	6,618	877
Harnett.....	1,515	1,339
Haywood.....	1,736	1,244
Henderson.....	1,121	1,468
Hertford.....	1,368	429
Hyde.....	971	905
Iredell.....	2,779	2,319
Jackson.....	1,118	1,025
Johnston.....	3,777	1,750
Jones.....	906	694
Lenoir.....	2,101	1,123
Lincoln.....	1,341	1,288
Macon.....	1,044	1,059
Madison.....	1,176	2,374
Martin.....	2,002	990
McDowell.....	1,174	1,034
Mecklenburg.....	5,095	1,627
Mitchell.....	413	1,940
Montgomery.....	1,341	868
Moore.....	1,890	1,875
Nash.....	2,957	1,360
New Hanover.....	2,963	3
Northampton.....	2,438	1,096
Onslow.....	1,548	637
Orange.....	1,471	1,469
Pamlico.....	657	599
Pasquotank.....	1,502	926
Pender.....	1,260	276
Perquimans.....	959	732
Person.....	1,607	1,286
Pitt.....	3,433	2,096
Polk.....	534	650
Randolph.....	2,468	2,513
Richmond.....	1,645	185
Robeson.....	4,100	557
Rockingham.....	2,913	1,946
Rowan.....	3,157	1,519
Rutherford.....	2,389	2,092
Sampson.....	1,356	1,954
Scotland.....	1,065	25
Stanly.....	1,453	837
Stokes.....	1,519	1,944
Surry.....	2,154	2,594
Swain.....	540	816
Transylvania.....	596	607
Tyrrell.....	591	410
Union.....	2,379	660
Vance.....	1,304	944
Wake.....	5,732	4,448
Warren.....	2,133	1,069
Washington.....	976	571
Watauga.....	1,055	1,411
Wayne.....	3,828	1,878
Wilkes.....	1,435	2,257
Wilson.....	2,916	1,430
Yadkin.....	1,011	1,821
Yancey.....	986	1,081
Total.....	186,650	126,296

The Vance monument was unveiled in the presence of 10,000 people, in Capitol Square, Raleigh, last Wednesday. The address of Mr. R. H. Battle was a fine one.

When an Alliance resolves to do a thing let every member go to work until the end is accomplished.

General News.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Governor Beckham has issued a proclamation convening the General Assembly of Kentucky in extra session on Tuesday, August 28th. The only subject to be considered is the modification or amendment of the Goebel law.

The possible connection between Bresci, the Italian murderer of King Humbert and the New Jersey group of anarchist, which has been suggested since the assassination of the king has moved our government to take measures to investigate the anarchist situation in and around New York. The authorities are moving quietly, and it is not known just what steps have been taken.

Prof. Charles Venable, for many years professor and for the past five years professor emeritus of mathematics of the University of Virginia, died Saturday at his home in Charlottesville. He was one of the most distinguished educators in the South, the author of several text books, and during the war between the States served with distinction on the staff of General R. E. Lee.

Delegates to the Congress of the National Anti-Imperialist League met in Indianapolis last week. They decided not to put up a ticket. The following resolution passed: "While we welcome any other method of opposing the re-election of Mr. McKinley, we advise direct support of Bryan as the most effective means of crushing imperialism. We are convinced of Mr. Bryan's sincerity and of his earnest purpose to secure to the Filipinos their independence. His position and the declarations contained in the platform of his party on the vital issue of the campaign meet our unqualified approval."

It is said that Northern Republicans must oppose the North Carolina amendment to hold the Northern negroes in line. A Washington Post correspondent puts it this way: "The admission by the Chicago correspondent of the Post that the Republican managers are considerably exercised about the negro vote in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio brings the public face to face with a truth, long known to careful observers. Republican managers, to arouse enthusiasm in the negro, must do more than match the tactics of Democratic management. They must catch some of the old time enthusiasm and convince the negro that the Republican party is not yet prepared to see the fifteenth amendment nullified by men who gave their sacred honor that it should be kept inviolate as a part of the Constitution."

The liberty congress of the Anti-Imperialists met at Indianapolis several days ago, and though not a large assemblage was an enthusiastic one. The most sensational feature of the day was in the afternoon when the venerable George S. Boutwell, secretary of the treasury under Grant and ex-governor of Massachusetts, declared his position. Mr. Boutwell said in part: "In my youth I had no disguises. I turned aside and left the Democratic party when it surrendered to slavery. In my age I leave the Republican party, now that it has surrendered itself to despotic and tyrannical motives. I helped create the Republican party, a party at that time of justice and principle and honesty. I now believe it is a party of injustice and despotism, and I will help to destroy it. And how? There is but one available means, and you know what that is. I am for Bryan. I am for Bryan in spite of what he may believe concerning the currency or finances of the country. This question to which we invite the country's attention is a question of life or death to the Republic."

TRANSVAAL WAR NOT OVER.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—While the British forces, under General Roberts, continue to drive the Boers from pillar to post, the burghers are inflicting rather serious losses upon the armies of the queen, and the decisive battle has not yet been fought in South Africa.

It has been expected for sometime in London that Roberts would trap the main army of the federalists and bring the war to an end, but the elusiveness of DeWitt and the other burgher generals, whose familiarity with the country enables them to escape with surprising regularity, has thus far prevented the action which it was hoped would end the desultory hostilities.

QUIETER IN CHINA.

The Chinese trouble seems to be blowing over. Gen. Chaffee says the fighting is ended. The important development in the situation last week was the decision of the government not to send any more troops to China. All the troops at sea, amounting to about 4,000, together with those under orders for service in the far East which have not sailed, amounting to about 3,000 more, will be sent to Manila. These troops will sail on the same route, and upon touching at Nagasaki, will go on to Manila, unless there are developments in China, not expected, which would make their presence in that country necessary.

The Canadian postoffice, modeled on the European system, goes far ahead of that of Uncle Sam. While 2 pounds is the limit as to weight of mail packages in the States, the 11-lb. parcels post keeps down the ravenous appetite of the express company combination on excessive rates. Again, the postal savings bank feature at 850 postoffices is a great accommodation. Every money order postoffice is obliged to receive deposits in amount up to \$3,000, but not to exceed \$1,000 in any one year, on which 3 per cent. interest is paid. Over \$162,000,000 has been received in these popular banks in 30 years, on which nearly \$15,000,000 interest has been paid. At present there is about \$35,000,000 deposited, with an average credit to each depositor of \$245. The one place in which the Canadian postoffice department is slow is in the establishment of free rural mail delivery.—Ex.

The Georgia cotton crop is short, and negro pickers very scarce. Few can be secured, even at 50¢ per cwt. The South Carolina crop is 25% short.

LIFE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

How cheap life is held in some of our new possessions is instanced by an American officer lately returned from the Philippines. The Island of Mindanao is governed by Datto Dandy, most intelligent and courtly of Moros, who more than once has visited Madrid, and wears several Spanish decorations. He is absolute ruler of ten thousand warriors, with unquestionable powers of life and death. A newspaper correspondent wished to take Mandy's picture in the characteristic pose of striking down an enemy. It was difficult to explain this wish without an interpreter, but at last a smile broke over the despot's face, and he sent for his great word and a servant. But for the sudden interposition of the American officer, the man's skull would have been actually cloven in his sovereign's willingness to gratify the realistic whim of the photographer.—Ex.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK IN FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The penny savings bank in the Falkland Islands has accomplished more than its originators expected. It was started by the dean of the Episcopal Church with the design of teaching the children habits of thrift. On every Monday morning, the children bring their accumulations of pennies, sixpences, and shillings to the government school for deposit. The funds are received by the principal and the amount and date recorded in the deposit book belonging to each child. When the deposits amount to £1, interest is paid. The private secretary of the manager of the bank is at hand to enter up the amounts in the ledger. The whole thing does not take more than ten minutes.

As to results, the following items are taken from the last year's balance sheets: In 1899, 17 new accounts were opened up and 11 closed, leaving 94 depositors, among whom the balance on hand—£640 11s. 11d. (\$3,116.46)—was distributed. This gives an average of about 26 16s. 4d. (\$33.17) to each depositor. During the year, £244 18s. (\$1,191.80) were deposited in 750 separate deposits, and £108 9s. (\$527.77) were withdrawn in 39 separate withdrawals. On the deposits loaned to the Government Savings Bank, there was paid £14 6s. 3d. (\$69.65).

When the parents realized the value of the bank, they began to deposit in the name of their children, and at last the government took hold of the matter and organized a regular savings bank. The number of depositors is steadily increasing. J. E. ROWEN, Consul. Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

Living Issues.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

An Address Before the Farmers' State Alliance in Session at Hillsboro, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1900, by President Geo. T. Winston, of the A. & M. College—Reported for The Progressive Farmer.

No question is more entitled to the consideration of our people than that of industrial progress. The great mass of mankind is engaged in a struggle to obtain for themselves and their children food, clothing and shelter. One-third of the human race is without clothes, one-third sleep without shelter. Upon industrial progress depend not only physical comfort but also education, political power, refinement and civilization. Industrial progress mean better food and clothing for our families, better furniture in our houses, larger and more comfortable dwellings, longer terms for our schools, better teachers for our children, better school houses and churches, better preachers with better pay, better doctors, better roads, public libraries and museums, private homes embellished and beautified and purified with pictures, books, music and other art. The industrial question is the greatest one that confronts our people. Whether we wish or not, it will command our attention.

In North Carolina the industrial problem is certainly foremost. Our people have suffered poverty for a full generation with a heroism and a patience never equalled. According to the census of 1890 we had the smallest per capita wealth of any State in the Union. In 1790 we were near the head of the column, ranking fifth in the original thirteen states. We were ahead of Massachusetts until 1840, but now Massachusetts has the largest per capita wealth and North Carolina has the least. The Farmers' Alliance can accomplish no greater work than to ascertain the causes of this change, find remedies, and apply them.

As long as agriculture was the sole pursuit of the United States, and population was confined to the Atlantic Coast, North Carolina held her own in competition with other States. Our soil was less fertile than that of the middle states and not more fertile than that of New England, but our people by industry, thrift and intelligence pushed forward to the front rank. But, when population crossed the mountains, and immigration flowed in from Europe, occupying the more fertile lands of the Mississippi Valley and the great Northwest and Southwest, agriculture began to be unprofitable on the Atlantic Coast. North Carolina, yielding on an average 12 bushels of corn per acre, was unable to compete with other states yielding 30 or 40. An average yield of 13 bushels of wheat could not compete with an average of 20 to 30. An average yield of 12 bushels of oats could not compete with an average of 40 to 50. Our yield per acre of cotton and tobacco is equal to that of other states, but the necessity of using commercial fertilizers makes the cost of production larger than that elsewhere. Under these adverse conditions, according to the census of 1890, we dropped in a century from the fifth place in the Union of States to the lowest, in per capita wealth. The chief reason of this remarkable change is that North Carolina remained a purely agricultural State, while manufacturers developed elsewhere; and employed neither agricultural machinery nor improved processes of bringing up the fertility of the soil, which became poorer year by year.

If the New England or Middle States had remained purely agricultural and had clung to the same methods of culture, they would now be even poorer than North Carolina. But these states early diverted from agriculture a large portion of their population, which sought employment in mining, commerce and manufactures. Thus cities and towns were built up, and local markets were created for fruits, poultry, eggs, butter, milk, meats, vegetables and other farm products that could not easily be shipped from the West. The result is that the New England farm laborer today is as well paid as the New England mill hand; and the New England farmer has a ready market, every day in the year, for all his products, with good pay in cash. The same change is now being begun also in North Carolina; and the same results are being accomplished. Wherever we have built up cities, towns and manufacturing establishments, the farmers are more prosperous and their lands more

valuable than in other more fertile portions of the State. The highest valuation of farm lands in our State according to the Auditor's report is not where the soil is most fertile naturally; not in Halifax, Edgecombe, Hyde, Craven, Northampton, but in Durham, Gaston, Alamance, Mecklenburg and Buncombe, where a large proportion of the population is not engaged in producing food, but in buying and consuming.

It is common to hear lamentations and even abuse, because so many of our people are moving from the country to cities and towns. This may not be always beneficial to the mass, but it is decidedly helpful to those who remain in the country and cultivate the soil. Every person that moves from the farm to the factory, to the city, to the town, decreases the number of food producers and increases the number of food consumers. He thus adds to the number of buyers on the market, and helps raise the price. If four-fifths of the population of North Carolina were engaged in industries not agricultural, only one-fifth remaining agricultural, that fifth, having unlimited markets for all their produce, would be twice, thrice or four times as prosperous as they are today and far more independent than dwellers in cities and towns.

The future of our State depends very largely, I might almost say depends largely, upon the building up of manufactures and the growth of cities and towns; for, until this is done, we shall have no home markets, but shall be forced to rely absolutely upon cotton, corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other staple crops, in competition with the more fertile soils of other States. We can compete with these only by producing staple crops as a surplus and by gradually raising the fertility of our soil until it equals theirs. It will require time to increase the fertility of our soil. Until we have abundant local markets, we shall be forced to raise staple crops, not as a surplus, but as our sole crops. Our first and chief hope, therefore, is in the building up of local markets. We should hail with satisfaction every increase in our urban population, hoping for the advent of the time when all North Carolina farmers, like those of New England, will be within sound of the locomotive or the mill whistle.

We have in North Carolina every facility for the production of wealth. Our soil is poor, but it can be made richer. I think it a moderate statement to say that the average yield per acre of every crop now raised in North Carolina, within 25 years, by a system of intense cultivation, of rigid economy, of intelligent application of scientific principles, may be at least doubled. The productivity of the soil of England has been more than doubled in the last hundred years. This, too, although the yield one hundred years ago was quite large, twice as large as that of North Carolina to-day. Our climate is the best on the Continent, a golden mean between the cold of the North and the heat of the South. We have a regular succession of seasons, abundant rain fall, plenty of ever-flowing rivers and streams, with sufficient variety of soil and temperature, extending from our high mountain ranges to the ocean, to enable us to produce every article of food essential to human comfort and enjoyment. If our State had a population of five millions, we could feed them entirely at home and give them not only all the comforts but all the luxuries that can be purchased by millionaires.

Our mineral resources are vast and varied. Our trucking region is large and growing. Our fish areas are the best on the Atlantic Coast. Our health resorts for summer, for winter, for consumptives, rheumatics, dyspeptics and victims of other maladies, are close to the great cities of the Continent and unequalled in the variety and the extent of their attractions and advantages. Our forests can furnish timber for every possible kind of wood manufacture. Our population is almost entirely native, sprung from the best original stocks, English, Scotch-Irish and German. Our conditions of life are simple and democratic. The expense of living here is so small and the conditions of health are so favorable that laborers in North Carolina can work more days in the year and more hours in the day, with greater comfort and less discomfort, than anywhere else on the globe. We have everything essential to the produc-