nd the Current News of the Day

NUMBER 49.

through each cylinder in succession

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

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.

of the Baltimore that "there is no such all this world as sewer gas,' ther that "there is no evihatever in fact and no ground ing in the theory that the nanations from a sower are in any

nt Takes have been formed along aks of the South-Canadian River 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, suicides, but analysis of the statistics shows some interesting facts. The average suicide, strange as it may seem, is not the poor man. The person who seeks oblivion 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 of a suicide. Poverty is not the chief 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 adder.

The zone system of railroad rates which is so successfully operated in 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 now 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 living that can tell the difference in cost of running that train, whether a passenger leaves the train at the first station out of Boston or goes through from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast." Mr. Cowles further says that there is not ten dollars difference between running a train from Chicago to New York, full of passengers or empty.

Says the Washington Star: Warburton Pike, an Englishman and an explorer, has just returned to civilization after a lengthy sojourn in Central Alaska, which, by the way, is more of 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, and at present anything like a dispute over that allegation is not possible because there is no one who can argue with Mr. Pike, but it will be well to remember that English opinion as to a country's value is not always reliable. Great Britain might still have possessed much of the northwestern terri-States the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana-had not the brother of the then Premier of England been traveling in the disputed cause the salmon in the Columbia River would not rise to a fly he said that the country was not worth quarreling over. His testimony was accepted, but in view of later developments seemed to be rather ridiculous.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S LEGISLATURE MEETS AT COLUMBIA.

The Message of the Governor a Vigorous Document, Which Accuses the Federal Courts of Encroachments Favor Government Ownership.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The General Assem

inian's message to the General is an unusual document for a It was read in both House and le shortly after they met.

To shortly after they met.

To shortly after they met.

To dovernor discussed in vigorous language and at great length the decisions of the United States Supreme Court and the Circuit Court on the conflict of jurisdiction in regard to a seizure made by a State constable upon a railroad which was in the hands of a United States receiver appointed by the court States receiver appointed by the court. In the course of his remarks he says: 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 The authors of that instrument never dared to set up any yeh claim, and the court only obtains by a violent saumption of power, ch is the essence of tyranny. That required a century for

udicial insol togo so far is sufficient proof, the last no basis in law or justice, and could only spring from that perpetual grasping after more power which has characterized the judges of the United States Circuit and District Courts. One by one the reserved rights of the tates are being absorbed by the Federal idiciary and it is high time for Congress to take the matter in hands, and by ex-press limitations restrain the unlicensed and iniquitous powers exorcised by the courts in this matter of receiverships.

"There is talk in some quarters, and a

growing demand for government ownerhip of railroads, for these corporations, whether in the bands of receivers or of the owners themselves, have found such ready and willing tools among the Federal 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 solution of the problem, and I do not solution of the problem of the pro n power. The mea benefit of the parts to a republican form of government. But hose who manipulate and control these corporations, and who grow rich in robbing the people through them, hold p their hands in horror at the mere idea government ownership of railroads. But what have we in the United States at this time? What is the condition of large number of these corporations? Upwards of thirty-three thousand miles of railroads, one-fifth of the total mile-

age in the United States, and represent-

ing 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

"We have here government ownership or control (at least in effect) the mo t absolute that is possible to exist. The Federal judiciary, without any statutes Hungary, has made a deep impression on the subject, or comparatively few, limiting or defining their powers, coctrol ouc-fifth of the railroads in the United States without responsibility to anybody; without anyone to overlook them or their agents, the receivers; without any accounting to be had for ford, Sumter county, and Annie Denthe millions and hundreds of millions of dollars of these wards in chancery; is uing receivers' certificates which are preferred hens on the properties; resisting the State's officers when they attempt to collect taxes; arresting our constables person hurled two huge rocks and a for the slightest interference, even, with freight they haul; bargaining with the receivers for the employment of kinspeople or favorites-and Congress sics idly by watching this more than Russian absolutism with utter indifference. The unholy marriage between the 'dignity' of the Federal Court and these harlot corpo ations must be annulled and the owners of the bonds made to understand that there is a point beyond which the patience of the State will not permit them. ofo,

Concerning the Sea Island sufferers, Gov Tillm in says : "The 27th of August last witnessed the most disastrous storm and tidal wave on the coast from Braufort to Charleston of which our annals have any record. The exact number of lives lost is unknown, but it was considerably over a thousand, and there was a total loss of crops on the more exposed islands all the way from John's Island to Hilton Head Over one-half of the houses were also blown down or wash d away, and the unfortunate people would have long since succumbed to starvation but for the timely assistance and charity rendered by our own people and those living abroad. The management of the work of relief was taken in hand by local committees, but believing that methodical business arrangement and experience were better, Miss Clara Birtor, of the Red Cross Association, with her lieutenants, was asked to take charge of it, and this noble lady with her corps of assistants has been on the ground since the 20th of September, laboring in the cause of humanity. The extent of tory now belonging to the United the disaster cannot be understood except by personal inspection. The question of relief and how best to administer is a difficult one; even the amount absolutely necessary to prevent starvation is unknown. Although the State is poor and region. He was a sportsman, and be the crops everywhere a failure, it is not the will of South Carolina that any of her citizens, no matter how humble they may be—even the poorest negroes—should starve, and when you send your committee to investigate the phosphate industry at Beaufort as recommended by the phosphate commission, it would be the phosphate commission, it would be well. I think, to instruct it to report fully also on the condition of

islands, and as to the advisability of au ppointment to aid Miss Barton in re ieving the suffering which i inevitable."

The Governor says a great many suf-rers have appealed to him for relief in e matter of taxes and he recommends that the "Ump foller General be allowed to suspend the collection on all property within the devastated regions and Federal Courts of Encroachments
Upon State's Rights. He Does Not
Georgetown, and to remit the taxes of ill kinds where in his judgment it is proper to do so. No other course is practicable or feasible, because the ter-ritorial limits cannot be described; exbly 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 added the custom of the morning of Christmas and the matter may be sifely left to the custom of the morning of Christmas and the matter may be sifely left to the custom of the Comptroller General the custom of that body has been to added the custom of the marker may be safely left to the sound of the marker may be safely left to the sound of the comptroller General verbut so many important matters claim incretion of the Comptroller General feet (to power has been given to him."

**新西大市大学** Sam Neely, a colored, boy burging, was hanged at Dallas, N. C., Friday. Savannah and Jacksonville have raised the quarantine against Brunswick, Ga,

Charles and Will O'Neil were arrested for stealing horses from S. W. and A. Y. Tedder, of Chesterfield county, S. C. The Charlotte, N. C., police captured them in Berryhill township, Mecklenburg county.

E. E. Thompson, of Fredericksburg, Va., sho is walking on a wager to Bogota, 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 nearly starved in Texas.

Arkansas has 10,000 farms which roduce 600,000 inles of cetton 900. 000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 1,000, 000 pounds of tobacco, 42,000,000 bushels of corn and 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. From the Arkansas forests are cut over \$20,000,000 worth of lumber every year.

Gen. John Gibbon, of the United States' army, retired, delivered a lecture at Winchester, Va., under the auspices of Christ's Episcopal Church, and for the benefit of the poor. His subject was: "My life on the plains, or what I know about the Indians" 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-

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 from Havelock, in Craven county, to Newbern, N. C., Tuesday. It was killed by three sportsmen-two of them Northern gentlemen-who had gone out deer hunting. It was killed at Great Lake below Newbern, and few miles from the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad. The bear was a magnificent specimen, six feet in length with a glossy black coat of hair and great rolls of fat when dressed His estimated weight was 450 pounds.

The three principal agricultural exhibits at the Georgia State Fair at Au gusta were won by women, Misses Zoe Brown, of Hancock county, M. Ruthernis, of Talbott county.

While Governor Reynolds, of Delaware, was in his private office at the State house at Dover, some unknown stone cuspidore through the window, with intent to either injure or kill.

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 wenue merchaut 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 says: Charlotte has started its seventh cotton mill. This one is for weaving towels, counterpanes and the like. All that Charlotte now needs is a good soap factory to go along with the

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 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 shipping of the world is built on the British isles, and nearly one-half of this on the Clyde.

THE PROCEED GS

Of the General Assembly at the State Capitol, Columbia.

A Resume of the Business Franklict-ed from Day to Day.

2nd Day—The following salary bill occupied the most of the city in the House: That the fellowing officers in this state shall receive the following salaries, and no other componsation, to wit: Governor's private secretary, \$1,-350; Governor's messanger, \$400; Sec retary of State and keeper of State House and grounds, \$1,90; clerk of Secretary of State, \$1,850. Comp roller General, \$2,00; chief clerk also as p. n-Comp roller of Comp e Trasurer 350; Superintendent of 500, also \$300 tor trail if so much be necessary perintendent of rach \$1. Asion, \$1, ion, \$600;

Adjutant and Inspector to clerk of Adjutant and Ige eral. \$1.200: ector General, 1900; Attorney General, 1,900 : asrist 1,450; Chief Justice and Justices of Court, each \$8,000, and the Supreme cuit Judges, each \$2,500; clerk of the Supreme Court, \$800 i librarian of Suprimessenger and attend Gourt, \$890; of Supreme Court, cach \$300; the porter of the Supreme Court, \$900; the porter of the Supreme Court, \$900; tuperintendent of the Penitentiary, \$500; physician and captain of carid Penitentiary, cach \$1,050, chaptain the captain of the Penitentiary, cach \$1,050, chaptain the captain of the penitentiary, \$100 directors of Peniter \$1,000 architectors of ry, each \$4 per

ance on the

o cents per g to and Euperin mdent and physician \$8,000; members of each \$4 per diem for of regents, day of a'tendance on the meetings of the board and 5 cents per mile by fost direct route going and returning from said meetings; solicitors, \$1,000 control to a board for the solicitor for meetings and a board free ive a salary of \$1 600,a same per diem of the General and mileage as men Assembly while in at adapte upon the sessions thereof; State libratian, \$800; members of the Senate and House of Representatives, each fetter diem during any regular or special estion and 5 couts are mile soles to analy returning there-Senate, \$800; assistant clerk of Senate, \$250; reading clerk of Senate, \$250 sergeant-at-arms, of Senate, \$200; clerk of House of Representatives, \$800; assist ant clerk, \$250; sergeant-at-arms of House of Representatives, \$200; reading

be paid as now provided by law. The bill was passed to wind up th Port Royal & Augusta railroad.

clerk of House of Representatives, \$250;

railroad commissioners, each \$1,200, to

SENATE.

The Governor's message vetoing the following bills. Act chartering the Is bel Power Company. Act to incorporate the Beautert and Port Royal Raitroad Company. To voters were sustained.

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

3 t Day. - Toe Goperal Assembly held joint 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 session 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 ELECTED ONES:

Eugene B. Ga y, associate justice Supreme Court to succeed Samuel McGown; W. C. Bennet, judge of the first circuit to succeed Jas. F Izlar; Jas Aldrich to succeed himself as judge of the seemd 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 Joshus II.

Hudson. Memorial exercises were held in honor of the late Senator Deschamps, of Clar-

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 Thursd st. 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 walked back a few days after, having returned to Pennsylvania from North Carolina in after years

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

THE BEET INDUSTRY:

Prof. Massey's Report Upon His Observations

Prof. W. F. Massey, who with Con gressman 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 sugar 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 statement in regard to this trip. It may be proper here to state that the opportunity to make this investigation was afforded without any expense to the State or myself by gentlemen who are interested in the development of the sugar beet industry in the South. The gentlement engaged in this enterprise wish to go to work intelligently and make sure of success before investing large capital in the enterprise. They therefore desired that some one interested in the agricultural development of the State and the South should carefully investigate what has been done, and is being done elsewhere, so as to fully understand the conditions necessary for success. Hon. S. B. Alexander, of Charlotte, and the writer constituted this committee, the latter going by your request. It should be stated at the outset that the manufacture of the sugar beet has only of late years become possible even with the encouragement of a bounty. Years ago, tests made in North Carolina showed the bects to contain a per

centage of sugar Inadequate to its pro-

fitable manufacture under conditions

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 the persistent and intelligent labors of German and French seed growers, and the investigations of German scientists the saccharine quality of the beet has been steadily developed until its per centage of sugar rivals that of the sugar cane. This has been accomplished by a careful election, by means of Polariscope tests of beets for seed growing gradually raising the standard from year to year until the sugar beet of today stands in the same relation to that of fiften years ago, that the thoroughbred horse does to the scrub. A good ancestry is as valuable in a plant as a pedigee in a horse. Horticulturists understand this just as well as horsebreeders. This process of by careing growers a still kept up improvement in the beet will doubtless be made. Not only has the general saccharine quality of the beet been thus improved, but several strains or preeds have been produced specially adapted to certain soils, one reaching the size of a small or medium pine-clay, etc., etc. So that now growers apple being as large as desired. In can select seed bred specially for the needs of their peculiar soil. Whether \$6.50 per ton, the practice there being this process of development can be 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 eed that for our purpose will be even better than that now imported. With 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 | ing seed for the crop of 1894, and conthe sugar cane. Today this is already reversed and the larger part is produced by the Sngar Best. In 1880 we produced 375 tops of Beet Sugar. The crop or output for the present scason is estimated to be not less than 25,000

tons. Still the increase in the demand Sugar Beet industry has been largely due to the encouragement bounty of 2 cents per pound. While the bounty is more directly beneficial to the manufacturer, it is lighter tax on the soutariff would increase the price of every pound used, while the bounty only is paid on that produced in this country. In this shape it encourages an agricultural product, and if we must have "protection, some from that will help the farmer is desirable.

With a variety of soils apable of producing the beet in great perfection, it behooves our people to be looking into this matter. There are now in operation a number 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 the Sugar Beet industry lies in the fact that success to the -manufacturer means success to the grower of the beets, for the factory is entirely dependent 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

upon 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 producing it. Each year's experience puts him in a better position to conract for the coming year. This mutual lependence of manufacturer and producer will always insure a reasonably fair division of profits. The manufacturer, with half a million of 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 Nor-folk 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 river, which we Island on the Platte river, 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 Nebrasks, but we understand that the California factories are much more profitable owing to the longer season or planting and manufacture. The great drawbacks to the business in Newbraska are the lack of labor and the short season for working up the Farmers are deterred from crop. planting large areas because of the impossibility of getting abundant help at thinning time. Both of these difficulties would be obviated in a Southern latitude. Be 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 lass 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 on of it. From a number of these . ers I ascertained that their average gross receipts are about \$50.00 per acre for the beets. The factory pays the decrease of \$5,00 per ton and acre, though there are instances of ou or more tons being raised. One grower

in California is said to have raised 37 tons per acre, the largest yield known. Too large a beet is not wanted, one the size of a small or medium pineto pay according to the saccharine of the bee 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 sentially 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 experienced buyer is already in Europe selecttracts 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 reacted its full capacity for that climate. This is such that we still produce but about is of itself a sufficient indication of the one-tenth of the sager consumed in our value of the crop to the grower, who country. The development of the all seem enthusiastic on the subject We were hardly prepare i for the extent of the manufacture, much as we 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 massive brick build ings, and the array of complicated machinery we could well believe the statement. They say that they would not build another so small This 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 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 series of grooved knives on a shaft 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, warm water is passed repeatedly

until the water fins taken up all but a trace of the saccharine matter. This dense water is now boiled in evaporators mixed with milk of lime to a 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 syrup 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 centrifugal s emptied, as finished, into a trough through which a screwscraper 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 weighed, 100 pounds in a bag, and each bag is branded and numbered by the government inspector for the bounty. The uncrystalized liquid thrown off by the centrifugals is as yet an entirely waste 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 great deal more here. We saw 1,000 steers being fattened with this pulp and cold meal. The cattle cat it greedily and their condition shows it to be a nutritive food. Another product now entirely wasted in Nebraska, but which would be of great value 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 factories, 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 embark 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 promuced the heets. of seed to all applicants, since experience has shown that no accurate results can be had in this way. But the tests will be made with care and scientific 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

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. Jowett. Sherord, on 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 form a 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 Ja-

for our people a source of agricultural

profit as yet hardly conceivable.

Lahal.

bacca and the head wife of King

Anti-Snappers Issue a Manifesto. The anti-snappers are at work again n 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 received by Bishop Salter, of the A. M. E. Church, of the death of Daniel A. Payne, at Wiberforce, Ohio, 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 origi-nally 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 Carolina

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A bill prohibiting prize fighting in South Carolina passed the General Assembly. The penalty is three years imprisonment and \$1,000 fine for principals and seconds.

It is said there is never an odd number of rows on an ear of corn.