GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1899.

(Cush in Advance.)

## ARP THANKFUL.

THAT WE HAVE GOOD THINGS TO ENJOY IN THIS WORLD.

Manpiness in Our House No Matter How Humble They Are, Proves a Blessing-Beauty in Auteums Leaves. Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

"How small the part of what we all environ

We make much ado over the money question, the tariff, the trusts, the combination of cepital against labor and the greed and corruption of politicians, but after all our felicity depends apon ourselves and what we choose to make of our domestic life. Compared with happiness at home all other joys are trifles, transitory pleasures that come and go and leave us at last to take refuge to the domestic circle. A hundred years ago the poet wrote:

"If solid happiness we prac Within our broast this lowel lies, Proca our own selvess our loys must And that endearing place—our hos

How sadly sweet is the dream of home to the bus who have exiled themselves to a foreign land—to the naughters who have followed their hasbands far away—to the soldiers who lie in the treaches in the distant islands of the sea, and to the wretched convicts who toll in the mines for life or for a term of missrable years.

I was ruminating about how much involce of what we have got that neith-er kings nor laws can take from us. The masses of our people have homes where, as William Pitt said, "The profest man may bid defiance to the crown. It may be frail, its roof may ahake, the wind may blow through it and rain leak in, but the King of England cannot enter, nor his forces dure to cross its threshold." The masses of our people have good health, which is the chiefest of all poor man's blessings. In this good southern land we have will get into the papers same of these will get into the papers same of these In this good southern laud we have pure air, good water, a temperate climate and a soil that responds easily and surely to the laburer's toil. Adam Smith said in his great work on the wealth of nations that kind Providence had so ordained that the average labor. most all of our illa are the result of indolence, imprudence or oriminal conduct. If we violate a law of nature
we are to suffer for it. If we append
more than we make and get in debt we
chain enresives to a hard master, for,
as Solomon said, "the borrower is a
servant to the lender." Frugal habits
and contectment at home are cardinal
virtues that ensure happiness. Than
there are the pleasures that affect the
there are the pleasures that affect the
and the multiplication table is the virtues that ensure happiness. Then there are the pleasures that affect the heart and the emotions, the joys of loving and being loved, the innocent sports of children or grandchildren, as nor "tere and tret," that we used to they play around us; the awest churm whisper was enough to make the devil are the play around us; the a mother's a west. of music, even though it be a mother's song as she soothes her child to aleep. From my window I see beautiful flow-

ers looking up to heaven or bending gracefully to the God who made them. "Nowers that weep without woe, And blush without a crime,"

And the vines on the trellis are fad-ing into beauty and the forest trees are taking on their variegated colors. What is loyelier than the autumn robes of the chestnut and maple and sweetgum and the intermingled green of the pines? Why not cultivate a taste for all these outside ornament of nature, for they are not only beautiful, but the contemplation of them is refining. A beautiful flower is a miracle; no human hand could fashion it and "Solomon in all his glory was not clothed like one of these," The blessings of nature are gratuities. They cost nothing—the trees, the flowers, the grass the sunshine and the rain, the songs of birds and the reverential sound of distant thunder that comes, as the

of distant thunder that comes, as the poet says, from heaven's own organ.

And so the involce might go on. Of course, a good citizen will take an interest in the laws that govern him, but he should not forget the blessings that laws cannot take away, nor should he fret himself because of evildoers.

A much traveled friend, on his return from Europe told me that an element of the second state and the form A much traveled friend, on his return from Europe told me that as he jour-neyed through Germany he saw many and many a woman yoked beside a cow or a steer pulling a plow through the tough soil, and hundreds of women going to market half bent under the burden of wicker baskets piled up with small wood or vegetables. The white with the white woman's barden among the peasantry of that country. Every the peasantry of that country. Every young man owen military service to the government and is obliged to go when the time comes, but here every man as a king or a covereign and can go or not, as he pleases. The truth is that our consmon people are the most independent common people in the world and ought to be grateful to God that the lines have fallen to them in such blassmat places. Why he arrives such pleasant places. Why be envious of the rich, the millionaires who have more eare and anxiety than we have; whose children grow up in peril, whose days are consumed in plans to increase their riches, whose nights are restless with dreams of gold, and whose health and appetite require constant nursing.
The law of compensation is as fixed as fate and it is entirely possible in this

ornaments. It is the nature of woman. The roof should not leak nor the wind The roof should not leak nor the wind blow in at a broken window pane. The doors should shut easily and the froat gate hang well on its hinges. If you can't buy a carpet, you can make one of lagging that will be a comfort in winter. Beg a few russ bushes and vines from your neighbors and plant tham. Bring some g 4 tenred from the field and place it somewhere to look at. Keep a good, clean due, but Jun't lat. Keep a good, clean dog, but don't let him lie by the fire If you can't hire a servant, then you or the boys make the fires and milk the cow. Woman has enough to de in nursing the little children and making their clothes and caring for them all day and anm times half the night. My contempt for a man who does not help his wife has no

bounds.
The extendism usks what is the chief "To catedism asks what is the chief end of man? And the suswer is, "To glarify God and enjoy him for over." That is good theory, but the fact is to raise children and to enjoy them. The world is working for children and our greatest pleasure and our greatest glief comes from them. What does politics or fam or money weight henor of a child. How does the great world shrink when affliction invades the family circle. The well-fare of our children is the all also ribing business of our life. The desire is to see them well and happy in childhood and later on to be well mated and married and prospering in business and ormanents to the church and the community is we complaining mortals have to be the ideal hope of parents. "To glorify thankful for in this goodly land. It is God and edjoy him furever" is in a well for us all to sometimes take an measure postponed for another world. We trust the Lord and pray to Him,

In this good southern laud we have pure air, good water, a temperate climate and a soil that responds easily and surely to the laburer's toil. Adam boilth said in his great work on the wealth of nations that kind Providence had so ordained that the average laburar of one man would support eight persons and give them all the necessaries, many of the comfutts and some of the luxuries of life. How nicely this fits the average family—a man and his wife and six children. If there are more children the older ones are able to belp, and as the man grows old and feeble the younger children have grown up to take his place. Of course, there are exceptions, for the wife may be an invalid or the children all girls or the farm borse get sick and die, or the bogs take cholers or the house burn up, but most all of our liks are the reach of indence, imprudence or criminal conduct. If we violate a law of nature was are to suffer for it. If we seemed

Our geography was a book and an atlas separate, but there were no pic-tures. But there is more in the boy or girl than in the books and either can get an education if they try to. The best part of our education comes after get an education if they try to. The best part of our education comes after we quit school and settle down to the pushess of life. It comes from read, gautic mass of water and ice that will business of life. It comes from read. ing good books-history, biography, magazines and newspapers. In our young days we did not read trash, for we did not have it, but the young read anything and everything. If evil communications corrupt good manners, as St. Paul said, then a persou's char-acter is affected by the books he reads Reading all sorts of novels is as much a dissipation as gambling and I wist there was a commission in every state to decide what books were best for minors to read. There is a smart servant girl in my family and she is reading "Trilby" on the aly—negroes will do everything they see the white folks. I read this is the monkey that is the

# Nelli and the Cotton Crop.

The Houston (Tex.) Post calls attention to the fact that Neill reduces his crop estimate from twelve to sleven

million bales, and says that "even now be prophetes a yield that he must know is not within the range of possibilities," and adds:

"There is hardly another man in the South who would risk his reputation as an authority by etalming that the present crop would exceed 10,500,000 bales. ont crop would exceed 10,500,000 bales. There are very few who count upon a yield that large, the great majority of those who have investigated the condition of the drop throughout the Bouth declaring that 10,000 000 bales is the maximum possibility. Many there are who place the outturn at 9,000,000.

"The Post does not know how Mr. Neill reaches his conclusions, but it is executed that he has no substantial form. certain that be has no substantial founation for estimating the present crop of cotton at anything much in excess of 10,080,000 bales. That is the belief of men who are just as well posted as Mr. Neill and who have made a thor-

ough investigation of the crop in every State. "To say that Mr. Nelli has defiberately overestimated the crop is to make a serious charge against that statistician, but under these circumstances no other conclusion is possible. It is cou-

## LAST MAN ON EARTH

WHAT IS THE DREAD FATE THAT AWAITS THIS MORTAL ?

Kany Theories as to the Manuer o Life and Beath That Will be the Purtion of the Last Bollo of Bumanity as It Now Exists.

Astronomers tell us that the day must come when the earth, like the moon, wheel through the beavens a dead and barren ball of matter—airless waterless, lifeless. But long before that time man will be extinct, will have disappeared so utterly that not so much as a bleached skeleton of human being will be visible on all the millions of square miles of the surface of this

Unless by some boge and universal cataclysm the whole race is swept at once into eternity it is but resconshit to suppose that man like any other race of animals, will discappear slowly and that eventually there will be but a siggie human being left-some old, old man, gray headed and bearded, but left

to wander alone in a solitude that may be imagined but not described.
How will be dis, this last relic of teeming militous that once transformed the face of the globe and ruled undisthing? There are many fates that may beful him. He may go mad with the borror of loneliness and lilmself. end his own released existence. He may be eaten by the vast reptiles or giant insects which will protectly infest the solitudes.

But his fate may be far more weird-

that, as we burn the coal and timber we are so richly supplied with we let loose into the atmosphere un ever increasing volume of carbonic sold gas Much of this is taken up by plants, but not all fit must increase and executive. Much of this is taken up by plants, but not all. It must increase and eventually poison the breathable air filling the valleys and mounting slowly to the hill tops, where the last receasins of authal life are striving for existence. The last man will climb higher and eventually the suffocating invisible floodiwill reach and destroy him.

Again, it is said that the earth as it was older is greathing that they made

guts older is cracking like dry mud. These cracks will increase until at last they will let the waters of the oceans and the rivers sink into the fiery center and the rivers sink into the hery center of the globe. Then will occur an explosion so terrible as may startle the inhabitants of neighboring worlds. The last man in this case will probably be some artic explorer or Eskimo whom the vast plains of ice around will save from instant death and leave to grill a few preparts till the incontinuous. few moments till the ice continents are swaltowed by redbut gases and

Suppose these earth cracks develop more slowly, they may suck away the water without devastating explosions. Then the last man's fate will be the worst describable. He will die of thirst. The scene of his death will be the worst be the worst describable. thirst. The scene of his death will probably be the great valley in the bed of the Atlantic ocean of the Brazilian coast, half way between Rio Janeria and the cape, where now six tailes of green water lie between the seamer's keel and the abysmal slime beneath. There topelessly digging in the ever drying mud, he must perish and leave this bones to parch on a waterless planet.

his bones to parch on a waterless planet.

The anartic polar ice cap has been growing thicker and heavier for uncounted ages. The distance from the south pole to the edge of this ice cap is 1,400 miles. The ice rises steadily from the edge to the center. At that center it cannot be less than 12 miles in thickness. Their as Minust. in thickness—twice as thick as Mount

come sweeping up north over the ocean and continents of the earth! Where then will the last man breath his final

then will the last man breath his find gasp? High up in the soows of some great range he will perish miserably of cold and starvation, looking down on a huge shallow sea, beneath whose tossing waters will the whole of the races of the world.

Or last, and perhaps dreariest fate of all, the human race may outlive other mammals and last till the sun, as some day it must, grows dult and cold and vegetation dies from chilled earth. The miserable remnant of earth's people must then slowly due out after ages of an existence to which that of the of an existence to which that of the Bakimo of today is a paracise.

## What to Man ?

Man born of woman is small cabbage and few in a bill. In infancy he is full and tew in a bill. In infancy he is full of coile, paregorie and eathip tea, and old age he is full of ones words and rheumatism. In his youth his maternal ancestor taketh him across her knee and extends to him all the symmetric state. knee and extends to him all the aympathy in her nature with the best end of her slipper, and when he is a man grown he dedgeth the tax collector and the sheriff the rest of his life. He streadsth like a camptor tree, and getteto a political job, and his friends cling to him like sandapure to your pante legs. He swelleth with vanity, and cutteth frozen water for a time, but is melted as wax in a fire at the next couvention and cast into the sah harrel, where his name is Dennis. Out of office his friends forget to cling to him like a vice around a rotten stump, and he soon goeth busted, which makes and he soon goeth busted, which makes him lie down in the cow pasture, where the red bugs get in his hair and beneath his auderciathing. He dieth out of the world, and gueth to a place too warm to wear clothes. Verily the last end of that man is worze than the beginning and the band playeth "A Hot time in the Old Town."

O. the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Dosahoe, pastor M. E. Church. South Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended The law of compensation is as fixed as fate and it is entirely possible in this land of liberty fur a poor man to be as bappy as a rich one. But we must all work and his diligent in business. It is every man's duty to better his condition, if he can. He must make his home comfertable and attractive. His wife and daughters are compelled to live there are dispersively like comforts and from the beginning by violent cough; in the prophecies of the market. In fact, this circulars are now trusted with dispersively the continuous condition, if he can. He must make his friends, the spinners, no longer place to cough Remedy, which settle of Chamberlain's any confidence in him. His prophecies do not deserve respectful consideration it to the public." For sale by J. E. Curry & Company, Druggists.

#### A DARK PUTURE.

In a Splewdid Review of Booker Wash ton's Work John Tomple Graves Sees No Approach to Equality to Any Line Between The Races.

I was an abarbed and eager auditor and observer at the Broker Washington meeting Monday night.

The occasion was significant the program attractive and the suggestions of the evening vital to the great question that is running in the veins of this civilization.

Booker Washington is a wise and conservative leader, apparently the se-count and creature of an oppytunity offered by the Atlanta National Expeoffered by the Atlanta National Expesition, but really a product of Provideace, inspired and set apart for an especial work among his race. He measured that night up to the full bright of expectation and opportunity and was easily the center and front of all interest and attention.

The governor of Georgia in his runged manliness and individuality was of course a striking figure on the program, as was the state school com-

program, se was the state school com-missioner, intellectual intense and scholarly. These were the men who were known, and whose repute attrac-ted the multitude. But they were not

all the program.

The speeches of the evening varied The speeches of the evening varied in degree, but were happy to the attainment of a very high average of excellence—a more than ordinary average of excellence even in the capital of Georgia. Prof. Washington followed his usual line with conspicuous ability the theory that industrial education would solve the problem soil that when the negro learned to make what the white man required all barriers would be broken down between them. This point he presend with winning plausi bility, and expressed it in common sense superior to anything that has sense superior to anything that has been preached to the negro since God and the amended constitution made lt is pitiful to think how small

him free.

It is pitiful to think how small a currency this wise propaganda has obtained among the race, and how little honor the prophet of industry enjoys among his own people.

The governor and Colonel Gleno made able and brilliant spreches, the one frank and manly, the other brilliant and captivating. But of them were pulsed with an optimize that is almost pathetic in the face of facts. In the determination to see only the cheerful side, the distinguished gentlemen filled the air with eloquent and optimistic platitudes that solved the present, even if they failed to heal the future. In funcing against the nevitable their shining weapons made brilliant play in the bright light, but to me the shadows outside were only the deeper for the diversion. All their solutions were bulwarked with "ifa" and bustioned with "whens" that builded a Chinese wall about the result over which no man could see the end. For, as it seemed to me, when all these "ifa" have materialized into over which to man could see the end.

For, as it seemed to me, when all
three "ifs" have materialized into
"ises" and all these "whens" have
flowered into "nows" we will have entered the millenium in which no probleas may molest and no issue shall
make us afraid.

Let me chrystalize this whole matter into a bold statement and focality the whole issues into one fearless proposi-

tion:

The negroes on that program appeared to magnificent advantage last night, and shared in equal measure every laurel of the white men who visited them. It there were any point of difference it is the simple truth to say that the honors of the evening were with the darker race.

I speak with deliberation now, and

weigh my words in the uarration of de-

The master of caremonies was the Bev. R. H. Proctor, and no better presiding officer has come under my ob-servation in Atlanta. From tiret to last he was the graceful master of the occasion. Dignity impressiveness, felicity of manner, accuracy of speech and the keenest and most tactful state. ment of the meaning of the occasion and the appropriativeness of cach speaker to the program. We have no presiding officer of rither race in At-lants who could have better-d the

performance last night. He was a dark mulatto.
In the speech of Dr. J. M. Henderson, an eyen darker man, the public in attendance was treated to at fine a specimen of fiery and impassioned elespecimen of fiery and impassioned elo-quence as I have ever heard in Atlau-ta. I say it deliberately that we have no orator of either race in this city that could surpass in force, in magne-tism, in delivery and in vigorous dic-tion the really magnificent burst of this segre educator.

Booker Washington presented his

cause with a tact a courtery, a plaus-ibility and a power which no publicit

ibility and a power which no publicit in Georgia has surpassed.

And the exercises of this notable reception were closed by a baritons solo from Lawrence Steels, an extremely black man, whose voice has no natural equal among the vocalists in the Capital City of Georgia.

Now, these four negroes represent the highest development and the highest attainments of their race. They had "what the white man wacted."

est attainments of their race. They had "what the white man wanted." If he wanted eloquence, they had it to burn. If he wanted wit it was there, If he wanted wisdom, it was on hand if he wanted common sence, it was plentiful. If he wanted music, it rolled in waves of melody from the throat of the singer. No white man had a greater stock of these great qualities. Besides this, the negroes were well dreamed. They were clean lines. They carried bismeless characters for integrity. They were amtable, kindly, integrity. They were amiable, kindly, Christian men.

As I sat there fully conscious of the dignity, worth and attainments of the four, I asked myself this vital ques-

Is there a white man in this bouse, of any degree or character, frum the governor and commissioner down through the ranks, who would tarite one of these blameless and scromplished negroes home to sup with him?

Is there one of us who would contem-

plate with less than ineradicable aversion the idea of union or intermarriage with these absolutely unimpossibable

neu ? Is there one of un who would do

Is there one of un who would do it now? Is there one of us who sees in the future a time when he will be willing to do it?

No; this race can never hope for social equality is this republic.

I asked another question:

Is there a white man present who would rote for one of these able and patriotic men for governor of Georgia, for senator of the United States, for representative in the federal congress. for senator of the United States, for representative in the federal congress from the fifth district, for mayor of the city of Atlants? There is no question of their merit or character. But would we vote for them?

Would we vote for them now?

I to we see a time in the future when

we will be willing to vote for them for these responsible and representative positions?

these responsible and representative positions?

If not, then this race can never impa for pulitical equality in this republic.

Now take the other side.

Does any same man amprose that men like these—able, elequent, progressive, vital in health, rich in attainment, and panting with ambition and purpose, will be content with perpetual inferiority in this republic?

Will men of this type who have every right to maniond and industry and achievement, to aspire to high and soble things, and is whom aspiration is inherently noble and laudable—will men like these be content to sit down ampirely as asbordinates and inferiors, and gather, in servile submission from the white man's table the crumbs which his kindness and enodesention may fling him?

Will any worth or any achievement ever per-cade the white man to recognise the negrous a man, as a social and political equal?

Will sury one of the great and increasing array of educated, ambitious and capable negrous be content with less than this?

Answer these questions fairly and houseful, as houses man and in houseful.

Answer these questions fairly and honestly, as innest men, and in honest answer stand face to face with the etermal, indestructable and irrepresente problem whose logical, fearless and inswitches whose logical, fearless and inswitches tolation is deparation?

I am not sure but that Colonel Bill Piedger, introduced as "politician" though in was, told the straightest, cleanest and most fearless truths that were told on that platform had night. For he above faced this stern fact and spoke it.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.

JOHN THMPLE GRAVES.

Program of the State Vair. OPENING DAY.

Tuesday, Ostober 17,
10 s. m.—Procession to Fair Ground
of Chief Marshal L. A. Carr and assistants, eccorting his Excellency the
Governor of North Carolina. President
R. H. Battle and officers and invited

12 m.—Opening of the Fair by His Excellency Daniel L. Russell, Gover-nor of North Carolina, and addresses Races begin at 1 p. m. 2:50 (Rass—Trotting and pacing, for purse of \$200.

Running Race—§ mile heats, best two in three, \$100. 5:30 p. m.—Grand balloon ascension of the Belmont sisters. 8 p. m.—Meeting of the Demogratic Press Association at the Capitol.

## INDUSTRIAL DAY.

Wednesday, October 18. Wednesday, October 18, 10:30 s.m.—Industrial procession to the grounds of the manufacturers, merchants and business interests of Raleigh and neighboring towas.

Races begin oramptly at 1 p. cs. 3:00 Class—Trotting Race, \$150, 2:36 Class—Trotting and pacing \$200, Rhungs Race—One with beats least

Ruuning Bace-One mile heats, best

two in three, \$150. 8:30 p. m.—Balloon ascension by the 8:30 p. m.—Dantoon ascension by the Belmont sister. 8:30 p. m.—Annual meeting of the Confederate Veteraus' Association at the Senate chamber of the Capitol,

Convention of cotton growers of North Carolina in the House of Reprentatives. RALEIGH DAY.

# Thursday, Ostober 19,

10 s. m.—Procession of marshals es orting officers to the grounds. Baces begin at 1 p. m.

9:90 Class-Trotting and Pacing, Running Bucs-One mile heats, bent

two in three, \$200. 2:50 Class - Trotting Race, \$500. \$:30 p. m. - Balloon ascension by the Delmont slaters.

8:80 p. m.—Annual meeting of the North Carolina Agricultural Society in the House of Representatives.

## CHILDREN'S DAY.

Friday, October 30.

10 a. m. - Procession of marshals escorting officers to the grounds.

Rausa begin at 1 p. m.

3:25 Class-Trotting Race, \$300.

Ituaning Race-Mile beats, best two is three, \$100.

Li three, \$100.

Butry books of deliveries to be delivered to directors of departments at 10 a.m. Wednesday, 18th, and awards made by judges promptly.

## Your Local Paper.

An exchange drawing the following contrast between the local paper and the foreign city paper, makes the point in favor of the former, as a matter of

in favor of the former, as a matter of fact. It says:

You may be able to get a large city paper filled with murders, cock fights, ecandals cause, etc., for less money than you pay for your least paper, but these city papers never advertise your community and make the property more valuable. They do not help along your schools, churches and public esterpises, they do not publish your hame news; they say nothing good of you, your town or your neighborhood; they take no interest in you. A good newspaper is an much of an advantage to a town or county as are good schools. Stand by your home paper, it will Stand by your home paper, it will stand by you, and is ever on the look-out for your interest.

DECRIVED BY THE BYE.

to That Bleow Store Diffic to to Put Confidence in Tour Sight. How many times, when your versity has been questioned, have you clinched an argument by saying: "I can surely believe my own eyes?"

sity has been questioned, have you clinched an argument by saying: "I can surely believe my own eyes?"

The words are always on somebody's lips, yet they are by no means so convincing as would seem at first sight to be the case. Bead this paragraph over again; your eyes may be misleading you just now.

Eighteen months ago a well known man died in London soud a few days after his death a London journalist declared that he had met the deceased in a London clut, and, memoryer, asserted that he had met the deceased in a London clut, and, memoryer, asserted that he had met the spoke to him.

Andrew Lang once met somebody in the street whom he took to be a well-known university man. He spoke to him, shook hands with him, and left him, and the next day he was startled to learn that at the moment he was apasking to the gentleman in the street he university friend was dying in a pince more than a hundred miles away.

There are people of repute who declare that they have seen Paraell since his death. But these instances are colipsed by the case of Cardinal Robany one of the central figures of the famon, diamond necklese story in which Marie Autoinette was supposed to be concerned. The cardinal was the dope of an aristocratic adventures, who declared that the queen wished him to obtain the necklese for her.

To convince the cardinal the adventures informed him that the queen would meet him for a few minutes at a certain place at midnight and a hady resembling the queen in apparance was paid liberally to play the part. The cardinal, who knew hante Antoinette well conversed with her for some minutes, when a fontstep was heard, and the mock queen hurried away. For weeks the cardinal believed he had seen the queen.

The explanation of the senazing cory is, of course, that the cardinal had for days anticipated the meeting, and that the image of the queen had been all along in his mind It is quite pastible for a man to he set stenor.

Do you still trust your own eyes, and think them incended to a single for misleading

had no existence.

Do you still trust your own eyes, and think them incapable of misleading you? Try a simple experiment. Take a burning stick and ask a friend to turn it around and around in the sir. Your brain tells you that there is only one spark, but your eyes see a circle of fire us long as the atick goes round. Yet the stick can only be at one point at once, and there is no circle of light

The example is simple. When an object is brought before you and taken object is brought before you and taken away you estain the impression of it after it has been removed, perhaps for a sixth of a bround; so that the impression tasde at one point remains until the stick comes round to the same point again. But the eye certainly misleads you, in that it makes you believe that something exists which does not really exist at all.

It is doubtful if two verbatim reports of a speech were ever exactly

It is doubtful if two verbatim re-ports of a speech were ever exactly slike, and every journalist knows that two reporters frequently disagree as to a certain word used by a speaker. "But I've kept my notes, and they can't lie," said one, and, on referring to their motebooks, it transpires that each has written down a different word.

word.
There was a remarkable instance of this in the law courts the other day. The lord chief justice—speaking, curiously enough, of errors in the press ously enough, of errors in the press-made a little speech of such interest test every newspaper in England re-ported it. It was only eight lines in lougth, but there were in Landon alone eight different versions!

## BRIXGING IN THE BREAVEN.

Graphic Description of Starr in the Great Wheat Plable.

"With the first tower of gold on the beards a feverish activity begins. The former gets his binder and reaper and arranges with his neighbors to trade off work. Daily the thrasher crosps nearer, now east, now west, but always farther north," writes John Mortners Hillards in the Ladies Home Journal, "At length the case of the family vide." "At length the men of the family ride away in a wagon to help a neighbor, returning at night with the news that that the muchine may be here at any time now." The women are thrown into a little flutter of excitement, and into a little flutter of excitement, and the next day, while the men are gone, the oven is filled with loaves, then with pies and cakes. The great kettle is hang on the orane in the yard and hams are boiled. All the inttermits is aved to be sent to the men in the field, and root user is brewed. The chickens are dressed and vegetables gathered in anticipation of the harvest supper.

gathered in anticipation of the harvest supper.

"At last the thrusbers, drawn by four horses pulls to the field, and other wagons follow, leaded with singing, shoating men and boys, most of them reighbors, only a few traveling with the machine. The last wagon will contain women and girl neighbors, who have some to help get supper and walk on the men. They some on to the house, bringing with them many dishes, knives and forks and table lines to help out the ordioary family outfit. Such shouting and lengthing and joking and exchange of good news and bad news.

"In the windless deptember air the "In the windless deptember air the booming of the separator's sylinder rises above the mean voice of the traction engine. Big teams are in the field hauling the wheat to the machine, and the feeder with easy, majestic more ment gathers the sheaves under his arms and feel them into the the lumbiable maw. All the aftermous the golden straw climbs and falls over in the seasty air; the chaff files in a binding cloud, and the grain flows like a stream of sun-decided water into the two-bushel measures, which are tipped into a wagon."

### TWO SOLL IMPROVERS.

No. 42.

children and the state of the s

cotton statics, it sittained a insight of 14 to 26 imphes. The amount of aleaned ared required to send are done is 15 to 20 pounds, and the cost is usually I cents per pound, the seed for as aero centing 75 cents to 21.

Hadry vetch is also an annual 1 employed plant, making its growth during the same period as erimone cloves and useful for the same purposes. It is a vincille growth, and for support should be sown with some erest plant, as one of the grains. For saving suits vetch higer's tarf out has been highly recommended by the Musicalppi experiment station. Here this mixture, one or two pooks of votal and per acre and one to 15 bushels of outs, last been successful on rich spots, but as powerland an erich spots.

nuccessful on rich spots, but an your land an earlier ripening variety of cats is neated.

Europeans recommend rye as an excellent plant to sow with hairy vetal, but in our experiments common meathers rye ripened too early.

If vetch is sown alone for hay, one bushel per nare is required. With the small grains vetch can be combined in any proportion desired. The cent of seed is about \$5 per bested.

Both crimson obover and hairy vetch should be seen in the period between Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, annally Oct. 1.

Rarlier nowing is permissible on land not very subject to desught.

J. P. Duggar of Alabuma, who is authority for the foregoing, adds that crimson clover has falled more frequently and more completely than any other plant ever tested in that state. This, however, as Mr. Duggar explains, is due to the recently discovered fact of the absence or insufficiency of corresponding r.ot nodules in the sell in many portions of the state. Since soil of any old clover field socialize abundant clover greens and since three are accessary to abundant growth of clover, it follows that soil from an old clover field should be added to solle deficient in germs. As experiments indicate, an enormous increase in the yield of crimson clover at dhairy vetch may be effected by this process of soil lunculation.

Views and Satepylous.

Nors and Ubserver.

"A large percentage of the educated negroes of the state are going to vote for the Constitutional Amendment," and a prominent Republican official

for the Constitutional Amendment," said a prominent Republican official yesterday.

"Why do you think so ?" I maked.

"The reason is obvious and if you will investigate you will find I am right about it—and the reason is that the educated negroes of the state have been for some time trying to form a social costs and the amendment will give them the opportunity of a life time, the opportunity to publicly draw a clear line of demarkation. There will so "the voting negro" and "do nigger who can't vote." The first will constitute just what the negroes who have property have been trying to establish viz: a negro aristocraor—or a "mongalian uristocraor" as they call is in fouth Carolina. You see the admendment, and everything to gails. He will not be deprived of his vote, but on the contrary the fact that he can vote will be in itself a distinction among his fellows. That the educated negroes look at the matter in this light in some parts or the state at least. I know from hearing them talk. This class of the negroes you must remember, have never been strong adherents of the Republican party. They have always been factional and have given no and of trouble. They have always been factional and have given no end of trouble. They have always been factional and have given the place rather to the agency who was a Republican because he did not know the anything cles. They have always been factional and save given the place rather to the one of the same."

"How many negroes do you think will you for their personnal interests and the interests of his casts."

"How many negroes do you think will you for the amendment for think will you for the personnal interests and the interests of his casts."

"How many negroes do you think will vote for the amendment for this

will vote for the amendment for this reason?"

"It is diction; to estimate, but I should my probably ten thousand in the whole State."

This "negto aristourney" business was a new "stant," but the official mode it look plausible enough. Lashed Loge Harris what he thought about it and Loge said he should not be supprised if the official was pertastly right. "I think," and Loge, "that some negroes will vote for the amendment and probably for the reason given. But the amendment nin's near so atrong as you folts think it is."

But the official thought it was strong a plenty.

Tult on the news—personal as well as other forms—that we may tail it to others. The editor cannot find out things by instinct or intuition any bester these other folks although he has ever so shorp a nece for news.