

Goldsboro Messenger

J. A. BONITZ, EDITOR.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

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THE MESSENGER.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1867.)

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"A CASE very much like cholera" is the report from Ponceonung, Michigan. The man ate raisins from Valencia, Spain, where the disease prevailed last year.

THERE has been a tariff scare in the House for several days, but it is at last pretty evident that it was unnecessary. A modified bill will pass, no matter if Mr. Randall shall continue nunn.

A new organization of workingmen, the Knights of Industry, is forming in Boston. It is supplementary to the Knights of Labor, and is intended to effect some objects which lie out of the range of the latter body.

SOME of the prominent mining men of Butte City, Montana, have prepared a silver brick, fashioned into a paper weight, which will be forwarded to Senator Beck as a testimonial of their regard. It is inscribed, "James R. Beck, Defender of the People's Money." The brick is of pure silver, and weighs nearly a pound avoirdupois. Now if the people who are not interested in mining had done this Mr. Beck might well feel proud.

Gov. STOKESMAN, of California, has appointed Geo. Hearst United States Senator, vice John F. Miller, deceased. Mr. Hearst is about fifty-five years of age, and is chief proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner, the only Democratic morning newspaper in that city. He is supposed to be worth several million dollars. When ex-Gov. Stanford was elected United States Senator by a Republican Legislature, Mr. Hearst was the choice of the Democratic minority.

The Senate District Committee has finally passed upon the nomination of Mr. Matthews for Recorder of Deeds of the District. By a tie vote—to 4—Mr. Blackburn was authorized to report the nomination adversely. It was at last agreed that Senator Vance's vote should be counted, though he is absent, and as his views were well known, it was not deemed necessary to defer action until his return. Messrs. Blackburn, Vance, Harris and Riddleberger voted against confirmation, and Messrs. Ingalls, Pike, Palmer and Brown in favor of it.

The blind chaplain of the House, Rev. Dr. Milburn, is using his unquestioned influence over the House to strike at certain private and public vices. The other day he caused something of a sensation by an invocation to God to rid the land of gamblers, whether in cards, dice, chips, stocks, wheat, bucket-shops, or boards of trade, and to lead the people to know that money-making, other than by the sweat of the face, was contrary to His laws. On motion of Mr. Butterworth (Ohio), seconded by Mr. Weaver (Iowa), the prayer was ordered to be inserted in the Record.

A LEADING Republican politician has denounced the Windham County (Conn.) Mills as imposing restrictions upon its help, particularly its child laborers which constitute white slavery. As it has always been the boast of the Republican party that it never failed as the friend of the down-trodden, he expects that laws restricting the exercise of severity will be passed through its influence. It can afford, he says, to withstand the opposition of a few mill owners in Windham county for the sake of winning support all over the State. This opinion is of very great moment, because hitherto Republican politicians have denied the existence of any such condition.

The Washington Star presents some strong considerations against the position taken by the Jay Gould syndicate of railroads in the quarrel with their employees. It says: "The refusal of a corporation to treat with authorized representatives of a chartered labor organization for no better reason than that they speak for a body of men instead of for themselves as individuals, is to the last degree unwise. Almost as well might a laborer refuse to work for a corporation till he had made a separate contract with each of its shareholders. It is to be observed that when a manufacturing company wants Congress to protect its products against injurious competition from abroad, it picks out a few of its most intelligent workmen and sends them to Washington to plead the cause of all the American labor engaged in the same industry. Suppose Congress were to take the ground that such men must not be listened to in their representative capacity, but merely as individuals, and that if American labor as a whole wants a hearing, American labor as a whole must come to Washington to get it. How many provisions for the protection of our country's products would ever find their way into the statute books?"

PROHIBITION OR RESTRICTIONS?

The renewed efforts of our prohibition friends renders peculiarly timely the study of the Restriction system (which the MESSENGER has ever advocated) in contrast with the workings of prohibition in other parts of the country. When the question was agitated in 1882 and '83 this paper suggested that legislation on the subject be framed somewhat like the following:

(1.) Increase the license and require all license to retail liquor to be taken out yearly, the first Monday in May, the money to accompany each petition for license. This would rule out many cross roads shops who usually only open for a few months to rake in the spare change during the cotton picking season.

(2.) Restrict the license business to incorporated towns and cities, where there is police supervision.

(3.) Require each applicant for license to give a bond in the sum of \$1,000 that he will not violate any of the restrictions placed upon the traffic, and let this bond be liable for what ever penalties may be adjudged against him.

(4.) Provide a penalty of \$25 for each of the following offences, viz: Selling liquor to a minor; selling liquor to a habitual drunkard; selling liquor on a sabbath. The penalty to be sued for and recoverable before any justice of the peace within 15 days of the violation of the law. Half of the fine to go to the use of the public schools, and the other to whosoever will bring and sustain the charge.

It is the opinion of the MESSENGER that the greatest reform can be accomplished under such a restricted system. Our people are not ready for prohibition. This has been demonstrated in the overwhelming defeat the question sustained at the polls in 1883. Is it not, then, a problem of mighty magnitude to exercise our best wisdom in divining means whereby some wholesome reform can be secured? It is quite certain that the entire abolishing cannot be effected, and the next best is in staying of its progress to whatever extent we possibly can. It is better to outwork good by piecemeal than do nothing at all.

We have often thought—looking at the question in many of its phases—that those engaged in the cause of prohibition have themselves become in temperate by going to an extreme. They are satisfied with nothing but immediate total abstinence at the very outset. We are also fully convinced that the movement threatens danger to the Democratic party in North Carolina, and, if persisted in, may bring this good old State back under negro rule—to the horrors and corrupt days of Radicalism.

In a future issue we shall find occasion to show how utterly prohibition has failed in some States, and also how satisfactorily restriction has succeeded in other sections.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

The act to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, which became a law last week, increased their pay from \$5 to \$12 per month. The number of pensioners to be affected by this bill is 75,130; the number of claimants to be affected by this bill is 33,603, a total of 108,733. In addition thereto the bill includes the widows of the soldiers of the war of 1812, of which there were on the rolls July 1, 1883, 21,336. Of this number not exceeding 18,000 will probably be on the rolls at the close of the present fiscal year. The grand total of persons likely to be affected is a little over one hundred and twenty-four thousand, making the annual value of the pension roll \$6,000,000 greater than at the old rate. The beneficiaries of this bill are widows, minor children and dependent relatives now on the pension rolls, or to be hereafter placed on the pension roll. It will apply only to widows who were married to the deceased soldier or sailor prior to his passage, and to those who may hereafter marry prior to or during the service of the soldier or sailor. The bill provides, and the pension bureau officials will endeavor to see that the provision is enforced, that no claim agent or attorney shall be recognized in the adjudication of claims under this act; nor shall any such person be entitled to receive any compensation whatever for services or pretended services in making applications thereunder. The increase of pension begins from the date of the President's approval of this act.

Mr. CARROLL D. WRIGHT has sent to the Secretary of the Interior the first annual report of the Bureau of Labor, which submits facts in regard to the causes of industrial depression. He says that in 1885 about 998,839 persons were out of employment in the United States, representing a loss to the consumptive power of the country of \$1,000,000 per day. He holds that the introduction and extension of power machinery is one of the prime causes of over- or injudicious production. He claims that immigration is no longer a benefit to the country, but is a factor in industrial depressions. He suggests as a way of producing good to both capital and labor industrial copartnership, involving the profit-sharing and the principle of co-operation. The contest as to the profits each shall receive for his respective investment is the only contest between labor and capitalist as such. Their interests are not identical, but reciprocal, and he advises the most complete organization. Prosperity is slowly but safely returning.

WHAT WILL HE DO?

From the best sources of information it appears that the Ways and Means Committee has about perfected a great but moderate measure of reform. It is understood on high authority that the suggestions of Mr. Randall have been followed in every instance, he having been consulted at various times during the preparation of the bill.

Naturally, having framed a bill in accordance with what was known of Mr. Randall's mind, and indeed expressly to please him and his friends, the friends of a low tariff desire to know if the great Pennsylvania leader is going to support the measure. They are, under the circumstances, not to be censured if they express surprise that there should be any doubt, any delay in making known his purpose in the premises. They are entitled to have a straightforward, explicit statement. The confidence they have reposed in Mr. Randall's judgment and the respect shown to his position warrant them in expecting something more than silence. The session is waning. Hot weather will soon be here, and the end of the session. There will not be time for action if action be much longer delayed. How does Mr. Randall stand? The Democratic party is pledged to reduction of expenses, reduction of surplus, reduction of tariff. It seems to depend somewhat on Mr. Randall whether some or all of these pledges shall be redeemed. Messrs. Carlisle, Morrison and other low tariff men are committed to legislation looking to the lightening of burdens. How does Mr. Randall stand? What will he do?

Gen. Cox reported favorably from the Committee on Civil Service Reform his bill for the equitable classification and compensation of certain officers of the United States. This was the first legislative work he did to-day on his return. The Militia Committee has authorized Gen. Cox's bill authorizing the Secretary of War upon application of Governors of States to detail army officers to instruct the militia.

WAR ON THE BOYCOTT.

A Mr. Thompson has introduced into the Kentucky Legislature a bill which provides that any persons conspiring together to injure or obstruct or impede any person, firm or company in the lawful transaction of its business, shall be liable to a fine of from \$200 to \$500 and imprisonment of from three months to a year, and that in the event of a person, firm or company meeting with direct injury or pecuniary loss from such conspiracy, the conspirators shall be imprisoned from one to three years in the penitentiary. As an offset to this repressive measure, members of the Knights of Labor and Trades Assembly are circulating petitions in opposition to it.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Tariff Bill to be Greatly Modified.

How Our Members Voted on the Mrs. Hancock Pension Bill.

(Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.)

WASHINGTON, March 23.—There is now no doubt that Mr. Morrison, being coming uneasy at the condition of his tariff bill, authorized a member of the Ways and Means Committee to go to Mr. Randall and say in substance: "Our party, pledged to three reductions—that of expenses, that of surplus and that of revenue—has so far complied with neither. We of the Ways and Means Committee and other tariff reformers wish to comply, and we are desirous of having your assistance if you have any to suggest." Mr. Randall had nothing. The attempt to harmonize factions, or to arrive at some definite understanding, failed for the time being. At a conference last night held at Mr. Mill's residence some points were discussed. Different stories are told as to what the agreement was. From the same reliable source from which the above was mainly obtained I learn some facts in addition. The free list will not include foods (that is, salt, rice, etc.) as reported last night, but will include wool, which is regarded by Gen. Cox as a stroke at California and a mistake. It is well enough to say here, *par parenthesis*, that my information was not derived from a member of the Congress directly. The revised bill will make a still further reduction on woolen manufactures, but the amount may be changed. Iron and other metals are not interfered with. A sop to the Pennsylvania Cerberus, with reference also to the guard dogs of Virginia; West Virginia and Alabama. (Cerberus, "hell and the iron works," you know.) I think Mr. Morrison will get his bill ready in a few weeks, perhaps by the last of April, his present intention, and that the House after considerable debate will pass it, and that it will be amended out of shape by the Senate and lost. As to the issue will have been fairly presented and the Democratic party fully vindicated.

The new programme for the Education bill is this: Next Monday Mr. Willis will introduce the Blair bill in his own and ask the House to refer it to a committee which he understands beforehand is favorable. The test question will at once arise and the vote on its reference will decide the matter of its passage. If he can secure a favorable reference he can secure the passage of the bill, everything else being equal. Opinion is nearly evenly divided as to whether the House is for or against the measure. Many of the best Democrats of both sections are clearly of the opinion that the bill is a Trojan horse. I have heretofore correctly reported the attitude of our own members toward it and the phases which it has assumed in the judgment of the members of the House with whose conversation on the question I have been conversant. I will not here recall my own judgment of the merits of the bill expressed many months ago.

The people in the South seem to want it; if they get it, I hope none of the consequences which I, in common with many others, have apprehended, will ensue.

On the vote in the House yesterday pensioning Mrs. (Gen. Hancock) 158 were recorded yes, and 47 nay. Among the latter were some of the leading Southerners. Of the North Carolina delegation Col. Green alone voted in the affirmative. Col. Cowles and Messrs. Henderson and Johnston were against the bill. Mr. Reid did not vote and Messrs. Bennett, Cox, O'Hara and Skinner were absent. A Georgia correspondent tells me he poured hot shot into several of his delegation who voted for pensioning the rich Mrs.

Grant and against pensioning the poor Mrs. Hancock.

The bill passed the Senate to-day without dissenting vote. It gives a pension of \$2,000 a year.

The nominations yesterday and today were not important.

Indiana Democrats are angry because the President yesterday refused to remove Public Printer Rounds and appoint an Indian named Stall. Yesterday Mr. Logan submitted the following resolution, and asked that it might be printed and lie over, saying he would call it up on some future day and submit some remarks on it: "Resolved, That the sessions of the Senate, commonly known as executive sessions, so far as they apply to nominations, confirmations or rejections, shall hereafter be held with open doors, and that a public record of the same shall be kept, the same as of legislative sessions. The resolution was ordered printed, and to lie over."

The Senate heard Messrs. Colquitt and Jackson, both Democrats, on the controversy between the Executive and the Senate. But Mr. Jackson did not finish his speech until this afternoon. Mr. Ingalls was to follow on the Republican side. Interest flags.

Miss Dora Jones, of Greenboro, daughter of Rev. Dr. T. M. Jones, is here collecting statistics as to women's work and pay. Several of the Congressmen are showing her courtesies and extending assistance.

Yesterday bills were introduced by Messrs. Reid and Cowles. The latter introduced a bill to pension soldiers engaged in removing the Cherokees. Mr. Reid offered, by request of that gentleman, Mr. Skinner's bill to provide a beacon light at Wreck Point.

Mr. Skinner has obtained leave of absence until the 30th inst. Mr. J. P. Moore is here.

Patterson, Mills, of the Durham county, has been discontinued; mail to Durham.

John M. Clayton has been commissioned postmaster at Enghelbar, Emily M. Skeen acting postmaster at Farmers.

Gen. Cox reported favorably from the Committee on Civil Service Reform his bill for the equitable classification and compensation of certain officers of the United States. This was the first legislative work he did to-day on his return.

The Militia Committee has authorized Gen. Cox's bill authorizing the Secretary of War upon application of Governors of States to detail army officers to instruct the militia.

The low tariff men have not been able to draw from Mr. Randall a single word indicative of the course he thinks they ought to pursue or that he intends himself to pursue. I learn this afternoon from high authority that for two months the leaders of the Ways and Means Committee have consulted the Pennsylvania, and that his wishes, as far as could be ascertained, have been literally followed in the preparation of the bill before the committee. All the later suggestions have specially been intended to conciliate Mr. Randall. He has been pressed to say what further he desires and whether he will oppose a measure so moderate in its provisions. To these gentlemen he makes no response. To others he has said in private that the time to seek his aid was when the committee was constituted. Mr. Randall claims that a low tariff Speaker of a largely low tariff House should have made a committee up on something like this plan: one or two Democrats of his school and one or two men who are not attached to either wing, with a Republican protection representation about equal to the revenue reform Democratic. Of course this would give to the committee a high Verily here is the mountain high.

In the House during the morning hour yesterday and to-day the Library bill was considered without action. The report was read. It shows that the plan agreed upon is for a building to cost \$2,323,600, to which is added the price of the site, \$550,000. The project suggested by some persons of an extension of the Capitol building for the purpose of enlarging the present library would cost the committee \$4,200,000. Besides the saving in cost fifteen or twenty committee and other rooms could be added for the uses of Congress. Another point: If the enlargement were insisted on it would only be a few years before it would be necessary to build a library, whereas the plan of the committee, if carried out, would provide a building large enough for fifty years or more. The purpose is to make alcoves enough for the books, say the committee, or about a million, and afterward to appropriate for and fit up alcoves as they are needed. The estimate shows that after the completion of the building the copyrights would be more than sufficient to do this and provide for all the wants of the library besides. The style is Italian renaissance, in harmony with the Capitol; the space covered 2.9 acres, the area of the Capitol being 3 acres, the British Museum 5 and the National Library of France at Paris 4. It will hold three millions of books; in dimensions the building to be 450 feet by 300; material, exterior, of stone—interior iron and concrete, fire proof. Seventy thousand books are to be retained and a small reference library in the main portion of the present library. Mr. Singleton spoke in behalf of the bill to-day, and was opposed by Mr. Holman, who offered a substitute for a million dollar building to be erected on a government reservation.

Yesterday after cabinet meeting Secretary Manning fell near his office, after getting off the elevator, and sprained one of his ankles. A little later he fell to the floor in a fit of vertigo, and much alarm was created. But to-day the physicians say he is much better. His attack was caused by overwork with insufficient exercise. Apoplexy was feared by the public, on account of his full habit of body.

Ex-Associate Justice Ward Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, died at 4 o'clock this morning. His immediate disease was intermittent fever, but he had an attack of paralysis six years ago which caused his retirement. He probably died more from old age and the effects of paralysis than the fever. The death was unexpected.

The friends of the Education bill met in Congressman Willis' committee room and approved of his purpose to introduce the Blair bill next Monday and ask its reference to some other committee than the dilatory and hostile Education Committee. The apprehended trouble is that the Speaker may rule that under the rules it cannot be done. The practice has been, however, recently as well as formerly under the old rules, to make reference

as proposed. It may have been irregular. The friends of the bill are yet confident of its passage if it can be got before the House. They say they can vote its reference to another committee, if permitted to have a vote. Others doubt their ability. If they can make the reference they can pass the bill.

Senator Ransom returned yesterday. Judge Bennett is still absent.

I send you an early print of the report on Gen. Cox's Civil Service bill, which report is worth reproducing entire. It is short and contains important facts. C. W. H.

ANOTHER FIRE IN WILMINGTON.

Loss About \$25,000 with \$12,000 Insurance.

(Wilmington Star, March 28.)

Wilmington was visited, this morning, by another destructive, and which at one time threatened to be, a very disastrous fire. It started about 2 o'clock a. m. in a shed in the rear part of the lot attached to Messrs. Burr & Bailey's foundry and machine shops, spread rapidly to the adjoining building occupied by Mrs. Warren, and thence to the brick tenement row on the south. All these buildings were burned.

The flames then spread to the brick building on the opposite side of Second street known as the "Carr Block," which, together with the frame building on the south, owned by Mr. Lesman, was burned to the ground.

Sparks set fire to the livery stable on Princess street, managed by Mr. J. H. Jones for Capt. T. J. Southerland, which was soon wrapt in flames.

The county jail, just east of the stable, took fire and was totally destroyed. All the prisoners, about twenty, were rescued. Several made their escape in the excitement and confusion incident to the occasion; and we regret to say that among these was the notorious criminal, Alexander Stewart, who had just been sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years. The loss will approximate twenty-five thousand dollars, with partial insurance.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a mortgage executed by Jeff. M. Jenkins and wife, the undersigned will sell for cash at the Court House door in Goldsboro, on Saturday, May 1st, next, a tract of land in Nabunata township, containing about sixty acres, adjoining the lands of John E. Davis, Jefferson Bradshaw and others; and one lot in the town of Fremont, on which said Jenkins and wife reside. For a full description of said property reference is made to said mortgage registered in Book 53, Page 539, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Wayne county. W. H. GODWIN, mch29-td Mortgagee.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the PLANNING MILL PROPERTY recently owned by Milton Harding, we would respectfully announce to the public that we are prepared to furnish brackets, plain work, scroll work, balusters, newels, mantels, store fittings, mouldings, etc. Picket Fencing complete, ready to put up. Also Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Weatherboarding, &c. at prices which defy competition. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NATHAN O'BERRY & CO.

Goldsboro, N. C., March 29, '86-1m

Court Calendar.

APRIL TERM, 1886.

There will be a Superior Court begun and held for the county of Wayne at the Court House in Goldsboro on the 6th Monday after the 1st Monday in March, 1886, being the 12th day of April, 1886, for the trial of Civil Causes only, and the following is the Calendar set for said Term:

- For Monday, April 12. No. 42. A. D. McGowan vs W. & W. R. R. Co. No. 44. Dewey Bros. vs B. F. Sugge et al. No. 55. S. F. Farmer vs W. & W. R. R. Co. No. 53. Lauchner Bros. vs G. O. Konsey. No. 54. A. H. Humphrey vs Geo. L. Kirby. No. 55. T. J. Vinson vs Geo. L. Kirby. For Tuesday, April 13. No. 56. W. S. Farmer vs W. & W. R. R. Co. No. 57. Jas. H. Robinson vs W. H. Borden. No. 58. W. S. Farmer vs W. & W. R. Co. No. 59. Anderson Atkinson vs Annie Atkinson. No. 61. Sidney Woolfington vs Mary Woolfington. No. 63. Sarah A. Churchill vs Henry Coedell. No. 84. W. F. Kornegay vs B. F. Suggs et al. For Wednesday, April 14. No. 65. L. D. Gully vs E. G. Copeland & wife. No. 66. L. D. Gully vs Pinkney Wain. No. 67. B. Gully vs Pinkney Wain. No. 70. A. W. Kennedy vs J. W. Sanderlin. No. 72. D. H. Graves vs James Jernigan. No. 73. H. H. Cooper vs O. Rodgers. No. 78. Nathan Hinson vs A. H. Jones. No. 80. John F. Southerland et al vs The Board of Aldermen of the City of Goldsboro. For Thursday, April 15. No. 79. John T. Edmundson vs The Western N. C. Ry. & P. Co. No. 81. Kitt Pratt vs Nancy Pratt. No. 82. Albert Aycock, Guardian, &c., vs Benj. C. Humphrey et al. No. 83. Albert Aycock vs C. B. Capps. No. 85. W. F. Kornegay et al. vs N. R. H. Co. No. 86. John W. Bryan, Partner, &c., vs H. J. Ham. For Friday, April 16. No. 87. Nancy Sutton vs John Kinsey and wife. No. 89. Sarah F. Green et al vs W. F. Atkinson et al. No. 90. Geo. F. Butts vs Joseph Screws. No. 91. Annie Humphrey vs Mary E. Humphrey et al. Witnesses will not be allowed to charge until the day the case in which they are summoned is set for trial. If a case shall not be reached the day it is set for trial it will retain its place among the cases set and be tried when reached. A. GRADY, C. S. C. March 27, 1886--mh29-td.

WANTED!

A situation as Book-keeper or Salesman. Several years experience—best reference. Annual employer \$500.00, or will invest \$500.00 in business, with services. Address J. GWALTNEY, Care of Goldsboro Messenger, Goldsboro, N. C.

To Magistrates!

The law requires you to return all fines, &c., received by you, to the County Treasurer within thirty days after they are paid to you. I shall attend at the Court House on the first Monday of each month, when such fines can be turned over to me. JOHN H. EDWARDS, mch25-1m County Treasurer.

New Advertisements.

PREMIUM LIST. On Field Crops for Next Fair of the Eastern Carolina Fair and Stock Association.

The following is the regular list of premiums offered on Farm and Garden products, by the Eastern N. C. Fair and Stock Association, at its Fair to be held on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of Nov. 1886.

COTTON. For largest yield cotton grown in this State upon 1 acre of land, not less than 500 pounds lint to the acre, with statement and mode of cultivation, quality and quantity of fertilizer used and variety of seed planted. The land to be prepared and sown for by affidavit. Rate to be exhibited. Premium... \$50.00 Entrance fee... 2.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 30.00 Entrance fee... 2.00 For largest yield upon one acre, with mode of cultivation, etc. Premium... 10.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 5.00 For largest yield upon one acre, with mode of cultivation. Premium... 20.00 Entrance fee... 2.00

CORN. For largest yield upon one acre, upland, not less than 40 bushels; one bushel to be exhibited, mode of cultivation, etc. Premium... 10.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 5.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 5.00 For largest yield upon one acre, upland, not less than 40 bushels; one bushel to be exhibited, mode of cultivation, etc. Premium... 10.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 5.00 For largest yield upon one acre, upland, not less than 40 bushels; one bushel to be exhibited, mode of cultivation, etc. Premium... 10.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 5.00

WHEAT. For largest yield of wheat from one acre of land, not less than 25 bushels; one bushel to be exhibited with statement and mode of cultivation. Premium... 10.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 5.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 5.00 For largest yield oats per acre; not less than 40 bushels; one bushel to be exhibited. Premium... 10.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 5.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 5.00

RYE. For largest yield rye per acre; not less than 20 bushels; one bushel to be exhibited. Premium... 5.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 3.00 RICE. For largest yield rice upon one acre; not less than 50 bushels; one bushel to be exhibited. Premium... 5.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 3.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 3.00 For largest yield of Irish potatoes upon one half acre; not less than 20 bushels; one bushel to be exhibited. Premium... 5.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 2.50

GROUND PEAS. For largest crop of ground peas on one acre; not less than 100 bushels; one bushel to be exhibited. Premium... 5.00 For second largest crop. Premium... 2.50 For largest yield of corn, not less than 30 bushels to be housed; one bushel to be exhibited; statement and mode of cultivation, quality and quantity of fertilizer used. Premium... 5.00 For second largest yield. Premium... 3.00 Best yield of beans. Premium... 5.00

CHUFAS. For best sample of chufas; one half bushel to be exhibited. Premium... 2.00 For second best sample. Premium... 1.00 MISCELLANEOUS CROPS. For largest yield of turnips on 1/2 acre; 3 bushels to be exhibited. Premium... 1.50 For second largest yield. Premium... 1.00 For largest crop of crab grass hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited. Premium... 10.00 For second largest crop. Premium... 5.00 For best variety of broad-corn. Premium... 5.00 For best variety of corn. Premium... 5.00 For best variety of stock corn. Premium... 2.00 For best variety of peas. Premium... 2.00 For best bushel field peas. Premium... 2.00 For best 1/2 bushel field peas. Premium... 2.00 For best 1/2 bushel field peas. Premium... 2.00 For best variety of German millet on 1/2 acre; one peck of each to be exhibited. Premium... 5.00 For best variety of grass seed grown in North Carolina; not less than 20 bushels; one peck of each to be exhibited. Premium... 5.00 For best variety of clover seed grown in North Carolina; not less than 20 bushels; one peck of each to be exhibited. Premium... 5.00 For best variety of alfalfa seed grown in North Carolina; not less than 20 bushels; one peck of each to be exhibited. Premium... 5.00 For best variety of timothy seed grown in North Carolina; not less than 20 bushels; one peck of each to be exhibited. Premium... 5.00 For best variety of clover seed grown in North Carolina; not less than 20 bushels; one peck of each to be exhibited. Premium... 5.00 For best variety of timothy seed grown in North Carolina; not less than 20 bushels; one peck of each to be exhibited. Premium... 5.00 For best variety of clover seed grown in North Carolina; not less than 20 bushels; one peck of each to be exhibited. Premium... 5.00 For best variety of timothy seed grown in North Carolina; not less than 20 bushels; one peck of each to be exhibited. 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