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'THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATION-AL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARA-MOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY,' is the motto of The platform it shall rise or fall. Serving no master, ruled by no faction, circumscribed by no selfish or narrow policy, its aim will be to foster and whole people of the State. It will be | tion of the farmers, etc., etc. true to the instincts, traditions and history of the Anglo-Saxon race. On all matters relating specially to the great interests it represents, it will impartially the wrong condemn."-From Col. Polk's Salutatory, Feb.

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We invite correspondence, news items, sug restions and criticisms on the subjects of agri-initure, poultry raising, stock breeding, dairy-ng, horticulture and garding; woman's work, iterature, or any subject of interest to our lady eaders, young people, or the family generally public matters, current events, political ques ions and principles, etc.,—in short, any subject liscussed in an all-round farm and family newssaper. Communications should be free from personalities and party abuse.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

It is right to be ambitious to exce in whatever you do. Slighted work and half-done tasks are sins. "I am as good as they are"; "I do my tasks as well as they"; are cowardly maxims. Not what others have done, but perfection, is the only true aim -From "The True Citizen."

The best thing that has yet been said in the oleomargarine bill controversy was the answer of Senator Hoar to Senator Bailey's inquiry as to whether or not the tax is for the purpose of raising revenue. "No," Mr. Hoar replied, "I have tried to make that as clear as I could. This ten cents a pound is a tax, not on oleomargarine, but on fraud, on false coloring-and it is not merely because it is a fraud, but because it is a fraud which interferes with our legitimate power of taxation."

----AS TO LYNCHINGS.

There was no excuse, we think, for in Beaufort County last week. That he would have been convicted and properly punished by law cannot be doubted.

South so discreditable to its people of times unlike those in which we as the lack of regard for law that is at the root of the lynching idea. Reverence for our courts of justice, the safeguards of liberty, is weakened by every manifestation of the mob spirit that goes unpunished. for law and order that is the most | the Hoe," we know of no short poem obvious mark of a people's advance from anarchy and barbarism to civil ization. For barbarism is anarchy, tion cannot exist.

The punishment of crime by pri in that magazine three years ago. vate vengeance strikes therefore at the very corner-stone of orderly government. But for their weak. heads.

More than once before have we expressed opinions similar to this. We refer to the matter again because we believe it is the duty of every Southerner who has proper regard for the majesty of the law to neglect no opportunity to lift his voice in behalf of law and order and in con demnation of the mob spirit, than which, as we have said, there is nothing in the South more discreditable.

The foregoing paragraphs were written just after the news of the lynching, near Washington, N. C., couraging to note that the press and the greater part of the people of that vicinity publicly express their regret for the conduct of the mob.

The article on watermelon growing, printed on page 1, contains many useful suggestions and possesses also the merit of timeliness. Prof. Irby, it will be remembered, is now engaged in business in Beaumont, Texas.

The reports of farm conditions in Beaufort and Carteret Counties are good, but we should have at least a half dozen such letters each week. Nor is it hard now to get up an interesting batch of farm news items. Progressive Farmer, and upon this We should like to have reports from every county as to change in acreage of different crops, quantity of fertilizer purchased, outlook for fruit promote the best interests of the and trucking crops, general condi-

Harry Farmer for his defence of speak with no uncertain voice, but do well to consider the statement, entered upon a new era and our will fearlessly the right defend and "A day off from home will do any farmer good." Nor should it be for with equal force to the farmer's wife. The farmer gets the needed supplies or to the postoffice for the mail: the wife remains at home. "take a day off," therefore, the famfor one or two meals.

> Kilgore's exposure of the Lipps ferthe request that all interested readfeature explained by Dr. Kilgore.

The fourth installment of Dr. Butler's "Beef Production in the South" appears on page 8. Every one who importance of rational and economi- favor as it has for the last five years; the title. cal feeding. It is unfortunately but it does appear likely that we true, as Dr. Butler suggests, that shall for generations dominate the talk of balanced rations appalls the markets of the world. average farmer—a condition of affairs the more regrettable since any man | Dr. Josiah Strong's book on "Expanof ordinary intelligence can with sion," with its striking array of stavery little study get such an understanding of the subject as will enable him, in every day feeding, to can people. It is on Dr. Strong's save money that is worth the saving. authority that we give the figures | year, and his plans had been only

Dr. Burkett, whose letter arrived that follow. too late to appear on page 1 or 8, makes a suggestion (and it deserves attention right now) as to the plantfor dairy cows

the importance of industrial training in the public schools. We should the lynching of the negro poisoner like for him and others to discuss the matter at greater length.

"Ruralist" furnishes some reminiscences that will interest many readers. Will not some of our other And there is nothing else in the subscribers who can teil something form: are now living, follow Ruralist's example, and write us about the "good old days of long ago"?

In our series of poetical selections, we are quoting chiefly from authors of world-wide fame. An exception Consciously or unconsciously, those is made in the case of Archibald who engage in lynching expeditions | Lampman, but we make no apology and the communities in which they for this. Except Kipling's "Recesoccur lose in some degree the respect | sional" and Markham's "Man With that has appeared in English within the last decade that we regard as nobler than "The Largest Life." It and without law and order civiliza- is a poem that should live. Written for the Atlantic Monthly, it appeared

Some sound advice as to the "Duties of Husbands and Wives" is given in the article with this title on ness, those who aid or abet the mob page 5, also in the one entitled spirit would, like blind old Samson, "Partners"; but the editor, for ob tear down the temple upon their own vious reasons, refrains from further discussion of the subject.

> Aunt Jennie has a practical letter on flowers for the country home; and we do hope that the men on the farms will co operate with the wo men in every effort to add beauty to the buildings and grounds. If some people who waste much energy in worrying over their inability to build an elegant house to live in, should devote half the energy so wasted to beautifying grounds and lawns with flowers, vines, grass and trees, the

than astonishing. The products of her pine forests have made North Carolina famous. but how few of us have ever made an intelligent, sympathetic study of per pair; similar workmen in Ger reached us. It is gratifying and en- the different members of the pine family! Those who have and those who have not alike will find much to interest them in Mrs. Stevens' paper, "Among the Pines," printed on

OUR COMMERCIAL INVASION OF EUROPE.

This is the phrase used to describe one of the most important develop ments of recent years. It is agitating all Europe, and should be a source of as much gratification to Americans as it is of annoyance to Euro

And what is it and what does mean? It is and it means a notable change in the commercial relations of America and the rest of the world -a change that can be best expressed by this outline of the progress of American manufacturing and commerce:

Roughly speaking, from the be ginning of our government till 1850 we bought the manufactured goods of Europe; from 1850 till 1900 we The boys on the farm will thank were building up our own manufacturing industries and preparing to fishing. Many a farmer, too, would supply our own wants; now we have manufacturers meet and undersell European manufacturers in Eurogotten that this statement applies pean markets. This is "the commercial invasion of Europe."

Inevitably, this sale of American change of scene by trips to town for manufactured goods to European purchasers has brought about a change in the balance of trade; we When she does get an opportunity to now sell the rest of the world more than we buy. We are paying all exily should urge her to do so-even if | penses and laying up a surplus in our her departure means cold victuals banks. This is a new phase—or permanency. rather the new phase. Balancing We again direct attention to Dr. our accounts from 1790 to 1897, it appears that we just barely managed tilizer scheme, and we also repeat to sell as much as we bought: there was a balance for the 107 years of ers apply to the Department of Agri- only \$357,000,000 in our favor. But culture, Raleigh, for a copy of the in the last four years our excess of February Bulletin containing a com- exports over imports has been \$2, plete copy of the "process" as filed in | 354,000,000—nearly four times as the Patent Office, with its every much as for all the other 107 years of our history.

> This is a truly marvelous showing, and suggests some important questions. Can this state of affairs con-

> tistics and arguments as to the resources of America and the Ameri-

Our agricultural supremacy, as everybody knows, has been for years undisputed; the United States prosupply, though it has only 5 per cent. Mr. Keith speaks very briefly of of the world's population. And the with greater alarm our rapid strides in manufacturing.

> So the question of questions with the captains of industry on both sides of the Atlantic may be put in this

Do the natural resources and ad vantages of America compared with those of Europe indicate that America's commercial supremacy will be permanent?

Dr. Strong furnishes a very interesting answer to this question. "In modern manufactures," he asserts, "coal is king and iron is his sceptre." Of both these minerals, America has a larger supply than has any competitor. Take coal: England's supply will probably be exhausted in 50 years. She has 9,000 square miles to draw on for coal; Russia, 27,000; Germany, 3,600; France, 1,800; other European countries, 1,400. Compare these with the 194,000 square miles of coal measures in the United States Of iron our supply is practically inexhaustible. In 1860 our output of pig iron was only 821,000 tons; in 1890 it was 9,023,900 tons, and in 1898, 11,962,000 tons-about one third of the world's supply and 3,000,000 tons more shan was produced by Great Britain, which stood next to us. Of steel we make an even larger

proportion of the total output, out stripping even further every competitor.

is the right kind of labor, and here we have the advantage. Our workmen are more efficient and inresults would be no less gratifying telligent than those of Europe. The intelligent shoe factory operative in Massachusetts gets \$15 per week and makes shoes at labor cost of 40 cents many get \$4 per week but are less efficient, less capable of managing machinery, and the labor cost of a

years ago. The average American farm laborer produces four times as much of food products as the aver age European farm laborer.

Cheap raw materials are also essen tial to manufacturing supremacy. In this respect America is highly favored. Of minerals and metals, we supply one-third the world's output; of agricultural products, we are far in the lead. Of cotton, the world's consumption in 1899 was 13,032,000 bales, of which the United States produced 11,235,000 bales.

Coal, iron, cheap labor cost, cheap raw materials-then the fifth essential to commercial success is access to markets. "On this point," to quote Dr. Strong, "it is only necessary to remark that we lie midway between Europe and Africa on the east, and Asia and Australasia on the west, while another continent adjoins us on the south; and when the Isthmian Canal is out, it will emphasize the advantages of our position."

With these five advantages the supremacy of American manufactures is as nearly assured as it is possible for things human to be. The commercial invasion of Europe is not a short-lived freak, a fantastic trick, but a logical, well-grounded policy that has in it the elements of

This fact means more to America. to all classes of her population and to her statesmen who are to work out the problems of government, than we yet realize. In fact, so far from being ready to settle the new problems presented, the average American is not yet awake to the fact that a change of such importance has been brought about.

CECIL RHODES, THE MODERN JASON.

The death of Cecil Rhodes, in Cape Town, South Africa, last week, refeeds stock will find this chapter tinue, or shall we return to the old moves from the scene of action one worth reading. A moment's con- system of selling only as much as of the ablest and most masterful sideration of the enormous sum we buy? Clearly, we think, it would Englishmen of the last century. He spent in every State every year in be foolish to expect the balance of was known as "the uncrowned king feeding cattle alone, will show the trade to continue so largely in our of South Africa," and he deserved

> It was the ambition of his life to win for England as large a part of Africa as possible. He dreamed great To the incredulous we commend dreams and cherished massive projects. William T. Stead said of him, "Some men think in parishes, some in nations, but Rhodes thinks in continents." When he died last week, he had not reached his fiftieth partially fulfilled. His dying lament was significant: "So little done, so much to do."

His aim to win a continent for ing of a corn patch for summer feed duces 32 per cent. of the world's food Great Britain was magnificent in scope, and the great genius with which he labored to that end comconsciousness of her inferiority in mands some sort of admiration; but agriculture causes Europe to view such ambition, if unscrupulous, is not of the highest kind, nor is it of the kind that brings happiness to its possessor. Rhodes undoubtedly precipitated the Boer War, plunging England into an unprofitable contest and bringing death and disaster into thousands of Transvaal homes. He had become one of the richest men in the world, but he died unhappy and unloved-like another Jason, winning the Golden Fleece, to be sure, but at a sacrifice of nobler things that money cannot buy purity of heart and whiteness of soul.

The story of Rhodes' life is an interesting one. As a boy in England, he was frail; believing that he was marked for consumption, the family sent him to South Africa for his health. While there, the South African diamond mines were discovered, and Rhodes went to the mines. After digging for a time, he began speculating in mining stocks, in which he was entirely successful Returning to England, he completed his collegiate course at Oxford; then went back to South Africa. First a stockholder in one of the mining companies, then its president, he labored constantly to bring about a combination of the corporations intorested in diamond mining. He was successful; the monopoly, (and a hage one it was) became a reality.

Rhodes was responsible, as is well known, for the ill-starred Jameson Not less essential than coal or iron Raid, the precursor of the present struggle in the Transvaal. It was unjust, but Rhodes neither feared God nor regarded man except when it suited his purpose. He knew only that the raid, if successful, would win the Transvaal for England. It failed. Rhodes' part in no plan ever failed, but those whom he trusted in this instance lacked his genius.

Not our logical, measurative facshoe there is 58 cents—this was the ulty, but our imaginative one is king report of a German expert a few over us .- Carlyle.

ELITERARY NOTES.

A new departure for the Woman Home Companion is a page of humor. Fun of a clean and healthy character is one of the best things that can be introduced into a home, but until now most of the so-called home magazines seem to have avoided it

Chief among the attractive features of the Easter Ladies' Home Journal is the opening installment of Helen Keller's own story of her life. The fact that this, and all the autobiography which is to follow, were actually written by the wonderful girl herself, deaf, dumb and blind as she is, is only equalled by the remarkable literary merit of her production.

The World's Work for April, besides the editorial interpretation of events and the reports of striking instances of industrial and commercial progress in its departments, contains more than fifteen important articles widely varied in subject, all well written in the interesting, concise fashion that characterizes this magazine. The question, "Who is Nixon?" the man who has suddenly sprung into national importance politically, in becoming leader of Tammany Hall, in New York, is answered by Franklin Matthews, one of the most searching of the writers about Tammany in many campaigns.

Country Life in America for April has caught the charm of the out-door to compel the public, as is ouston world in spring. With large and superb illustrations, it has to do tribute to private capitalists m with everything from the trout ten times or fifty times the sum streams and wild flowers of April to | they have originally advanced. horses and dogs, garden-making, and all such matters, public rights the varied country pursuits of the public interests are infinitely bet month. A beautiful cover in colors | safeguarded in Germany than in the is by Walter K. Stone, and, among the leading features, J. Horace Mc Farland contributes a suggestive article on the blooming of trees and shrubs, and the editor, L. H. Bailey, has written the first instalment of a "Country Home Making" series, telling where best to seek the land for large and small places.

The press of the State almost unanimously condemns the action of the jury in the Wilcox-Cropsey case, and the threatening, mob-like atti tude of those citizens who believed Wilcox guilty. They are enemies of society who would have anything save the law and the evidence influence a jury.

THE GERMANS AND THEIR GOVERN-

Apropos of the visit of Prince Henry, Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, writes interestingly of some commendable political and social ideas of Germany. From the March number of his magazine we quoté:

The Germans are a great brotherhood, among whom the principle of equality is far more prevalent, both in theory and in practice, than in some other monarchical countries,-England, for example. Germany believes in and provides for universal education, and gives the son of the poorest man his equal opportunity to rise to the highest posts through a system of public employment to which young men are admitted in the lowest grades on merit, have life tenure on condition of good behavior, and retire on old age pensions.

GERMANY S CARE FOR THE PEOPLE.

The private workman is insured by the public authorities against ac cident and illness, and is saved from distress and humiliation when his working days are over by an oldage allowance. The general system ing a total of 588, or 71.7 per oed in Germany for the alleviation of That was in the first day's battle distress and the care of the sick is but the most remarkable part the most perfectly organized and is that this regiment, in the the the most satisfactory in its working day's fight turned up with a that any country has ever devised. Germany is par excellence the home of the modern application of the principles of sanitary science to public administration. The government of German cities is characterized by such thrift and good business management, such superior protection' of the rights of the people as against quasi-public corporations, such ex pert knowledge and skill in engineering and other technical subjects, such wise relationship between the schools and the characteristic industries of the town, such diligence and ability in caring for the public health, such liberality in providing for public recreation and instruction, and such architectural and artistic appreciation in public buildings. parks, and general embellishment, that even the best conducted towns of other countries do not quite come up to German standards.

DIFFUSION OF GERMAN PROSPERITY, ance stops thought and destro Certainly there are aspects in judgment.—The Century.

points of superiority; but these on tries have had far greater private wealth than Germany. Even toda with Germany's industrial develo ment a source of world-wide world and admiration, there are no la fortunes in the entire empire, wi one excepts that of Herr Krupp three or four others. The Germa have been a poor people, and yet the have done these great things, as individuals, but as an enlighten nation. Progress has not mes with them, the elevation of a cl at the expense of the mass, but average uplifting of the whole por lation. The railroads of Germs are for the most part public proper whereas those of England and United States have been exploit for the benefit of a few colossal vate fortunes. Germany will stead become richer, and its accumulation of effective capital will increase mensely in the course of the m decade or two. But the tendens will be to a diffusion of Wesli Municipal gas and electrical supplied in Germany are, in a majority cases public property. Street ways are so managed that the vate companies operating them at tain a fair reward for the cape they have actually invested, but my not allowed to capitalize the valof public franchises so as eventual ary in the United States, to United States.

which the civilizations of France

England, and the United States he

Our readers will be interested in the following Statesville dispatch to garding Mr. Samuel Archer, whose series of sixteen or seventeen a ticles on "Sheep in the South" tracted so much attention whill they were appearing in THE PRO GRESSIVE FARMER last summer:

"Mr. Samuel Archer will leave to morrow for Illinois, where he go to purchase a car-load of sheep, white he will bring here and give our of zens practical lessons in sheep b bandry. Mr. Archer base given to matter of sheep raising much atte tion and is thoroughly up in t business and personally knows th when properly engaged in it can made very profitable. He expects select from the best stock possib Messrs. W. H. Adderholt and W. Gibson are interested with Archer in the sheep he will pu

We have lived in the South as lo as we can on the bounties of natur and have reached the point at while we must study science, learn arts, use our material resources at accumulate wealth, or else fall hind and go down.—President C. Dabney.

A TRIBUTE TO THE "TWENTY-SIX" NORTH CAROLINA.'

Congressman Warnock, of Ohio, grizzly veteran of the Civil War wil wore the blue, paid North Carolina handsome compliment while speak ing on the army appropriation He was discussing the great conflic of the Civil War, and in adverting the Twenty-sixth North Carolli Regiment at Gettysburg, said:

"That I regard as one of the mo remarkable instances in all history That regiment was 820 strong. had 86 killed and 502 wounded, make remnant of 216 men out of their participated in that gallant chan and came out with only 80 men (applause). That I regard as most remarkable loss in all histor There was a company in that I ment (Captain Tuttle's company that went in with three officers a 84 men. They came out of that w only one officer and one man. other remarkable fact about in contest was the greater loss of cers in proportion to the enlish men."-Washington Cor. Post.

The intolerant state of mind is jurious both to the State and to the individual. It goes with conceit al deadly pride. The strange thing that men are apt to plume themselv upon their intolerance. It is evide that a man's conduct and a nation conduct should be the result thought and judgment; but intole