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THE NEW SOUTH.

In the current number of the SUPPLEMENT will be found the digest of a lecture recently delivered by Mr. Carroll D. Wright on "The New Industrial South." The lecture, as was natural, dealt largely with statistics, and statistics are ordinarily dry reading; but in this case, as Mr. Wright justly observed, "figures are more eloquent, when dealing with industrial affairs, than any other form of expression. They give in concrete form the results of great enterprises; they crystallize the moving history of the time."

This "moving history" has been a truly remarkable one, and in some respects unparalleled in the history of the world. In its opening chapters we find a country drained of its resources, and its people decimated by a succession of the most sanguinary battles of modern times. The emancipation of the slaves had torn the social fabric of the South asunder. The very foundation stones upon which its social and political economy had been built were swept away. The patriarchal life of the plantation was gone for ever; and when the survivors of the war came back and hung up the saber and the rifle upon the wall, they sat down in the solitude of their deserted homes to think out a new problem of existence. The outlook was as dark as could well be conceived. With its treasury exhausted, its credit gone, the flower of its manhood cut off by war and lost in the oblivion of scattered and nameless graves, with its industries paralyzed, its cities ruined, and its fair lands a wilderness of desolation—truly this country was as piteous a spectacle as was ever left in the track of a long and bitter war.

In those first years of convalescence, the Southern people began dimly to see the truth, which now in the day of their industrial triumph is clearly manifest, namely, that the fundamental idea of the old plantation life was false in itself and fatal to the industrial and social development of the country. Had it not been for the upheaval of the war, it is likely that the South of to-day would have been in very much the same condition as it was in the antebellum days. Labor, as represented in the negro, would have been perfectly content to remain in a state of childish ignorance and simplicity; and capital, as represented in the planters, would have continued indolently to spread its lap to receive the lavish contributions of a soil of unusual fertility. In such a life there was neither incentive nor opportunity for that industrial activity which at once enriches the treasury and builds up the character of a people. In the broad division of the people into the two classes of masters and slaves there was no provision for those gradations which seem to be inseparable from a successful social economy; and so there was developed a species of nondescript unfortunate, known as the "poor white."

Before the war, and for many years after it, a landed aristocracy did but little to encourage the inflow of capital and industrial enterprise from the outside world; and to this may be largely attributed the stagnation which marked the first fifteen years of the latter period. Partly because she made no effort to attract it, and partly because it was so steadily and artificially guided to the Western and Northwestern States, the tide of immigration set steadily past the Southern country; and while the barren lands and virgin forests of the West have been peopled with the best elements of European immigration, much of the fertile land of the South has lain idle for want of a husbandman.

Happily for this country, however, there was a section of the older men of the South which, aided by the younger and progressive generation, was equal to the task of translating the lessons of the war into vigorous and aggressive action. To them is due the development of the hitherto neglected, but wonderfully varied and plentiful, mineral wealth of the country. Capital was invited to enter, and to the immigrant, who hitherto had looked with distrust upon the land of great plantations, underpaid labor, and "poor whites," there was extended the right hand of fellowship and the offer of rich farming land at remarkably low figures. At the same time, the racial question was taken in hand and treated in a generous spirit. It was realized that the negro was in the South to stay; and that the only possible way to better his condition was to give him the full benefit of the noble creed which teaches that "all men are created equal." The success of this more enlightened treatment of the negro depends upon its intelligent and discriminating application. As Mr. Wright very pointedly put it: "Philanthropy cannot make a negro into a Circassian. We should endeavor to make out of him as good a negro as possible, and so educate him along industrial lines that he will become a valuable economic factor." The spirit displayed by the promoters of the Atlanta Exposition in regard to the negro showed with what practical common sense the question is now being treated. An exhibit devoted to the products of colored labor was housed in a building specially erected for the purpose; and the once despised race saw their own spokesman rivaling the eloquence of the distinguished orators of the day upon a common platform.

To any one who has had the opportunity to travel through the Southern States and take note of her natural resources, the statistics of her industrial development during the last decade are full of promise.

In a certain sense her agricultural development has only just begun. Large as is the cotton crop, it only represents a fraction of the productive powers of the soil. At present the South is a one-crop country, and therefore is subject to distressing extremes of fortune. A more varied agriculture would at once make her richer and financially more stable. This will come with the division of the large plantations, or a portion of them, into smaller farms, and the settlement of these farms by hardy and energetic immigrants from the Northern and Western States. This immigration is now taking place, and it is growing in volume. It would seem as though the West had now been pretty fully exploited; and that the advice to the intending emigrant would henceforth be, for a time at least, "Go South."

THE APRIL SKY.

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS.

The two greatest planets, Jupiter and Saturn, are well situated for observation this month. While Jupiter is slowly sinking in the west, Saturn is rising in the east, and, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, the observer, with a small telescope, may turn alternately from the belted to the ringed planet and enjoy the striking contrast between them. In comparison with the wealth of detail and brilliant colors exhibited by Jupiter, the globe of Saturn appears dull and uninteresting, but its marvelous rings furnish a spectacular element that more than suffices to counterbalance the attraction of Jupiter's cloud-spotted disk.

Jupiter is in the constellation Cancer, moving slowly eastward. It rises in the middle of the day and is well situated, west of the meridian, during the entire evening. It is better to begin the observation of it with telescopes not later than 8 or 9 o'clock, when it is near its greatest elevation.

Saturn is in Libra, a little east of the star alpha. It becomes well elevated in the southeast by 10 o'clock P. M.

Mercury, which is in Pisces at the beginning of April and in Taurus at the end, is too near the sun to be observed. It passes behind the sun on the 17th, emerging afterward into the evening sky, where it will become visible in May.

Venus is also too near the sun for convenient observation, although early risers may catch sight of it before sunrise in the constellation Aquarius, from which, in the course of the month, it will move eastward into Pisces.

Mars also is an early morning star, being situated at the opening of the month in the eastern part of Capricorn and at the end in Aquarius, still nearer the sun.

Uranus is in Libra, six or seven degrees southeast of Saturn, and Neptune is in Taurus, near the star zeta.

The moon passes the planets in the following order: Mars, in the morning of the 8th; Venus, in the evening of the 10th; Mercury, in the afternoon of the 12th; Neptune, in the morning of the 17th; Jupiter, in the afternoon of the 20th; Saturn, in the morning of the 23th; and Uranus near midnight of the same date.

At the time of the conjunction with Jupiter, on the 20th, the moon will be near first quarter, and the conjunction will occur a little more than half way from the eastern horizon to the meridian. If the sky is clear, it should be possible to find the moon easily with the naked eye. A telescope directed to the moon at about 3 P. M., and swept carefully toward the south, will enable the observer to pick up Jupiter by daylight—a very interesting observation for an amateur. The planet, at that hour, will be about two degrees from the moon, in a southerly direction.

New moon this month occurs about 20 minutes after 11 o'clock on the night of the 12th; first quarter about 15 minutes before 6 o'clock in the evening of the 20th; full moon at 8:47 A. M. on the 27th, and last quarter (the last of the preceding month's moon) at 7:24 P. M. on the 4th.

The moon will be in apogee in the night of the 10th and in perigee in the morning of the 25th.

Jupiter's satellites will present an interesting series of phenomena on the night of the 15th. Before 7:19 P. M., Satellite II will be crossing the planet's disk, moving off the western edge at the time mentioned. At 9:17 P. M. Satellite I, which will previously have been observed drawing near to the eastern edge of Jupiter, will pass upon the disk. At 9:50 P. M. the shadow of Satellite II, which will have been upon the face of the planet since about 7 o'clock, will pass off the western edge. At 10:34 P. M. the shadow of Satellite I will appear on the eastern side of the disk, the satellite itself being at that time about half way across. At 11:37 P. M. Satellite I will pass off the western edge, and one hour and seventeen minutes later its shadow will follow it off the disk.

The starry heavens are very attractive in April. Between 9 and 10 P. M., about the middle of the month,