Che Weekly Enquirer.

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"ALL POWERS, NOT HEREIN DELEGATED, REMAIN WITH THE PEOPLE."-Constitution of N. C.

VOL. III.

TARBORO', N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

MISCELLANEOU S.

SIMMONS

PURELY VEGETABLE, dalling these Southern Roots and Herbs

range to a to contain a single particle

Meter with rolly in prioris their rales betan-

war Providence Lis placed in where Laur Descriptions prevail HESYMPTHAS of Laver Complaint are Back Sid sor Jones, often mistaken for w - attenutely costice and lax

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ment, &c., Portsmouth, Va. Aug. 28, 1873.

Che Weekly Enquirer.

AN ADDRESS Delivered Nov. 8th, 1873, in the Hall of the Friends of Temperance.

BY LL A. WALKES, 184

Mr. President and Members of the Council : The subject I have chosen for to-night is The Mechanic Arts and their relations to Mental and Social Culture.

lam well aware that I have chosen a theme that offers a field for the exercise or the greatest intellects the world has ever produced, and probably no one will ever be able to solve all the intricate questions that would arise in a full and exhaustive discussion of this subject hence I do not propose to try my unskillful hand on the most subtle of these mental and moral influences, but to confine myself to the more obvious and practical phases of the subject. So intimately are the Mechanic Arts re-

lated to every advance and decline in the civilization of every nation, that to give a full account of their progress would require a review of the history of the whole world and this tracing of their progress would become the more difficult from the fact that many nations that once played important parts in the world's history seem never to have real zed the importance of this branch of melastry, and most that can be learned of is development in their day must be iniers Sid it S 191Mal perrel from records that have only an indirect beating upon this subject.

The tirst account we have of man's trium; over the material world is found in the book dictions. Here we are told that Tubalcam a man of the seventh generation from brass and fron and some intimation of the found in the fact of this record of Tubalhistory where whole centuries are left a

We must then pass on a few generations to the building of the Ark, here the details are so meager that each one is left to his own imagination to conceive what progress must have been made in the Mechanic Arts to have enabled the men of that generation to construct a vessel that was to battle successfully for many months with the storms to be met on that world-wide expanse of

The accounts given of the building of the lower of Babel and the cities of that day add but little to our knowledge of this subect as no minute descriptions are given of the materials and appliances made use of n their construction.

Many of the articles of household use and ornament excavated from the oldest ruins. display an amount of knowledge and skill we are not in the babit of accrediting to the ancients, and it is said that some of these articles require in their construction a knowledge of materials and appliances entirely unknown to this generation. However this may be we are justified in the behef that there has been a general and steady progress in the development of the Mechanic Arts but a little care may be necessary here to prevent a confavion of two ideas whose boundary lines are sometimes so indistinct and whose relations are so intimate that our thoughts easily pass from one to the other without detecting the distinction. I refer to the Fine Arts and the Mechanic Arts. The relation in which these stand to each other may be compared to that between poetry and history. History in its strict sense is a record of bare facts; and the mechanic arts consist in an application of the facts of natural philosophy to manufactures. A poetical idea may embody a historical fact as a work of fine art may display a knowledge of philosophy, but the essence of both has its origin in the imagination and consists in the creation of new and beautiful suggestions that delight the mind without adding to its knowledge. It is not claimed in this discussion that we have improved upon the old models of painting, sculpture and architecture, but accord what we may to past ages the matter of fauciful creations, it can not be denied that it has been left to the last two or three generations to understand the secre: workings of Nature's laws and to apply them in such manner as to enabe man to make them do his bidding and to crowd the results of whole days of manual labor into the space of one short bour.

For fear of being misunderstood I wil remark here that I do not wish to detract from the honor due those who have devoted their lives to the study of pure science, as distinguished from those persuits that direct the attention only to the application of ence and justice demands that we should accord more to the man that can enter unexplored fields and bring to light the bid den things of nature, than to him whose labor it is to apply this knowledge in its various useful forms. That was a higher effort of the intellect that discovered the existence of the electric fluid and its power to force itself through a mental wire around the world at lightning speed, than that of conceiving an instrument to record the flashes of this subtle fluid. But our business to night is not with the scientist but with the artisan and the influence of his calling on the world and on himself; and in this discussion I shall assume that the application of familiar science to supplying our daily wants is due to the development of the Mechanic Arts; for in so far as the scientist has made these applications he has

so far been a mechanic.

The influence that has been exerted on

graph is so direct and so evident to every can not well be classified under any particu- I hope it is no breach of propriety for me the City Council didn't meet but one, and the subject has been worn so thread | lar bead; leaving this out of the account, to remark here that the relations into which | twice a mounth last year? . Trying bare by innumerable essays that I shall labor may be divided into three depart. I have been thrown for the last few years to work it out of debt!" Yes, that's SATURDAY, : : : NOV. 22, 1873 pass by these without further notice. down is that the present civilization of the by persons not well fitted to do either of the 'subject.

labor-saving machinery.

the labor of production has to be carried on ment of mechanical labor has been much degrading; and these sentiments show themin such a way as to consume the whole preferable to that of agricultural labor .- | selves in a thousand ways, well understood and your head, too. What is it vou available time of a large majority of the There were so many hardships to be endured by the intelligent workman. But however say? "It helps our business to necessary to maintain the world, then leis- under instruction before he was allowed to member that bitterness between any two indeed. You've got relations here ure to devote to the improvement of the seek employment of his own choosing, so parties is generally the result of a fault on at home, sir. They need keeping Ly mind must be confined to the fortunate small a remuneration for his labor during both sides; and the question before us now some, I think. What did you, say or powerful few, and be forever denied the these years and so much of practical slave. is, where is the fault on the part of the me- about "catching it" the other night populace whose arduous labors make them even indifferent to the advantages of edu-The popular idea on this subject seems

bors use labor-saving machinery they can ward was less. produce the necessaries of life cheaper than ductions at the reduced price; and that clined in proportion to the amount of labor necessary to produce them. The fallacy of case the family might represent the whole ng to supply the necessities of the family; with and each one be enabled to produce more, But some one may say that if every one were to produce this sarplus there would be no demand for it and their last state be no better than their first; in this case they would only spend sufficient time in labor to provide for their daily wants and could devote their leisure time to the improvement

It may be objected that a sufficient amount of leisure for education may be had without labor-saving machinery ; but an examination of the habits and mode of life of those nations that retain the use of primitive tools will reveal the fact that their leisure time is not the leisure the thrifty man enjoys after performing all necessary labor, but is the result of laziness and indifference to the comforts of life; time taken rather than saved from their ordinary labors a kind of leisure that never spends itself in the mental effort of study.

It may also be objected that labor-saving machinery is one of the results of our civilization and not one of its causes. The answer is that history proves the two have always gone hand in hand, and though it may be difficult, where this state of things exists, to distinguish with certainty between cause and effect, on account of their reflex influence upon each other; still no one would be so bold as to say that our civilization could exist without this improvement in the mechanic arts, when all experience shows peither has ever existed without the

labor, and to those persons, who realize the necessity of labor being performed, there is a great incentive to invent some means of partially relieving themselves from burdensome toil; and this very study of one branch of the mechanic arts becomes an educator itself and successful study here not only gives leisure for mental improvement but offers a great inducement to others to fol-

low in the same path. The influence of works of fine art as a civilizer is so obvious to every one that we never look for specimens if it in the abodes of the vulgar, but they always strike us as becoming in the dwellings of the refined and until the art of picture making by mechanical means was brought to such perfection as to multiply copies of pictures of high merit, and until the moulders art reproduced the finest works of the sculptor, their refining influence could be felt only by the wealthy. Now with a comparitively ever reminding life-like pictures of dear atrength of materials.

It is not depied that men of great .efine- in its mastery, the life-time energies of our ment and high culture have lived in agos of best engineers; but the result of many inmachinery : men whose perceptions were so keen and whose tastes were so refined that the effusions of their minds will be admired for ages after the works of the brightest intellects of our day have passed into oblivion; but these facts controvert nothing of the argument, for in those ages the many were made to serve the few and the cultivated were the people of leisure. And it is not the genius of our civilisation to expend itself in creating one bright star whose brilliance shall be the combined light of all its fellows, but rather to diffuse the light till the darkest corner shall feel its genial in-

Having said this much of the influence of the mechanic arts on society at large, let us take up this phase of the subject with a full now examine some of the influences of mechanical labor on the artisan himself.

the world by the printing press and tele- conducting the business of the world that party concerned. ments; mechanical, agricultural and domes- should experate me from any suspicion of probable—very; laughing and jok-The first general proposition I shall lay tic. As most of the latter kind is performed unfairness in assuming my position on this lown is that the present civilization of the by persons not well fitted to do either of the subject.

| proposition on this ing, and smoking and swapping by persons not well fitted to do either of the subject. world could never have existed without other two kinds, and as the influence of do- We often hear the bitterest complaints Now-I-want-to-know-howmestic labor makes but little impression on | from mechanics against that portion of soci-Education, in that all, must be the world as compared to that of mechanical ety whose gircumstances raise them above gotten at the expense of time and and agricultural labor, the first two only are the necessity of manual labor; and no one means, and must be generally denied generally considered when this topic is un- can deny that there is a strong disposition on to those who have not more than der discussion. As far as my knowlege on the part of those, whose hands are never enough of these to provide for the daily the subject extends it has been only in the soiled with what they consider the vulgar recurring necessities of the body; and when last few years that a calling in the depart. dirt of the workshop, to feel that all labor is oil -and it's brush and brush, until

ry in his relation to his employer, that many chanic, and what remedy for the evil lies young men no doubt were deterred from learning a trade and driven to engage in agricultural labor, where the present freedom to go no further than this; if my neigh- was greater, though the hope of future re. any control and for which neither is respon-But now behold the changes that have ta- | cupations makes a wide difference in their I can without it, and I am forced to use it ken place in our day; changes so radical, so

within his reach.

Much of the evil complained of arises from

circumstances over which neither party has

sible; a wide difference in people's daily oc-

what makes the society of one person attrac-

The only complaint of this kind that can

be considered reasonable on the part of me-

chanics is this; that people possessing a

competence, but of simple tastes and high

culture, refuse to treat them with that con-

class, to seek for a higher standard of intel-

ligence and refinement; and in doing this

they must do as all classes of advancing so-

ciety have had to do; that is cut off their

So long as human nature remains what it

is, individuals of every class of society may

expect to be judged, in a great measure, by

A Curtain Lecture

According to the village journal

published in Bowling Green, Ken-

-one o'clock-two o'clock. Here

ing for you. Couldn't come home

decent man will stay at home with

unworthy members.

associations of the grog-shop.

following style :

to be able to make any profit on my pro- sudden that they have shaken society to its there is eventually no benefit to any one, beavings the voice of the farm laborer has business man, pouring over his ledger and Sir, do you stay at home a few the prices of all productions having denot been heard : he seems to be counted a mere cipher in the great questions of the day. And how are we to account for this this view can be exposed by one simple il- great difference in the influence of two claslustration. Suppose a family, and in this ses of people who seem to have started out so nearly equal in the beginning of the race? human race, to be composed of persons of We can not answer that one party has used both sexes and of all ages, and on account its power, while the other has been content of the use of inferior tools the members of to remain unnoticed; for human nature acts the family who are able to work can not too uniformly when the question of personal produce more than enough of food and cloth- aggrandizement is presented to admit of this improved tools a larger number of the mem- is something in the calling of one that debers of the family could become producers | velops his intellect and opens his eyes to the relation in which he stands to the world. thereby giving a surplus to be devoted to and enables him to grapple with the notions the education of some one of their number. and interests of the world that are antagonistic to his own; while the calling of the other dwarfs'his intellect and fixes him in a stolid indifference to all else than bodily

> The influence that mechanics, by their steadily increasing numbers and intelligence. might have exerted on society, was for a long time so hemmed in by the meshes crafty capitalists had woven around them, that they were all unconscious of the power for good or evil that lay within their grasp ; but like the waters of a gentle stream, that have been dammed till no barrier can longer hold them, they broke their bonds and rushed headloug, a mighty flood, carrying destruction to all that stood within their reach.

> It might not be out of place, in connection with this subject, to give some account of Trade's Upions as they exist in this country ; but the good they have done being the natural result of organized effort, and the evil they are responsible for being the natural out-growth of the tyranny their members had suffered, and neither being attributable to any influence peculiar to their calling, I will not discuss the matter here; but will proceed to show that mechanical labor offers opportunities for mental and social culture, and to consider wherein mechanics fail to improve these opportunities.

The present high price that skilled labor commands, and the system of working ten bours a day, puts the question of time and means for improvement at rest. Mechanical labor, unlike mere drudgery, does not tempt Man by nature has a dislike for manual the powers of the mind to stagnate, but keeps them in active and healthy exercise; nor does it bring that depressing fatigue to the body that produces mental lassitude after the hours of labor.

Here we have a class of people whose pay is sufficient to insure a comfortable living and furnish means for the purchase of books and periodicals, with sufficent leisure time for study; engaged in occupations that are honorable and calculated to foster a manly independence, without which there can be no true development : but good opportunities are bad companions unless turned to don't meet but once in New York. The insurance premium is a compar-

To say nothing of the general information | more important place. Oh, yes- | save you from pecuniary ruin.' that may be obtained during hours of leis- out-e-v-e-r-v-night. Twelve o'clock ure, almost without cost, there is an endless variety of learning, in reach of every me- I stay with the children, all alonechanic, bearing directly on his particular | lying awake half of the night waittrade. The whole field of architecture is before the carpenter, the science of drawing and construction is open to the machinist small expenditure the homes of the poor and a thorough knowledge of the smelting can be enlivened with works of high artistic and combinations of metals would occupy taste, that educate the mind by the vivid im- the life time of the moulder; and all may pressions they give of scenes and faces to be find pleasant and profitable study in that remembered, and soften the heart by the much neglected branch, the nature and

Each one of these sciences has demanded vestigations, that cost these men years of Out e-v-e-r-y night—hunting—for One reason of this is because the patient toil, may be learned and applied with | -a-quorum. Bet you wouldn't | South, for some inexplicable reason. but little mental effort. It is not argued hunt me in this way if I was miss- has not understood and employed that every one has the ability, time and ing. Where were you Thursday the fractions of nickel. At the wears for original investigation, nor is this night and Friday night? There was North, nobody, even during inflated requisite for a high degree of proficiency in a show in town, wasn't there? Do prices, ever thought of giving more any mechanical calling; but only let me- you always put on your best vest than two cents for a soup-bunch changes send one half of their leisure in ap- and a clean shirt to go to the and four cents for a cabbage. In propriate study and they will soon gain such | Council? What did you buy that our market a soup bunch-and a knowledge and cultivate such habits of bottle of hair oil for, and hide it ! poor one at that-costs ten cents, thought and application as will put them on " Oil for your hone," indeed! Who and a cappage of ordinary dimenthe high road to success in their calling; and command the respect of all whose good stone? So you think I didn't see There should be reform in these opinion is worth the getting.

But the most intricate and delicate question connected with this whole subject is met with in discussing its social relations; and I conviction of its difficulty, and strongly impressed with the fact that I must contend There is a great deal of manual labor with prejudices of long standing and take a performed in handling the commerce and position not very comlimentary to either his wife sometimes and not go out

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NO. 47.

e v-e-r-y night. How comes it that much-longer-vou-sre-goingto-keep-this- night-business ? Yes, I want to know? Out every night. City Council, Freemasons. Red Men, Odd Fellows, shows, hair you've nearly worn out the brush at a enchre party? " Fellers, its 12 o'clock, but let's play a while longer; we won't catch it any worse when we get home." A pretty speech for a decent man! "Catch it!" Catch Well, I intend you shall catch tastes, and a similarity of taste is, after all, it-a little. What's that you say? "If I wouldn't fret you so, you tive to another. What does the thorough | would stay at home more!" watching for every useless expenditure in nights and try it. Perhaps the his business, care for the giddy for who fretting would stop. Out every thinks of nothing but pleasure? Their social night because I fret you soistatus may be the same, but each has a con- What's that sir? "You know tempt for the tastes of the other. Nothing ladies who ain't always scolding could be more ruinous to the man who has | their husbands!" You do, do you! to labor ten hours a day than to form the How came you to know them? What tastes that control the wealthy and fashion- business had you to know whether able in their daily rounds of pleasare; and they women fret or not? That's this difference in their tastes must ever be always the way.—You men think an insurmountable barrier to any intimate all the other women are saints but your wives.

Oh, yes-saints, s-a-i-n-t-s. Tll have you to know, sir, that there isn't a woman in this town that's any more of a saint than I am. I sideration that would enable them to enjoy know them all, sir, a heap better the advantages of intimate association with | than you do. You see the honev ntelligence and virture; and here is where and sugar side of them, and they the great fault in all society lies, men are -only-renthe-ioney-andjudged too much by the faults of their class. sugar-side-of-vou. Now, sir, I and society has not the independence to dis. just want you to know that if you riminate between the good and bad individ- don't stay at home more than you nals of any class; and the only complete | do, I'll leave these children to get remedy for this evil is, for mechanics, as a burnt up, and I'll go out e-v-e-r-y night .- When a poor women gets desperate, why, sir, she is-desperate, that's all.

> Holding back the Cotton for Paying Prices.

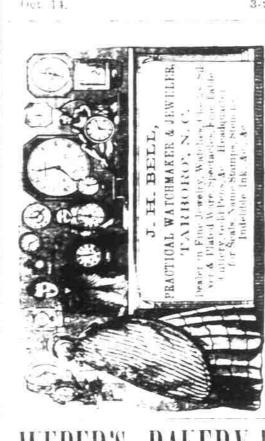
The Rural Carolinian tor November says: "At the time of the virtues and the vices of that class; and writing this, cotton is not selling at those mechanics, who desire to take the place such prices as it ought to command. in society that every man of intelligence and refinement is entitled to, should seek to raise | We hope that before these lines their fellows from ignorance, from vice, from meet the reader's eye, there will be Sabbath desecration and from the damning an improvement. If not it will come later. Let those whom debt and liens do not compel to push it into market, not be in haste to sell at non-paying prices- Debts must be paid, even if produce be sacrificed. but every one is justified in any hontucky, a member of the city council est effort to get remurerative prices. of that town, upon returning home for the products of his labor. In rather late one evening last week, any event, let all cotton be ginned was regaled by his dear wife, with and baled as soon as possible, so as an animated address, after the to be able to take advantage of any favorable condition of the market. The cotton is safer too in bales than "Every night! Here it is half- lying loose in the gin house. A past 1 o'clock! It's a wonder you liberal use of bagging will pay. It came home at all! What-do-you is poor economy to leave parts of -think-a woman is made for? I the sides and ends of the bales exdo believe if a robber was to come posed. The whole should be neatly and carry me off you would not care | covered, for even in so strictly a one cent. What is it you say? non-fancy article as cotton, a tidy "City Council business must be at | package helps the sale, Having tended to!" How do I know you go | your crop carefully ginned, well to the City Council? Does the City | baled and fully insured, much anx-Council meet e-v-e-r-y night? They jety concerning it will be avoided.

COST OF LIVING IN THE SOUTH. -- The Savannah Advertiser, quoting an Augusta contemporary, any sooner? Of course you couldn't calls for a "marking down" of if you didn't want to. But I know | prices, saying :

But I suppose Bowling Green is a atively small matter, but it may

something: you think I don't but I In our Southern cities the rent do. I wish I didn't. Where were rates are enormous, and it is almost you Monday night? Tell me that, impossible for a man with a moderate The Marshall told me that the City | income to get a decent house in a Council didn't meet that night. Now | convenient neighborhood. Marketwhat have you got to say? "Could ing, too, in the South, is simply not get a quorum!" Well, it you atrocious. Meats are within bounds, couldn't why didn't you come home! but vegetables are entirely too high. ever heard of hair oil for a whet sions, brings twenty five cents. you in the other room, brushing and and other things. Let somebody greasing your hair, and looking in start the fractional copper currency the glass at your pretty self? "A here, if possible, and let venders of man ought to be decent!" He small articles understand that they ought, ought he? Yes, indeed, a must "mark down" as well as the decent man ought to be, and a venders of luxuries.

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which is THE BEST cheap Machine in Use.

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