

VOL. XXIV .-- NEW SERIES.

France is the only European country GOV. TILLMAN'S MESSAGE. which has to-day fewer able men than it had thirty years ago. SOUTH CAROLINA'S LEGISLATURE

There have been no train or stage robberies in California since that State declared those offenses to be capital.

The San Francisco Examiner thinks that the tendency of the ministers of the Gospel to find their text in the daily paper is not to be censured. the state

> mb'y faceh unusual document for a s abortly after they met. anguage and at great length the decis-ons of the United States Supreme Court elore the

MEETS AT COLUMBIA.

The Message of the Governor & Vigor-

Favor Government Ownership.

COLUMBIA, S. C.-The General Assem-bly of South Carolina met Tuesday at

noon. Indications are that the session will be of unusual importance. Hitherto the custom of that body has been to ad-

journ early on the morning of Christmas

judicial insolence to go so far is sufficient proof, that it has no basis fit law or jus-

tice, and could only spring from that perpetual grasping after more power which has characteriz if the judges of the United States Circuit and District Courts.

One by one the reserved rights of the

States are being absorbed by the Federal

judiciary and it is high time for Congress

to take the matter in hands, and by ex-

and iniquitous powers exorcised by the

"There is talk in some quarters, and

growing demand for government owner-ship of railroads, for these corporations,

whether in the hands of receivers or of

the owners themselves, have found such

endy and willing tools among the Fed-

eral judges, who are ever ready to stand

between them and the people in their efforts to restrain them within ressonable

bounds, that no other mode of relief ap-

pears possible. This is not a desirable

almost inevitab'y be used as an engine in

elections by the use of employes at the in power. The men benchit of the parts

o a republican form of government."But

those who manipulate and control these

corporations, and who grow rich in

robbing the people through them, hold

up their hands in horror at the mere idea

of government ownership of railroads. But what have we in the United States

at this time? What is the condition of

a large number of these corporations?

Upwards of thirty-three thousand miles

Concerning the Sea Island sufferers,

last witnessed the most disastrous storm

courts in this matter of receiverships.

press limitations restrain the unlice

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nt fer a

wick, Ga.

but so man

ous Document, Which Accuses the

Federal Courts of Encroachments

Upon State's Bights. He Does Not

and the Circuit Court on the conflict of h centur urisdiction in regard to - ----which was in the hands of a United

States receiver , appointed by the court. In the course of his remarks he says dent of the Baltimore that "there is no such There is no law for this unwarranted interference on the part of the United States Court; there is nothing in the United States constitution to warrant it all this world as sewer gas,' nd, further, that "there is no evion whatever in fact and no ground he au hors of that instrument never or believing in the theory that the dared to set up any such claim, and the court only obtains it by a violent saump-tion of power, which is the essence of tyrnnay. That it required a century for emanations from a sewer are in any wise unwholigome."

any links have been formed along banks of the Benth Canadian River klahoms, some of all banks along in Oklahow

square miles in extent. The caused, explains the New York Post, by the sand blowing out of the river until a high embankment is formed along the shores, and behind the bank are formed the lakes.

It would puzzle the most profound psychologist, the New York News thinks, to attempt an explanation of New York's suicide statistics. Great business depression naturally accounts

for an increase in the number of, m but analysis of the statis some interesting /erage suicide, sirange fact seem, is not the poor person who seeks oblivion 88 in self destruction is usually he who

has lived in comfort if not in luxury, and who is too cowardly to face financial reverse like a man. He lacks the pluck necessary to go to his home and frankly disclose the truth. So he escapes by a pellet of lead, and leaves his family with only the stained name UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FR

THE PROCEED

Of the General Assembly at Capitol, Colum A Resume of the Busine ed from Day to De

Sad Day-The following bil occupied the most of the House: That the following in the House: That the following sal-the state shall receive the following sal-aries, and no other communition, to wit: Governor's private sectory, \$1,ster overnor's private te 350; Governor's messanger, retary of State and kee House and grounds, \$1,9 Secretary of State, \$1,9 of Stite clerk of

300, ales store

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1 ale

I AUD

Sam Neely, a colored boy Lincola was hanged at Dallas, M. O., Priday Savannah and Jacksonville baye raised the quarantine against Brunai so much be as Charles and Will O'Neil were ar-rested for stealing horses from S. W. and A. Y. Tedder, of Chesterfield county, S. O. The Charlotte, N. O., police captured them in Berryhill Adjution and Inspector elerk of Adjutant and I. \$900; Attorney Gen at Attorney Gen Justice and Just

E. E. Thompson, of Fredericksburg, Va., who is walking on a wager to Bo-gota, South America, has arrived at the City of Mexico. One condition of his trip is that he must not carry money with him. He has been hospi-tably received in Mexico, but he near-ly starved in Texas. Court, each \$3.0 each \$2,000; clerk of \$800; librarian of Sup measurger and attam Court, each \$900; Sa Supreme Court, 100 ly starved in Texas. of the Pen

155-25-250

salary of \$1 000.

and mileage as mean Assembly while in a sessions thereof; Sta

Arkansse has 10,000 farms which produce 600,000 balls of cettion 900, 000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 1,000 000 pounds of tobacco, 2,000,000 bushels of corn and 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. From the Arkanss forests are cut over \$20,000,000 worth of lum-

township, Mecklenburg county.

ber every year. Gen. John Gibbon, of the United States' army, retired, delivered a lecture at Winchester, Va., under the auseach \$4 per diem pices of Christ's Episcopal Church, and for the benefit of the poor. His subject was: "My life on the plains, cents per mile by going and remmine to solicitors et, and the ficitor for that class or what I know about the Indians."

A report is current that Major Ture ner Morehead, who has been in Europe several months, has effected a sale of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad to a syndicate of English capital ists.

solution of the problem, and I do not advocate it, because such control would Duplin county, N. C., will renew its attempt to have the courts declare the present method of distributing the public school taxes unconstitutional. instituted another suit against the State Board of Education. At present, the counties collect and keep the school fund, but the Duplin board wish it all to go into the State Treasury and to be thence distributed per capita.

A huge bear was brought by express

EMBER 8, 1893. THE BEET INDUSTRY:

Prof. Massey's Report Upon His Observation in Nebraska.

Prof. W. F. Massey, who with Congressman S. B. Alexander, recently made a trip to the West to observe the sugar beet industry with a view to its possible cultivation for the production of sugar in this State has made the following report: To His Excellency Elias Carr, Govern-

or of North Carolina: Having been requested by you to be

one of a committee to go to Nebraska for the purpose of investigating the condition there of the culture of the angar beet and the manufacture of sugar therefrom, and having performed to the best of my ability the duty placed upon me I beg leave to submit a state-ment in regard to this trip. It may be proper here to state that the op-portunity to make this investigation was afforded without any expense to the State or muscle her continues the f Comp Timurer. two bosk ch \$1. the State or myself by gentlemen who are interested in the development of the sugar beet industry in the South. The gentlemen engaged in this enter-1. 1. 1. of Su prise wish to go to work intelligently \$600 and make sure of success before invest ersi, \$1,200; ctor General, ing large capital in the enterprise. They therefore desired that some one .900; assist interested in the agricultural develop-ment of the State and the South should 450; Chief he Supreme carefully investigate what has been done, and is being done elsewhere, st mit Judges, as to fully understand the conditions Dourt, \$890; necessary for success. Hon. S. B. Alexander, of Charlotte, and the of Supreme writer constituted this committee, the latter going by your request. It should orter of the be stated at the outset that the mailperintendent ufacture of the sugar beet has only of ; physician late years become possible even with Peni'cutiary, the encouragement of a bounty. sitenti ry, Years ago, tests made in North Carolina showed the beets to contain a per esch \$4 per centage of sugar inadequate to its pronce on the fitable manufacture under conditions cents per prevailing in this country, and its pro-duction was only possible in counties like France and Germany, with a surplus of cheap labor. But owing to of regents. he persistent and intelligent labors of German and French seed growers, and day of a'tendthe investigations of German scientists board and the saccharine quality of the beet has at direct route been steadily developed until its per centage of sugar rivals that of the sugar said meetings; the shall freeive cane. This has been accomplished by a careful election, by means of Pol-ariscope tests of beets for seed growing of the General gradually raising the standard from year to year until the sugar beet of Basec upon the libratian, \$800; ad House of Reoday stands in the same relation to that of fiften years ago, that the members of the Sense and House of Re-presentatives, each is or diem during any regular or special sion and 5 cents nor mile solog to apply during therethoroughbred horse does to the scrub. A good ancestry is as valuable in plant as a pedigee in a horse. Hor-ticulturists understand this just as well as horsebreeders. This process of by caretui growedies is still kept up Senate, \$800; assistant clerk of Senate. improvement in the beet will doubtless \$250; reading clork of Senate, \$250 serbe made. Not only has the general geant-at-arms, of Senate, \$200; clerk of saccharine quality of the beet been House of Representatives, \$800; assist thus improved, but several strains or ant clerk, \$250; sergeant-at-arms of tons per acre, the largest yield known. breeds have been produced specially Too large a beet is not wanted, one House of Representatives, \$200; reading adapted to certain soils, one reaching the size of a small or medium pine-

apon price, so that the grower is sure of his market before he plants the crop and knows that no gambling in futures can affect the price while he is pro-ducing it. Each year's experience puts him in a better position to contract for the coming year. This mutual dependence of manufacturer and producer will always insure a reasonably fair division of profits. The manufacturer, with half a million or more invested in a plant that can be run but for a few weeks or months annually, must be sure of his supply, and the farmer, learning by experience the price that will pay him, has the whip handle, and no extortion can be practiced.

The factory we visited is the Norfolk Beet Sugar Factory, located at Norfolk on the north fork of the Elkhorn river in Nebraska, on the railroad leading from Fremont on the Platte to the Black Hills of Dakota. The same company owns also a factory at Grand Island on the Platte siver did not have time to visit. They also run two factories in California, The business, after many discouragements and a liberal expenditure, is now in Nebraska, but we understand that the California factories are much more profitable owing to the longer season for planting and manufacture. The great drawbacks to the business in Newbrasks are the lack of labor and the short season for working up the crop. Farmers are deterred from planting large areas because of the impossibility of getting abundant help at thinning time. Both of these difficultics would be obviated in a Southern latitude. Bo far as I could observe, the culture is almost identical with that of cotton, except that deeper breaking is necessary for the beets. Our Southern farm hands, accustomed to chopping out and thinning cotton. would find the chopping out and thinning the beets almost identical, and the abundance of this class of labor in the South would admit of beet culture on a larger scale than an Nebraska. Then too we could begin to sow earlier in spring, and by a succession of crops, could keep the factory running twice as long as there. We drove into the country around Norfolk, Nebraska, and talked with a quite a number of the farmers. They are generally an ignorant class of German immigrants, but they all agree that the beet crop is the most profitable one they raise. The only. other crops are corn and prairie hay, and though they raise large corn crops the price, 20 to 25 cents per bushel, renders it necessary that they turn it into beef and pork to get any profit out of it. From a number of these growers I ascertained that their average gross receipts are about \$50.00 per acre for the beets. The factory pays the atomy wine of \$5,00 per ton and acre, though there are instances of or or more tons being raised. One grower in California is said to have raised 37

NUMBER 49.

through cach cylinder in until the water lins taken up all but a trace of the saccharine matter. This dense water is now boiled in evapor rators mixed with milk of lime certain point where it is injected with carbon di-oxide, which precipitates the lime. The clear liquid is then drawn off and passed through a series of filters to still further clear it of impurities. It then passes to the vaccum pans, where it is boiled in vacuo at a low temperature to the point of perfect crystalization. The mass of crystalized sugar and syrap is then run into a series of centrifugal machines, operating on the same principle as a cream separator, where the molasses is thrown off and the pure white srystal sugar is retained. Each charge of a centri is emptied, as finished, into a trough through which a screwscraper revolves through which a screw scraper revolves which conveys the sugar to and through the heated drying cylinder, from which it pours out the fine granulated sugar of commerce. It is now weighted sugar pounds in a bag, and each bag branded and numbered by the go ment inspector for the bounty. The crystalized liquid thrown off by the son-triftigals is as yet an entirely wate product, though it could doubtless be evaporated into good syrup. The pulp, after being emptied from the diffusion battery, is sold to cattle feeders at 25 cents per ton, but would be worth a

cents per ton, but would be worth a great deal more here. We saw 1,000 steers being fattened with this pulp and cont meal. The cattle cat it greedily and their condition shows it to be a nutritive food. Another pro-duct now entirely wasted in Nebrasku, but which would be of great valu here is the potash and lime cake, collected in the purifying proces. This contains all the potash and mineral matter removed from the beets, and the lime used in the work. This must be a valuable fertilizer, but the Nebraska farmers cannot be induced to haul it away, though I feel sure that is just what their black sandy soil, needs. The average product of sugar at this factory is stated to be 165 to 170 pounds per ton of beets, and as the careful breeding up of the beets is continued the product may be expected to increase. The owners of the Nebraska factorics, who are experienced sugar makers from Louisiana, are enthusiastic over the beet, and believe that in time it will entirely supplant the cane for sugar making. There is an abundant capital now ready to em-bark in this industry in the South, which only awaits the determination of the question as to what points are most favorable for the industry, and where the beets can be grown in quantity to pay the farmer and quality to pay the manufacturer. To determine this, it is proposed to place selected seed in the hands of careful men in various sections, under intelligent su-There will be no promume the boots. of seed to all applicants, since expe rience has shown that no accurate results can be had in this way. But the tests will be made with care and soienific accuracy the coming season, and the probabilities are that North Carolina may secure one or more of the proposed factories. We think every encouragement should be given the enterprise, and that it will open up for our people a source of agricultural profit as yet hardly conceivable.

islands, and as to the advisability of an ppointment to aid Miss Barton in re-ieving the suffering which i inevitable." The Governor says a great many suf-ferers have appealed to him for relief in it e matter of taxes and he recommends It e matter of taxes and he recommends that the "C arp'roller General be allow-ed to suspend the collection on all prop-erty within the devastatid regions in B-aufort, Colleton, Berkeley and Georgetown, and to remit the taxes of all kinds where in his judgment it is proper to do so. No other course is proper to do so. No other course is

practicable or feasible, because the ter-ritorial limits cannot be described; excopt on general terms, and even within these limits are many who cannot pay w thout serious injury. to themselves, and the matter may be sifely lef: to the aportant matters claim discretion of the Comptroller General discretion power has been given to him?"

breeder of self-destruction. Perhaps the most prolific cause of all is the sudden realization that several downward steps must be taken on the social judges. Indder.

The zone system of railroad rates which is so successfully operated in Hungary, has made a deep impression upon James L. Cowles, well known in railroad circles. He says: "Distance costs practically nothing in the transportation of freight or of passengers, and, therefore, distance should be disregarded in the discrimination of rates. The rate new charged for the shortest distance for any particular service is the rate that should be adopted for all distances. When once a train starts from Boston to San Francisco, there isn't a man people or favorites-and Congres size idly by watching this more than Russian living that can tell the difference in absolutism with utter indifference. The cost of running that train, whether a unholy marriage between the 'dignity' of passenger leaves the train at the first the Federal Court and these harlot corpo ations must b annulled and the ownstation out of Boston or goes through rs of the bonds made to understand from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast." that there is a point beyond which the Mr. Cowles further says that there is patience of the State will not permit then. not ten dollars difference between 1010 running a train from Chicago to New York, full of passengers or empty. Gov Tillm in says : "The 27th of August

and tidal wave on the coast from B-aufort to Charleston of which our annals Says the Washington Star: Warhave any record. The exact number of burton Pike, an, Englishman and an lives lost is unknown, but it was considexplorer, has just returned to civilizaerably over a thousand, and there was a tion after a lengthy sojourn in Central total loss of crops on the more exposed Alaska, which, by the way, is more of Hilton Head an uncertain land than was Central - Africa prior to the advent of Stanley on the dark continent. Mr. Pike is satisfied that except as a game preserve the interior of Alaska is worthless, iving abroad. The management of the and at present anything like a dispute work of relief was taken in hand by local committees, but believing that over that allegation is not possible bemethodical business arrangement and cause there is no one who can argue experience were better, Miss Clara Bir-tor, of the Red Cross Association, with with Mr. Pike, but it will be well to her lieutenants, was asked to take charge remember that English opinion as to a of it, and this noble lady with her corps country's value is not always reliable. of assistants has been on the ground Great Britain might still have possince the 20th of September, laboring in sessed much of the northwestern terrihe cause of humanity. The extent of tory now belonging to the United the disaster cannot be understood except by personal inspection. The question of States-the States of Washington, elief and how best to administer is a Idaho and Montana-had not the infficult one; even the amount absolutely brother of the then Premier of Eng- necessary to prevent starvation is unknown. Although the State is poor and land been traveling in the disputed the crops everywhere a failure, it is not region. He was a sportsman, and behe will of South Carolina that any of cause the salmon in the Columbia her citizens, no matter how humble they River would not rise to a fly he said may be-even the poorest negroesshould starve, and when you send your that the country was not worth quarcommittee to investigate the phosphate reling over. His testimony was accepted, but in view of later developments seemed to be rather ridiculous.

of a suicide. Poverty is not the chief of railroads, one-fifth of the total mile age in the United States, and representing a capital of more than \$1.400,000,000. are today in the hands of receivers, who are but the servants or partners of the

at Great Lake below Newbern, and few miles from the Atlantic and North "We have here government owner-his Carolina railroad. The bear was a magnificent specimen, six feet in length with a glossy black coat of hair or control (at least in effect) the mot absolute that is possible to exist. The Federal judiciary, without any statutes and great rolls of fat when drassed on the subject, or comparatively few, His estimated weight was 450 pounds limiting or defining their powers, con trol one-fifth of the railroads in the The three principal agricultural exhibits at the Georgia State Fair at Au United States without responsibility to anybody; without anyone to overlook

gusta were won by women, Misses Zoe Brown, of Hancock county, M. Rutherthem or their agents, the receivers; without any accounting to be had for ford, Sumter county, and Annie Denthe millions and hundreds of millions of nis, of Talbott county. dollars of these wards in chancery; is u-While Governor Reynolds, of Delaing receivers' certificates which are pre-

ware, was in his private office at the ferred hens on the properties; resisting State house at Dover, some unknown the State's officers when they attempt to person hurled two huge rocks and collect taxes; arresting our constables stone cuspidore through the window, for the slightest interference, even, with freight they haul; bargaining with the with intent to either injure or kill. receivers for the employment of kins-

The President made his Thanksgiving dinner off a 27-pound, pink and white, plump variety of turkey, shipped from Westerly, Conn., by Horace Vose, who has selected the presidential bird since Grant's time.

L. Bertram Cady, a swell Fifth avenue merchant tailor, while at the theatre in New York the other night, spied through his opera glasses, Albert McMillen, who had stolen \$2,800 from him in 1889 and escaped. A policeman was summoned, and the thief arrested.

Luella Welz, a pretty type-writer of Cincinnati, sued Will Syberly, a rich shoe man's son, for breach of promise and the jury found that she was damaged \$10,000 worth.

The Spartanburg (S. C.) Spartan islands all the way from John's Island to says: Charlotte has started its seventh Over one-half of the houses were also blown down or wash d cotton mill. This one is for weaving away, and the unfortunate people would towels, counterpanes and the like. All ave long since succumbed to starvation that Charlotte now needs is a good but for the timely assistance and charity soap factory to go along with the rendered by our own people and those towels

> The will of the late Alfred W. Shields, of Richmond, Va., leaves his farm to his two colored servants, and an estate of \$18,000 to the University of Virginia.

Prisoner Fainted.

ROANOKE, VA .- The case of D. H. Mitchell, charged with murdering M. Dyer, was given to the jury and the verdict was manslaughter. and the penalty fixed at five years in the penitentiary. Mr. Mitchell, when the verdict was announced, fainted, and for some time it was thought he was dead. A physician was summoned, but before he arrived Mitchell resumed his normal condition. The counsel will make an appeal for a new trial. Over eighty per cent. of the ship-

industry at Beaufort as recommended by ping of the world is built on the British the phosphate commission, it would be well, I think, to instruct it to report isles, and nearly one-half of this on fully also on the condition of these the Clyde.

railroad commissioners, each \$1,200, to Newbern, N. C., Tuesday. It was be paid as now provided by law. killed by three sportsmen-two of them Northern gentlemen-who had The bill was passed to wind up th gone out deer hunting. It was killed Port Royal & Augusta railroad.

SENATE.

The Governor's messige vetoing the following bills. Act chartering the Is bel Power Company. Act to incor-porate the Beaufort and Port Royal Railroad Company. The voters were sustained.

A bill was also passed to probibit the killing or hunting of oposeums in thi-State between the first day of April and the first day of November in any year.

3 1 Day .- The General Assembly held ioint session for the election of judges and a register of mesne and conveyan e for Charleston county and John E. C .gswell was elected. The joint sussion then elected judges. For Associate Justice the f llowing candidates were put in nomination : Li utenant Governo: Gary, Speaker Ira B. Jones and Associate Justice McGowan.

THE LLECTED ONES:

Eugene B. Ga y, associate justice Su preme Court to succeed Sam e! McGow n; W. C. Bennet, judge of the first circuit to succeed Jas. F Izlar; Jas Aldrich to succeed himself as judge of the scond circuit; D. A. Townsen !. judge of the seventh circuit, t, succeed W. H. Wallace; I D. Witherspoon, judge of the sixth circuit, to succeed himself; R. C. Watts, judge of the fourth circuit, to succeed Joshua II. Hudson.

Memorial exercises were held in honor of the late Senator Deschunps, of Clarendon.

One Hundred Fortieth Anniversary.

The Moravians of Old Town, near Winston, N. C., celebrated the one hundred fortieth anniversary of the founding of their con-gregation on Thursday last. This is the mother church, and the first one established by the Moravians in the South. On October 8, 1853, a company of twelve single brethren set out from Bethlehem, Pa., to form a settlement in the wilds of the South. Among the number was Bernhard Adam Grube, the first minister of the infant settlement, who died in his 92d year, and on his 90th birthday walked from Bethlehem to Nazareth, Pa., a distance of ten miles, and welked back a few days after, having returned to Peunsylvania from North Carolina in after years

Amber, often classed among gems, is a fossil product. Most of the specimens inclosing insects are manufactured from guin copal.

clay, etc., etc. So that now growers can select seed bred specially for the needs of their peculiar soil. Whether this process of development can be carried further in our climate or whether, as in the case of some other seeds, we must depend upon foreign growers remains yet to be proved. But the indications are that an equally intelligent course of culture here will give fully as good result in the seed product, and in time we may produce seed that for our purpose will be even better than that now inported. With the great inture across at at the sugar industry which seems assured in this country, our intelligent and enterprising seed growers may be depended upon to do their part in the work of improvement. The progress of the Sugar Beet industry and the manufacture of the sugar has been more rapid than most persons imagine. A few years ago the larger part of the sugar of commerce was the product of | the sugar caue. Today this is already reversed and the larger part is produced by the Sugar Beet. In 1880 we produced \$5 tons of Beet Sugar. The crop or output for the present season

is estimated to be not less than 25,000 is such that we still produce but about ' is of itself a sufficient indication of the country. The development of the Sugar Beet industry has been largely due to the encontagement bounty of is more directly beneficial to the manufacturer, it is lighter tax on the sontariff would increase the price of every paid on that produced in this country. "protection," some from that will bely the farmer is desirable.

With a variety of soils sapable of producing the beet in great perfection, it behooves our people to be looking into this matter. There are now in operation a member of beet sugar factories, where great sums have been expended in educating the farmers in the culture of the beet, and in experimental work of various kinds. Only of late have these great expenditures begun to reward the energetic proprietors of these works, and, as they gain experience, the farmers supplying the factories are getting more profit

out of the culture. The peculiarity of fact that success to the -manufacturer means success to the grower of the beets, for the factory is entirely de pendent upon the farmer. If the farmer cannot find profit in the culture the factory cannot get supplies, so that it is essential to the success of the factory that the culture should pay the grower, upon whom they depend for their raw material. The factory must have supplies and must therefore contract to take the crops at an agreed

clerk of House of Representatives, \$25.); it best on sandy soils, another on apple being as large as desired. California the price runs as high at \$6.50 per ton, the practice there being to pay according to the saccharine quality of the beet as ascertained by the Polariscope. But owing to the less intelligent character of the Nebraska grower it has been found necessary to fix an average price for all. The greatest care is used in getting seed from beets of good pedigree, the best seed growers in Europe always testing by the Polariscope every beet planted for seed, and rejecting all that falls below standard in quality. The to Europe to sannually send an agent crop, and buy no beets but thest grown from seed thus selected for various soils. This is more essential where the average price prevails, than when each grower is responsible for the quality of his crop. An experienc-ed buyer is already in Europe selecting seed for the crop of 1891, and contracts are now being made with the

> farmers for next year. Every one with whom we conversed has increased his planting annually and all propose to put in a larger area next year. though the factory has nearly reached tons. Still the increase in the demand its full capacity for that climate. This

> one-tenth of the sagar consumed in our value of the crop to the grower, who country. The development of the all seem entbusiastic on the subject. We were hardly prepared for the extent of the manufacture, much as we 2 cents per pound. While the bounty , had heard of it. The Norfolk Beet Sugar Company has a plant which we were informed cost \$300,000, and from sumer than a tariff would be-for the the extent of the messive brick buildings, and the array of complicated pound used, while the bounty only is machinery we could well believe the statement. They say that they would In this shape it encourages an agricul-tural product, as l if we must have company expected to turn out this season over three million pounds of granulated white sugar. I file with

this a sample of this sugar, which was made in twelve hours from the raw beets. The process used is a diffusion process. The beets are carried from the soils, or covered pits between the railroad tracks, through cemented sluices, through which a stream of water rushes, to an opening in the wall of the building, where an Archimedean screw elevates them to the washer, which is a long trough through the centre of which a shaft revolves on which is a special line of wooden pins, which agitate the beets in water, and at the same time carry them to the the Sugar Beet industry lies in the further end of the trough, where an elevator takes them to the top story of the building. Here they are caught in a receiver similar to a cart body,

which dump when full, and at the same time registers the weights of the beets: They are received in the pulper, where a series of grooved knives on a shalt slices them into shreds finer than a goose quill. The pulp passes into a series of fourteen tall cylinders, which constitute the diffusion battery. Here,

Respectfully submitted, W. F. MASSEY.

Two Kings in Chicago.

There are two young African kings living in Chicago. The elder of the two has a long African name, which he has Americanized into A. B. Joweth. Sherbidy en domain is the island of Prince Jowett has sacrificed his kingdom for Christianity, but it is his intention to return to Africa with his kingly neighbor and reclaim his own land, and together they will forma federation and spread the gospel by degrees. Prince Jowett has been in America for some time, and has a good education. The other is Momolu Massaquoi, king of Jabacca, and hereditary prince of ten tribes. King Massaquoi is quite a young man, but well educated. He is the eldest son of Queen Sandi Mannie, late ruler of Jabacca and the head wife of King Lahal.

Anti-Snappers Issue a Manifesto.

The anti-snappers are at work again in New York to overthrow Tammany. Charles S. Fairchild issued a long address to New York Democrats Wednesday abusing the machine Democratio. organization in vigorous and vicious terms and calling upon the Democrats to join the new organization, to be known as the New York State Democracy. On the general committee are such dames as Ellery Anderson, Abram Hewitt, William R. Grace, James Swann, Oscar Strauss, Fredrick Coudert and about a hundred others.

An Aged Bishop Dead.

COLUMBIA, S. C.-Information was eccived by Bishop Salter, of the A. M. E. Church, of the death of Daniel A. Payne, at Wiberforce, Obio, senior Bishop of that church, and one of the oldest active Bishops in the world. He was 90 years old at the time of his death. He was originally from Charleston, S. C. Memorial services in his honor will be held by the A. M. E. churches probably on Sunday. Bishop Salter has gone on to the funeral.

No Prize Fighting in South Caroline

COLUMBIA, S. C .- A bill prohibiting COLUMBIA, B. C. - A Carolina pas prize fighting in South Carolina pas the General Assembly. The per three years imprisonment and \$1,000 fine for principals and seconds,

It is said there is never an oud warm water is passed repeatedly ber of rows on an ear of corn,