OLD NORTH STATE.

GREAT EVIDENCES OF IMPROVEMENT TO BE SEEN THERE.

FACTORY DEVELOPMENTS ASTONISHING

Wonderful Increase in Cotton- and Woollen-Mills—Personal and General State News in Condensed Form. Railroad Man Disappears.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 5.—(Special.) A gentleman now living in St. Louis, who left this State in 1894, is now completing a tour of North Carolina, and says that as viewed from the railways, he sees more evidences of improvement here than in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, or South Carolina. He is making a study of the factory development, and is astonished at the facts. There were in 1880 only 167 cotton- and woollen-mills, with 561,000 spindles and 15,600 looms, while now there are 211, with 1,100,000 spindles and 26,500 looms.

The special term of Vance Superior Court meets on the 16th instant to try George Brodie for criminal assault. If the Supreme Court is specially convened directly upon a decision by the lower court the execution could quickly follow. There is a popular impression that thirty days must necessarily elapse between a sentence of death and an execution, but this is only half true. The thirty days usually given is only as "grace" to the condemned.

Gaston county, in this year's return of the assessed valuation of property, shows a greater gain than any other county, so far as heard from. The increase over 1896 is $315,211, and over 1895 is $465,-911.

The Goldsboro' Rifles, Captain T. H. Bain, go into encampment at Morehead City to-morrow for ten days.

By the acceptance of the office of United States District Attorney, A. E. Holton, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, vacates his State office as Supervisor of Elections. It is whispered that Hiram L. Grant, of Goldsboro, will succeed him as Supervisor. This will be gratifying to the Pritchard Republicans. Will it be equally so to the Russell Republicans? In other words, is the reconciliation of Governor Russell and Grant complete? The ice is broken, it seems, but not removed, and there are hints that Russell will have to remove H. Grant has been here a day or two.

Asheville is to soon have a worthy monument to the memory of Z. B. Vance. Funds are in hand and designs are being submitted. The plan to have a State monument in the Capitol Square here appears to have completely failed. Not $100 has been raised.

R. F. McCarthy was drowned in Australia while yachting. His estate, valued at $100,000, goes to his brothers, H. F. McCarthy, of Lexington, N. C., and E. P. McCarthy, of Kansas City.

J. H. Milliam, of the Seaboard Air-Line, at Charlotte, has mysterious disappeared.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. William S. Black was held here this afternoon from Edenton-Street Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. W. C. Norman and several other ministers officiating. Dr. Black was greatly beloved here.

It turns out that the fifteen cloud-bursts or water-spouts in Cherokee county two weeks ago have done damage amounting to $30,000.

Ohe Wilson, Populist leader and agitator, declares that he and his followers will have nothing to do with minority Populists (the Pritchard Populists), or with the Republicans, who acted with the latter.

Governor Russell appoints as delegates to the Farmers' National Congress J. S. Cunningham, William Dunn, John Brady, M. L. Wood, J. A. Westbrook, Bassom Hinton, Bennehan Cameron, Nix Gibbon, S. A. Lawrence, J. L. Byers, and W. G. Caudier.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

Abstract Showing Growth of Resources from 1864 to 1896.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The abstract of reports of the condition of national banks on May 14th is accompanied by a diagram prepared jointly by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. The diagram displays graphically the growth and changes in the principal items of the resources of national banks from 1864 to 1896, inclusive.

In October, 1864, the capital of the 98 banks amounted to $86,800,000; a year later the same banks had increased to 1,150 and the capital to $336,200,000. The capital gradually increased to $501,800,000 on October 1, 1875, the highest point reached until 1883, when it amounted to $520,700,000. The increase thereafter was gradual until 1892, when the highest point was reached, namely, $869,600,000, in the fall of 1896 the amount had declined to $768,500,000.

Loans and discounts reached their maximum between 1864 and 1880. In 1875 the amount was $984,700,000. In 1880 that amount was exceeded by $56,200,000. With one exception, from that date to 1892, there was a rapid increase, and the highest point ever reached was in October, 1892, namely $2,171,000,000. In 1893 there was a decrease to $1,843,600,000, but there was a recovery in 1895 to $2,059,400,000. In the fall of 1896 there was a decline to $1,885,300,000.

The deposits have fluctuated, but not to the same extent as loans and discounts, the maximum being reached in 1892, when they amounted to $1,779,300,000. In the following year deposits declined to $1,665,400,000, and reacted the following year to $1,742,100,000.

The circulation outstanding in 1866 reached $320,000,000, and the highest point was reached in 1873, the amount being $340,000,000. The minimum amount outstanding is shown to have been $122,900,-000 in October, 1890. At the close of the report year, 1896, the amount had arisen to $209,900,000.

The average per capita of banking funds of all national banks in the United States in 1896 is shown to be $1,134, varying from a minimum of $2.72, in Arkansas, to a maximum of $150.59, in Massachusetts. The diagram shows the average in each State. The diagram also shows, by geographical divisions, the capital, deposits, and loans of all national banks, and in addition, an illustration of the changes in the various classes of paper money in circulation from 1864 to 1896.

The chart is being sent to all national banks and leading newspapers.

Monument to Kirby Smith Unveiled.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 5.—Last Tuesday afternoon, at Sewanee (University of the South), a monument to Edmund Kirby Smith, the last full general of the Confederate army, was unveiled.

General Kirby Smith was a professor at the University of the South from 1870 to 1893, the year of his death, and this monument was erected by alumni, professors, and his comrades in the army. Addresses were delivered by Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Coadjutor Bishop of Tennessee; Rev. J. E. Martin, of Jackson, Tenn., and Major G. R. Fairbanks, of Fernandina, Fla., General Smith's native State.

Weyler Shows Mercy to an Insurgent

HABANA, August 5.—The Grenada Battalion has had an engagement near Moron with the insurgent forces, under Maximo Gomez and Claudio Sanchez, and has destroyed, according to the official reports, four insurgents' camps with all the stores. The regulars lost twelve wounded, and the insurgents had seventeen killed and many wounded.

Captain-General Weyler has sent to Sant Serverina castle the administrator of a military hospital for failing to discharge his duties.

At Guanajay Ira T. Carley, an American, with the rank of an officer in the insurgent forces, surrendered himself, armed, to the authorities. He said he was ill and was sent to the hospital.

Captain-General Weyler has commuted the death sentence passed upon Jose Loma, an insurgent.

BREAK IN SILVER BULLION.

A Greater Decline Than Has Occurred Since 1893.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Silver bullion experienced to-day the most violent break of the entire season's decline. In London the price dropped one half penny per ounce from yesterday's price, selling at 25 3-4 pence per ounce, as against 27 1-2 pence a month ago.

The New York price fell to 55 3-4 bid, a break of 1 1-4 cents an ounce from yesterday, and of 4 1-4 cents within a month. At this price the bullion in the silver dollar is a trifle more than 43 cents. London dispatches describe to-day's weakness in silver to liquidation by New York holders of the metal. No such decline as to-day's has been witnessed since June, 1893. The India mints were closed to silver coinage on June 26th of that year. On the news silver fell from 47 1-2 per ounce to a price below 30 in London, but rallied sharply later.

UNEXPECTED END

Of a Strike Caused By Employing Negro Operators.

ATLANTA, GA., August 5.—The strike at the Fulton Bag- and Cotton-Mills, which threw 1,400 employees out yesterday, because white girls refused to be placed by the side of colored women, came to an unexpected end to-day.

The Textile Union met early in the day. It seemed as if a general strike would ensue, as no one thought the authorities of the mill would give in. A committee was appointed to wait on President Elases and demand the removal of all negro laborers. This was agreed to, and a compromise was made by which the strikers agreed to work extra hours, if necessary. To-morrow the negroes will be marched out and Monday the strikers will get to work again.

The strike has caused a big flurry among the working classes of the South.

RAILWAY COMMISSION ENJOINED.

Express Companies Object to Rates It Has Fixed.

AUSTIN, TEX., August 5.—The Texas Railroad Commission was to-day served with a temporary injunction, granted by Judge McCormick, of the Federal District Court at New Orleans, at the instance of the express companies, restraining the commission from putting into effect its tariff on express matter. This tariff was issued some time ago, and went into effect to-day. The express companies charge that it fixes express charges at less than freight rates, and at what is ruinous to the business of the companies. A lively fight is contemplated. The war is on, and future developments are awaited with interest.

Wants Belgium as Arbitrator.

YOKOHAMA, August 5.—It is semi-officially announced that Japan has suggested that Belgium be selected to act as arbitrator in the questions in dispute between Hawaii and the Japanese Government.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—No official notice has been received here of the reported selection of the King of the Belgians as arbitrator of the dispute between Japan and Hawaii, but, generally, the selection is highly commended. The officials say that King Leopold's reputation for fairness and liberality is so well established that there could be no possible objection to the exercise by him of the powers of arbitrator, provided a choice is to be made from among European rulers.

It is not believed that our government will be called upon to advise as to the selection, and it is highly improbable that it will interfere in the matter, so long as the wishes of Hawaii are met.

The Rush for the Gold-Fields.

SEATTLE, WASH., August 5.—The steamer Cleveland, under charter to the North American Transportation and Trading Company, sailed for St. Michaels to-day with 200 prospectors bound for Klondike and 1,000 tons of freight. Passengers and freight will be transferred to river steamers at St. Michaels. The Cleveland is the last steamer this year to connect with the Yukon river boats from St. Michaels. Twelve or fifteen more steamers are yet to leave for Alaska this month with prospectors for Yukon, but all will go to Dyea and take the land route over the White Pass and canoe down the river. Among the passengers on the Cleveland were Captain F. P. Ray and Lieutenant Richardson, United States army, who will be followed next spring by sixty soldiers from Fort Russell.

Not a Damon, But He Died for His Friend.

LONDON, August 6.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna reports that the Bulgarian poet, Constantinoff, has been assassinated. It appears that he was making a political tour with his friend, Takeff, who is a strong opponent of the present Cabinet and of the government of Prince Ferdinand. According to the dispatch, the Bulgarian authorities gave orders for the assassination of Takeff, and the miscreants who were hired to carry out the instructions mistook the poet for the intended victim.

The Usual Crime and the Usual Result.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 5.—A special to the Advertiser from Eufaula, Ala., says: At Harris, twenty-five miles from here, at 1 o'clock this morning, a negro gained entrance into the bedroom of a young woman. Before accomplishing his purpose he was scared away. He was arrested in a short time and guarded in a store. When the train passed the station the crowd had determined to hang the man, and the latest news is that the determination was carried out. No telegraphic communication can be had with the village.

The Law Did Its Work in Mississippi

HATTIESBURG, MISS., August 5.—Jere Perryman, the young negro who criminally assaulted Miss Mellie Watts, near East Abuchie, on May 21st, was hanged here to-day at 1:30 P. M. In seventeen minutes after the drop he was pronounced dead. Death resulted from strangulation. About 2,000 people witnessed the execution, which took place in the court-house yard. This is the second legal hanging in the history of the town.

This Is Not in the South, But—

CRYSTAL FALLS, MICH., August 5.—The jail here to-night is surrounded by a turbulent mob of excited citizens, demanding the blood of Bons, the tramp who outraged and murdered Pearl Morrison. Extra precautions have been taken to prevent violence, but it is the general impression that the prisoner will be lynched before morning.

Local Brevities.

Miss Annie Bottoms, of Fairmount, left yesterday for a month, visiting friends and relatives in Charles City county.

Messrs. P. H. and J. S. Dunington and N. B. Dohl left Wednesday via the Bay Line for Baltimore, Washington, and Atlantic City.

Policeman J. H. Hulcher, of the Third District, was very much gratified at the return last night of his badge, which was lost last Saturday.

Old papers for sale at the Dispatch office.

MARVELOUS MACHINE

ITS INVENTOR DESCRIBES ITS WONDERS IN DETAIL.

SHAVES ROCK SIXTY INCHES SQUARE.

It Cuts Slices to a Thinness of One One Hundredth of an Inch—The Work of Many Years' Study—A Boon to the Scientist and Lapidary.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 31.—For some time past rumors have found their way into print of the invention of a machine that would slice rock. While these have been practically true, here, for the first time, is given the authentic and detailed story of what is certainly one of the most remarkable inventions of the century.

The inventor is Professor William B. Dwight, of the Department of Natural History of Vassar College. His machine will slice rock sixty inches square to a thinness of 1-100 of an inch, and the cutting will be as perfect as if the object were butter and the rock cutter a keen-edged knife. The following is Professor Dwight's description of his own machine

"The object of this article is to explain in popular language the general character and work of what is at least one of the latest and more perfect machines for the cutting of minerals, rock fragments, either for scientific or lapidary purposes. A few preliminary explanations will be advisable.

"First. As to the meaning of the word 'cutting' as applied to this machine. The so-called and wrongly-called 'cutting' of gems in the lapidary work of jewelry, as the 'cutting' of diamonds, is really no cutting at all. What is called 'cutting' in such cases is really 'grinding,' preceded in some cases by the splitting off of fragments by the blows of steel tools. This grinding is effected either by such hard powders as emery, carborundum, or diamond powder, or by rubbing against some hard, solid surface (as by rubbing one diamond against another diamond).

"True cutting of stone is effected either by the edge of a revolving metalling cutting disk, or by an oscillating metallic strip or wire, fed or treated with an abrasive powder, the best of which is diamond powder. This cutting is practised by lapidaries in cutting slips of ornamental stone, as for cameos. This 'petrotome' has no concern with the so-called 'cutting' in its first mentioned sense; it can hardly be of any assistance to lapidaries in the 'cutting' of small gems. The work which it does is essentially one of true cutting or sawing of mineral substances by a properly prepared thin cutting edge. There are grinding and polishing wheels, however, connected with the machine used in preparing or finishing its work. As will be shown hereafter, it can be of importance to lapidaries in its work of true cutting.

"A misapprehension has also arisen from the use of the title 'rock-cutting machine,' leading even to the absurd assertion in some newspapers that it has been used in cutting rocks containing gold by the ton, whereas, a piece of mineral as large as a man's head would be an unusually large piece for this kind of cutting. The fact is, that whereas the term 'rock,' both in popular language and in general scientific usage, refers to large masses of mineral matter, on the other hand it is the only general term available in lithology for any mineral substance which is a component of the great masses of the earth's crust and generally a mixture of mineral species. In this latter sense there is no reference to size, and any small piece of such material is called 'rock' to distinguish it from a simple mineral which does not compose crustal masses.

"A rock-cutting machine in a geological laboratory is, therefore, one at least capable of cutting small pieces of rock substance. An explanation is next in order as to the objects sought to be accomplished by this machine in its scientific uses. The value in lapidary work will be treated later.

"In the present improved methods of study in mineralogy and lithology—i. e., the study of the composition, structure, origin, and alteration of rocks—it is essential that very thin sections shall be made of minerals and of rock substances—so thin that most of the component substances will be transparent; such sections may be from 1-150 to 1-250 or 1-1000 of an inch in thinness. By examining such sections under the compound microscope, one can detect the presence of mineral species and of phenomena of structure, not otherwise readily, if at all, recognizable.

"In paleontology (the study of ancient extinct life in the form of fossils), it is often necessary to detect or ascertain the structure of fossils in rocks, either by inspection of a cut and polished surface or of thin transparent sections for microscopic study. It is generally necessary to cut such surfaces or thin sections in definite planes.

"It was because the so-called 'lapidary lathes' generally used to accomplish these results were of too crude a character, lacking any devices either for any accurate adjustment of the specimen, or for any adequate control of the cutting disk, especially for any specimens whose section would be larger than a square inch of surface, that the inventor was compelled to devise his own machine for the purpose. He had no thought of making any machine for general use, but intended it solely for personal use in his own laboratory in making many difficult sections, large and small, on a large amount of fossil-bearing specimens collected in his field of explorations. After considering carefully many possible plans, it seemed to take as the basis of such a machine the plan of one previously devised by the eminent State Geologist of New York State, Professor James Hall, in collaboration with his son. This machine was in use at the State Museum in Albany, and was capable of cutting readily very large sections, but its movements were very limited and there were no arrangements for exact adjustment.

"As the machine here described is a very different affair from the 'lapidary's lathe' in having adjustments enabling it to aim at precision, it seemed to deserve a distinctive name. An instrument which can cut with precision very thin slices of soft organisms for biological study is called a 'microtome.' As this rock-cutter is fitted to cut hard mineral substances with considerable precision into thin slices, it has seemed appropriate to call it a 'petrotome,' since the Greek word 'petros' means a piece of rock. The peculiar features to which it owes its efficiency are chiefly as follows:

"1. A fixed plane of reference to which all adjustments are referred.

"2. An object-holder capable of grasping firmly any hand-specimen of any irregular shape while permitting its adjustment in any possible position.

"3. An adjustable cutter-guide capable of holding the thin cutting-disk accurately in the plane of section, throughout the cutting, by means of adjustable steel wheels. These features are believed by the inventor to be possessed by no other machine for rock-cutting, excepting that, with reference to the third point above mentioned, guides for the cutting-disk, consisting of accessory inflexible disks or plates imperfectly adjustable, are used in some machines.

"The plane of reference is an iron table 24x28 inches square, whose upper surface is planed to a true level. The object-holder consists essentially of a powerful pair of steel jaws, worked by two independent screws, so geared to a combination of a horizontal bar with a vertical bar as to admit of three separate rotary motions in three planes at right angles to each other, with other motions, all movements exact and readily controllable. By these contrivances, the desired plane of section, previously marked around the specimen, can quickly be brought into parallelism with the plane of reference. This adjustment is made by the assistance of a "Starret's surface gauge' as it stands upon the table with its index-point set at the exact height above the table at which the edge of the cutting-disk should be.

"A cutting disk guide is rendered necessary by the fact that the thin, metal disks charged with diamond powder at the edge, which are used in the cutting, cannot of themselves hold to a true level, at least if more than three or four inches in diameter. The cutter guide is a solid, movable frame, carrying two swinging adjustable horizontal arms, one beneath and the other above the cutting disk; each arm carries three or more adjustable steel wheels properly adjusted to the correct height above the plane of reference by the Starret's gauge, hold the cutting edge to its true level as they retreat before the advancing specimen during the cutting.

"No novel features have been applied as yet to the cutting disk in this machine, though the latest, most permanent, and best form of it is used.

"By these contrivances any ordinary specimen may be very smoothly cut in any desired plane, very exactly for planes of ten to twelve square inches surface. Since all of these thin, cutting disks of large size (ten to twelve inches diameter) are warped by use, and since the cutter guide can only correct thoroughly that portion of the warped disk which is outside of the specimen, larger surfaces can be cut with only approximate and tolerable accuracy until the cutting disk can be improved, as it is hoped that it can be. However, sections of from thirty to sixty square inches of surface have been cut with tolerable accuracy.

"For cutting these sections, the procedure is as follows: First, a cut is made across the specimen in the required plane by the method above described. One of the faces thus obtained is polished and cemented to a slip of glass of suitable dimensions, and larger than the section. This glass slip is set into a specially constructed wooden clamping-block which is then locked firmly in the jaws of the object-holder.

"The upper surface of the glass slip is now brought into exact parallelism with the upper surface of the table. This may be done by the use of Starret's gauge, or preferably and more rapidly, by a spirit-level which is supported by a specially contrived 'levelling tripod' which stands upon the surface of the glass slip. This adjustment having been made, the object-holder must be raised until the glass slip is brought to a slight distance below the cutting disk. This distance is exactly determined by the insertion of a gauge called a thickness-gauge.

"The requisite pressure is then applied to the object-holder and water of lubrication is turned on. As the cutter makes its way through the specimen, it leaves a thin film or 'section' of the latter on the surface of the glass. This section may be from 1-50 to 1-100 of an inch in thinness as cut, and may be transparent, but there is no advantage in cutting it so thin. It is generally preferable to cut the section somewhat thicker, and then grind it down to the exact degree of thinness which under the microscope will best show its structure, since in any case this final grinding must always be done.

"There are a number of accessory pieces of apparatus for extending the capacity of the machine and facilitating its work. One of the most important is an arrangement by which the pressure of the specimen against the cutter can be increased at will, as the cutter penetrates the larger specimens and the friction increases. Another accessory of industrial rather than scientific value can be attached to the cutter-guide, and would enable it to guide several cutting-disks arranged 'in gang' one over another, and all cutting strictly parallel kerfs. By this arrangement several slips or tablets, from 1-8 to 1-16 of an inch thick could be cut in one operation from a piece of ornamental stone as onyx, lapis lazuli, etc. Moreover, a pile of such slips or tablets temporarily cemented together, by a simple arrangement could be quickly and accurately cut up with a few adjustments into angular forms, squares, triangles, hexagons, etc., for inlaid work, sleeve-studs, etc. It is believed that by using this apparatus inlaid work could be done economically and successfully in this country, as it is not at present.

"This apparatus has also proved itself of great usefulness in trimming off redundant material from cabinet specimens or separating without injury, as it often cannot be safely done with the hammer, different kinds of specimens on the same block of stone.

"The original machine used in the geological laboratory of Vassar College is the only one yet made; it has proved its durability by the fact that while it has been nearly twelve years in use, it is in as perfect order to-day as when first made; it has proved its practicability by the fact that the young lady students cut sections by it constantly with great success (some of this work having been exhibited at the Chicago Columbian Exposition), and that on several occasions work has been done with it for prominent scientists and jewellers which they had not found it practicable to get done elsewhere.

"The inventor has made no special attempts to introduce it elsewhere, though he has secured a very strong patent for its various details to prevent inefficient and discrediting imitations of it. It has evidently very important uses, both for the scientist and lapidary, but it would be of no use unless made by the very best workmanship as an instrument of precision. If a manufacturing firm capable of doing good work can be found to undertake its manufacture and sale it would be put on the market for public use.

WILLIAM B. DWIGHT,

"Department of Natural History, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y."

Claims to Be the Messiah.

BOSTON, August 5.—A special to the Globe from Providence, says: The suspect in Kingston jail on the supposition that he had something to do with the burglary at the residence of R. G. Dunn recently has been identified as William Collier, a theological student, from Memphis, Tenn., and a letter received from his father to-day conveyed the information that the young man was crazy. It was learned to-day that young Collier had come to Rhode Island for the avowed purpose of assassinating Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the well-known Unitarian clergyman, of Boston, whose summer home is at Matunuck. Collier declares that he came to kill Hale because he has been teaching a false religion. He also claims to be the Messiah.

Negro Collector Inducted Into Office.

ATLANTA, GA., August 5.—Henry A. Rucker, the negro Collector of Internal Revenue, went into office to-night with rather unusual ceremonies. When he met his predecessor to effect the transfer of the office, he found a large gathering of deputies, who presented Mr. Trammel with a very handsome silver-service. Speeches were made, closing with one by Rucker, whose temperate tone and fair words pleased his hearers. Realizing the embarrassments ahead of him, he asked the support of all the deputies, and assured them they should have his as long as they were in service. His speech was a reassuring one. To-day about ten of the deputy collectors sent in their resignations, and went out with their white chief.

Embezzled and Then Ran Away.

CHICAGO, August 5.—Self-confessed as an embezzler, City-Clerk George Bogart, of Evanston, O., has disappeared. In two months, according to Mayor Dyche, he has taken from the vaults of the City Clerk's office $8,853. Of this, the Mayor says, he made a complete confession early in July, and on Wednesday afternoon, on the eve of a conference, which was to have straightened his difficulties and placed him again on a firm financial standing with the city of Evanston, he disappeared.

ON THE APPOMATTOX.

NEWS NOTES GATHERED IN THE COCKADE CITY.

Sudden Death—Matrimonial Notes—Prizes for the Bicycle Meet—She Gave the Bride a Thrashing—Personal and General.

PETERSBURG, VA., August 5.—(Special.)—Dora Johnson (colored), aged about 45 years, died very suddenly at her home, on Jones street, this morning. She had gotten breakfast for her husband, and shortly afterwards her nearest neighbors had their attention attracted by groans proceeding from the house. They found her on the floor, apparently in spasms, and she died in a few minutes. She was well up to this morning.

Mr. W. A. Godsey, of Richmond, and Mrs. Elizabeth Owens, of this city, were married last night.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Captain A. R. Hobbs, one of the most popular Democrats in Prince George county, and for many years county chairman, is prominently spoken of as a candidate for the House of Delegates.

Some very beautiful and costly prizes will be awarded by the Cockade City Cycle Club to the winners at the meet here on the 21st. These races are open to the State, and a number of fine riders have entered.

Mr. Reuben Ragland, who has been sick of fever for some time, was taken to the Home for the Sick for care and treatment to-day.

Colonel E. M. Field, Lumber Inspector for this city, is confined to his bed by reason of severe injuries received by a fall.

Rev. C. M. Beckwith and wife, of Galveston, Tex., who have been visiting relatives here, left this morning on a trip to New York.

One or more of the colored ministers of this city will deliver sermons on Sunday on the subject of lynching and its causes.

Mrs. W. C. Kevan left this morning on a visit to New York, where she will join her sister, Mrs. Charles R. Collier.

Mrs. Glass, of Shelbyville, Ky., is visiting the family of her brother, Postmaster H. R. Smith.

Miss Holt, of Louisville, Ky., is the guest of Miss Carrie Pryor.

The friends of Major F. R. Lassiter have gotten out a beautiful badge to be distributed among the friends of that gentleman at the Roanoke convention.

An irate colored mother last evening gave her daughter a severe thrashing for getting married against her consent. The trouble occurred at the groom's home.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

What Is the Secret of the Success of Those Institutions?

(New York Commercial-Advertiser.)

The annual meeting of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations, now in session at Detroit, directs public attention anew to the important work that is being performed by these societies. Building and loan associations are comparatively a modern institution. Two generations ago they were scarcely known. Three fourths of the associations now in existence are not over ten years old, and less than five hundred are fifteen years old. Yet the secretary of the United States League, in his annual report at the Detroit gathering, declares that there are now 4,776 associations scattered throughout the Union, having assets to the amount of $588,388,695, and a membership of 1,610,900. Some idea of what these societies have accomplished may be gleaned from Mr. Carroll D. Wright's recent statement that they have helped to secure in the neighborhood of 400,000 homes.

What is the secret of the success that has attended building and loan associations? Unlike many savings banks, they do not have years of accumulations behind them. Unlike ordinary banking establishments, their affairs are not managed, as a rule, by men trained to finance. The answer to our question is to be found, we believe, in the peculiar principle upon which these associations are based. That principle is not only to encourage thrift and self-dential, but to hold forth inducements to wage-earners and people of small means to become property-owners. The desire to own a roof-tree, an abiding place, which, humanly speaking, he may hold against the rest of the world, is planted deep in the breast of almost every individual of right instincts, and it is to this feeling that building and loan associations strongly appeal. To gratify this desire is not always practicable, especially in thickly settled communities, where land is high, and these associations seek to overcome or minimize such obstacles by co-operative effort on the part of individuals. In other words, these societies are founded upon the principle of mutual self-help applied to home building. How vastly they stimulate good citizenship and add to the forces of law and order it is unnecessary to point out.

It is noteworthy that, in spite of the business stagnation that prevailed last year, the assets of building and loan associations in the United States increased nearly $19,000,000, and the number of members over 65,000. Pennsylvania is credited with an increase of $5,500,000 in assets, Ohio with an increase of $5,600,000, and New York with $1,500,000.

Alaska in Midsummer.

(August Century.)

An Alaskan midsummer-day is a day without night. In the extreme northern portion of the territory the sun does not set for weeks, and even as far south as Sitka and Fort Wrangel it sinks only a few degrees below the horizon, so that the rosy colors of the evening blend with those of the morning, leaving no gap of darkness between. Nevertheless, the full day opens slowly. At midnight, from the middle point between the gloaming and the dawn, a low arc of light is seen stealing along the horizon, with gradual increase of height and span and intensity of tone, accompanied usually by red clouds, which make a striking advertisement of the sun's progress long before he appears above the mountain-tops.

For several hours after sunrise everything in the landscape seems dull and uncommunicative. The clouds fade, the islands and the mountains, with ruffs of mist about them, cast ill-defined shadows, and the whole firmament changes to pale pearl gray, with just such a trace of purple in it. But toward noon there is a glorious awakening. The cool haziness of the air vanishes, and the richer sunbeams, pouring from on high, make all the bays and channels shine. Brightly now play the round-top ripples about the edges of the islands, and over many a plume-shaped streak between them, where the water is stirred by some passing breeze.

On the mountains of the mainland, and in the high-walled fiords that fringe the coast, still finer is the work of the sunshine. The broad white bosoms of the glaciers glow like silver, and their crystal fronts, and the multitude of icebergs that linger about them, drifting, swirling, turning their myriad angles to the sun, are kindled into a perfect blaze of irised light. The warm air throbs and wavers, and makes itself felt as a life-giving, energizing ocean embracing all the earth. Filled with ozone, our pulses bound, and we are warmed and quickened into sympathy with everything, taken back into the heart of nature, whence we came. We feel the light and motion about us, and the universal beauty; the tides marching back and forth with wearless industry, leaving the beautiful shores, and swaying the purple dulse of the broad meadows of the sea where the fishes are fed; the still streams in rows white with waterfalls, ever in bloom and ever in song, spreading their branches over a thousand mountains; the vast forests feeding on the drenching sunbeams, every cell in a whirl of enjoyment; misty flocks of insects stirring all the air; the wild sheep and goats on the grassy ridges above the woods, bears in the berry-tangles, mink, and beaver, and otter far back on many a river and lake; Indians and adventurers pursuing their lonely ways; birds tending their young—everywhere, everywhere, beauty and life, and glad, rejoicing action.

Street Noises.

(Baltimore Herald.)

Steps are being taken by the authorities in New York to enforce all ordinances relative to the suppression of street noises. There are a number of such laws, and they cover a great variety of disturbing sounds, such as the crying of wares by pedlers, the tooting of fish-horns, the jingling of junkmen's bells, the beating of drums, and the playing of musical instruments between certain hours, and the trucking of metal work through the streets. Even the ringing of church bells is surrounded with restrictions.

Certain noises are, of course, inseparable from existence in great cities, and must be tolerated. Urban progress cannot be stopped to promote the comfort of the individual. Even in a case of life and death, traffic must not be interfered with, the only remedy being removal of the patient.

There are in every city, however, a number of preventable noises that continue because no one feels interested enough to start a movement with the object of having them abated. They contribute in no degree to the public welfare, nor do they facilitate the discharge of essential duties. Some are wholly unnecessary and useless, while others are calculated to serve purposes of individual gain, and are peculiar to pursuits harmless enough in themselves, but objectionable because they interfere with the happiness of a great majority of people.

No hardship, is created, for instance, by restricting pedlers and hucksters to certain hours. During the time when itinerant vendors are allowed to ply their vocations housewives have ample opportunity to buy all they need.

That street musicians should be permitted to turn the cranks of their machines, grinding out strident notes, every minute of the day and night, is not merely an offence to sensitive natures, who fail to appreciate such music, but an injustice to the weary, who require sleep to strengthen them for the task of the morrow.

The individual may not disturb the peace of a neighborhood. Why should any particular class of people be permitted to do so? New York's officials have set an example which should find emulation elsewhere.

Untrained Minds and Unworthy Books.

(August Ladies' Home Journal.)

A healthy body undoubtedly conduces to a healthy condition of the mind, but it does not produce intellectual activity. The only way to accomplish intellectual results is to work the mind. Hard work of any kind is never easy—it may be satisfying and exhilarating, but not easy. When you really work your brain you know it; even to concentrate your attention to begin a task is a serious effort. Many wise workers say that when you have learned the power of concentration you have solved the problem of effective intellectual work. That is the first stumbling-block that the person who does not habitually read books, even for recreation, encounters. It is so difficult to pin your attention to the printed page, for you think of things nearer at hand with which you are familiar. But a sensational novel captures the uneasy attention sooner than more thoughtful books; therefore, people of untrained minds are the greatest devourers of unworthy books.

The Pope's Recent Poem.

Shunning All Gluttony, Be Contented with Fare that is Frugal.

To Fabricius Rufus.

(New York World.)

How every malady we may defeat,
And lengthen life by studying what to eat;
Would you in weighty words of wisdom learn—
From one who has the Hippocratic turn,
And all the ills of Gluttony can tell us?—
Take these prime precepts of the good Ofellus.

Study first beauty: without vulgar show,
Spread china fair on linen white as snow.
Serve sound Albanian wine from cellars rare;
'Twill cheer your spirits and dissolve your care.
But use it soberly—nor trust too much
The great Unbender's often dangerous touch;
Nor fear that it be held an evil sign
With water freely to baptize your wine.

Be certain of fine grain; more certain still
To have your bread well-baked with perfect skill.
Capons and fatted mutton, and the clear
Fine, juicy pieces from a stall-fed steer;
Of these take joyfully; who freely eats
Will find for man they are the proper meats.
Tender your meat must be; and served in courses,
Slowly and plain, not fierce with eastern sauces.

And new-laid eggs are excellent for man
On a slow fire, in a little pan.
Have them just moderately dried; or so
If you prefer it, that the juice may flow.
In this the rule itself your taste obeys,
But they are good in many other ways.

With foaming milk you may your thirst assuage—
Needful in infancy, 'tis good for age.
Next fetch that special favor of the skies,
Hyblacan honey—'tis a heavenly prize;
But of this nectar pour the merest taste
And from your garden be the table graced
With the green products of suburban soil
And dress your tender lettuce sweet with oil
Add, as they ripen through the bounteous year,
Delicious fruits; the apple has no peer.
Let apples rubicund in color gleam
And over all the basket shine supreme.
Last, Mocha's roasted berry crowns the feast—
The fragrant beverage of the fertile East;
Tasted and swallowed sip by sip—not quaffed—
Naught cheers the stomach like this genial draught.

This frugal fare—this diet safe and sage—
Use, and be sure of vigorous old age.

But Gluttony opposed to all this stands—
An unclean Siren, and with cruel hands—
(Ofellus still this further truth declares)
Weaves for the sons of men her deadly snares.
This is her way: a banquet she combines
Vessels gilded, ornament in splendor shines.
Hangings there richly wrought with purple glow,
And decorated napkins all for show.
The glasses stand in rows in long array,
And brass and silver all their blaze display;
Parsley and thyme and wreaths of flowers rare
With fragrance overload the heavy air.
With this magnificence, and with a voice
That cheats in words, she gathers at her choice
Unwary guests, and on the couches these
Invites to sprawl in loose luxurious ease
Choice wine is drawn from many an ample can,
Falernian old, and rarest Caecuban,
Whatever cordial a refined art
Has made to touch the taste and warm the heart,
From must and fruit distilled, each convive sups—
For all is urged in ever-flowing cups.
Each one on some especial dainty dotes;
Fiercely they irrigate their ardent throats.

A whole Lucanian boar they now produce—
Charged with hot spices, and with oil profuse;
And great goose livers and fat sides of hare
Places with thrushes and with pigeons share.
Meats jostle fish, with oysters clams collide.
And all that may be edible beside,
Lampreys and prawns in one vast dish are seen,
And guests gaze open-mouthed with wondering mien;
Till gorged with all that is before them thrust,
Pleasure gives place to loathing and disgust.
At last with too much drink inflamed they rise,
An insane fury blazing in their eyes;
In drunken quarrels words with blows are blent,
They rage, they fight, they fall, and so are spent.
And gayly Gluttony with laughter starts,
Successful now in all her evil arts;
In degradation each the Siren steeps,
O'erwhelmed like sailors washed adown the deeps.

Now suddenly comes on another scene:
Praecordial pangs and spasms intervene,
Torrents of bile the heated liver pours
Into the o'erfraught stomach; each one roars
And writhes in paroxysmal sweats and pains,
And terrible internal turmoil reigns,
They stagger, pale; and stand with stupid stare;
What is there more that Gluttony may dare?
What, but to pierce the soul and blot with shame
That single sparkle of immortal flame.

G. W. HOSMER, M. D.

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TO BE A SENATOR.

D. Q. EGGLESTON TO REPRESENT THE TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

NOMINATED OVER PRIDDY YESTERDAY

A Three-Cornered Fight Made in the Convention at Keysville, But No Bad Feeling Was Engendered—The Nominee Given an Unanimous Vote

CHASE CITY, VA., August 5.—(Special.)—The senatorial convention of Charlotte and Mecklenburg met at Keysville yesterday evening. By the apportionment, Mecklenburg was entitled to 42 delegates and Charlotte to 29, making 71 from both counties.

The credentials of 36 from Mecklenburg and 17 from Charlotte were presented and enrolled.

Four precincts from Charlotte, with 19 delegates, pledged to Priddy; one precinct from the same county, with 2 delegates, pledged to Scott, and one precinct, with 6 delegates, from Mecklenburg, supposed to be for Priddy, did not present their credentials or participate in the proceedings, although many of them were present in the meeting.

The convention, with over two-thirds of the duly-elected delegates from both counties, organized by electing Mr. Edward Chambers Good, of Mecklenburg, chairman.

Hon. A. J. Terry, of Charlotte, placed in nomination as the choice of his county Mr. D. Q. Eggleston as the next senatorial candidate. At the request of the Mecklenburg delegation, Captain Thomas D. Jeffries, in a speech, seconded the nomination for his county.

Mr. Eggleston received the entire vote of the convention, and was declared the unanimous nominee of the Democratic party, as the candidate of the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District.

Upon invitations extended by the convention, Dr. A. S. Priddy and Mr. D. Q. Eggle