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THE WILSON ADVANCE.

"LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT, BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S, AND TRUTHS'."

VOLUME 19. WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA, FEB. 21, 1889. NUMBER 4

FOR ALL KINDS OF
—JOB WORK—
SEND YOUR ORDERS
—TO THIS OFFICE.—

BILL ARP'S LETTER

—:o:—

HE TALKS OF OUR DUSKY FELLOW CITIZENS

Would That the Northern People Could Look Through His Spectacles.

"The devil got sick, the devil a saint would be.
"The devil got well, the devil a saint was he.

Well, they run the negro out of the whitefolk's school at Felicity, in Ohio. And now they have run him out of the tobacco factories at Marion, in Ill. What is to become of the poor creature when he gets among his northern friends. The poet sang a pitiful song about "Lo, the Poor Indian," but if he had lived to our day he might have written something about:

Lo, the poor negro, whose untutored mind
Sees nuklux everywhere, unless he's blind
Deprived his vote, his sweetest dearest joy.
He flies for refuge up to Illinois—
Asks for a home and work and civil rights
Nor dreams of guns, nor rocks, nor bloody fights.
But, lo, he is refused a house a hut, a shack or
Ren the rights to stay and stem tobaker
Go back they said you black old billy goat,
Go back to Dixie land stay and—vote—
Against your color we have prohibition
We want your vote, but d—n your competition,
Go back, and if those rebs get in your way
Then arm, and fight, and shoot, and burn, and slay.

The color line seems to be crawling up north

The race problem is spreading. I wish that about one-third of the negroes would go up there and about one-fourth of their good people would come down here, that would fix things about right and make everthing harmonious and homogeneus so far as the pale face are concerned. But what would become of the negro. Ask Felicity—ask Marion.

The common people of this country have no love for the negro and the negro has no love for them. They are in each others way. The poorest white man feels his inborn suporiority and the negro will not acknowledge it. He respects a rich man or a notable man or a judge or an officer and will do his bidding with humility. In fact he loves to wait upon and serve him and be dependent upon him, but there is a deep seated hostility between the white yeomanry of this land and the negro. It crops out in every conflict between the races when an outrage is committed by a negro the common people are the most eager to pursue and lynch him. Here are a dozen large farms in one neighborhood that are cultivated by negro tenants. Interspersed among these farms are many smaller ones that are owned or rented by poor white men. Their land is poor; their stock poor, and they live on a strain and do not get ahead, but more generally fall behind. They see that the rich man who accumulates makes his money off of negro labor, for the negro will live in a leaky cabin, and eat his cornbread and fat meat, and sleep on the floor with his head to the fire, and he will sing and laugh and joke and play cards, and if he is hard run, will step over to the poor man's habitation and gently lift a chicken off the roost, or he will go to his cotton field with a hamper and fill it from the pen, or to his fodder stack and extract a few bundles. The poor man misses his property and knows that some infernal darky stole it, and he generally spots the very nigger, but can't quite prove it. The white farmer who live in a negro neighborhood has to fortify against him all the time and he hates him for the darky is hard to catch. He hates him, too, for the same reason that the native laborers in California hate the Chinese. He is in the way. The poor white man would like to rent better land, but the wealthy landlord prefers the negro because he is more easily managed and is content with less and can be settled with at the close of the year without friction. He always comes out in debt and does not care so he can stay and draw his supplies, and will set in for another crop without the slightest concern for the debt he carries over. A few dollars for Christmas and a jug of whisky is the measure of of his ambition. Of course there are exceptional cases, but what I have written applies to the average negro cropper of this region. I have had negro tenants to whom I was attached and so was my family. Our children delighted to go to their cabins and hear their stories about ghosts and witches and jack-o'lanterns, and they were all attached to the children and humored them and sometimes would go a mile or two in the night and steal watermelons or peaches or apples and divide with them and no questions asked, and they would steal from me and divide with other negroes, but they never took much at a time and has no malice aforethought. They do not call it stealing. Their simple idea is that you have got it to spare and won't miss it, or if you do miss it you have got plenty of money to buy more. It is a kind of fair divide wid de white folks. They are like the original Bill Arp, who, one dark night when he was on guard duty at Joe Johnston's tent, stole the general's jug of apple brandy from under his cot. He took about half of it and put the jug back where he got it and said he would "tote fair with the genrul." On one occasion when I remonstrated with our cook for taking so much flour and lard, she smiled and said "you don't miss what little I takes." If they ever do have to make an exodus from this country I don't believe they will steal any more before they go than did the Jews from the Egyptians.

The negro is a good natured, contented, friendly creature, with but little conscience and no nerves—not enough conscience to pursue him or annoy him. "Conscience makes cowards of us all" does not no apply to him. He can sleep just as well after a crime as before, provided there is no on one his track. His is a natural born coward, and the south has no fear of any insurrection that they would plan, for they would not dare to execute it. When the malignants of the north want them to begin the work of carnage they will have to come down and lead them. This they will never do, for it is a law of human nature that a malignant man is a coward too, so I recken we are safe. Our enemies had better give he matter up and let the negro alone. His vote is not needed now. I don't think that it ever will be, for I believe that a new line of battle will be drawn that will invole something more than offices and spoils—a line that will divide the north as well as the solid south. Let it come, for there will be no national peace until this sectional strife is broken up by new issues.

Now here is another howl about the killing of Clayton, and the whole south is held responsible. And for what? Because a man was killed in Arkansas—killed on account of politics. That seems to be the special horror. Well, what is politics but a mass of corruption and over reaching and bribery and intrigue. Why is a political murder any worse than any other murder. Dident a lot of saloonkeepers murder a temperance preacher in Ohio just because his preaching threatened their business. We made no fuss about that. We never call the north to account. We left it to that community to avenge his death, and they did it. And I reckon Mr. Chandler and Co. had better leave the Clayton murder to Arkansas.

They are a good people, and will attend to their own affairs in their own way. It is very easy to stand away off and preach and threaten, but our folks have got used to that, and are just going along and attending to their own business. I will remark, however, that it wouldn't strain our people to wish that it had been Chandler instead of Clayton—not that we wish anybody killed, but somehow or other whenever one of our northern enemies die even our best Christians exclaim: "The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away—blessed be the name of the Lord." BILL ARP.

THE LOST COLONY.

An Interesting and Valuable History of the Croatans by Proffessor Hamilton McMillan

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Feb. 4.—One of the saddest stories in history is the disappearance of the colony of English people planted by Sir Walter Raleigh on the coast of North Carolina three hundred year ago. There were about one hundred and twenty of them, men, women and children, and they left absolutely no trace by which their fate might be more than guessed at. Were they murdered by the hostile Indians? or were they incorporated among some friendly tribe? Silence hangs over it all and a dark cloud of hopeless conjecture. They vanished from the spot where they had been first settled, and none of the ships sent out charged with the duty of succoring them or ascertaining their fate seem to have done more than make sure they had abandoned their first settlement. No attempt was made to follow up the sole slight indication that they had removed to "Croatan." Gov. White sailed away and left his daughter and grand child to their fate, whatever it may have been. Where was "Croatan?" Nobody seems to have been sure. The weather was stormy and there was more profit to be had in cruising outside for Spanish prizes than in searching up and down the Albemarle and Pamlico for a lost colony, and so the ships put to sea again with as little loss of time as possible.

We may imagine how the colony looked, and longed, and wept, through long years of suspense for the help from home that never came. They seem not to have been murdered. They had gone to "Croatan" and the Croatan Indians were certainly a friendly tribe. This is all we have to rely upon.

It will astonish many North Carolinians to know that the Croatan tribe still exists, a distinct people, among us, living on the North side of the Cape Fear; still pround of their Indian blood, and still marked by it and by Indian traits. More than this they claim English ancestry, they cherish the traditions of English parentage, they still employ English words that were in use three hundred years ago, and they have strongly marked English characteristics. They are land owners, they are land-cultivators and they are road-makers. Above all, they have the English family names still common among them that are found in the list of Sir Walter's ill-fated colony.

It was ascertained fact that Spanish names, and traces of Spanish blood and the Spanish language still are found in the islands that dot the ocean on the Nornthern shores of Great Britian, and that there are traces of the Spanish sailors and soldiers thrown on those islands in the wreck of the grand Armada three hundred years ago:

Nothing is more interesting than studies in ethnology, such proofs of the persistence of type, and of the force and value of hereditary.

Our Anglo-Indians in Robeson have found an earnest, intelligent and reliable advocate in Mr. Hamilton McMillian, who has put put forth a small phamphlet entitled "The Lost Colony," which concerns the Croatans, and is likely to diffuse a widely awakened interest and inquiry. We are much in his debt for the very entertaining speculations and the valuable information he presents.

The people have no intermixture of other than English and Indian blood among them and they are proud of the fact. They always disdained affinity with the negro, they refused to sit side by side with him in church or school room, and are indignant at being classed as "mulattoes" or free person of color."

The special object to be promoted by publication just now of Mr. McMillan's researches and observations among them is to remind our General Assembly that the annual grant of $500 for the Croatan Normal School should be renewed at this session. Rather than be classed with the negro population these proud people have refused to accept any educational advantages for their children, but with schools and teachers appropriated to themselves they are eager to go forward. Mr. McMillan has done them a good service. He has lived in their section of country, has known them all his life and has gathered up many of their traditions, now fast passing into oblivion. He has made a deeply interesting story about them, and though it cannot now be proved, still every probability appears on the face of things that these half breeds are indeed descended from "The Lost Colony." [Two years ago Mr. McMillan represented Robeson county in the House, and is a gentleman of education and much knowledge of the Croatans.—ED.]

He has certainly given us the annals of a unique race. They have been good citizens, tho' the "swamp angels" of twenty years ago, Lowrie and Berry and their gang, were of the tribe. They fought on the patriot side in the Revolution, they sent soldiers to the Mexican war and to the Confederate army.

They should be protected and legislated for. We hope to hear that every legislator has a copy of this pamphlet and has read it and is prepared to give them the justice they ask.

The pamphlet is published by the ADVANCE presses in Wilson, N. C., price thirty cents, and it may be had on application there.—C. P. S., in the Raleigh State Chronicle.

Another Slap at Woman's Rights.

The Charlotte Chronicle states that a Mrs. Vanderburg, of that city, was arraigned and tried before the mayor and fined $5 for beating her husband. The Chronicle calls this case "out of the usual order of things."

'It is Seldom Surpassed.'

The WILSON ADVANCE is almost grown, having recently entered upon its nineneeth year. It has long been a grown paper in size and ability, as it is seldom surpassed by a weekly. May it live long and prosper every year of its existence.—Greenville Reflector.

"Never Minces His Words."

The Wilson ADVANCE has closed another volume, and is still advancing under the very able and fearless management of brother C. C. Daniels. Charley is "good grit," and never minces his words. Long may the ADVANCE live, for it is one of the foremost weeklies in the State.—Fayetteville Observer.

THE LEGISLATURE

—:o:—

WHAT OUR REPRESENTATIVES ARE DOING.

A Summary of The Work of The General Assembly Now in Session at Raleigh.

Tuesday, Feb. 12th.

SENATE.

The bill of Senator Williams, of Pitt, to prevent the buying and selling of futures, was taken up.

Mr. Williams, in support of his bill, said he championed the bill as a farmer and in behalf of the farming classes as well as for its purpose to elevate the morals of the State. He thought the system of gambling in the necessities of life and products of the soil was a curse to our land. Mr. Williams was not well and could not make a lengthy speech on the merits of his bill. The measure does not apply to manufacturers who may contract for the actual future delivery of cotton. It is intended to affect the margin business, where there is no intention of any delivery.

The bill was equally as strongly opposed as it was supported. Sundry amendments were submitted, among which was one that "this act shall not apply to future contracts of marriage." The bill passed its second reading on a call of the roll—ayes 37, noes 3. The bill also passed its third reading.

Mr. Payne submitted the report of the majority of the special committee on railroad commission, asking that the usual number of copies be printed and that the consideration of the same be made the special order for Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Thomas submitted a minority report from the railroad commission committee.

The special order of railroad commission bill was fixed for Tuesday, February 19th, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A petition was presented from citizens of Pitt county asking the repeal of certain oppressive laws relating to the impounding of stock, by the town of Greenville.

The committee on education offered a substitute for the bill abolishing the normal schools of the State (This bill abolishes all the white normal schools and appropriates the money now used to run the normals to be applied to holding teachers' institutes throughout the State. It leaves off the training school feature of the Senate bill.)

The following bills passed their third readings: Bill authorizing the board of councilmen of Greenville, Pitt county, to appropriate certain funds for building roads; to require surveyors' chains to be sealed by the standard keeper, 22 standard yards being the length; incorporating the Farmers' Co-operative School of North Carolina of a high grade at Morehead City; H. B. 474, for the protection of schools and colleges, (relating to lewd women) created a lively discussion and much time was taken up in its consideration. The bill failed to pass its third reading.

Mr. Cooke, from the committee on railroad commission, made a majority report in favor of a commission.

Mr. Walser, from the same committee, made a minority report against some of the features of the bill as reported by the majority.

On motion of Mr. Cooke the railroad commission bill was made a special order for Thursday at 11 o'clock, to be considered from day to day until disposed of, and that three hundred copies of the same be printed for the use of the House.

On motion of Mr. Walser, three hundred copies of the minority report were orded printed.

Wednesday, Feb. 13th.

SENATE.

The bill to alter the Constitution so as to re-establish the whipping post, was defeated by a vote of 15 to 26.

The Senate as a committee of the whole, Mr. Pou, of Johnston, in the chair, took up consideration of the school bill which had passed the House of Representatives as a substitute for the Senate bill on the same subject. Some fee changes were made in the bill but none of great importance. The material changes from the law of two years ago provide for the school year to end June 30th instead of November 30th, so far as relates to county officers, thus not dividing the school sessions into two fiscal years.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably the bill to require Railroads that pay no tax to do so.

The unfinished business of the day before, the consideration of H. B. 474, for the protection of schools and colleges, was taken up. This bill relates to lewd women. After some discussion, upon a call for the yeas and nays, the bill passed by a vote of 75 to 31.

The following bills passed their third readings: Bill to compel hucksters and butchers to keep a book of registration of the earmarks and brands of the stock purchased, the names of parties from whom purchased, etc.; S. B., abolishing the white normal schools of the State and applying the proceeds of taxation for that purpose to the holding of county institutes in connection with the institutes already established, to be under the control of the State Board of Education; to protect owners of land adjoining the lands of railroad corporations (preventing turning streams out of their natural courses); S. B. 487, to promote the efficiency of the State Guard, passed its second reading by a vote of 56 to 51.

Thursday. Feb. 14th.

SENATE.

Among the bills that passed their third readings was the one incorporating the Bank of Rocky Mount.

Senate bill 106, to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit members of the General Assembly from holding or being eligible to an office created by the legislature of which he is a member, and to make the Commissioner of Agriculture a State officer; also changing the date at which the term of office of State officers shall begin, was taken up on its second reading. The first proposition was defeated by a vote of 18 yeas to 14 noes, a three fifth vote being necessary.

The second proposition was adopted by a vote of 22 yeas to 12 noes, the president ruling under established precedent that the construction of the Constitution in relation to the three fifths vote means three fifths of a quorum voting. In his ruling Gov. Holt remarked that he was very doubtful of its being correct and would not feel aggrieved if an appeal was taken from his ruling. The third reading of the bill was further postponed that the opinion of the Supreme Court might be had upon the question of a three fifths vote.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the school bill, which was begun yesterday. After considerable discussion upon various amendments, leaving the bill virtually as it was after the action of the Senate a week ago, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was introduced instructing the judiciary committee to prepare and report a bill directing the establishment of a whipping post. Placed upon the calendar.

The calendar was taken up and S. B. 487, to promote the efficiency of the State Guard, put upon its third reading. Upon a call for the yeas and nays from the Republican side the bill passed by a vote of 51 to 48.

The following bills passed their third readings: To compel clerks of Superior Courts to publish a statement of money in their hands at certain times and after two years to pay the same into the county treasury; to protect the manufacturers of lumber (allowing private marks to be recorded in the office of the Superior Court; regarding the divorce law; incorporating the Bank of Goldsboro; incorporating the State Farmers' Alliance and sub Alliances; to prevent throwing timber in Swift creek, Pitt county.

The Speaker announced that the hour for the special order, the consideration of H. B. 811, relating to the proposed railroad commission, had arrived. On motion of Mr. Cooke the bill was passed over and made a special order for Friday, at 11 o'clock. The reason given by Mr. Cooke was that the House was not prepared to go into the discussion; the printed bill had not been read by the members.

The Senate resolution relating to the creation of a joint committee to investigate railroad and other corporations who refuse or fail to pay their taxes was, on motion of Mr. Carter, allowed to go over, and took its place on the calendar.

"MARSE CHAN."

[Writen after hearing Nelson Page read his inimitable story.]

A sad, sweet tale of other days we heard,
To which there clung the charm of vanished years;
By those quaint accents all our hearts were stirred,
And many an eye half sadly filled with tears.

Not since Burns touched his rugged peasant lyre
Till its deep music thrilled the soul of man,
Has a rude language told the heart's desire
In more pathetic words than thine, "Mars Chan."

To us of younger years that sad romance
Reads like some legion of the days of old,
As when King Arthur and his knights drew lance
E'er yet the flame of chivalry grew cold.

To older hearts it brings a joy half pain,
A gleam of sorrow's shadow darkly crossed,
As if the ghost of youth came back again
To vex us with the things that we have lost.

By "Uncle Remus" told, our South Land lore
Has charmed the listening ear of old and young,
With those quaint, legendary tales, that bore
The music of plantation tongue.

But since these famous day "before the war,"
No voice save thine has told, or ever can
Tell the full charms of days that are no more,
As in those wondrous tales of thine, "Mars Chan."

ALSTON MCDEARMAN.

Clearly Established.

Mr. Hamilton McMillian has pretty clarely established the fact that the Roanoke Colony of Sir Walter Raleigh was absorbed by the Croatan Indians, and that the remnant of that people exist in Robinson county, where they have resided for quite two hundred years.—Durham Tobacco Plant.

The Three Curses.

The three great curses of the newspaper press are general puffey, dead beats and the credit system. Either of them will damage any newspaper, all of them will kill any one. Some of the North Carolina press is afflicted with these cancers. Will editors seek to remedy them?"—Sanford Express.

NAUTICAL LIFE.

—:o:—

ASTIR AT THE NAVY YARD. ORDERS FROM UNCLE SAM.

How a Man of War is Put in Commission. And Officered and Manned For a Sea Cruise.

U. S. NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N.Y

When our esteemed Uncle Sam, who in some way is supposed to preside over our national affairs, has decided to send one of his ships to sea, for the purpose of astonishing and appalling the barbarian world, he goes about it in a business-like way. His orders are issued to the officers of the Navy Yard, where the vessel is lying in ordinary, and instruction is given to the various departments to direct the work in repairing and equipping the ship for the sea cruise, upon which he has been pleased to fix his mind and heart.

In a large Navy Yard like this in Brooklyn, of which I am going to tell you, there is nothing startling in Uncle Sam's brosque orders, for often war vessels are lying at her docks, and it is sometimes a relief to be rid of them. Besides everybody is glad to have the nations of the earth know that we possess a few ships, and can man them with as gallant officers and crew as ever strolled the decks of a more pretentious navy.

With its large facilities, its abundant dockage and its competent management, the Brooklyn Yard is enabled to repair and equip a vessel, for a three years' cruise, on very short notice. A ripple of excitement is awakened, to be sure, and a show of some interest is manifested among the eligible officers, who happened to be on waiting orders, when a particular ship designated to bear the compliments of America to the remotest parts of the world, for they who are to wear the honors have not been chosen, and expectation goes about, in her accustomed way, on tip-toe.

A ship, lying in ordinary, is hardly more than a skeleton, from which all movable articles, masts, spars, equipments and furniture of every kind, have been removed and put in storage. The vessel, upon the arrival of the department orders, is placed in the dry dock, where the work of painting, caulking and repairing the hull is carried forward vigorously. The sound of hammers and the stir within and without the ship, the activity in the shops and at the forges, the bustle in the stores and warehouses and along the docks, and the close application of the workmen of all grades to their immediate duties, give evidence of the positive will of Uncle Sam, which the observer may interpret as the law that governs the Navy Yard and sets its machinery in motion.

The various departments, into which the business of the Yard is divided to give greater facility and efficiency to the service, perform their respective parts in the repairs and equipment of the vessel. The Bureau of Construction does the carpenter work and makes the repairs upon the hull; that of Steam Engineering puts in order the motive power and machinery; that of Equipment prepares the rigging and sails; that of Navigation adjusts the compasses, nautical instruments and the electric light plant, that of Ordnance makes ready the battery, the guns, small arms and amunition, belonging to the ship; and that of Supplies provides and puts on board all provisions needful for three months, and all the clothing required by the crew and likely to be issued to them during the cruise.

As soon as the repairs are completed, the machinery tested and the work of the several departments is done to the satisfaction of those in authority, the vessel is pronounced ready for the sea, equipped with armament and all nautical appliances, and coaled and provisioned for a long voyage in foreign waters. The federal government is notified that the vessel may be put in commission and formally committed to the officers and crew, who will remain with and in charge of her during the cruise in contemplation.

The officers, who have been selected by the Navy Department to carry out the whim of Uncle Sam in displaying the stars and stripes in foreign ports and doing gallantries on all court occasions in the presence of the barbarians, are ordered to report for duty to the commandment of the yard, where the ship lies in waiting, by whom they are instructed to report to the captain of the vessel, he having received his orders from the commander, for assignment to their grade and line of duty.

In manning a war vessel the selection of the crew is made from the sailors who previously have been enlisted and quartered on the receiving ship. This vessel is usually an old line of war ship, large and roomy, which has been retired from the service and stationed at the Navy Yard for recruiting purposes, and gives up her men in quantity and quality about as desired. The enlisted men are received for a term of three years upon a rigid examination, and are paid according to ability and usefulness from sixteen to thirty dollars a month.

When it becomes known among the men on the receiving ship that a crew is to be mustered in for a seagoing vessel, the scene is all animation and excitement. The prospects are discussed. The ship is talked about, and a world of ideas is set going as to her ability as a sea boat, whether she rolls much, whether she takes in much water in heavy weather, and whether there be an abundance of room for the use of the crew. The probabilities of the course of the cruise are carefully weighed, whether the ship is to stay on our own coast, or to be stationed in European, Chinese or South American waters. The climax of interest is reached in the discussion of the merits of the various parts of the world, all of which leads to the thrilling stories by the old sea dog of "when I was in China in '49," and "when I came round the Horn in '60."

When the sailors, however, in anticipation of a cruise, the uppermost thought centers on the "old man," as the commander; under whom they will serve, is called. He it is who makes their life agreeable, or who may impose upon them the severest hardships. Some have sailed with him before, and know him thoroughly as a kind hearted man and a respected officer. Others have heard of him as a veritable tyrant, and fancy that they hear the clanking of chains when his name is mentioned. After profound deliberation Jacky makes up his mind whether he wants to go to sea or not, losing sight of the greater fact that in all human probability he will have to go, whatever be his mental reservations. Like the true American citizen that he is, with an air of importance he boastingly declares what he will do, and then quietly does what is required of him by the superior authorities.

On a man of war from two hundred to three hundred and fifty men are required to make up the full complement of officers and crew. The commissioned officers include the captain, chief executive, navigator, chief engineer and assistance, doctors, paymaster, watch and marine officers, midshipmen and cadet engineers. The sailors, marines, firemen, mechanics and servants constitute the crew, who are assigned to specific duties and to particular parts of the ship.

At the appointed time the officers are assembled on the quarter-deck with the crew grouped about them, forming a picturesque scene, when the captain reads aloud his orders, compliments the men, outlines the duties of all on shipboard, and praises the name and genius of Uncle Sam in a becoming manner. The flag is then hoisted, and a commission pennant is raised to the masthead which remains flying until the end of the cruise. The pennant may be changed, but as it is the vessel's official insignia it must not forsake its palce above the rigging, even for a moment.

From the time the ship goes in commission the officers of the deck with the midshipmen remain on duty, relieving each other in successive periods of four hours day and night, in charge of all above deck, under the direction of the captain. The navigator, as his name implies, directs the course and movement of the ship. The engineer and his assistants assume charge of the machinery. The marine officer becomes chief of the marine guard, who do the police duty on shipboard. The sailors are divided into boat crews, gun crews and companies for battalion drill, and are given particular assignments of places and hours, leading lives notorious hardship, exposed to all weather and subjected to the most exacting duties.

The ship is thus formerly commissioned to proceed to sea under epecific instructions, and awaits orders for sailing from her home port. Under the laws of nations no clearance or enterance papers are required of her, as in the case of merchant vessels, to direct her going and coming, but like the rover of the seas, as she is, her movements are made to please her own wayward fancy, or at least to tickle the caprices of the big-hearted and whole souled old uncle, whose only pride is to see everybody happy even though at his own expense. SALISBURY.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Matters of Interest to the Tillers of the Soil.

There is Money in Dairy Farming.

The growth of the dairy business at Charlotte during the past few years has been something extraordinary, and no city in the South can show a more complete or more reliable system of dairying than that possessed by Charlotte. The dairys of Charlotte are unexcelled. One of the oldest and most popular is the Springdale, owned by Mr. McD. Watkins, and located on a beautiful farm one mile east of the city. Mr Watkins took a News reporter through his dairy, and it is a pleasure to speak of it. The dairy is admirably arranged and is certainly an interesting place to visit. The cows are sheltered in winter in two large barns, arranged especially for the dairy business, and in them the reporter saw sixty head of cattle standing in rows of four at the feed troughs. An automatic collar keeps them in position, and while it allows them ample room for eating and resting, it prevents them from goring each other. The device for keeping the stables clean is a most ingenious and perfect one. The feeding arrangement is also a novel thing; the whole herd of sixty cows can be fed in ten minutes. The barns are supplied with ensilage cells, root cellars, etc. The feed is cut by machinery, and hay is lifted from the wagons into the loft by a pair of machine tongs that lifts half a load at a time and dumps it where wanted. Mr. Watkins bought this farm in 1881, partly on credit, and commenced business with one cow. He does not deliver his milk in jars, "because," he says, "milk should never be put up in air tight cans until it is thoroughly cooled, so that the animal heat may escape. There is a greater probability of the milk being tainted when delivered in air tight jars." His cows are stall fed summer and winter, being fed in winter on corn, the best food known, and are always fat enough for beef. "Messers. Eccles & Bryan," said Mr. Watkins, "have been taking my milk for more than a year at 25 cents per gallon, in preference to the milk that they were getting at 20 cents." Mr. Watkins is also a good farmer. A good many acres of his land have netted him from $50 to $80 per acre in clover.—Charlotte News.

What Legislation for the Farmer?

The farmers must understand that their principal relief is in their own hands—good farming and good schools. They cannot be legislated into better homes and better farms.—Monroe Planter.

The Farmers and Fertilizers.

From all the indications we conclude that there is an almost universal determination among farmers to largely curtail the use of commercial fertilizers and to do without them entirely if the present prices are kept up.—Mecklenburg Times.

Be Intelligent Farmers.

"I would urge upon all of our members the necessity of mental improvement. Read good farm journals. Improve your lands by grass, clover and stock raising. Make and judiciously apply all the manure possible and bring up your farms to a paying fertility, at home."—President Keans, of Randolph.

Don't be Too Inquisitive.

A great many people say that they will be compelled to buy the most of their meat this year, as the cholera killed their hogs. Some will be compelled to buy corn, but we guess the cholera did not affect the quantity of this article.—Columbia Record.

A Good Hog Record.

The Goldsboro Argus says: One of the strongest arguments that the farmers of this section could be inestimably benefitted and enriched in more than kind by having their smoke houses at home and stocking them for themselves on the farm, is contained in the fact that Mr. W. R. Hollowell, of this county, has put up this season over five thousand pounds of home-raised meat; and from the sale of one hog alone, in the way of hams, sausage and lard, he has realized, in round figures, fifty dollars and five cents."

A WISE PRAYER.

The Prayer When the Vote Declaring Harrison and Morton Elected Was Counted in Congress.

At noon the Speaker's gavel hushed the hum of conversation, and the Chaplain made the following invocation: God of our fathers, as the Senate and the Representatives of the people will presently assemble in Congress to announce and record according to the prescribed form, that Benjamin Harrison and Levi Perry Morton have been chosen by the suffrages of their fellow citizens to the offices of President and Vice Prsident of the United States, we humbly and devoutly pray that Thou wilt have them and their failies in Thy sacred care. Guard them from all peril and danger and prolong their lives. Grant them health and peace and everlasting blessings. Standing as we do the threshold of a second century of our national history; when the brains of the masses of men are touched by a finer intillgence and possessed by more sentitive feelings; when man's monarchy in nature and masterdom of its laws and energies enlarging: when industry and inventive skill, means of transportation and communiction are enlarging when populations all are enlarging and men are coming closer together and questions, civil, social and spiritual are being agitation as they never were before. In this time of universal ferment and agitation. Thy servant the President-elect has been called by his fellow-citizens to one of the most solemn and honorable posts to which man could be summoned, to bear the sword, to guard the Treasury, to maintain the Constitution and to execute the laws of the nation within the united brotherhood of Sovereign States, and so we humbly and earnestly pray that Thou will imbue him and his advisers with an excellent spirit and understanding, and may the peace of God which passeth all understanding keep his heart and mind in Thy knowledge and Thy fear and so make the land have peace and prosperity and the benediction of our God rest on us. All this we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord."

NEWS OF A WEEK.

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WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE WORLD AROUND US.

A Condensed Report of the News as Gathered From the Columns of our Contemporaries, State and National.

It is said that there are more than one hundred Mormon missionaries now recruiting in the Southern States.

A bronze statue, heroic size, of Stonewall Jackson, to cost $30,000, has been ordered by the Jackson Memorial Association of Lexington, Va. It will be completed in three years.

The Eastman, Ga., Journal says that the idea of teaching every girl to thump a piano, and every boy to be a bookkeeper, will make potatoes $4 a bushel in less than twenty years.

An appreciative business man of Henderson made Thad Manning, the editor of the Gold Leaf, which is doing great good for that town, a present of a new suit of clothes.

The Wilmington Star says: "Our North Carolina great inventative genius, Dr. Richard Gatling, born in Hertford County, has another useful invention. It is a police gun for riots. It will fire 1,200 shots a minute.

The Nashville Argonaut says: James Taylor, colored, a brakeman on the Nashville Branch R R., while employed under one of the cars, putting a shoe on a brake the engineer not knowing he was there, in shifting cars, ran against the car Taylor was under and hurt himserious y but not fatally.

The Scotland Neck Democrat says: "On Tuesday of last week, on the 'Nix Barn' farm near Tillery, two negro boys about 13 years old were fooling with a pistol. Jim Crowell shot Julius Ray. The ball entered Julius' head between his eyebrows. Dr. Furgerson, of Halifax, was called in, and said that the ball had entered the brain. The boy was alive at last hearing, but unconscious."

The Newberne Journal thus warned the "fakirs" off: If there are any gamblers or "game of chance" men who intend taking advantage of the Fair next week to take in the unwary, we inform them now that they may just as well not come, for the directors of the Association have taken every precaution not only to keep them out of the grounds, but away from the immediate vicinity. We honor the managers of the fair and would commend their example to the managers of other fairs.

Wm. C. Abernathy, a clerk in a store at Catawba Junction, S. C., was murdered by some negro burglars, whom he discovered in the store. Three of the murderers were captured—one at Yorkville and two near Rock Hill. One of the negroes confessed the crime, stating that there were three negroes concerned in it. A mob collected in Rock Hill and started for the guard house to lynch the prisoners, and the people were so infuriated that they would have quickly ended their lives, but for the appearance of a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Mr. White, on the scene. After speaking a few minutes he convinced the men of the mistake they were making and they all quietly dispersed.

Overtaxation of the Human System.

Commenting on the fast age in which we live, the Philadelphia Times says: "There is a limit to human endurance and the human machinery, like the locomotive that is constantly run at the highest possible pressure, soon wears out. Jay Gould has piled up his immense fortune at the expense of a neuralgia that is making his declining years a continual penance. Vanderbilt died with appoplexy at an age when he should have been in the very height of his powers, both physical and mental. Robert Garrett, who has scarcely reached middle life, is awaiting death in an insane asylum. That the diseases which are peculiarly the result of overtaxation of the human system have greatly increased within a few years is abundantly proven by the health statistics of New York, the city in which the rapid tendency of this fast age has found its highest development.

Growth of a Big Book.

When Webster's Unabridged was first published in one volume, it was a comparatively small book. Some years after, an addition was made of 1500 Pictorial Illustrations. A Table of Synonyms, and an Appendix of New Words had come into use. A few years later came an entirely new revised edition of large size, with 3000 Pictorial Illustrations; then after an interval of a few years, a Biographical Dictionary of nearly 10,000 Names, and a Supplement of nearly 5000 New Words were added; and now there has come another new and most valuable addition. A Gazetteer of the world, of over 25,000 Titles. The work is now not only the best Dictionary of the words of the language, but it is a Biographical Dictionary, a Gazetteer of the World, and a great many other good and useful things in its many valuable Tables.