

State News.

WHAT THE NEWS 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.

The State Agricultural Society (State Fair) elected Gen. W. R. Cox, President; J. E. Pogue, Secretary; C. B. Denson, Treasurer.

Dunbury Reporter: We are told that up to this time there has been more wheat sown in Stokes county than ever before in any one year.

Jonesboro Progress: Mr. J. H. McNeill tells the Progress of a remarkably large sweet potato which was raised in Harnett. Mr. Sandy McNeill dug it out of his patch one day last week. It weighed 15 pounds.

Newton Enterprise: The most of the wheat in the county has been sown, and farmers are well along gathering corn.—There is a good deal of cotton yet in the fields in this county, and difficulty is experienced in getting hands to pick it.

In 1896 Bryan had a majority of 19,266 in North Carolina. This year his majority is almost exactly 10,000 greater, or 29,126. A large number of persons originally Populists bolted both the Bryan and Barker tickets and supported McKinley, Chatham and Sampson both going Republican.

It is said that the primary cost Gen. Carr something like \$50,000. That looks like a large figure, but his liberality is well known. One of his friends told me he believed his campaign in Wake cost him as much as \$1,600, while some persons put the sum as high as \$2,500, says Col. Olds.

Fayetteville Observer: There are rumors that the Ashley Bailey Company are to erect another larger silk mill in this city adjoining the one already in operation. Though the company's manager here would not admit this fact when asked this morning, he stated that it was talked of.

Chudbourn Messenger: That beans can be successfully grown here for fall market has been proven by our prosperous truckers. Mr. M. P. Casey informs us that he has shipped 119 baskets, and unless nipped by Jack Frost in a few days, can ship as many more. He has realized nearly a dollar per basket for all he has shipped.

A Buncombe county correspondent of The Progressive Farmer writes: This is the 5th of November and frost this morning was the first this autumn to kill tender herbage in the vicinity of Biltmore. Recent heavy rains have filled the swamps and the rivers were high but have now receded within their banks and are at about the normal pitch.

Dr. Thomas D. Martin died in Raleigh last week, aged 85. He was a native of Elizabeth City and by profession a physician. He was highly educated and deeply read; and during the civil war was for two years or more a Confederate surgeon. He was a man of large means and it is asserted that he made bequests both to the University of North Carolina and to Trinity College.

Col. Olds reports a gentleman as saying that if the primary scheme had been voted on last April by the full Democratic convention he very greatly doubted that it would have been adopted; that as a matter of fact it was adopted at the last hour and when there were perhaps not over 50 delegates in the hall. The primary just held was an expensive luxury to the gentlemen who took the leading parts in it.

Durham dispatch: Hon. F. M. Simmons, who was nominated for United States Senator in the recent primary, is a graduate of Trinity, class of '73. He has been for several years an honored member of the board of trustees, and has also been a patron of the institution. Hon. J. H. Small, who was re-elected to Congress, is also an alumnus of the college. Trinity has a pardonable pride when her alumni are called to fill positions of honor and trust.

Charlotte Observer, 6th: North Carolina will have an opportunity to vote today for either a grandson or a son of the State for Vice-President. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, is the grandson, and Samuel T. Nicholson, of Washington City, the Union Reform candidate for Vice-President, is the son. He was born in Halifax county in 1852, graduated

with first honors at Horner's School, and took a course at the University of Virginia. A sketch of him in The National New Era, of Springfield, O., furnishes these facts and informs us further that "on his mother's side he is descended from the Cornells and Van Wycks, of New York." Quality, then.

Rocky Mount Argonaut: The tobacco crop, although far from being a first-class one, is showing up better than expected a month or so ago, and prices are much better than last year. The farmers are rushing in their tobacco at a famous rate. Up to this time the week's offerings have averaged 100,000 pounds per day, and this week will show at least 500,000 pounds sold on the floors of our tobacco sales warehouses since last Monday morning.

Fayetteville dispatch, 6th: Hon. R. P. Buxton died today after a brief attack, while sitting in a chair. He was a prominent Republican, a member of the Constitutional convention, candidate for Governor against Jarvis, and was for years judge of the Superior court. He was highly esteemed in the community, a member and vestryman of St. John's Episcopal church. He married Miss Rebecca Bledsoe, of Raleigh, who survives him. He leaves no children.

One of the most interesting exhibits of the recent State Fair was that of Cole combination planter, invented by Mr. E. M. Cole, of Carthage. This exhibit will also be at the Newbern Fair this week. Instead of making three separate planters for the three staple crops, corn, cotton and peas, Mr. Cole has made a remarkable combination which can be produced at the average cost of a single planter and is very simple and easily operated. The Cole Manufacturing Company, of Charlotte, will utilize this very valuable invention.

Raleigh News and Observer: Raymond Hunt, supposed murderer of Ellis Cline, was captured near Morgantown Saturday morning. The murder was committed last Christmas at a quilting near Hickory. Hunt fled to Tennessee, but returned recently and was captured while sleeping at his father's sawmill.—Parties coming from Candor, in Montgomery county tell of a rich gold mine discovered near that place. Experts and miners who have been there pronounce it the richest find in this State in many years.

The Synod of the Presbyterian church of North Carolina will meet on Tuesday, November 13th, in the First Presbyterian church, Raleigh. It will probably continue until the following Friday night. It is expected that quite a number of the visiting ministers will remain over Sunday in Raleigh. About 250 or 300 members are expected to be present at this Synod. The moderator will be elected on the night of the first meeting, and, according to the usual custom, will remain in the city and preach on the following Sabbath in the church where the meeting takes place.

Durham Herald: The divine healer continues to draw the crowd and occasionally a few shekels from the pockets of the people who attend the meetings. At the meeting yesterday afternoon it was stated that the collections since the two, Dr. Gilbert and Rev. Mr. Sutton, came to Durham, had not paid more than one-third of the expense. At each service great crowds of people flocked to the front to be healed of their infirmities and from the number it seems that all who go to hear these men are more or less afflicted and want to be healed. Some say they are benefitted, others say they are not.

That is a pathetic story copied in another column from The Greensboro Telegram about the appearance of Joe Turner in that city Wednesday and his rambling talk to a handful of idle hearers that night. And yet this poor old man, now in "the lean and slipped pantaloons," was once the greatest force in North Carolina. In the State's dark days, when its vitals were being torn by aliens and renegade natives, this now old man, then editor of The Raleigh Sentinel, with masterful ability, with superb nerve, the object of frequent personal attack, carrying his life always in his hand, stood forth and with unshaken courage gave battle to the enemies of his people until he routed them, driving them from place and power. His victory made him the idol of the State as his fight with the horde which confronted him had made him its admiration.

But—perhaps the acclaim of the people turned his head a little. At all events, he had grown too great—he was in the way. It may be just as well to draw the curtain here. His power declined and he passed into obscurity. And now we have the pitiful picture from Greensboro.—Charlotte Observer:

Baltimore dispatch, 5th: Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson, widow of the Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson, who has been at the Church Home and Infirmary, on North Broadway and Fairmount avenue, for more than a month, left for her home in Charlotte, N. C., in company with a friend. Mrs. Jackson came to Baltimore for treatment for neuralgia, from which she had suffered greatly. She consulted Dr. Louis D. Tiffany, who advised a surgical operation. The operation was performed by Dr. Tiffany three weeks ago today, with success, and Mrs. Jackson has not suffered a moment's pain since. She is now entirely restored to health.

Maxwell Gorman, Raleigh news paper correspondent, writes his papers as follows: Good bye to the "primary system!" It appears to be pretty certain that the Democrats of North Carolina are thoroughly disgusted with the "primary"—that South Carolina importation, which has grown to be such a disgraceful affair in its native State that gentlemen of sensibility and refined feelings can rarely be persuaded to offer themselves for office. The experience which our people have had during the last few weeks has been more than enough to satisfy the great majority of us that we want no more of it in ours. Away with it! Let us bid a long and final farewell to the State primary experiment. May its mean, lying face never show itself again among the Democrats of North Carolina! "Legalize" it? Never! I don't believe one Democratic legislator in ten will entertain the suggestion next January.

Here are a few political notes from the Charlotte Observer's Raleigh correspondent: It would be interesting to know how many Democrats in this city voted for McKinley. The roll would be quite a long one—After this there will be no August election. Months ago Chairman Simmons assured me that the Legislature would provide for the old plan—all in November.—J. A. Giles, of Chatham, who was the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, came in this morning. He says Jenkins, Populist, carried Chatham by 300. Giles says his own majority over Pou there is 300 to 500, while McKinley gets 800 majority. He says the Populists all voted for McKinley and that Barker and Donnelly, the midroad ticket, didn't get 50 votes in the county. Chatham is a Populist stronghold. Your correspondent was hunting there last Thanksgiving Day and was freely told by Populists that they proposed to vote for McKinley. Sampson county is another Populist stronghold. It, too, went for McKinley, while four years ago it gave Bryan 2,000, Chatham county 1,200. Practically every Populist in the State is today exulting at Bryan's "Waterloo."—Giles said Pou had of course swept the district by a great majority and that as a matter of fact he always expected Pou to beat him by 5,000 or 6,000.—There was quite a lot of talk in the morning hours about the third district. It is said by one editor that Thomas was, at latest advices, only 300 ahead of John E. Fowler, with some doubtful territory yet to be heard from. A. H. Slocum threw cold water on Fowler after the latter had refused to withdraw in his favor, yet it seems a lot of the Republicans voted for Fowler, since their motto is "anything to beat a Democrat."

OUR CONGRESSMEN.

Seven Democrats and two Republicans will represent North Carolina in the next House of Representatives as follows:

- First District—John H. Small (Democrat).
- Second District—Claude Kitchin (Democrat). Majority, 7,000.
- Third District—C. R. Thomas (Democrat). Majority, 1,500.
- Fourth District—E. W. Pon (Democrat). Majority, 5,000.
- Fifth District—W. W. Kitchin (Democrat). Majority, 1,500.
- Sixth District—J. D. Bellamy (Democrat). Majority, 10,000.
- Seventh District—Theo F. Klutz (Democrat). Majority, 2,000.
- Eighth District—E. Spencer Blackburn (Republican). Majority, 2,400.
- Ninth District—James M. Moody (Republican). Majority, 2,000.

General News.

ELECTION NOTES.

Bryan sent a telegram of congratulation to McKinley.

The Georgia Legislature has re-elected Senator Bacon, Democrat.

The estimated majority for Kitchener, Democrat, in the fifth district, is 1,500.

It is generally believed that Secretary Hay will retire from the President's cabinet soon.

Mr. Bryan declares that he will not seek a seat in the Senate if the Nebraska Legislature is controlled by Democrats.

The Washington Times figures that McKinley has 500,000 plurality of the popular vote cast for President; in 1896 he had 598,000 over Bryan.

Grover Cleveland, William C. Whitney, Abram S. Hewitt and other prominent gold Democrats will make an attempt to re-organize the party on the old Cleveland principles.

The figures show that the plurality for McKinley in the State of New York is 152,386, and that for Odell 98,000, a difference of 59,386 in Stanchfield's favor, as compared with Bryan.

McKinley carried his own county by an increased majority. Bryan's own precinct and home went Republican by an increased majority and Stevenson's home precinct went Republican.

More than 3,000 Wall Street brokers, members of the Stock, Produce and Maritime and Cotton exchanges, paraded Wednesday afternoon in celebration of the election of William McKinley.

The women voters of Wyoming had more than a passing interest in the contest November 6th, and it is believed their vote was responsible to a great extent for the State going Republican.

Ohio gave an increased Republican majority of about 22,000, and yet there were Democrats who believed, or professed to believe, that the Democrats stood some show of carrying that State.

John G. Woolley, candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket, estimates that 500,000 votes were cast for him Tuesday throughout the country, as against 130,000 for Levering, candidate for the same party in 1896.

Returns from 87 of the 90 counties in Nebraska give McKinley a majority of almost 7,500. The counties to hear from are small and will not much change the figure given. The legislature and governorship are claimed by both sides.

A fusion ticket (composed of Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans) was elected in Colorado and the fusionists carried the Legislature, which insures the retirement of Senator Wolcott, Republican, and the election of a fusionist in his stead.

The Courier-Journal puts Bryan's Kentucky majority at 8,000 and Beckham's at 5,000. The missing precincts have been taken into account in this result. The Republicans still claim that majorities will be shown for McKinley and Yerkes when the returning board canvasses the vote at Frankfort.

The Democrats carried Montana and the Legislature, which will elect two United States Senators. It is said that Senator Clark, who was practically turned out at the last session of Congress because he had bought his election, will be re-elected and some other Democrat or Populist elected to succeed Carter, Republican.

The State, which Mr. Bryan carried in '96 and which he lost this time are Kansas, Nebraska (if he has lost the latter), South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. He only carried one State this year—Kentucky—which he did not carry in 1896, and that year he got one electoral vote from Kentucky and one from California.

A Chicago special, from a correspondent who has been around Democratic headquarters there since the election, says that the consensus of opinion as to the causes of the defeat of Tuesday is: 16 to 1; the prominence in the campaign of Croker and Altgeld; the North Carolina disfranchisement movement; the imprudent speeches of Senator Tillman in the West.

Speaker Henderson said a few days ago that Senator Hanna's campaign tour of the Northwest had so stirred

up that section of the country that the Senator was being talked about there as a Presidential possibility four years hence. Senator Hanna was asked later whether he had heard of any such sentiment in the Northwest. "Yes," he answered, "I have heard rumors to that effect. At some of the meetings I addressed in the Northwest cries were raised about the next Presidency, which I could not help hearing. There had been some talk of the character you mention. But I don't want to be the next President after Mr. McKinley. I have had enough of politics and political life to suit any one."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The October reports regarding the Egyptian cotton crop are unsatisfactory, both as to yield and quality.

The Swiss referendum on the proposals to elect the Standerath, or State council by popular suffrage and the Nationalrath, or national council, by proportional representation, has resulted in the rejection of both by large majorities.

The new warship Maine, now building at Cram's shipyard, Philadelphia, is more than one third completed and it is said she will surely be launched February 15 next, the third anniversary of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor.

General MacArthur is expected to renew at once the campaign against the rebellious Filipinos with the greatest energy. Administration officials assert that as soon as the result of the election becomes known throughout the Philippines, the resistance to the authority of the United States will be overcome.

William L. Strong, whose death was recently chronicled, was the last mayor of the old New York. At his retirement, after three years' service, December 17, 1897, New York city became Manhattan borough of Greater New York. Ex-Mayor Strong was a farmer's boy. He was born at Mansfield, O., March 22, 1827. He made millions in the dry goods trade in New York.

The annual report of the Second Assistant Postmaster General says that the experiment of box delivery on star routes, whereby persons along the line have mail brought from the next office by the star route carrier and left in a box prepared by such persons, has worked satisfactorily in South Carolina and the next star route contracts will provide for such service, increasing mail facilities in rural districts.

The Nashville Banner says: The City Council of Chattanooga has passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of cocaine, or opium, morphine or other poisonous drugs except upon the prescription of some reputable physician. A similar bill will be introduced in the Memphis City Council. The use of these noxious drugs has become appalling in Nashville. It is said that the cocaine habit is prevalent to an alarming extent and that the drug in some of its forms is easily secured by the increasing number of persons who are becoming addicted to the destructive habit.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS.

The National Irrigation Association is circulating a very interesting map of the United States, to which we take much pleasure in directing attention. This precious body was organized, it seems to cajole Congress into irrigating, and then throwing upon our already over-supplied market for agricultural land, about a hundred millions of acres now arid, to the enormous injury of every man who now owns a farm, and therefore, since agriculture is the basis of all our American industries, to the enormous injury of the people of the country, save and except those who are directly interested in the "development" of the arid region. Well, their map makes the meridian of 98° the dividing line between "Humid America" and "Arid America," and gives the population east of that line as 58,218,000; west of it, 4,404,000. That is to say, according to their own showing, considerably more than five sixths of the owners of the arid land—with individual exceptions, of course, about in the proportion, probably, of the proverbial drop in the bucket—are directly interested in keeping it arid. All the same, the one-sixth who live around and about it and want to "develop" their new regions, are ceaselessly plotting to get it into market, while the rest of us pay the expense.—Country Gentleman.

COTTON SEED MILL MEN FORM A COMBINE.

ROCK HILL, S. C., Nov. 8.—Some of the cotton seed mills of North and South Carolina have formed a combination whereby they will be able to control, or direct, the sale of a greater part of the seed in these States. The plan seemed to be some thing on the following line: The territory is divided, and one buyer for the several miles is placed in this territory, and the mill nearest the buyer has the refusal of the seed. It is thus argued that freight will be saved. Whereas a mill buying seed some distance from its plant must pay more freight than a mill near the buying point, it is clear that it will be economy to ship seed to the nearest mill. However, this combination may seriously affect the price of seed.

WHAT THE CENSUS SHOWS.

One of the results of the new census having important bearing upon political affairs will be the reapportionment of Congress. Congress has absolute power in this matter, but will be compelled by the necessities of the case to reapportion. The first apportionment under the constitution was one member of Congress to each 30,000 of population, but the result of the first census, taken in 1793 four years later, raised the number to 33,000. Since that time each decennial census (save the second) has resulted in largely increasing the apportionment number. The tenth census (1880) led to the adoption in 1882 of 151,911 as the ratio of representation; in 1893 the ratio was raised to 173,901. It is now likely that the reapportionment to go into effect in 1903 will fix the ratio at 200,000. This will increase the number of members of the House from 356, the present number, to 375. Should the present Congress in reapportioning the Congressional representation allow a member for each major fraction and adopt a ratio of 200,000 the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Dakota, Washington and West Virginia will each gain one Representative, while Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas will each gain two. The States that are likely to lose representation in Congress, and consequently in the electoral college, are Kansas, Maine, Nebraska and Virginia, one each.

In the grand total are included 74,627,907 persons residing in the forty-five States of the Union, the territories, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and the men engaged in the military service of the United States abroad. There are found to be in the country 134,158 untaxed Indians. The rank of the first five States remains the same as in 1890—New York with its 7,268,009, leading them all and preserving still its right to be called the "Empire State," followed in the order of their size by Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri. Only four States bordering on the great lakes show an increase greater than the national ratio of 21 per cent—Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and New York—the last named passing by a scratch. Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania fall below the average rate of increase. Encouraging to the hopes of the South is the fact that Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas all rise to or above that ratio, Texas and Florida showing the extraordinary increase respectively of 37 and 35 per cent. North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee fall below the average. In New England, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Islands being above normal, Massachusetts with 27 per cent gain, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, however, show but 5, 9 and 3 per cent advance, respectively. Of the Atlantic coast middle States Delaware, Virginia and Maryland fall far below the average rate; New Jersey and West Virginia rise above it. Among Western States Idaho leads them all in rapid growth, scoring 90 per cent for the decade. Montana comes next with 84, followed by North Dakota with 76, Wyoming with 53, and Washington with 48, while California, Colorado, Oregon and Utah are well above the average figure. Iowa's advance has not kept up to the pace set in the former decade, being but 18 per cent, and South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska indicate a gain in population of but 11, 3 and 1 per cent, respectively. Nevada records an actual decrease. Among the territories Oklahoma leads with a gain little short of 550 per cent., almost her entire development having taken place during the past ten years.—Farmers' Voice.