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NO. 89.

CONGRESSMEN NOT IN.

Mr. Joy Calls Casualty Roll in the Accounts Committee.

Washington Post.
Charles F. Joy, member of Congress from St. Louis, who was defeated at the polls after ten years' service, stepped blithely into the room of the House Committee on Accounts. No one was present at the time except W. Tyler Page, the clerk of the committee. Mr. Joy is the present vice chairman of the committee.

"Is Congressman Bull in?" he asked, in a childlike and bland manner. Mr. Page simply smiled, for Chairman Bull, of the committee, was left at home in a very hearty manner by the voters of the Providence (R. I.) district.

"Is Congressman Loud in?" again inquired Mr. Joy. Again Mr. Page smiled, for Mr. Loud, of the committee, adorned the outside of the breastworks in San Francisco.

"Is Congressman Henry C. Smith in?" proceeded Mr. Joy. Mr. Page by this time was laughing heartily, for Mr. Henry C. Smith, of the committee, failed of renomination in the Adrian (Mich.) district.

"Is Congressman Wooten in?" persisted Mr. Joy. Page continued laughing. He saw what was coming, for Congressman Wooten lost the Dallas (Tex.) district for nomination.

"Is Congressman Joy in?" "Is Congressman Page in?" As Mr. Joy was beaten in St. Louis, and Mr. Page himself was buried as a candidate in Baltimore, they were only constructively "in."

The Committee on Accounts was almost wiped out at the late election. Its chairman, vice chairman, four other members, and its clerk heard the dull thud of defeat. By virtue of these fortunes of war Congressman Hildebrand, of Ohio, the junior Republican member of the committee and the only surviving Republican, will go to the head of the committee next Congress.

The Committee on Accounts heads the list of House committees, and, while it is hard hit, is not the only one in which will appear great changes next Congress. The Committee on Mines and Mining comes next. It loses its chairman, Eddy, of Minnesota; Connell, of Pennsylvania; Sheldon, of Michigan; Moody, of Oregon; Glenn, of Idaho; Edwards, of Montana, and Smith, of Arizona. But of this number only Connell was defeated at the polls.

Old Tobacco.

Roanoke News.

Mr. B. R. Browning, of Littleton, has a box of manufactured tobacco that is now nearly a half century old. It weighs 108 pounds and was manufactured in Lynchburg, Va., before the Civil war and before the days of tobacco tax stamps, consequently it bears no revenue stamps. Mr. Browning has been approached time and again by would-be-purchasers, but he has declared that the tobacco is not for sale. Some few years ago he had an amusing experience with a revenue officer. The inspector noticed the box of tobacco, which Mr. Browning kept on exhibition in his store, and he said:

"See here, Mr. Browning, how is this you keep manufactured tobacco in your store on which there is no stamp?"

Mr. Browning replied, "I am not offering that tobacco for sale."

"That makes no difference," said the officer, "I will have to take that box of tobacco with me."

Mr. Browning replied, "Oh, I guess not."

"Yes, but I will," said the man, "it is a violation of the law to have it here, even if you are not offering it for sale."

Thinking he had carried the joke about far enough, and seeing that the man was in dead earnest and about to seize and possess the valuable prize, Mr. Browning pulled out the invoice which he always keeps handy, showing that he purchased the box of tobacco during the war, before the existence of the war revenue tax, and that it was manufactured long before the war.

Seeing that he had no claim, the man gracefully acknowledged that he had no idea that there was a box of tobacco in the State older than the revenue laws of the land.

Mr. Browning will send his box of tobacco to the World's Fair at St. Louis, in 1904.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE.

Two University Presidents Discuss the Dangers that Threaten It.

New York World.

It is perhaps something more than a coincidence that two university presidents should on the same day and in different States take as the chief theme of their discourses the dangers that threaten modern education. President Butler's statement at Swarthmore that "the traditional American college is disappearing before our eyes," and will unless disintegrating influences are checked, "disappear entirely in another generation or two," was in effect a defense of his plea for the shortening of the college course, thus saving it to subservient the higher ideals of the American people. Otherwise in the opinion of Columbia's president, the American college will disappear and it is stated we shall have left "an agreeable finishing school or country club for the sons of the well-to-do."

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, on the other hand, in an address at Handel Hall, in Chicago, had this to say of the tendencies of modern education:

"The greatest danger of modern times is the tendency to specializing in all lines. I think this spirit is responsible for unions, trusts, and combinations. We would not have had these combinations had not the specialists forced their organizations."

With due deference to both these distinguished educators it will be difficult for the general public to accept their conclusions. But even should the big universities be finally given over to the specialists and become the finishing schools for rich men's sons, the American college will still exist. There are scores of them all over the Union that are unknown by name even to many educators. They do not figure in the big football games, and they are not patronized by wealthy students, but they are doing good work, nevertheless. To them the American people will not look in vain, even if the leading universities specialize and refine until they are beyond the reach of ambitious American youth who have to fight their way through college as strenuously as any champion on the football field.

A Pulp Mill to Be Established in Western North Carolina.

Asheville Dispatch.

Western North Carolina is to have a pulp paper mill factory. The enterprise is backed by millions of dollars and will be one of the largest industries of the kind in the entire South. Already are the promoters of this new industry for this section on the field of action and are negotiating for the purchase of a large boundary of land, known as the Whittier lands, located near Eorney creek. The lands in question contain 72,000 acres. The paper mill company is represented by Mr. T. W. Kneeland, of New York. Mr. Kneeland hopes to close up the negotiations for the Whittier lands now pending at a very early date and to begin operation as soon thereafter as may be possible. His company owns similar industries in different parts of the country, their two largest mills being in New York and Ontario. The western North Carolina mill will not only manufacture pulp paper, but will also turn out the finished product. The kinds of wood used will be hemlock and balsam. The Whittier lands are said to be famous for their fine growth of both of these woods.

An Unusual Application of the Golden Rule.

Ribbles Record.

A certain citizen of North Carolina was not long ago promoted the office of postmaster at a certain place. He was poor; had a large family and no means of support save his daily labor. Delighted with the prospect he went to the place. When he got there he found that the man who had the office and whom he should supersede was a poor man with a large family. Seeing this, he sent word to those who had offered him the office that he would not take it. "The present incumbent," he said, "is a poor man and a good one. I will not take his place from him. It would condemn me before God." And he went to work.

This is the best example of the Golden Rule that we have found in North Carolina public life.

LABOR'S TRIUMPHS.

President Gompers' an Extremely Interesting Trade Document.

Boston Globe (Dem.).

The report of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, presents several points touching the utilities of the organization which afford much food for thought. Nothing, however, is more striking than what he cites as "a splendid exhibition of solidarity," wherein he describes the magnificent returns that were made in response to the call for contributions to help the striking coal miners.

It used to be said flippantly by employers when their men went on strike that they would in time come back as humble supplicants as soon as hunger pressed sufficiently hard upon them. So the coal operators complacently affirmed that the only manner in which the strike could be ended would be by the return of the men to work unconditionally.

The wind for the first time in history was taken completely out of their sails when they found each separate trade of the vast army of organized labor contributing so promptly and generously that when the strike was settled the miners had an ample fund to sustain them in idleness, if need be, all winter.

If such an organization of federated trades can be kept up the starvation argument of industrial oppressors is lost forever. The heroism of the "scab," so much lauded by President Eliot, will go for nothing, and compulsory arbitration will exist as an unwritten law rather than as a written compact, which might often be worked to the injury rather than the benefit of labor.

Mr. Gompers' observations on child labor in the South are timely. He shows that in limiting the suffrage to an educational qualification and then keeping the rising white population ignorant in the mills, the South is simply burying itself in a mass of white ignorance—hoisting itself by its own petard.

Mr. Gompers' report is one of the most interesting public trade documents ever published and will bear careful study.

We Are Rich.

Richmond News.

Nothing can do more to command the world's peace and to keep all the governments of the earth in wholesome awe of this republic than the publication of the financial record of these United States for the last five years. In these five years we have fought two wars, bought and paid for an archipelago in the Pacific and a few bunches of miscellaneous islands elsewhere, largely to the navy and been lavish in internal improvements. In the same time we have been forced to abolish the extra taxes for war purposes, and the first of last month, according to a Washington letter in the Dispatch this morning, we had \$356,000,000 cash in the treasury, and the government is many million dollars richer than it was at the beginning of the five years' period. At the same time, the people are more prosperous than ever before and the burden of taxation is felt less.

No other government can make such a magnificent showing of resources. Wars are fought with dollars in these days, and we can command twice as many dollars as any other government. The meaning of that is that our friendship is a thing to be retained and our hostility is to be avoided almost at any cost. We are in position to be the guardian of the world's peace simply by moral force and the overwhelming power of riches. Surely there has never been in all the world's history a time when riches could be put to such sublime use.

Southern Man Honored.

Charlotte News.

It may be a surprise to many to know that Governor-elect Lucius F. C. Garvin, the Democratic and successful nominee for the Governorship of Rhode Island, is a Southerner by birth and was for many years a resident of Greensboro. Mr. Garvin was born in Knoxville, Tenn. His father died when he was six years old and his mother removed to Greensboro, where she taught in the Greensboro Female College, later marrying the late Wash McConnell of that town. Mr. Garvin left Greensboro before the war. The Record says many Greensboro folks still remember him.

SOLD HER BABY.

Received for it \$500 From a Childless Couple.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Weisburd, D. To Mrs. Sarah Goldberg. To one healthy male infant. \$500 Received payment. SARAH GOLDBERG.

Witness: Max M. Gentry, Notary.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Weisburd, of No. 242 Monroe street, are rejoicing to-day because they have a baby in their home. Mrs. Sarah Goldberg is weeping in her cottage in Bayonne, N. Y., because her baby is gone. She has three other children but she misses the tiny infant that came to her seven weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Weisburd have long wanted a baby. Six little ones have been born to them, but neither lived more than an hour. So they advertised a week ago for a baby of their faith to take the place of the last little one that lingered with them only long enough to gasp a few times and utter a few feeble moans.

Mrs. Goldberg answered the advertisement. She explained that her husband has deserted her six months ago and that she found the struggle of caring for her four children too great. So the baby was sold for \$500.

Max M. Gentry, notary public witnessed the bill of sale above, which will be filed in the county clerk's office.

Lady Henry Somerset's Observations.

New York Sun.

Lady Henry Somerset is reported to have remarked as she was about to return to England, on Wednesday, that during her month's visit to the United States her chief surprise had been at the "general sobriety of the American people," and she attributed it to their "greater alertness and energy," as compared with the obviously more intemperate people of her own country.

Inasmuch as her associations here had been almost wholly with women active in the temperance movement, a man whom she herself is one of the most conspicuous figures, her opportunities for observation as to popular habits may be said to have been partial and closely limited; but the conclusion she reached is confirmed by statistics of the comparative consumption of alcoholic stimulants in this country and England. Her observation as to the greater prevalence of sobriety here is confirmed also by travelers generally in coming from the one to the other country. The appalling degradation due to gross intemperance so observable in Liverpool and London and the great towns of England and Scotland generally does not force itself on even the casual attention in America.

A Snake in a Coffin.

Richmond Mercury.

A lady, daughter of Noah Letz, died of cancer at her home in South Carolina. Her body was brought to Salem church, in Lincoln county, for interment. When they took the casket out of the box at the grave to place the box in the grave, a black snake, four or five feet long, crawled out of the box on to one of the men. It was killed.

This created quite a sensation. Many were the theories as to how it came there, and what it meant. In the minds of many great superstition took up camp, and it was amusing to hear the various comments. The most reasonable theory as to how it came in the box is, that the box was left out over night and it crawled in and got under some paper and trash left in it, and which was not removed when the casket was placed in it. Take it for what it is worth.

Great Chrysanthemum Grower.

Spartanburg Journal.

The fact may not be generally known that Uncle Sam is in the chrysanthemum business, and that his exhibits in this line are something altogether gorgeous and almost unique. The chrysanthemum show which the secretary of agriculture has been giving in Washington has even excited the envy and admiration of the Japanese colony there, who allow that they never saw anything more beautiful at home. The specimens which have been grown under the direction of the agricultural department's experts, rival the rarest of their kind in the world. Whether or not the raising of chrysanthemums is of any practical value to the science of agriculture, it is gratifying to know that the department is producing the best in the market.

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

Destroyed by Revenue Officers in Greenville County, S. C.

Charleston, S. C., November 20.—The News and Courier special from Greenville, S. C., says:

A record-breaking raid was made last night by a party of revenue officers and State constables on the dark corner section of this county. The officers destroyed six large illicit distilleries, seventy-five fermenters, eight thousand gallons of beer and wash and sixty gallons of new wines. Three of the stills were found in operation, but the moonshiners in charge escaped, being warned by sentinels of the approach of the raiding party by signal yells and repeated firing of guns. The party was composed of Deputy Collector Adams, Deputy Marshal Putnam, Constables Cooley, Allen and Bell.

Who Pays the Bills?

St. Louis Republic.

The price of steel rails has increased about ten dollars per ton since the beneficent Dingley bill undertook the care and maintenance of the trusts. Last year the average price was \$26 per ton.

It is a fact that railways in foreign countries may buy rails from the United States Steel Trusts at the price we formerly paid; since the trusts can sell them profitably at the old price. In slang parlance, the tariff-profit is "pure velvet" for the trusts.

It may be maintained that, since railroad combinations are in the nature of trusts, the effect of the Dingley bill in this case is only to protect one trust at the expense of another, and furthermore that to strike a blow at the railroads is indirectly to hit all the trusts which patronize it. But the tariff has no such effect upon trusts generally.

Railroad combinations are the vehicles of trusts, and are dominated by them. Discriminations in favor of trusts necessarily follow.

The railroads, having to meet increased expenses on account of the tariff, are compelled to take the bulk of their profits from the individual patron. A railway journal remarks that should earnings decrease without a proportionate decrease in the price of railway materials, many roads would be hard put to it to make ends meet.

Unquestionably somebody pays that vast increase in the cost of rails, and it is safe to say that the individuals pay their own share and that of the trusts as well. It is not merely a case of dog eat dog as between trusts. It is the innocent public which is really hurt.

She Watched Him.

Chicago Journal.

When Mr. Goodheart came home to supper he found Mrs. Goodheart in a state akin to despondency, which was quite unusual with her.

"Why my dear, what is the matter?" he anxiously inquired.

"Matter enough," said she. "Our servant has left us, and here is a letter from Sarah Armistead saying she will be here tomorrow and expects to stay over Sunday with us. What on earth is to be done?"

"Oh, that will be all right," said Mr. Goodheart. "Harold can act as dining room waiter, Millie can be maid of all work, and you can be cook. You know you are a good one. We shall get along swimmingly."

"And what will you do?" inquired Mrs. Goodheart.

"Me? Oh, I'll be a gentleman," he replied.

"Very well, we will try your plan, Edmund," said she, cheerfully, "but I am afraid we shall all feel rather awkward in our unaccustomed roles."

Mr. Goodheart says she was as cheerful as a lark all the remainder of the evening.

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