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NO. 24.

POPULATION FIGURES FOR SOUTHERN CITIES

CENSUS BUREAU ISSUES STATISTICS FOR A NUMBER OF SOUTHERN CITIES.

LOUISVILLE, KY., HAS 223,928

Tampa, Florida, Now Has 38,524 inhabitants, an increase of 143.2 Per Cent. over 1900.

Washington.—Population statistics enumerated in the thirteenth census were announced by the census bureau for the following cities:

Roanoke, Va., 34,874, an increase of 13,379, or 62.2 per cent. over 26,000 in 1900.

Tampa, Fla., 38,524, an increase of 23,685, or 143.2 per cent. over 15,839 in 1900.

Louisville, Ky., 223,928, an increase of 19,197, or 9.4 per cent. over 204,733 in 1900.

Lexington, Ky., 35,099, an increase of 8,730, or 33.1 per cent. over 26,369 in 1900.

Charlotte, N. C., 34,014, an increase of 15,923, or 88 per cent. over 18,091 in 1900.

Shreveport, La., 28,015, an increase of 12,002, or 75 per cent. over 16,013 in 1900.

Montgomery, Ala., 38,136, an increase of 7,790, or 25.7 per cent. over 30,346 in 1900.

Austin, Texas, 29,860, an increase of 7,602, or 34.2 per cent. over 22,258 in 1900.

Bloomington, Ill., 25,768, an increase of 2,482, or 10.7 per cent. over 23,286 in 1900.

Wilmington, N. C., 25,748, an increase of 4,772, or 22.7 per cent. over 20,976 in 1900.

CROPS IN FINE SHAPE.

Aggregate Conditions on October 1 is 1.8 Per Cent. Higher.

Washington.—A general review of the crop conditions of the country by the Department of Agriculture just issued says:

Aggregate crop conditions on October 1 (or at the time of harvest) in the United States were about 1.8 per cent higher than on the corresponding date a year ago and 0.4 per cent lower than the average condition on October 1 (or at the time of harvest) of the last ten years. The area under cultivation is about 3.2 per cent. more than last year.

The condition of certain crops on October 1 (or at time of harvest)—100 representing for each crop, nor its normal condition, but its average condition on October 1 (or at time of harvest), (ten-year average for most crops)—was:

Corn 102.4; rice 102.3; cranberries 102.3; lemons 101.3; sorghum 99.3; peanuts 99.2; cotton 98.9; sugar cane 98.7; buckwheat 98.1; sugar beets 97.2; sweet potatoes 96.7; tobacco 96.6.

The total production of hay for 1910 was 60,115,000 tons compared with 64,938,000 tons in 1909, the yield per acre being 1.34 tons compared with 1.42 last year and 1.44 the ten year average.

General King Dead.

Sulphur Springs, Texas.—Gen. W. H. King, who joined the Confederate army as a private, but rose to the rank of acting major general, died at his home here. General King was a well known politician and lawyer and served for ten years as adjutant general of this state. He was 71 years old and a native of Georgia.

23 Seamen Go Down With Ship.

St. Nazaire, France.—The French steamer Ville de Rochefort was rammed and sunk by the British steamer Peveril off Nairnmoir's island. The Peveril picked up the first and second mates and the chief steward of the French craft, but the 23 others of the crew were drowned.

Urges Farmer to Hold Cotton.

Union City, Ga.—President Charles P. Barrett of the National Farmers' Union has issued a statement to the Southern farmers urging them to hold their cotton, and calls upon them to borrow money, if necessary, in order to hold the crop.

Ruling on Mother-in-Law.

New York City.—The new court of domestic relations here has officially ruled that a man is not obliged to support his mother-in-law. "There is no legal ground for the belief of many women that when they marry a man they can saddle their whole family on him," declared the magistrate in a divorce case. "A man is not obliged to support his mother-in-law. Furthermore, if a wife leaves her husband and goes to live with her mother, the husband is not required to support her, nor her mother."

Savannah Gets Auto Race.

New York City.—The contest committee of the Automobile Club of America acted favorably upon the application of the Savannah Automobile Club and the municipal authorities of that city to transfer the grand prize automobile race from Long Island to Savannah.

The decision of the contest committee is subject to ratification by the board of governors of the Automobile Club of America.

A tentative date of November 12

FARMERS SHOULD ADVERTISE

In Speech Before Arkansas State Fair John M. Parker Shows Value of Publicity.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Advice to the Southern farmers to advertise their farm products in newspapers was given here at the state fair in an address by John M. Parker of New Orleans, president of the Southern Commercial Congress.

"The Northern and Western farmer is up-to-date," said Mr. Parker. "He advertises what he has to sell, and pays the expense of that advertisement and derives the highest price for his product."

Newspapers, Mr. Parker said, have led in the diversified farming movement; have helped bring settlers into the South, and have been of great practical benefit to Southern agriculture, but nevertheless their advertisements are totally disproportionate with those of Northern papers. The loss to the farmer in failing to advertise, Mr. Parker thought, was even more serious than the loss to the papers.

PORTUGAL EXILES PRIESTS.

Lisbon Soldiers Sent to Rout Jesuits Out of Subterranean Passages.

Lisbon, Portugal.—Battles between soldiers of the republican provisional government and Jesuit priests, who have defied the order to leave Portugal, are being fought in subterranean passages leading from the monasteries.

The Jesuits are the only priests who have openly disobeyed the mandate of the new republic. Instead of leaving the country, they took refuge in the ancient underground passages, some of which were dug over a century ago. Soldiers have been sent after the priests and firing was heard often in the ancient subways under the city.

Nearly 500 nuns from the Quelhas and Trinas convents are being escorted to the frontier, where they will be driven into Spain. Many of them are in ill health and a few are accompanied by orphan children.

Great animosity is shown toward the remaining Catholic prelates, especially toward the Jesuits, who are being expelled as rapidly as they are found.

PLAN FOR RAISING MAINE.

Spain Is to Be Shown How the Maine Was Wrecked.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft finally approved plans for raising the wreck of the battleship Maine from Havana harbor, which call for the completion of the work on or before the thirtieth anniversary of the destruction of the war vessel, February 15, next. The work is to be done according to plans made by army engineers, and is to be under the direction of an engineer officer.

President Taft said that the paramount question in the raising of the Maine is the determining for all time of the cause of the explosion and whether the source of destruction was from the outside or inside the vessel. For this reason he desires that the work shall be retained in the hands of the army engineers and not let out by contract.

By direction of the President, Spain has been invited to send a representative to Havana to be present during the work of exposing and removing the wreck.

WAR ON THE HOOKWORM.

Experts Will Try to Rid Alabama of Life-Sapping Disease.

Montgomery, Ala.—From now on the hookworms which are thriving in Alabama soil will have a hard time of it, if it is at all possible for Dr. W. W. Dinsmore of Decatur, Ala., to put into effect some of the ideas that he has regarding the eradication of the parasite. The physician has taken up his headquarters at the capitol as head of the Alabama department of the Rockefeller hookworm commission, and is throwing out lines which are aimed with the end in view of permanently ridding the state of the life-sapping pest.

Promotion for Peary.

Washington.—Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, will be promoted to the rank of captain in the corps of naval civil engineers, as the result of the retirement of Captain U. C. G. White, on account of age. Naval orders to this effect were issued at the Navy Department.

14-Cent Cotton in Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala.—Owing to the excellent weather which has prevailed throughout this week, cotton from sections immediately in the neighborhood of Montgomery is being regularly brought to market, where it is bringing a record price—around the 14-cent mark—for this season of the year. As a consequence, the planter is feeling disposed to rid himself of the staple while the excellent prices prevail, despite advice which he has had which urges him to hold the fleece for a fat 15 cents.

Confederate Monument Improved.

Washington.—Marking the last resting place of 4,600 officers and men of the Confederate army and navy who died as prisoners of war at Camp Douglas between 1862 and 1865, a \$25,000 monument on a mound in Oakwood cemetery in Chicago is to be improved greatly. Under a special act of congress, a contract has been awarded for raising the base, and building sixteen tablets. These tablets will bear the names, rank, the company and regiment of the 4,500

TAFT PLANS A TRIP TO THE CANAL ZONE

PRESIDENT WILL SAIL ON BATTLESHIP NORTH CAROLINA FROM CHARLESTON.

EXPENSE OF THE CANAL

The Total Appropriations for Canal Work to Date Amount to About \$250,000,000.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft will sail for the Isthmus of Panama on November 10 from Charleston, S. C. He will make the trip on the armored cruiser North Carolina, and will be conveyed by the sister ship, the Montana. The President will be gone about twelve days. The North Carolina and Montana can make the journey in each direction in four days. This will give Mr. Taft about four days on the Isthmus.

The President had practically given up all idea of visiting the canal this year until Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the canal, visited him. At the end of the visit Mr. Taft had been convinced that the problems, confronting the officials at Panama require his presence on the Isthmus.

Although his visit will be a flying one, the President expects to be able to secure first-hand information regarding a number of problems of which he will call upon congress to deal at its session. Some of the problems to be dealt with in the immediate future are as follows:

The extent and character of the fortifications, the fixing of tolls for the passage of vessels through the canal, a proposed increase in wages, the future management of the Panama railroad, the form of permanent government for the Canal Zone and the regulation of the sale of coal at the terminus points.

The date for opening the Panama canal has been set for January 11, 1915. President Taft and Colonel Goethals believe it will be completed and open long before that time.

Washington.—It is estimated that \$47,926,848 will be required to continue the construction of the Panama canal during the fiscal year.

This principal sum is \$19,211,396 for skilled and unskilled labor and \$19,186,751 for the purchase and delivery of material and supplies.

An estimate of \$1,000,000 is submitted for the re-location of the Panama railroad. The total appropriations on account of the canal to date are \$248,002,668. Of that amount \$40,000,000 was spent for the French rights and \$10,000,000 to Panama.

Steady progress in the construction of the canal is shown by the monthly report of Chief Engineer Goethals to the Isthmian canal commission.

SUNDAY FUNERALS TABOOED.

Cemetery Guardians Are Not Willing to Work on Sunday.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Association of Cemetery Superintendents closed. The convention passed a resolution agreeing to use their earnest efforts to abolish Sunday funerals except where the nature of the disease of the corpse rendered immediate interment necessary. The committee on location recommended that Philadelphia be the Quaker City was unanimously agreed upon for the convention of 1911.

L. & N. Employees Receive Increase.

Louisville, Ky.—B. M. Starks, general manager of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and representatives of the passenger and trainmen of that road, reached an agreement whereby the men are to receive an increase in wages of from 10 to 17 1/2 per cent., effective November 1. Nine hundred conductors, 2,700 brakemen, besides flagmen, baggagemasters and porters will benefit by the increase.

Decrease in Army Desertions.

Washington.—Desertions from the army are not so frequent now as in the past. During the fiscal year just ended there was a decrease of 23 per cent. in the number of desertions from the previous year.

Berry to Mark Confederate Graves.

Washington.—The appointment of former Senator James H. Berry as commissioner to superintend the marking of the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Northern prisons during the war is greeted with expressions of gratification in Washington.

The late Gen. William C. Cates of Alabama, whom he succeeded, had accomplished a great deal toward identifying and having marked the graves of the Confederate soldiers, who died far from their homes.

Greatest Boll Weevil Damage.

Washington.—The greatest damage done to the cotton crop by the boll weevil this season was in the district of Madison parish, Louisiana, south of Baton Rouge, according to Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology of the Department of Agriculture.

"There are, all told, about 50 specimens of the boll weevil," said Doctor Howard. "The government has introduced six of these parasites to Louisiana and other states, and we intend to turn loose at least six more."

Army Will Honor Oglethorpe.

Washington.—On the request of a Georgia delegation, headed by Representative Edwards, which called at the War Department, orders were issued for the participation of the army in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the monument to General Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony of Georgia, at Savannah, on November 24. A squadron of the Seventh cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe and a company of the coast artillery at Fort Stevens will go to Savannah for the ceremonies.

DAMAGE BY BOLL WEEVIL.

Moderate Deterioration in Condition of the Cotton Crop Shown by Report of the Correspondents.

New Orleans.—Based on reports from correspondents throughout the cotton belt, the Times-Democrat makes the following report of cotton crop conditions:

Taking the belt as a whole, moderate deterioration has occurred. The boll weevil has done extensive damage in parts of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and there are complaints of other insects in some sections.

The ultimate outcome is still largely dependent upon the date of killing frost. Farmers seem disposed to sell enough to pay their debts and hold the remainder.

CAUSE OF CIVIL WAR.

General Grosvenor Says War Was the Fault of the Constitution.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio delivered the annual oration before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland here.

The general told his hearers it was high time to quit waving the "bloody shirt," that the war is over, and that we are all Americans now. The Southern soldier fought for the principle he thought to be right, said the speaker, and he did the best he could. In studying the history of the Civil war one should not stop at Appomattox, he said, but should follow the Southern soldier as he built up a nation from desolation and ruin.

"An indissoluble union of indissoluble states," was the omission from the constitution of the United States which caused the war of the sixties, was the declaration of General Grosvenor.

ALABAMA SCHOOL FUNDS.

\$2,306,380 Spent Each Year for the Schools in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala.—The sum of \$2,306,387.76 represents the amount of money spent for the purpose of education in Alabama during the past fiscal year, minus the amount of money which is set aside every year for high school appropriations and normal school requirements. These appropriations, however, do not include the largest amount—a sum aggregating \$18,710.62—against \$160,336.78 for the preceding year. Montgomery county received \$75,027.59 against \$69,447.50 the year preceding.

TILLMAN MAY MAKE RACE.

All Will Depend on How He Stands the Work in December.

Trenton, N. C.—"If my health continues to improve, I expect to be a candidate for the United States senate in 1912, otherwise not. All will depend on how I stand the work in Washington when I go there in December."

This statement by United States Senator B. R. Tillman, dispenses of the recent persistent rumors that because of failing health the senior South Carolina senator had decided to retire from public life at the conclusion of his present term in the senate.

EX-SENATOR INDICTED.

Ex-Senator Gardner Alleged to Have Offered \$25,000 Bribe.

New York.—Former State Senator Frank J. Gardner of Brooklyn was indicted as a briber by the New York grand jury. The indictment was returned after ex-Senator Foelker, whose one vote defeated the anti-race track gambling bills, had testified before the grand jury. A detective was sent at once to Scranton, where Gardner is held in \$10,000 bond as a fugitive from justice. He is alleged to have offered Foelker \$25,000 to vote against the bill.

Art Dealers Defrauded Government.

New York City.—The entire Fifth avenue establishment of the five Duveen brothers, known the world over as dealers in rare art objects and antiques, was seized by Federal officers and Benjamin J. Duveen, the only member of the firm in the city, was arrested, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government of customs duties. Henry A. Wise, United States district attorney, in asking for heavy bail, said the frauds would reach more than \$1,000,000, and that all five brothers were implicated.

Roosevelt Talks to Catholics.

Peoria, Ill.—Ex-President Roosevelt came up from the South into Illinois, denounced corrupt legislators and commended work which the Catholic church is doing in all parts of the world.

It was Colonel Roosevelt's first public utterance to Roman Catholics since the Vatican incident last spring. He said he favored the broadest measure of religious toleration, and believes that some time in the future a Catholic will be president of the United States.

Two Wall Street Failures.

New York City.—Two New York brokerage houses failed with liabilities aggregating nearly two million dollars. One is the stock exchange of Charles Minzeshelmer & Co., the other the firm of Thomas & G. Gaylor, who was engaged in business under the name of Latham, Alexander & Co., cotton and stock brokers. In each case assignments for the benefit of creditors were made. Bainbridge Colby, attorney for the firm, was named as assignee by the Minzeshelmer company.

43 Injured in Wreck.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Forty-three persons were injured, thirteen seriously, when St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train No. 5 went through a bridge one mile west of Compton, Oklahoma.

Extreme Cholera Precautions.

New York City.—The health authorities of every city and town in the United States where immigrants coming from the infected districts of Russia and Italy take up their residence, will be asked by the Federal immigration authorities to assist in preventing cholera from gaining a foothold in this country. This declaration was reached at a conference between the Ellis Island authorities and a representative of Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the United States marine hospital service.

COTTON PLAN FAILS

SCHEME TO GUARANTEE COTTON BILLS OF LADING RECEIVES A DECIDED SETBACK.

SOUTHERN BROKERS OPPOSE

Southern Exchanges Contend That Plan Would Place an Unjust Tax Upon the Farmers.

New York.—Due largely to the uncompromising attitude of some Southern cotton exchanges, the plan to create a "guaranty company" to overcome the difficulties now attending the European bankers and Sir Edward W. Holden, representing the European banking interests, would ratify the previous action, and work out details of the plan; instead of which the meeting broke up abruptly with a general misunderstanding.

It was learned after the conference that the protesting Southern exchanges openly condemn the "guaranty company" plan as unreasonable and visionary. This opposition was so pronounced that it caused the American committee to pause. The outcome was hardly a general disappointment, however, for some of the conference are inclined to adopt a policy of inaction in the belief that the foreigners will soon extend the acceptance of American cotton bills from October 31 to December 31. In this event the American committee will have ample time to arrive at a definite understanding.

New Orleans.—General opposition throughout the South manifested itself when announcement was made in New York of the plan to organize a foreign company to guarantee cotton bills of lading.

Although the proposed charge for guaranteeing is only 6 or 7 cents a bale, Southern cotton men contend that in the aggregate such a scheme would place a heavy burden on the planter, broker and merchant, and that the reputable firms of the South should not be made to suffer for the alleged frauds of concerns which have been pretending for several years to sell vast quantities of a staple commodity at bargain counter prices.

Such a plan "is an insult to the reputable cotton firms of the South," is the gist of a resolution passed by the Memphis cotton exchange, while prominent Atlanta business men are quoted as declaring that whatever is done "it will come out of the farmers' pocket."

Resolutions passed by the Houston cotton exchange declare it "an unjust tax," and similar resolutions have been passed by the cotton exchange at Dallas, while the resolutions of the New Orleans exchange assert that "the proposed guaranteed proposition would single cotton out from all other products and make it the peculiar object of discrimination and burdensome conditions."

The resolutions of the Southern exchanges were telegraphed to William A. Nash, who is presiding at the conference of representatives of American banks and foreign banks and foreign buyers in New York.

Although many private suggestions have been made as to the advisability of Southern cotton men holding a conference the resolutions of the various Southern exchanges did not crystallize in the form of a call for a general convention to discuss the matter.

Parson Charged With Fraud.

Boston.—Federal authorities visited the extensive offices of the Redeemable Investment company at 85 Devonshire street, and came away with Manager Charles H. Brooks, and several thousand dollars in cash, all taken under a warrant charging the use of the mills in a scheme to defraud. Officers are hunting for Rev. Norman Pluss, the president of the company, who has the alleged indorsement as an individual of a number of prominent men, including Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger.

May Yohe.

choir dreamed that her actions, sensational and unwomanly, would at one time engage the attention of virtually the entire world.

When she was very, very young—that is young from the point of view of ordinary normal mortals—May Yohe was taken to New York—city of her dreams—to "go on the stage." She made a tremendous hit in New York, and duplicated it in London. Society flocked to hear her sing and play boys' parts—a favorite role. She was pronounced by all to be "stunning."

At the height of her success she met Lord Francis Hope. He became infatuated in a twinkling. His mother, the Duchess of Newcastle, had left him a large fortune, and he stood to inherit the dukedom should his elder brother, the Duke of Newcastle, die without a son. Young Lord Francis spent thousands of dollars in financing May Yohe in new plays, and showed more than \$10,000 worth of jewels upon her. Finally he proposed marriage, and was accepted. They were married in 1893. The Hope family was furious, but Lord Francis declared it was his own affair and that he would brook no interference.

May Yohe had been Lady Francis Hope for seven years. Meanwhile Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of former Mayor William Strong, of New York, returned from the Philippines, where he served in the gallant Sixty-ninth New York Regiment. Lady Francis Hope was in San Francisco, still on the stage and at the height of her beauty. Lord Hope had gone back to England. Captain Strong and Lady Francis met.

The boy captain was smitten with the charms of the actress. They were seen together everywhere. Then came a scandal that shocked two continents. May Yohe flung everything to the wind—her title, position on the stage, her career, her husband. She ran away with Strong. As for Strong, his sacrifice was as great. He lost his social position, the affection of his family, and had to give up his commission in the army. In the meantime, Lord Francis procured a divorce, and Capt. Strong married May Yohe.

Strong afterwards left her and for some years she dropped out of public notice and it was only recently that the news went abroad from San Francisco that May Yohe was singing in 10-cent vaudeville houses. When last heard from Strong was running a gambling house in Macao, China.

From a lowly origin to the heights of aristocratic society clothes and money—step into the bottom rung of the ladder was reached. That is the story of the life of May Yohe, now waiting quietly for death in the Frisco hospital.

Hog Hits Killis Man.

Hartford, Conn.—John H. Bartlett, a farmer, is dead at his home in Dalton, as the result of a hog bite. He was attacked by the hog, a white Chester bear, weighing 400 pounds, and received a slight wound in his leg before he could escape. The leg soon began to swell badly and blood poison developed. At Shelton, another nearby town, Paul Jones is under the care of surgeons with a severe case of blood poisoning which followed a hog bite in the ankle. It will be necessary to amputate his foot.

NORTH CAROLINA

43 PER CENT. ILLITERATE.

Ten Years Ago 83 Per Cent. of Negroes Were Ignorant.

The work of educating the negro has progressed so steadily during the last ten years that only 43 per cent. of the race in the United States at present are illiterates according to Mrs. Emma Erskine Hahn, of New York, who addressed the students of the National Religious Training School at Durham at the formal opening of its fall term. She pointed out that ten years ago 83 per cent. of the negroes of the country were illiterates.

Over 100 students are enrolled at the school which is dedicated to the training of colored ministers and medical missionaries. Except for a six-weeks term of summer school, the institution is yet untried. Twenty members of the board of advisers, presided over by Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, have decided to continue the work of building up the institution, although there is a serious need of funds.

\$500,000 Mill for Piedmont Section.

Another of the new fine cloth mills in the South is soon to be erected by O. A. Robbins, a prominent mill man and engineer of Charlotte, who has interested New England parties in the proposition.

The new property will be capitalized at from \$400,000 to \$500,000, having 20,000 to 25,000 spindles running on fine yarns, together with the complement of looms, and the product will be a particularly fine grade of cloth, the sole product of this new mill.

Mr. Robbins states that the location of the mill has not yet been determined, though it is understood that it will certainly go to some section of the Piedmont.

The Doctor Was Deceived.

The warrant against Dr. B. J. Witherspoon, charging him with issuing a prescription to one not a bona fide patient under his care, was dismissed by the recorder at Charlotte after a hearing. Dr. Witherspoon, said the 19-year-old boy, Berry Petty, who is pale and frail looking came to him and asked for a prescription.

Boy Confesses to Theft.

A well dressed youth who said he was William M. Lazenby, 24 years old, entered police headquarters at New York, and told Lieutenant Dunn that he had stolen \$500 from the Central of Georgia Railroad while he was the cashier in its freight office at Birmingham, Ala., and said he desired to give himself up, the last of the stolen amount, \$34, was taken from him by a pickpocket.

William Lazenby, who surrendered himself as a confessed thief in New York, acted three days as the cashier of the Central of Georgia Railroad. He went there from High Point, and previously worked for the Atlantic Coast Line at Jacksonville, Fla. His shortage is said to be less than \$500.

Same League Next Year.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Carolina Association of Baseball Clubs at Charlotte it was decided to retain the present organization of Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Anderson, Greensboro, Greenville and Spartanburg, though there is yet some little doubt as to whether Anderson will stick. The salary limit was reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,200 and the player limit entirely removed. The election of officers was postponed until the spring meeting, and the efforts of President Weems to resign were thwarted.

Summary.

The number of children enrolled in Charlotte's graded schools is 5,003. Of these 3,391 are white and 1,562 are colored.

Mr. R. L. Gill, of Spencer, had poultry on exhibit at the Greensboro fair that took seven prizes.

Freight trains on the Southbound are running between Winston-Salem and Lexington.

The total number of acres in Wake county listed