

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1901.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND HIS OPPORTUNITY.

President Roosevelt has good lineage. The Messenger has already told of his excellent Bulloch kin in Georgia, of which he is said to be very proud. His genealogy shows him on the mother's side, descended from President Archibald Bulloch. His maternal ancestry came to Georgia from Virginia. He is also reported as having "royal blood on the maternal side," and on the father's side "good knickerbocker stock" that came from Holland. The Atlanta Daily News publishes three coats of arms—two maternal and one paternal:

"Two branches of these Bullochs now exist in Georgia. The younger branch, descended from the two marriages of Major James Stephens Bulloch, second son of Captain James Bulloch and Anne Irvine, the grandson of President Archibald Bulloch and his wife, Mary de Veaux; and the senior branch, now representing the head of the family, descended from the eldest son of Captain James Bulloch (John Irvine Bulloch) who married Charlotte Glen. Charlotte Glen was descended on her mother's side from the Wynberley and Noble Jones families; through her father, Judge John Glen, from the Glens (or Glens) of Bar, Linlithgow, Scotland, a family at present represented in America by the descendants of this Charlotte Glen, of Georgia, of the late John Thomas Glenn, of Atlanta, and the Glens, of Baltimore and Philadelphia."

The president descends from the younger branch. The genealogy fills two columns in the News. But the country is much more interested in the descendant than in family trees. If the president measures up to public expectations he would do most admirably and make an executive that will render him very popular and make him an honor to his country. The prevailing idea in all parts of the country and among intelligent men in all parties, is that he will prove to be an excellent president, not of the north or west or south, but of the entire United States. God grant the fulfillment of this happy expectation. A broad gauged president, a conservative, wise, patriotic chief official is just what the times and the country call for. The south will treat him justly and favorably. The genuine, unfaltering democrats will accord him friendly support and confidence and will help to uphold his hands in all that is wise, circumspect and American. Let him see to it that he gives no continuance to sectional antagonisms in any of its phases. He will not be prejudiced but judged by the principles and deeds of his administration. The south is democratic largely. More than three-fourths of the intelligent white men are generally democratic and opposed to the principles of the republican party as urged, declared and enforced for quite thirty-five years. The following we find in that able democratic exponent, and it is to us in line with something we presented in an editorial of yesterday. It expresses the opinion no doubt of many unfaltering, moderate, but resolute democrats. The Sun had not been received when the editorial in The Messenger was written. It says:

"Differences of opinion there will be, of course, and sturdy opposition from the south to measures providing for ship subsidies or for the retention of useless and oppressive tariff duties. The south also stands for the extension of constitutional government and republican institutions to our dependencies at the earliest possible opportunity. These are questions upon which the American people are almost evenly divided, and the change in administration will not end the discussion upon matters which, in the opinion of nearly all the voters of this country, involve vital principles. It would be a sad day for the republic if there were no discussions of the issues which are constantly arising—if the policies of the government, regardless of their merit, were carried out without dissent or protest by the people and their representatives in congress. An intelligent and vigorous opposition is indispensable to the efficiency of government under our free institutions."

STATISTICS OF LYNCHINGS.

The Chicago Tribune republican, publishes annually its record of lynchings. Unless its statistics are more reliable than others that appear—the negro parson in London the other day for instance—you can not safely build upon them. Many rapes occur in the south of which The Tribune never learns, we cannot well doubt. In sixteen years lynchings have occurred in every state but four, namely Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Massachusetts is better behaved now than when it used to burn old women as witches. The Tribune reports 2,576 persons lynched in sixteen years. Of these 2,080 were in the south. But the north with comparatively few negroes and no rapes hardly managed by industry to hang 436. This will do for a start. The hanged were divided into 51 women, 1,678 negroes, 801 white, 21 Indians, 9 Chinese, and 7 Mexicans. Murder and rape were the excuses most frequently given for mob law, but 112 other reasons were assigned, some of the most extraordinary petty nature, such as slapping a child, enticing away a servant, "unpopularity," voodooism, etc. The south for the greater part

confines its operations to two deadly, most infernal crimes—rape and murder. A short "trial in the woods" a quick end follow when brutes who rape and murder are overhauled. In 1892 there were 236 lynchings reported—the highest. There were 200 in 1893, 189 in 1894, and to 107 in 1899. In 1900 there were 115, and in the first nine months of 1901 there have already been 101. Of these victims of the present year, 76 were colored, 23 white, 1 Chinese, and one an Indian. Only 24 were murdered because of a charge of rape, and 27 because they had taken human life illegally.

If the north—the good, pious, refined, merciful north that never sins and always deals lovingly with offenders—had \$6,000,000 of blacks and as many rapings of white women and children as occurs yearly in the south, it would easily distance the south and hangings and burnings would be of daily record. The north is very gentle and long suffering. It takes it out sentimental vaporing and caustic censure of the south it loves to hate. The lynchings are very bad but murder and rapes are vastly worse. It is a great pity that the rapes and murders do not stop, then lynchings would disappear.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle had this recently and it gives a correct view of the precise conditions in exposed localities, in the country generally and on the outskirts of villages and towns: "In parts of the south where convictions have been secured in orderly process the people live in daily fear, whereas in those quarters where the lynchings have made their power felt the white residents believe themselves safe. The condition is deplorable. The people visit upon law-breakers a worse breaking of the law. If the courts cannot be made efficient it may come to the pass that all negroes will require to remove from American soil, to which they were brought against their wills, and if they do not so remove that they will be expelled by force and shipped away to Africa."

A HAPPY REPORTEER.

We read recently a clever "skit" in the New York Evening Post. A northern man had been telling some marvellous yarns about southern people, possibly believing all he told or heard. His production was quite worthy of northern ignorance and credulity. It is astonishing how eager the scribblers "up there" are to burlesque the south and to bamboozle their receptive, gullible readers. Munchausen, the German, has been dead a century or two, he only living in English fiction, but Munchausen, the northern man, is "live and kicking" and constantly making a fool of himself. The article we saw that struck us as good of its sort, and it very aptly, amusingly exposed the tomfoolery of a writer by a broad piece of fun—was an amusing exaggeration. It is headed, "A dialogue in a library," and the beginning is this:

"Sir: The little boy had just arrived at New York from the south, and, after he had left the room, one of the party said it seemed so funny that he wore no shoes."

"Not at all," said the North Carolinian. "Boys never wear shoes where he came from, and not until they get half-grown do they wear any clothes other than a single loose garment."

"A gunny-sack, with a hole in the bottom for the head to go through, and the corners cut off for the arms," corrected the Virginian; and no one cracked a smile.

"By, (down in Duplin county, where I was raised," continued the North Carolinian,) evidently encouraged by the corroboration he had received, and could depend upon receiving, from the Virginian, "they turned boys out to grass in the spring and did not see them any more until frost. Yes, sir, they just tethered them by the side of the swamp, so they could get water, and let them live on huckleberries."

"That's so," said the Virginian. The North Carolinian seemed to think that, so long as he had let the cat out of the bag, he might as well go ahead and make a clean breast of it.

"There are rings around my legs now showing how high the water in our swamp used to rise, just like the rings you have seen around the lower part of trees that grow by the river's bank," he confessed.

The New Yorkers were staring in open-mouthed wonder.

Then spoke the Virginian. He told how the people in his country had run naked in the woods until they had become a hairy race.

That was too much for even a New York audience, and one of the men said he thought the Virginian ought to be ashamed of himself for talking about his native land so."

There is more, but this will do. It was ridicule of a fellow who produced a joke as to how southern people amused themselves by burning "niggers"—not in vengeance at all for greatest crimes, but for pure amusement. The writer of the burlesque retort says:

"And the worst of it is that a morning paper of today quotes a portion of Mr. Mowbray's article, presumably glad to get from a respectable source something that can be twisted into a semblance of corroboration of its own bigotted and biased views, and actually comments on it as though it took it seriously."

The "retort courteous" is from the pen of a young North Carolinian for years resident in New York city, Mr. Francis B. Hays, born at Oxford, and son of the able and greatly venerated Mr. John B. Hays, who passed away a few weeks ago.

Judge Wilson's Sudden Death

Washington, September 24.—Jeremiah Morrow Wilson, principal counsel for Rear Admiral Schley and one of the leading lawyers of Washington, died suddenly in his apartments in the Shoreham hotel shortly after 11 o'clock today. Heart failure, superinduced by an attack of acute indigestion, coupled with Bright's disease, caused his death. He leaves a son, Charles S. Wilson, who has been associated with him in the law, and a daughter, Mrs. William Haywood, of this city. Judge Wilson was a native of Ohio and was 72 years old. He served on the bench and in congress.

CLEANING AND COMMENT.

In one of the four recent victories of the Boers Lieutenant Colonel and Hon. Andrew Murray and his adjutant, Captain Murray, were killed. The British scous lost heavily. But to offset four victories by the Boers General Kitcheners reports 55 Boers captured on the 17th and 109 since. A dispatch from London of the 22nd said that "Lord Lovat's scouts who, Lord Kitcheners reports, have lost heavily in a fight with the Boers, are one of the most noted of the irregular corps attached to the British army in South Africa, corresponding in some degree to the Rough Riders of the Spanish-American war." Colonel Murray was a meritorious officer and brother of Earl of Mansfield and the heir presumptive to the earldom. He was 38 years old. The total Boer force now in the field is reported to be 11,000. Late advices are interesting. For instance, "in Boer circles in Holland it is asserted that everything is prepared for a Dutch rising in both Cape Colony and Natal."

A most alarming letter from Cape Town is published today by the Daily Express. The writer says:

"The Boers are overrunning Cape Colony. They are on both the coast lines and within forty miles of Cape Town. Even the intelligence department does not know how many colonial rebels have taken up arms in the last fortnight."

If the heathen are not "at our door" and all about it, what do you make of the case given in the Baltimore Sun, that a white girl in that city of 550,000 is utterly ignorant of God, had never so much as heard of Him, but she once attended Sunday school. The Sun says that "there should be anybody living in a city with more than 400 churches within its precincts who knows nothing about God is almost incredible." A Virginian Methodist preacher told us in 1862 that he found a family in the old colony of Halifax, in that state, who were entirely ignorant of God, had no knowledge whatever of Jesus Christ and a future state. The late Rev. J. W. Crowder, of Raleigh told us about 1873 or '74, that he found in an eastern county in North Carolina—beyond Roanoke river we think, a family, in six miles of the county seat who were heathen, not knowing there was a God. The Baltimore girl is twenty and named Emma Paul.

The opinion is given that the anarchists will yet be reached. But at present they are turned loose in Chicago. In New Jersey the "Reds" will finally have to go it is believed. The legislature will soon deal with them by enacting a law suited to their offense. It is said that the conspirators "will be treated as accessories before the fact, and the charge will be murder. If convicted they will suffer just the same punishment as if they were convicted of aiding or abetting in any ordinary case of murder." It is stated that the New Jersey people are much worked up and are determined to rid their state of the presence of the red handed murderers and conspirators.

The evidence before the naval court of inquiry has about disposed of one or more charges brought against the modest, most meritorious Rear Admiral Schley. The false report that he withdrew his squadron every night is shown to be a lie. Both Admiral Higginson and Commander Schroeder testify in favor of Schley on this very important point. It is curious to know how that lie was started.

We cite this from a report in the Baltimore Sun of the 23rd:

"Admiral F. J. Higginson, who was captain of the Massachusetts, and Commander Seaton Schroeder, who was its executive officer during this campaign, were on the witness stand yesterday, and both were positive that no such withdrawals as those mentioned ever took place. Admiral Higginson said that as captain of the Massachusetts he would certainly have been informed of such an order and would have remembered the movement if it had taken place. The order and the movement would have been recorded in the log. He was satisfied that at no time did the squadron withdraw farther than six or eight miles from the entrance of the harbor."

The South Carolina people are active and earnest in pushing forward the exposition at Charleston to begin 1st of December. Its success is believed to be assured and the people will be there to see the many interesting objects and things to be shown. We take it that North Carolina will be there in displays of products and in the persons of thousands of its citizens. There is no doubt that Wilmington "will put in its appearance" in a vein of curiosity, neighborly appreciation and true interest in what concerns the south. The Midway show will be duly attended to. The News and Courier says:

"Twenty-one acres of the exposition grounds have been reserved for this part of the show, and nearly every foot of this large area has already been taken. There will be camels and elephants, and gondolas, and wild Indians and buffalo and congresses of Oriental beauties and dancing girls who have taken medals at all the great expositions, and restaurants and refreshments without end."

At Spring Valley, Illinois, twenty anarchists are armed with double-barrel shotguns and 1,000 rounds of ammunition. They are guarding a notorious anarchist newspaper office, called L'Aurore. A dispatch of the 22nd says: "Meanwhile fully 2,000 citizens of adjoining towns have sent word to the authorities here that they are ready at a moment's notice and are extremely anxious to start for this city and assist in exterminating the reds. The temper of the people is at the boiling point, the defiant attitude of the anarchists colony serving to increase the general anger."

John Cabilli, the editor of L'Aurore, has been in hiding every since a recent meeting gave evidence of a desire to demolish his publication and adorn him with a coat of tar and feathers."

In the athletic contest of Harvard and Yale against Oxford and Cambridge the former win six points to the latter's three.

THE BRITISH LATE DEFEATS AND LOSSES.

According to London news the Britons are much surprised and perplexed over recent developments in South Africa. They can not understand how a small force of Boers can give so much unexpected and most undesirable trouble. It confounds them. Out of seven recent engagements the Boers were victorious four times and in two or three days. They inflicted a loss of 100 killed 350 wounded and many prisoners and guns. This loss added to General Botha's invasion with 2,000 men of Natal makes the outlook very unpleasant to the war-making Britisher. The Baltimore Sun viewing the situation says that the "whole country, outside of narrow areas guarded by garrisons, has been desolated and the families of the Boers—to keep them from starving—have been collected into refugee camps. General Kitcheners has made a wilderness, but can not "call it peace" because the indefatigable enemy, deprived of supplies at home, proceeds to live off the untouched supplies of Cape Colony and Natal. The Transvaal and Orange Colony were desolated, it said, to keep out the fighting Boers. "Very well," the Boers reply grimly, "the turn of the British colonies has now come." The recent losses are quite equal to those sustained when the war began in the fall of 1899. The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Times gives a long account of British opinion and actual conditions at the seat of war, and the following is entertaining:

"It would be a serious mistake to assume that, because about 20,000 Boers are prisoners, it would be impossible for the magnitude of the first struggles at the Tugela and Modder rivers to be repeated. The Boers in the past year have probably recruited 5,000 colonial Dutch, while the republican forces are now at their fullest available strength. Instead of, as originally, leaving one man of each family to reside on the farm. On the other hand, Lord Kitcheners' army, although five times the strength of General Buller's first force, does not represent a proportionately greater combatant capacity. Before the invasion of the Boer Republics the total British force was available for seeking and engaging the Boers, but now nearly 3,000 miles of railway must be guarded so closely that adjoining posts must meet daily and nightly."

It is difficult, it seems, to ascertain the actual fighting strength of the Boers. It is put from 11,000 to 20,000. We suspect from the great number of Boer prisoners in the camp of the British, that the real strength does not much surpass, if any, 10,000 men. But they are brave, enterprising and dashing. England has many enemies as well as great possessions. It has a quarter of a million troops in Africa. A great war with a great power now would cause vast dismay, for it would compel the evacuation of two Dutch republics in Africa.

IN THE SUPREME COURT

Opinions Filed—Fifth District Cases Argued—State Board of Embalmers

(Special to the Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., September 24.—In the supreme court opinions were filed today as follows: Cook vs. Bank, from Dare, error; Waynwright vs. Massenburg, from Franklin, former ruling affirmed; petition to rehear dismissed; Connor vs. Dillard, from Wilson, error; Ricks vs. Pope, from Edgecombe, reversed; Pender vs. Pender, from Edgecombe, no error; Blake vs. Railroad, from New Hanover, dismissed for failure to print records; Byrd vs. Byrd, from Sampson, new trial granted by consent of appellee; Chemical Company vs. Barber, from Onslow, docketed and dismissed under rule 17; Mallard vs. Manufacturing Company, from Duplin, docketed and dismissed under rule 17; Williams vs. Hill, from Duplin, docketed and dismissed under rule 17.

Cases from the Fifth district were argued as follows: State vs. New, by attorney general for state, J. D. Kerr for defendant; Mitchell vs. Baker, on motion to dismiss by Shepherd for plaintiff, Pou for defendant; Herring vs. Sutton, by Rose (by brief) for plaintiff, Shepherd for defendant; Williams vs. Rich, by H. E. Shaw for plaintiff, Shepherd for defendant; Barden vs. Pugh, by T. B. Womack and Ed C. Smith for plaintiff, J. L. Stewart and J. D. Kerr for defendant; Weeks vs. McPhail, by Cooper & Butler (by brief) for plaintiff, Aillen, Kerr and Mordecai for defendant.

Applicants for law license will be examined next Monday.

There were thirty-two applicants for embalmers' license before the board here and of these twenty-seven passed, though names are not yet made public. J. W. Harry is chairman of the board. E. W. Simpson secretary. The only other member present was Dr. Richard H. Lewis. The board meets here again next month during state fair.

Wood's Seeds FOR FALL SOWING.

T. W. Wood & Sons Fall Catalogue, issued in August, tells all about GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS, Vetches, Crimson Clover, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Rape, etc. Also Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Hyacinths, Tulips, and all Bulbs, Seeds and Plants for Fall planting.

The information given in our Fall Catalogue about different crops is from our customers' and our own practical experience. We are constantly in receipt of the most gratifying expressions as to the great value and the help that our Catalogue proves to Farmers and Gardeners everywhere. Catalogue mailed on request. Write for it and prices of any seeds desired.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seed Growers & Merchants. RICHMOND, VA.

LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

See 18 St.—We save w'y w

MANDAMUS REFUSED

In the Railway Assessment Case—A City School Superintendent Gets a "Call Down"—That Long-Delayed Penitentiary Report.

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., September 24. Judge Robinson this morning refused to grant the mandamus asked for by Senator Ward to compel the corporation commission to assess this year the intangible property of the railways. Ward appeals. He went home to Plymouth today.

The corporation commission is advised that about twenty-two miles of the twenty-eight miles of railway between Plymouth and Washington is completed and that all will be in operation by November 1st. E. A. Armstrong, of New Jersey, is the president. The state superintendent of public instruction has written a very sharp letter to the city school superintendent of a piedmont town who sent a boy home last month because he was in a shirt-waist. The state superintendent informed the town superintendent that the state had jurisdiction of our city and town schools.

The state chartered today the Mountain Park hotel at Hot Springs, Madison county lately purchased by Julian S. Carr. Howell Cobb and others are stockholders and the authorized capital is \$125,000.

Nathan O'Berry, penitentiary director and chairman of its finance committee, is here and says he hopes and expects to place the long-looked for reports in the hands of the governor by the end of this week. Captain O'Berry says if the penitentiary can pull through this month it will not need any more money this year; as the cotton of the present crop will be on sale. He thinks it will pull through without having to borrow.

The cotton mill at Oxford is nearly ready to begin work. The extensive furniture factory there is doing well and making sales from Maine to Texas. It is said there is more building in Oxford than at any time in twenty years past.

Henry Perry, the white man who was brought here yesterday, charged with outraging his 12 year old niece, was sent to jail by a magistrate who fixed the date of the preliminary hearing on October 7. This excited some comment and the grand jury of the superior court, criminal term, now in session, took up the matter this morning and sent witnesses.

Some republicans are heard to say that they want ex-Governor Russell to be their nominee for chief justice, but it is practically certain Chief Justice Fitches will get re-nomination. Russell is here. He is engaged in preparing an important case.

The state engineer, Mr. J. H. McRee, who has been surveying in Tyrrell county, finds there a cranberry bog, full of these valuable berries. He says he is informed that there are 3,000 acres in the bog.

THE SWAMP LANDS SUIT

A Compromise Made and Case Settled. Improvement of A. & N. C. Railroad

(Special to the Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., September 24.—The case involving the option on states swamp lands did not go before Judge Robinson under mandamus proceedings, but compromised in the governor's office by the state board of education and the attorney for K. S. Finch.

The latter surrenders his option on all the lands, upon condition that the board sign deeds for two lots of land he has sold in Tyrrell of 1,900 and 2,700 acres respectively, and permits him to sell 6,300 acres more in Tyrrell lands, provided he does so and tenders the money before February next, when his option expires. This settles the case and a non suit is taken.

The report made on the condition of the Atlantic and North Carolina railway today by the state board of internal improvements says the physical condition is good, with many improvements. Shops are greatly enlarged, several new warehouses have been built; the track is better; the financial status is now good; the debt incurred for much needed improvements is being paid off. There is large increase in receipts; the total two years ago was \$187,000; this year it is \$240,000.

The board of internal improvements elected the following directors of this railway: Chas. M. Busbee, Raleigh; W. H. Smith, Goldsboro; L. Harvey, Kinston; J. C. Parker, Oliver; James A. Bryan and T. W. Dewey, New Bern; R. W. Taylor, Morehead City; L. G. Daniels, Bayboro. The board elected J. W. Grainger, of Kinston, state's Proxy. The directors will re-elect Jas. A. Bryan, president of the road.

Goldsboro, N. C., September 24.—The personnel of the Atlantic and North Carolina directors, appointed today, carries assurance of the re-election of Jas. A. Bryan as president. The directors meet at New Bern Thursday.

NORTH CAROLINA DAY

To be Held in the Public Schools Monday, October 14th

Monday, October 14th, has been fixed as North Carolina day in the schools and the subject selected by Superintendent of Public Instruction Toon is "The First Anglo-Saxon Settlement in America." A programme of exercises for the day is being prepared and will be issued at an early date. The superintendent invites a discussion of the general subject in the press for the information of the people and the schools preparing to take part. The act, authorizing the observance of the day, chapter 154, laws of 1901, follows:

"That the 12th of October in each and every year to be called 'North Carolina day' may be devoted by appropriate exercises in the public schools of the state to the consideration of some topic or topics of our state history to be selected by the superintendent of public instruction; provided, that if the said day shall fall on Saturday or Sunday, the celebration shall occur on the Monday next following; provided, further, that if the said day shall fall at a time when any such school may not be in session the celebration may be held within one month of the beginning of the time unless the superintendent of public instruction shall designate some other time."

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of 

FIGURES OF SCHOOL CENSUS

Cumberland County Children—The Bazaar of Knights of Pythias—Cape Fear Electric Power Company, Etc.

Correspondence of the Messenger.)

Fayetteville, September 24. There are, by the last census, over 9,600 children of both races of school age in Cumberland county, of whom there are 361 white in Cross Creek township, and 1,030 black. The total school fund for Cumberland, available for the session of 1901 and 1902, is \$14,891.43, which will run the public schools about 4 or 4 1/2 months.

The large armory of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry presents a beautiful appearance this morning—profusely decorated with flags, wreaths and flowers, while a great amphitheatre in the immense floor space is taken up with brilliantly colored fancy booths—all in preparation for the Knights of Pythias bazaar which opens this evening, to continue until the night of the 26th. The fair will offer everything which one can think of in the way of wares and merchandise, the tables will supply a bounteous dinner at noon, and the programme for each evening will furnish a varied and attractive entertainment.

At the next meeting of the board of aldermen will pass on the contract between the town of Fayetteville and the Cape Fear Electric Power Company, the latter proposing to furnish, on or before January 1st, 1902, 100 horse power for electric street lighting at a rental of \$2,000 a year. To effect this the power company—Captains R. P. Gray, Mr. W. M. Morgan, Mr. E. W. Cox, Mr. Robert Strange, engineer, and other officials—merit all praise, for the odds against them have been great, freshets raging in the Cape Fear almost without a break ever since last May.

The officers and members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry publish a series of strong resolutions in tribute to the memory of the late president, through the committee, Major J. G. Hollingsworth, Messrs. N. H. McGeachy, E. L. Remsburg and E. R. McKethan.

The fall opening of the city graded schools yesterday was satisfactory in the large attendance of pupils in the different departments. The main building has been refitted throughout, presenting a handsome appearance in new coat of paint, and there appears to be a conviction in the minds of all that Professor Jones, the new superintendent, will do good work.

The Donaldson-Davidson high school for boys is already open with a large number on the rolls, including several boarders domiciled with Professor Simpson's family.

The tax books for 1901 show an increase of little over \$50,000 in the valuation of town and county property. Listed and unlisted lands are valued at \$1,339,378, corporations at \$1,630,000 and town lots at \$739,233. There are 1,392 horses, 2,077 mules, 7,110 cattle, 4,079 sheep, and 20,910 hogs.

There was a pleasant german at Williams' hall last evening, danced to the fine music of Remsburg's orchestra. Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Hodges, of Richmond, Va., have been very cordially welcomed by many friends during their visit in the last day or two to this city. Dr. Hodges, now at the head of the Richmond medical college, is a native of Cumberland county, and was a prominent Fayetteville physician for some years.

Miss Pauline Cameron, of Lake Waccamaw, is making a visit to Misses Margaret and Bessie McNeill. Her mother, Mrs. Kirkland, and her sister, Miss Mary Warren Cameron, will be here soon to spend the fall and winter at the Hotel LaFayette.

Mrs. Henry C. McQueen, of Wilmington, is on a visit to Mrs. A. S. Huske on Dick street. This is the place of Mr. McQueen's birth, who is the daughter of the late Avon E. Hall, who resided for years on Haymont.

Since the death of Mr. Jas. D. Nott, Mr. John Nott, his brother, has come out from Texas to be with the only surviving sister, and in a few days the arrival of Mr. Samuel Nott from Kerrville, Texas, will reunite brothers and sister to pass the evening of life on the old family homestead.

Mrs. James White, of Danville, Va., is on a visit to relatives.

Mr. H. O. Sidberry has gone to Norfolk to spend a few days with his daughter, Mrs. Townsend. At the farmers' meeting in the county court house, of which Mr. A. A. McCaskill was chairman and Mr. G. H. King secretary, Messrs. James Evans, D. B. Culbreth and T. R. Bullard were chosen delegates to the Alliance convention in Raleigh tomorrow.

To Get Up Collars and Cuffs

Prepare some good cold water starch by mixing smoothly about two table-spoonsful of starch with rather more than half a pint of cold water. Add to this a teaspoonful of powder borax dissolved in a little hot water. Stir a piece of yellow soap in the starch water until it becomes soapy, when the piece of soap must be removed. The starch will help to prevent the starched linen from sticking to the hot iron.

The articles to be starched must be perfectly clean and dry before they are put into the starch. Dip them and rub them vigorously in the starch, so that it penetrates them thoroughly. Take them out, squeeze them to remove excess of moisture and roll them up separately and tightly in a clean cloth or towel. Leave them for about two hours. When ready to iron them, rub both sides of the articles with a clean, dry cloth to remove any grains of borax or starch remaining on their outer portions. Iron first on the wrong side and finish off on the right, using firm, steady pressure. Dry before a bright fire until all are perfectly stiff.

Well Said

The Raleigh Post of yesterday very truly says: "That is an exceedingly agreeable statement contained in the Post's Greensboro correspondence this morning, that the furniture for the offices of the new city hall in that city was made in High Point, and the carpets made in Greensboro."

With furniture made at High Point, springs and mattresses at Goldsboro, blankets, counterpanes and eiderdowns at Mt. Airy, sheeting at Wilmington and carpets at Greensboro! And all of grades equal to any made in the United States! What an encouraging state of affairs for the young people who contemplating embarking on the sea of matrimony in the Old North State to know that they can get all things needed, and of home make at that.

The old state is rapidly developing along useful lines."

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