ROODS & WOODS

The Roumanian Government has of fered prizes to the architects of all na tions for the best plans for its new assembly and senate chambers. The first prize for each building is \$3000; the second, \$1500; third; \$600:

For several years past, remarks the New York Star, the hauls of mackerel have been short in these Western waters. The fish have been disappearing, and now it is said they have, to a considerable extent, shifted their habitat to the waters off the coast of Africa. There they will at least be free from diplomatic controversy for some time to come.

Where the Argentines have failed as amateur bankers, says an English jourpalist recently returned from Buenos Ayres, properly qualified men of European experience might achieve a great success. With even moderately good politics, and moderately sound banking the Argentine crisis might be solved in a year or two. Without them it can only go from bad to worse.

The New York Telegram is convinced that they can build ships on the Pacific Coast. The new cruiser, San Francisco, developed 192 knots an hour, with 120 pounds of steam and 120 revolutions of her screw, during a preliminary trial trip. The building of two such good ships as the Charleston and the San Francisco is an honor to the other side of the coun-

The official labor statistics of England and of the United States have been published. They show, according to compilations made by the Chicago Herald, that the average cost of producing iron in the Northern States is from \$12 to \$15 a ton, and that the average in the Southern States is from \$8.55 to \$13 a ton. In England the average is from \$7.70 to \$9. The average for the whole of this is \$12.37.

"Men are natural cowards, where there's a fire," said a fireman, recently; "put all Barnum's wild animals in that lot over there and then drop a child among them, and, in nine eases out of after it. But, let there be an alarm of fire in his house in the night-time and that same man will run into the street. and leave his child behind. I have never seen a man suffocated at a fire with a child in his arms, but I have seen women lying dead from suffocation with a child in each arm. The man's first thought is. to get into the street when he hears the house is on fire. The woman's first thought is her children."

Engineers in this country and in Europe are now experimenting with compressed air to determine whether it is available for transmitting power for machinery. A company in Paris proposes to work a large number of factories by means of this motive force, but it is not yet explained how the large loss of power due to expansion of the air is to be counteracted. The first general use of the pneumatic system in this country thinks the San Francisco Chronicle, will probably be in the distribution of letters and packages by the postoffice and the express companies in large cities. . An enormous saving of time and labor could be effected in this way, and a few years will see the system in general use.

At a place called Fort Pine, in or near Natal, South Africa, a local chief recently summoned a native doctor to attend his wife, or one of his wives. What the ailment was is not known, but the remedy prescribed by the doctor was human fat. Like some of his profession in other parts of the world, the doctor was a plump man and the chief promptty ordered him to be killed and administered to the illustrious patient. This was done and the chief is now awaiting his trial at Maritzburg in consequence. "For its own credit," comments the Times-Democrat, sit is to be hoped that British law will deal mercifully with this potentate, who seems to have a practical sense of justice as well as a droll vein of

To the employes directly engaged in operating the trains the railroad business is rather more dangerous than war. The statistics of the accidents among this class during the year ending June 1 are given in the annual report of H. C. Adams, the statistician of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, just issued at Washington. They are fairly startling. They show that, during the twelve months mentioned, 1972 railroad em ployes were killed and 20,023 were injured. The killed and wounded of a great battle seldom reach figures of any such magnitude. The nature and result of the injuries, of course, are not designated, but in many cases they have caused death and in many more they have caused the permanent disability of the unfortunate victims. It is a frightful record for a single year of railroading. It is significant of recklessness, mismanage ment and a disregard of life and limb on the part of railroad officials. The improvement of the railway service is in the direction of adding to the comforts and luxuries of travelers rather than in that of securing the physical safety of the employes, and these startling figures will not be reduced as long as this con-

CREAM OF LOCAL NEWS The Happenings of This And Adjoin

Now Pay Attention and Listen, For Every One of These Items Will Interest You, Whether Healthy, Poor or Wealthy, Lame,

ing States Chronicled.

Halt or Blind.

VIRGINIA.

Col. William C. Carrington, who served as mayor of Richmond for four terms, died in Williamsburg Thursday night after a lingering illness.

Fire at Hampton destroyed Blakmoe's feed store and Darden's residence, on King Street, and broke the plate-glass fronts in Schentz and Slaughter's block. The loss was \$5,000.

A special from Lexington says that two cadets at the Virginia Military Intwo cadets at the Virginia Military Institute, Frank W. McConnico, of Texas, and W. T. Taliaferro, of Gloucester County, Va., engaged Thursday in a personal encounter, in which fifteen rounds were fought. Two hours afterwards Taliaferro died. It is presumed from the punishment-received at the hands of McConnico. The affair has cast a gloom over the entire community. over the entire community.

A convention of 150 of the influential and representative citizens of Augusta and Rockingham counties was held at Staunton recently to formulate plans for urging on the authorities of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Co. the feasibility and advisability of the further extension of their road from Winchester to Roanoke, Va., and thus a connection with the Roanoke & Southern or Norfolk & Western. The suggestion is to have the road extended from Winchester through the counties of Frederick, Shenandoah, Rockbridge, Rockingham and Augusta, and to run through the weatern part of the valley in order to open up and develop the mineral section along the eastern base of the North Mountain.

Young Pusey Carlton, who was recently shot by the negro George Harris, in Essex, is dead.

A large new peanut factory is to be erected in Smithfield. Last year the business in peanuts there amounted to over \$500,000 The widow of a well-known citizen of

Lunenberg has brought a slander suit against certain parties for accusing her of burning a barn. Lnnenburg farmers are busy cutting tobacco, in anticipation of early frost.

The census office has announced the population of the following Virginia Charlottesville Danville. 2,759 3,820 10,285; 44 Lynchburg, 19,779;

NORTH CAROLINA.

The fall term of the North Carolina Su preme Court began at Raleigh on Mon-

Several important moves have been set on foot by the Chamber of Commerce in The Teachers' Normel Institute of Reids

ville opened with good attendance, most-ly ladies. The graded school has nearly divided its pupils. Governor Fowle has issued an appeal o the people of North Carolina for funds

to purchase headstones for the graves of 220 North Carolina soldiers buried in the Confederate cemetery at Fredericksburg. A cash prize of \$1,000 has been ffoered

for the best short story or novel, having the Grandfather Mountain and the beau tiful scenery of that locality woven into the plot. This mountain, situated as it i in the most picturesque part of Western North Carolina, furnishes an attractive setting for an interesting story. The selection will be made by a committee of competent reviewers, and the story must not be less than ten nor exceed fifty pages. Detailed information may be obtained of the Linville Improvement Company, of Linville, N. C.

David Watson found an ancient steel badge under an old house in Locke town-ship, Rowan County, the other day. It was a Tippecanoe badge, shaped like a coin, the size of a quarter. On one side was a log cabin, and the inscription, The people's choice. The hero of Tip-On the other a bust of Harri on, with the words "Maj. Gen. W. H

Harrison, Born Feb. 1773."

Millard Kerley, a young man about 19 ears of age, and a son of S. C. Kerley of Johns River, became deranged or l'uesday night and on was confined in the Western Asylum at Morganton. About ix weeks ago his father, for the first time served indications of mental unsoundness in the boy.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Court-martial commenced by or-

der of Gen. Lee, N. G. S. C., for the trial of Capt. B. F. Goins and Lieut. Frost, of the 1st brigade of the Nationa duard of South Carolina, have acquitted

The Secretary of State of South Carolihas granted a charter to the Rock Hill Land and Town Site Company. the capital stock of \$100,000, \$58,100

has been subscribed and paid in. Large crowds attended the Spartan-burg land sales, and about 100 lots were sold at fair and satisfactory prices. John Ratterce's livery stable, occupied

Neely & Fewell, were burned at Rock Hill Thursday. The loss is abou \$1,000, fully covered by insurance. A young gentleman from the rural astricts of Berkeley County mailed two

ostal cards in the police telegraph box a he corner of East Bay and Market street at Charleston on Friday. An officer tool them out and put them in a mail box. Prof. Hampton's Colored State Fai Association met in the Court House at Co-

umbia and arranged an imposing programme for their fair, which is to be held at the State Capital November 24 to 27, inclusive. A committee of femal members was appointed to solicit sub-scriptions throughout the city. Attrac-tions for the fair were discussed and it decided to have fireworks and miliary displays each night of the fair. sham battle on Thursday preceded by a grand batallion drill on Wednesday. All he colored military of the State and a umber from outside will be invited.

During an amateur performance, "The

Carnival of Commerce," at Spartanburg fire broke out behind the scenes. The

leaving no standing room. The curtain had just gone down on the first act, when blaze was seen to burst forth from the left side of the stage, a panic ensued. In a twinkling hundreds of people, mostly ladies and children, were surging back and forth and screaming at the top of their voices. The excitement was quickly subdued, or the fatalities must have een enormous. The fire caught in some properties in the stage dressing room, and had quickly spread to the stage when it was discovered and extinguished.

TENNESSEE. N. O. Wallace, the aged editor of the Fayetteville Observer died Monday night at Nashville.

Will Caruthers and Bob Owens, both colored, were arrested to-night and lodged in jail on a charge of murdering William Caruthers, an aged and respected citizen, Saturday night.

An application has been filed at Knox the incorporation of the East Tennessee Navigation Co. It is the in-Tennessee Navigation Co. It is the intention of the originators of the scheme to put a fleet of steamers upon the Tennessee river and do a general freight and passenger business. The boats will be run to highest navigable point of the river and as far down as Florence, Ala. The gentlemen are from Norfolk, Va., and represent a large amount of capital and represent a large amount of capital.
Knoxville will be their headquarters. A
prominent local attorney is looking after
their interests at present.

Gen. Samuel Thomas, president of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia raigroad, was invited to attend the veteran's reunion in Knoxville. He cannot attend but has written a very patriotic

No. 254, a new compound passenger engine, and the first of a type to be American railway took train No. 6 over the E. T. V. & G. Wednesday. Monroe Reams was at the throttle. The trip was somewhat of an experiment, and the suc-cess of it places the East Tennessee road ahead of all other systems Fifty miles an hour wts made with perfect ease, and seven miles up Greenville grade was made in 9 minutes. The run was made from Knoxville to Johnson City for water.

The Tennessee Industrial Land Co., comprised of Chicago parties, has purchased, through W. Englewood, 1,000 acres of land at Dayton, Tenn., for \$316, 500. It includes coal, iron and other mineral property, and the company in-tends expending a considerable amount on improvements. The building of a dummy line around the city and the construction of an electrical railroad are among the projects on hand.

While coming down the mountain near Shell mound Joe Hackwork, a brakeman on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, lislocated. He died.

GEORGIA

Bainbridge is now lighted by electricity The Chattahoochee is quite low now, and the boats experience considerable difficulty in navigating the upper river. An Elbert county young man has been sent to the chaingang for six months for running a blind tiger.

Mayor Walker, of Darien, expects to ship 28,000,000 bushels of rice this sur

The Manley-Manufacturing Co., of Dal ton, has a contract for furnishing 200,000 feet of Georgia pine, to be used in the construction of Chicago's sidewalks.

Mr. Walter L. Winston, a young den tist of Macon, mysteriously disappeared from his office on Friday night last, since which time nothing has been heard o him. His family are greatly distressed and fear some foul play. Telegrams have been sent in all directions, but no clev of the missing man has been found.

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun announce the death of Rev. James Recs, of Musco gee county. Mr. Rees was a Baptist min ster, and was licensed to preach the gos pel in 1825. He was perhaps the oldest Mason in Georgia, having become a member of Flint Hill lodge in 1838. He was ninety years of age at the time of his

Tne Norweign steamship Christian Johnson is loading 1,926 barrels of rosin at Brunswick for the port Pittsburg, Russia Continued rains in southwest Georgia have greatly damaged the cotton crop in

The census office at Washington gives ont the information that Rome has population of 6,940 souls; whereupor Rome howls and proposes to have a re count. The Tribune claims from 10,000

OTHER STATES.

Napoleon White, colored, was hanged at Tallahassee for the murder of his wife in 1888. The fall broke his neck. He died without making any statement what-ever, so far to the public. Large crowds of negroes flocked to the city from the surrounding country, cager to see and hear all they could of the hanging, any all rejoiced as if it were a holiday the were celebrating.

Tuesday morning nearly all the colored hands engaged in the preliminary work on the flour mill at Opelika Ala., struck demanding \$1 per day. Superintendent Dowdell discharged them, and is filling their places.

Six hundred men are now at work o the big hotel grounds and buildings a Tampa, Fla.

One of the most remarkable cases eve tried in any court in this country was tried in Cleburne county circuit court, Ala. a few days ago. Over twenty years ago a man named Zaner killed another ma named Hogan in a row over a hog. Zane tinued from term to term for the pas twenty years, and now he is sentenced to term of only one year for his deed.

Virginia's Farmers' Institute.

A special from Richmond, Va., says The first farmers' institute ever held Virginia convened on Chaffin farm, three miles below the city Thursday. No over 300 persons were present. Colone Whitehead, commissioner of agriculture made an address of welcome, which was responded to by Major Mann Page, president of the State Alliance, in which h dwelt at length upon the priciples o that organization. Lecturers were deliv ered by Hon. F. Danforth Curtis, of New York, and Professor W. F. Massey, c North Carolina.

Advances by the Alliance.

special from Montgomery, Ala. says: "Geo. F. Gaithers, manager of the Alabama Alliance Exchange, announces officially that arrangements have been perfected by the Alliance Exchange to advance \$35 per bale on 500,000 bales house was packed from top to bottom, of insured cotton in ware houses.

AMONG THE ALLIANCES.

A Convention to be Held in Atlanta

to Consider "Direct Trade." News Notes For Our Agriculterists to Read and Become Edified, A Farmer's Alliance

An Alliance store has been opened at Sycamore, Ga., and is doing a good bus-

School, Etc.

ed nine members because they voted in favor of the lottery bill. The Alliance Cotton Gin at Flower

The Louisiana Farmers' Alliance expel-

Mound, Texas, was burned on the 3d; loss, \$2,500. The farmers of Clarke county, Ga., say all the cotton will be picked by Oct. 15. The bulk of the cotton is being stored in he Alliance warehouse.

The Alliance of Summit county are building a large store house at Swaines-boro, Ga. It is now nearly completed. The warehouse at Helena, Ga., was fornally turned over to the Alliance men on Sept. 25. A big barbecue was given.

The Farmers' Alliance of Texas recommended the establishment of factories within the walls of our penitentiaries, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton or other bagging to wrap the crop of the

One of the points of most interest to farmers which was acted upon at the session of Alliance men in Atlanta, was that of selling no cotton during the month of September, or at least none except where absolutely necessary.

The Alliance Herald, of Montgomery, Ala., very cheerfully remarks that the Alliance men of Alabama have not less than one hundred co-operative ginneries in operation, and that toll is not so high when it comes back as a dividend to the

The new Farmers' Alliance tobacco saler varehouse will have a bell tower. It will be up in a few days—in fact the building will be completed in the course of the next week. It is a large, handsome structure and equal to the best warehouse in the State.—Oxford Day.

Editor Elam Christian, of the New South, at Douglasville, Ga., drops this hint: It will pay the Alliance men of Douglas county to concentrate all their efforts on the cotton factory. This enterprise will be worth more to the farmers han anything yet proposed.

The board of directors have decided to open at once in Birmingham, Ala., an Alliance Exchange office, for the especial benefit of the Alliance brotherhood in north Alabama. All business will be given prompt attention by George F. Gaither, business manager.

Col. L. L. Polk, president of the Na-ional Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union' addressed at Fredricksburg, Va., on Tuesday, Sept. 30th. The occasion was the Alliance day of the fair held there by the Rappahannock Valley Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

No, it is not Shernan who is "marching hrough Georgia" this time; it is the Farners' Alliance.

Every Thursday the members of the arnwell, S. C., division of the Alliance haul their cotton to town for sale. Thursday last they disposed of 300 bales. They had a called meeting in the Barnvell courthouse in the morning and another late in the afternoon. other late in the afternoon. Messrs. McNab & Walker took in about 100 bales and Mr. J. Michaelson 217. They say they will have over 500 bales for sale each Thursday, and desire that cotton buyers abroad will govern themselves accordingly The North Carolina Farmers' Alliance

will establish a school of their own at Morehead City. The foundation of the first of the buildings was laid last week and it will speedily be completed. The object is to furnish tuition and board at actual cost. The superintendent will buy food at wholesale, and each pupil will pay his exact proportion of the cost. It is calculated that this will not exceed \$5 per month. It is proposed to divide the alaries of the teachers among the scholars in the same way. Agents are now at work among the Alliance in various sections of the State.

DIRECT TRADE. The State Farmers Alliance of Georgia it its recent session passed a resolution r questing the governor of that State to call convention to meet in Atlanta September 10th, in the interest of direct trade with foreign countries, and request the governors of the different States to attend and send delegations.

The convention was held on the named, and the States of Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee represented. The governors of three States also graced the convention with their presence. The daily papers report the following resolutions as a summary of the action done:

Resolved, That this committee rec ommend to the convention the creation of a corporation to promote direct trade at some point on the South Atlantic coast and another to promote direct trade at some Gulf port. Each company to be capitalized at \$1,000,000, with power to increase to \$10,000,000.

The committee recommended to onvention the adoption of the following: Resolved. That this convention reco mend the selection by the Alliances of each Southern State of a delegation of twelve members, and by each organized commercial body of each city in the South of one delegate from each of said bodies, to meet in Atlanta on the second Wedne day of January 1891 to perfect the details for the organization of two companies to promote direct trade, and to perfect a plan for soliciting subscriptions to the

stock of such companies.

This report was adopted as a whole A subsequent resolution provided that the granges and State agricultural societies be epresented, and that each governor of a outhern State be a member of the next

A committee, consisting of W.H. Flemng, of Georgia, Governor Fowle, of N.C. overnor Fleming, of Fla., and C.P. Good year, of Ga., and Jasper Miller, of S. C., was appointed to investigate the subject of obtaining charters of the corporation med in the resolutions above.

A North Carolinian Honored. Rev. Dr. J. H. Cordon and Joseph G. Brown, who represented the grand lodge of the state of N. C. at the meeting of the sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows at Topeka, Kas., returned to Raleigh and report that last Saturday Charles M. Bushee, of Raleigh was with bee, of Raleigh, was with grest ceremony, installed as grand sire of the sovereign grand lodge of the World. The order new has 800,000 members.

CONFERENCE REPORT COMPLETED

Congressman McKinly Presents t House With the Amended Tariff Bill; the Senate Provides for Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- In the House Friday, Mr. Enlee, of Tennessee, offered a resolution alleging that the House post-master has on the rolls at \$100 a month, an employee of the government printing office named Bradley, who pays \$95 a month to the postmaster, and who is not employed in the postoffice of the House.

Adopted.

The House took a number of bills from the calendar and passed them, among them a bill to bridge the Alabama river

The entrance of Mr. McKinley with the conference report on the tariff bill, was greeted with applause from the Republican side. The report was submitted, It preserves the Senate reciprocity feature, but the date for it to go into effect is changed from July 1, 1890 to Jan. 1,

Mr. McKinley said that the points of disagreement on the principal features, were well understood. He insisted upon consideration of the report the follow

ing day.

Mr. McMillan then insisted that the report be read in full, and the reading and not been concluded when, at 6 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 dlock, the evening session being deoted to private pension bills.

CAPITOL NOTES. President Harrison and party returned rom Cresson Springs, Pa., to Washington Thursday.

B. Walker was appointed postmaster t Woodsdale, Person county, N. C. Total collections for internal revenue, for the first two months of the fiscal year of 1890-91, July and August, aggregated \$25,502,506, against \$23,670,774 for the corresponding period last year.

Chief Postoffice Inspector Rathborne has received telegraphic notices of the arrest of the proprietors of a Montgomery, Ala., paper, and of the Age-Herald and the Evening News, at Birmingham, Ala., for violatien of the lottery law, in publishing a spiling between the statement of the statement of the lottery law, in publishing a spiling between the statement of th lishing and mailing lottery advertise-ments. Judge Tyner, the assistant At-torney-General for the Postoffice Departnent is busily engaged in preparing instructions to postmasters in regard to the enforcement of the new anti-lottery law.

Mr. McKinley introduced in the House Saturday a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the following Tuesday.

Palmetto Fibre Bagging

Another substitute for jute bagging as appeared, this time patented by Mr B. Warrand, of Savannah, Ga. It is Carolina, Georgia and Florida it grows bundantly. Mr. Warrand claims that his palmetto fibre must take the place of jute, as it is cheaper and much superior to it. Specimens of the saw palmetto's different fibrous products have been exhibited, together with a sample of paper manufactured from it and a sample of tannic acid extracted from the stem. which, it is claimed, will tan leather in from one to two months less time than the ordinary oak bark. Mr. Warrand proposes to organize a \$50,000 stock ompany for the purpose of erecting an experimental plant in Savannah to give his patent a thorough test, and if successful, doubtless many other factories will spring up to prepare the fibre for

Blue and Gray Together. LEXINGTON, Mo., Sept. 30 .- A call has been issued, requesting survivors of the battle of Lexington, both Federal and Confederate, to forward their names and address to John McNulta, Bloomington, Ills., J. D. Connor, Lexington, Mo., or G. 3. Grover, 520 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. A monument is to be erected to the memory of the dead soldiers.

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

LIVERPOOL, September 27.—Total sale 55,000 bales, American 40,000; trade takings, including forwarded from ship's side, 56,000; actual export, 4,000; total import 82,000 · American, 237,000 float. 145.000: American. 130.000.

The Toad and the Duke of Wellington Short Cuts has unearthed a peculiarly delightful letter of the Duke of Welling ton's, which runs as follows: "Strath fieldsaye, July 27th, 1837. Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington is happy to inform William Harries that his toad i alive and well." During one of his country walks the Duke found a little boy lying on the ground bending his head over a tame toad and crying as if his heart would break. On being asked what was the matter the child explained that he was crying "for his poor toad." He brought it something to eat every morning, but he was now to be sent away to school a long distance off, and he was afraid that nobody else would give it anything to eat, and that it would die. The Duke, however, consoled him by saying that he would himself see the toad well fed, and by further promising to let the boy hear as to its walfare. During the time the boy was away at school he received no less than five autograph letters similar to that given above, and when he returned for the Christmas holidays the toad was still alive to gladden his heart. The story is even more, delightful than that of the Duke's indignation when he found that a party of children at Strathfieldsaye-among whom, we believe, was the present Prime Minister-were having their tea without jam. The incident roused him to immedia tion, and he at once rang the bell and issued general order that "children's tea" was never to be served in his house with such 'maimed rights."-Spectator.

Chained Books

As late as the year 1751 notices occur in the librarian's account books of pro-curing additional chains for the Bodleian Library at Oxford, England. But the removal of them appears to have comnenced as shortly afterward as 1757, and in 1761 there was a payment for un-chaining 1458 books at one halfpenny. each. In 1769 some long chains were sold at twopence each and short ones at three-halfpence, and then en masse nineteen hundredweight of old iron at \$3.50 per hundredweight. Several of the chains are still preserved loose as relics. KEEP THE BALL ROLLING. The South's Aggregation of Advantages Presented.

The South the Best Field For Investment, shown By the Flow of Capital Hither.

No one can study the conbination of ad-

vantages possesed by the South without being amazed at the possibilities of the future. Cotton, of which it practically holds the monopoly of the world, is a wonderful wealth producer, that has no equal in the agricultural products of this or any in the agricultural products of this or any other country. This crop alone, raised on other country. This crop alone, raised on 19,000,000 acres, will this year be worth, including the secd, nearly \$500,000,000, which about equals in value the total corn crop of the United States, raised on 75,000,000 acres, and is about \$100,000,000 greater than the value of the wheat crop of the whole country, raised on 38,000,000 acres. This is a basis of wealth for Southern agricultural interests that proper Southern agricultural interests that promises greater prosperity than the farmers of any other section of the country can ever hope to enjoy. Added to the cotton crop are the rice, sugar and tobacco crops, all sources of great wealth which the farmers of the North and West do not have. Then there are the early vegatable business, which is assuming such large proportions and which already reaches not less than \$50,000,000 a year; the fruit-growing industry, including the raising of oranges, grapes, early peaches, etc., in addition to the usual farm crops of wheat, corn and oats, the three staples upon which Western farmers must almost wholly depend.

The agricultural possibilities of the The agricultural possibilities of the South are greater than those of the balance

of the country all combined, based on the aggregate values and on actual profits to the producers. With this unequalled agricultural foundation the South has the mineral resources that make it certain that it will become the center of the iron and steel production of the world, for nowhere else on the globe can the same combination of advan-tages be found for producing iron and steel at the lowest cost. It has far more coal han Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and all of Great Britain combined, and its coal is more easily mined. It has the largest supply of pine and hardwood timber to be found

the United States. In addition to all of these advantages it can produce cheaper than any other section because living is cheaper. New England for instance gets its foodstuffs from the West and the South; its cotton, coal, iron and lumber from the same regions. Every thing that its people consume or manufac-ture enhanced in cost by long transportation. Besides its rigorous climate adds greatly to the cost of living The South foodstuffs, its mild and health-giving cli mate must always make the cost of living and with these advantages, which no other country possesses, it can manufacture cotton, iron, steel and lumber and everything

into which these enter cheaper than is pos sible in any other section.

These facts are gradually impressing hemselves upon the people of the North and West as well as upon the capitalists of England. They probably more fully understand the great possibilities of such a country than the people of the South themselves. They see that there is no danger of overdoing the business in the way of starting new towns and new indus tries and building new railroads so long as good judgement is exercised in hand ing such enterprises. And it is because hey understand these facts that they are now putting so many millions into South

ern properties. THE SOUTH THE REST FIELD FOR INVEST

The tide of capital having turned Southward, everything now helps to swell the current, and leading bankers throughout the country advise their customers tha the South is the field of profitable investment. In their last weekly circular, after quoting freely from the statistics of the South's growth given in of late issues of the Manufacturers' Record, Messrs. Jno. A. Hambleton & Co., bankers, of Baltimore

The spirit of the age that induced the

conception of the famous picture, "Westward the course of empire takes its way, which adorns the rotunda of the Capitol a Washington, is now concentrated upon mother section of our country, and all eyes are turned and all footsteps lead to the sunny South. But how different are the surroundings and circumstances. The West of those days was a wild, rough, nncultivated plain and wilderness, unin-habited except by savages, and the pio-neer literally took his life in his hands. The South of to-day, the land of flowers, fertile, productive, with all modern conve niences for travel and traffic, and populated by a cultivated, genial hospitable n and money to the West in the pas is the same which now attracts capital and enterprise in the South. The possibilities and prospect of success and fortune attracted the frontiersman and pioneer in the West, and in like manner, the possibilities and promise of the profitable em ployment of capital and enterprise now ake the Sonth the center of attraction. A modern painter might create a com panion piece to "Westward the course of empire, "&c., by substituting for the froniersman, the Indian, the wagon and other accompaniments of the wild West, the modern steam cars, the telegraph, with a packground of cotton and grain fields, fur-

naces and foundries.
Unquestionably the South presents the best and most attractive opportunity for the investment and employment of capital, and hence it is that that section of our country is enjoying such marked prosperity and is making such rapid advanceme

Telegraphic Novelties.

"That's a funny thing," remarked the eteran telegraph operator in a downtown newspaper office one night last week, as he bent over his key listening to the clicking of the instrument. "The operator in the office of the Boston Globe wanting to speak to his chief in the main office in Boston a few blocks away from him, talked to him through a New York newspaper office. The message traveled 500 miles to get a few blocks. But such things often happen in our business. In the great blizzard 1888 a man in this city who wanted to assure his family in Boston that he was safe sent a cable dispatch to them b way of Europe, and what is more, got a reply by cable."—New York Sun.

It is not true that the rain falls afike upon the just and the unjust nowadays, It falls more upon the just, because the

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

CHERRY SOUP.

Cherry soup is nice served cold. Use one and a half quarts of nice ripe cherries and three pints of water. Boil one quart of the cherries until they become pulpy, sweeten to taste and strain. Stone the one-half quart of cherries left, and with one-half of a teacupful of sago put into the soup, and boil until the sago is clear, not dissolved .- Brooklyn Citizen.

STEWED CUCUMBERS Stewed cucumbers may be an unknown dish to some cooks. They are a novelty, however, in the vegetable line, and this is the way to prepare them: Peel and cut cucumbers in quarters; take out the teeds, and lay them on a cloth to drain. Roll the pieces in flour when dry and fry in butter. The butter must be hot before the cucumber is put on the pan. When they are a light brown remove them from the fire and place them on a sieve to drain. Fry some onions in the same butter, and when brown put them, with the cucumbers, into a saucepan and cover with gravy. Stew slowly until they are tender: then take out the cucumbers, thicken the gravy with flour, let it boil up once, then season with salt and pepper. Put in the cucumbers and as oon as they are warm serve.

FAMOUS MACCARONI PIE. A celebrated chef, whose maccaroni ple has added considerably to his fame, says his recipe reads as follows: Take a piece of gravy beef, cut in small pieces, put it into a saucepan with an onion sliced and a piece of butter, toss it on the fire until the onion and pieces of meat are browned, a bouquet of sweet herbs, a carrot cut in pieces, spices, pepper and salt to taste, a few mushrooms and a fair allowance of tomato sauce. Let the whole simmer for a couple of hours, then strain and skim off the superfluous fat. Put the boiled maccaroni into a saucepan with a piece of butter, plenty of grated Parmesan cheese, and as much of the sauce or gravy as it will absorb; toss it on the fire for a few minutes, and put it by until wanted. Make a nice pie paste, line with it a tin mould previously buttered, uniting the joints carefully with the white of eggs. Have ready some very small fillets of breast of chicken just cooked with butter in a covered tin in the oven, some cooked ham or ox tongue cut in dice, some truffles and mushrooms cut in convenient pieces and cooked in the gravy used to dress the maccaroni. Fill the lined mould with all these things in judicious proportions, letting the maccaroni predominate, and produces its own cotton; it has its own adding during the process a little more leather saddle, then a peaked wooden with a disk of paste, unite the edges carefully and bake in a moderate oven for about an hour Turn out of the mould carefully and serve.

> HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Silver that is not in constant use can be kept bright by packing it in oatmeal. To keep silver from tarnishing apply with a soft brush a coating of collodion

dissolved in alcohol. Steel knives that are slightly oiled. then wrapped in tissue-paper, will keep an indefinite time without rusting. An uncovered soap-dish is the best kind to use. The air dries the water and prevents the soap from getting soft.

the sun. The more they bask in its light the better their chances are for life and Just before sealing the bottles of to mato catsup add a teaspoonful of brandy

Old people and young children need

to each one. Besides preserving the catsup it improves the flavor. Stove zincs can be kept bright and nice by rubbing them with either kerosene or lard. After a few minutes take a soft, dry cloth and remove all traces of

the oil or grease.

Pretty iron-holders are made of brown linen bound with red braid. A loop to hang up by should always be sewn in one corner. These covers should be made to slip off easily so that they can

be washed when necessary. Flat-irons that are rusty may b cleaned very quickly with beeswax and salt. Heat the iron then rub the wax over it. Have a paper or cloth near cov-

it. This will not only remove the rust, Honeycomb counterpanes that have become worn in spots and are of no use for bed-coverings should be cut up for surface of the material makes it a very good substitute for Turkish towels. Neatly hemmed they will last a long

dram; glycerine, one dram; tinct. auranti, twenty drops; tinct. senecæ, five drops; aq. cinnam, to make half an The saucepans, pans, etc., that are used in cooking should always be placed after they are cleaned on the range or in the sun to become thoroughly dry. When put away damp the rust soon eats

holes in them. See that the tins are dried properly and your stock will no

need replenishing quite so often.

If a dose of castor oil is prescribed,

have the druggist prepare it after the

following formula: Oil, ricini, one

To clean glass jars and remove any odors fill the jars with hot water, then stir in a teaspoonful of baking soda. Shake well, then pour out the water. Should any of the odor remain, fill the jar again with the water and soda. Let remain in the jar a few minutes, then pour out and rinse the jar in cold water Borax, a laundress says, is a valuable addition to the raw starch for collars and cuffs. Too much should not be used, as t has a tendency to make linen yellow. Lump borax may be dissolved in boiling water and bottled for future use. Perfectly clear gum arabic water can also be

used for the same purpose. Heat, fric-

tion and pressure are absolutely neces-

sary to produce a polish on collars and

Bulletin No. 72 of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station at Raleigh con tains the object and work of the Horticultural Division, also the details of the experiment to test the value of pea vine manure for wheat where an increase of ten bushels per acre was the result. An interesting number. Sent free to those who request it

QUEER CHILIAN HARNESS.

THE ACCOUTREMENTS OF A TRANS-ANDEAN CARAVAN.

Bridle Which is Both Whip and

Muzzle-High-Cushioned Saddles -Enormous Wheel Spurs. Our little caravan consisted of six nules-one for me, one for Benigno, one

for the baggage, two spare animals in case of accident, and the "yegua madrina," or bell mule, which all the others followed. The general order of march was the "madrina," the spare mules, and the baggage mule in the van, followed by Benigno, who drove them on with his lasso, and chased them back into the path when they wandered away. A short distance behind Benigno, my mule stepped along at a rapid walking pace, rarely breaking into a trot, and that only when he saw that the others were getting too far ahead. As for the accoutrements, they presented some special details worthy of notice.

The bridle of both mules and horses in the mountain districts of the Argentine and of Chili is provided not only with a bit and curb, but also with a semi-circular metal guard which covers the lips, and serves the double purpose of protecting the nose of the animals in case of a fall or slip in going up hill, and at the same time preventing them from drinking when they are fording streams. This Chilian bit is a formidable engine against which no animal can rebel. The reins are generally made of twisted strands of untanned leather, finely plaited in round lengths which are ioined together with rings, while attached to the bridle is a leather lash two yards or two yards and a half long, which takes the place of a whip, and which you whirl round as you would whirl a lasso, and thus deal very efficacious strokes across the flanks of recalcitrant beasts. This long lasso-lash is especially useful when you meet another troop of mules, or when you have to spur and "whoop" your way through one of those herds of a thousand or fifteen hundred horned cattle which are constantly being driven over the mountains during the summer months,

and crowd the narrow path in an often

alarming manner.

The saddles used are the high-cush-

ioned Chilian or Mexican models, or, more commonly, a series of superposed skins and cloths arranged somewhat in the same manner as the "recado" or saddle of the Argentine "gaucho"-first of all, a cloth or some sheepskins, then a Parmesan cheese; cover up the mould rups are attached, and the whole held in place by a belly-band, and then over this wo or three more sheepskins and a saddle-cloth, held in position by means of a broad surcingle. This surcingle is not provided with buckles, but simply with rings and thongs, which are tied with running knots, and so can be more readily loosened and tightened while the various elements of the saddle are being recomposed-an operation which has to be done from time to time during the day's narch, especially when the road is precipitous. The stirrups are simply heavy wooden shoes or sabots, always curiously carved, and an excellent protection against the bowlders and thorn-bushes which line the mountain track. To the inexperienced eye this equipment may seem primitive and cumbersome, but in reality every detail of it has its reason and use. Indeed, as a general rule, we may be sure that usages consecrated by long tradition are not to be sneered at. Even those enormous wheel spurs have their raison d'etre, which is not to hurt the horse or mule-no spur is more harmless\_but to assist the rider to sit in the saddle with ease and cling more closely to his horse. A Chilian does not feel his equilibrium complete unless he wears a pair of these big spurs, which are so ter-

and walks on terra firma. As regards the baggage mule, bags, trunks, and all sorts of luggage are piled up on his back on a pack saddle, and tied on with long thongs of untanned leather in such a manner as to balance well. Now, as the baggage mule trots on in front, free to err a little from the path and snatch en passage a sprig of vegetation, it often happens that he abuses his privilege and runs up hill or down hill some distance. Then he has but make the irons as smooth as glass. to be driven back to the road. All this ends by disturbing the equilibrium of the cargo, and then the "arriero" gallops up to the baggage mule, dismounts with towels and wash-rags. The irregular agility, and throws his "poncho" over the animal's head. As long as his head is covered with the "poncho" the mule remains still, and recourse to this method of blindfolding is had each time the mule is loaded, and each time that the baiance needs to be re-established during the day's march. In fact it is one of the little incidents of mountain traveling that amuses the novice, for the aspect of a mule with his head wrapped up in a

ribly embarrassing when he dismounts

The South's Population.

"pencho" has a certain element of com-icality.—Harper's Magazine.

The Manufacturers' Record. of Baltimore, says: Notwithstanding the fact that immigration has added over 5,200,. 000 foreigners to our population during the last ten years, none of whom have settled in the South except in very rare cases, and that the great industrial development of this section, with its at-tendant Southward trend of men and money, only commenced a few years ago, the South makes a fine showing of population in 1890 as compared with 1880. The preliminary census report gives the population of Southern States as fol-

ows:	
	1890.
Alabama	1,520,000
Arkansas	1,182,000
Florida	396,000
leorgia	1,840,000
Kentucky	
Louisiana	
Maryland	1,400,000
Mississippi	
North Carolina	
South Carolina	
Virginia	
	774,000
Cennessee	1,800,000
l'exas	

802,528 269,498 1,542,180

1,648,690 939,946 931,945 1,131,597

1,399,756

995,577 1,512,565 618,457 1,542,359

16, 192, 336

American sea captains are complaining of the absurdity and the inconvenience of a recent edict of the Russian Governnent whereby no ballast can be discharged in Russian ports,

19,864,000