WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1886.

THE people of Virginia may now be regarded in the light of sponges-it is so wet over the line, you know, the magnificent are bound to absorb.

THE tariff bill will hardly be reached by the House before the 15th of May. it appears now, and the prospects for the passage of the measure do not brighten with the lapse of time. The President's stand in its favor will probably have the effect of solidifying the republicans in opposition, so that the hope of advantage to be gained by republican division will have to be given up. The vote however will be close in any event, probably, and hence there is a bare chance that the bill will get through the House. It will be killed in the republican Senate, of course.

John Ruskin is a man after our own heart. Speaking of the girls, he says: "My primary thought, is how to serve them and make them happy; and if they could use me for a plank bridge over a stream or set me up for a post to tie a swing to, or anything of the sort, not requiring me to talk, I should be quite happy in such a promotion." All the boys of the country are with the famous Englishman on this ground, particularly at this season of the year, the season of cabbage-heads and greenery generally, when the "young man's fancy turns, &c."

THE labor committee is reported to have had a monkey and parrot time over the educational bill, and made no progress in the matter as a master of course. What they really did is under the bond of secrecy, but it is probable that the final result of their wrangle will be an adverse report. This will be followed by a minority, and the bill will thus get before the House for discussion. We trust it will be considered with the care it deserves, to the end that the vastly important interest it is intended to promote may be strengthened and extended as the people desire.

bidding of all the European powers save Russia is, we suppose, another gentlemen who have charge of the work check to the Czar. It is understood of holding them are the right men in ed by the Great Bear. Hence the question is now what is Russia going to do ! fill the full measure of their capacity The dispatches say that if she goes to for usefulness. We are only sorry that war on her own account she is likely to a system of fairs held in different parts bring all Europe about her ears, and of the State cannot at present be subyet if she does not her most useful stituted for the one great fair at Ralthough, most untrustworthy Cossacks eigh. That such a system shall eventwill probably revolt. At the same time it is with nations very much as it is with women—the one that hesitates is lost. The Czar therefore seems to need the pity of humane folk.

THE cause of cremation as a method of disposing of the dead is advancing with a rapidity that few realize. It has had several hard licks recently, however, and not the lightest of these was given by Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe, of New York, in a recent number of the Forum. Bishop Coxe thinks it one of the "crazes" which have from time to time enlisted men under the banner of progress, going almost to the point of ranking it with phonetic spelling and bifurcated garments for women. He thinks, as most men luckily do, that the idea of giving up to the flames the body of a loved one is revolting, and dwells upon the sentiment which leads us to keep green the graves of friends and relatives. He gives, moreover, several ghastly instances going to show that the process of cremation is not always suc cessful, so that the "Plutonian fane." as he calls it, has sometimes at least been a chamber of horrors. Still the craze goes on-with this change, however; they no longer say when placing a subject in the furnace : "We commit his body to the flames." That phrase was too suggestive of unpleasantness hereafter to remain long in use.

THE boycotters seem to be getting justice in the New York courts: The latest instance of the fact is the report that a musical union, known as the Carl Sahm club, beycotted one Theiss, a beer garden man, because he hired musicians that belonged to another union than theirs. The Knights of Labor, Central labor union and waiters' union indorsed the boycott, and in three weeks Theiss gave up and paid his persecutors \$1,000 for "expenses." Then he had them arrested for conspiracy, a trial was had, and after the evidence had all been presented the counsel for the defense moved that the case be dismissed. never dreaming, probably, that any other course than this usual one would be taken. The judge, however, denied the motion, saying; "This is a most disgraceful case of black-mail. It is not an instance of labor being arrayed against capital, but of one musical union. He was at one time master of the State fighting another and demanding the Fe- Grange and ex-officio member of the moval of hard-working men simply be. State board of agriculture. He was for from facts whose causes may not be cause they did not belong to their own many years an influential and earnest readily traced. Let us rather adopt the organization and in order that they member of the State agricultural so- declaration of Sir William Hamilton \$1,000 the Carl Sahm club were guilty cultural paper at Tarboro. At the out- who argue against the expediency of of a most outrageous act, and I believe break of the war he went into the service universal education are not deserving if a complaint were made against these of the State as a lightenant in Co. E, of an answer." men for theft the complaint would hold 43d regiment, and rose to the captaincy and they would be punished. This of that company. His age was about 68. boycotting and stopping another man's business ought to be put an end to."

Those were words of wisdom. The sooner that judge's views of the tyran-nous boycott are generally adopted the less than six inches, under a penalty. better it will be for the whole country - Fish smaller than these must be thrown the laborer as well as the capitalist, back,

OBSERVATIONS OF TREE-LIFE.

We are requested to announce that the United States department of agriculture, in its forestry division, has prepared a schedule for observations of tree-life; and accompanying it, of weather conditions, for the purpose of exciting an interest in forestry work, and of arriving at certain results explained in the schedules.

It is desirable that these observations should be noted by a very large number of persons; and everybody interested will be welcome to apply for the blanks to the department.

As the season is rather advanced, not all the points required may be taken this year, but even a partial report will be acceptable.

The objects of the observations To note the progress of local developments in tree-life, for the purpose of enlarging the knowledge of biological conditions. 2. To arrive at conclusions as to the relative climatic conditions expressed by the phases of plant development, and also vice versa as to the dependence of such developments on such conditions. 3. To determine the period of the vegetation of different species (the time from the appearance of the first leaf to the general change tive dependence of different species on ditions of different localities, thus allowing preliminary estimates of the capacity of the species for acclimation.

the natural forest, or have been planted for economic purposes. Approximate dates must be so noted. It is not required to note exceptionally early or ate phenomena but the mean conditions. The observations should therefore, be taken in places which represent the general character of surroundings

THE NEXT STATE FAIR. The indications are that the next

tate fair will be one of the most interesting and extensive displays the agricultural society has ever yet made. We are glad to find this so. The State fairs should be made true schools for the farmer and the artisan. They should present object lessons in farming to the young and be so contrived as to arouse the spirit of competition and the striving after excellence to their fullest extent. They should also be made as agreeable as reunions of the people ever, let us consider a few facts which I house, in a crooked street, "to keep as possible. They, in short, can be think Dr. Dabney will admit go far in her sons their luck." Every morning explaining the true causes of the greater servants took her to their splendid short of the best effect possible to them And we do not think they will. The that the Grecian discontent was foment, the right place. They will do all that ed by the Great Bear. Hence the question be done, we have no doubt, to ually be established is a consummation to be desired. It would do the work the State fair does more thoroughly and would extend its benefits to a vastly larger number of people. It would be a great thing to have the fair going to the people in place of the necessity which at present exists of the people coming to the fair.

> THE WARE CATTLE CLUB. We are glad to note the final steps in the organization of Wake county breeders of fine cattle. There can be no business of greater importance to the farming interests of the State than that represented by the Wake cattle club. Imported breeders of cattle mark the long strides in the direction of the best farming, and now that Wake has set the example in this matter and appropriately, as she is the leading county in the State, we hope other counties will follow suit rapidly so that an interest in the improvement of the cattle kept may be excited throughout the State and at the earliest day possible.

The conditions which now exist in North Carolina are more favorable to stock and cattle-breeding than they have ever been and under the enforced system of smaller and more thoroughly cultivated farms it is to the interest of every farmer to keep the best cattle he can obtain only.

The efforts of the gentlemen of Wake who have organized the new club exerted in behalf of better cattle cannot he too highly commended. They have done as great service to the State in arousing an interest in the matter they have in hand as they could have done in any other way, in any other position. however proud or conspicuous.

CAPT. JAMES R. THIGPEN died Dear Baltimore Monday morning. He had gone there for treatment of an affection of the eyes. His death was sudden and unexpected. He was widely known in the State as a thoroughly practical farmer. Born in Edgecombe county, which has been the home of so many wealthy and prosperous planters, he became prominent among them. He was a large land-owner and always devoted himself to the pursuits of agriculture. ht have the places. In taking this ciety. At one time he edited an agri- (Ed. Rev., July, 1883), that "those

The New Education. Cor. of the News AND OBSERVER.

ALBERTSON'S, DUPLIN CO., N. C., April 24th, 1886. In the WERKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER of April 20th is a communication on the "New Education," by Dr. Dabney, which I am unwilling to let pass unchallenged, although other pressing duties may prevent me from going beyond a few suggestions to others whose time and ability may enable them to do full justice to the Doctor's views. His zeal in behalf of an industrial school cannot be too highly commended. In this I am in full sympathy, with him, nor have I yet seen the reason why our State board of agriculture did not give industrial education the benefit of all doubts and establish the school.

But to his argument that our public school system should be viewed with as set forth by the department are: caution and checked perhaps, in its dangerous influences, because in Massachusetts, where "education of every kind, public and private, has been longer established, and is more munificeutly endowed and more thoroughly administered than in any other State in the Union," paupers and criminals greatly increased in numbers from 1850 to 1880, there are cogent objections. In my view he and the authorities whom he quotes have mistaken a sequence for a consequence, and the causes of of foliage). 4. To ascertain the rela- the great difference in the relative number of criminals in Massachusetts and climatic conditions, determining rela- the Southern States are to be sought tively the time for planting. 5. To for in the characters of the two peoples, enable comparison of the behavior of Let Dr. Dabney read the Puritan ideal the same species under the climatic con- on page 588, Green's shorter history of the English people or Macauley's portraiture of the character of the Puritans' reproduced in Stephens' history Only such tree species are to be taken of the United States, pages 48 and 49, into account as constitute the bulk of and compare these statements with what he knows of the Southern people, and then consider if he cannot discover reasons for my suggestion.

As to the subjects taught in the Massachusetts schools and the methods of instruction, they are substantially the century ago, and nubody claims that the Germans have been damaged by education. On the contrary it is doubtless true of the Germans, as all history of men, that the moral sense has increased in vigor as the intellect has been enlightened. Nor can I allow Massachusetts to be adduced in disproof of this inference, because a poor child put into a workshop at fifteen years of age. as is the case in that State, and forced to struggle for a living against a superaonly is not, but in a vast majority of jewel. cases, never can be enlightened.

ratio of criminals to population in Massachusetts:

1. Since about 1850 the almost, if not born. quite, overwhelming voice of public sentiment has been that written compacts and solemn obligations may be disregarded at will-nay, that it is the highwhenever a great demand for reform seems to call for such violation.

creasing intensity since that date, those who think for the people have taught them that they had a right to still further pauperize the title of the people have taught the them that they had a right to still further pauperize the title of the people have taught the title of the people have taught the title of the people have taught the peopl ther pauperize the "pauper" laborers ed by many as a warning to remain at of Europe—their own kith and kin—in home. order that they might fare sumptuously themselves.

3. Since 1850 the unthinking people have been taught through the press, the pulpit and all other means known to the agitating demagogue, that it was not only their right but their duty to do vio- possible, though a very minor jewel-I lence to those who differed with them confess to being superstitious about about the construction of a written com-

4. These people have been taught ever since 1865 that it is their right from the President of the United States down to the camp-follower --- to fatten on pensions, bounties and retired halfpay, wrung in part from the impoverished Southern people whom they had outraged to the full extent of their ability, who owed them nothing then or since. Having thus been taught to live by dishonest means, is it any wonder they are criminals? Having thus been taught to live on the labor of other people, is it any wonder that they, like the Spaniards of Mexico and Peru. have lost the habit of laboring and have gradually moved to the poor-house? Having thus been taught to trample on the rights of other people, is there anything strange in their trampling on the rights of the capitalist, especially where they feel that their labor has been the source of his wealth? Having been freed by the free-thinkers and the rejecters of a "pro-slavery Bible" from the social and religious tyranny of Puritanism, is it strange that the people began to riot in their liberty and to indulge in expesses, as was the case when Puritanism fell in England on the

restoration of Charles II? By no means are these things strange, and the prespect is that the worst has not come yet. But a short time ago, as reported by THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. a convention of laboring men in Massachusetts demanded that her legislature should not only limit the hours of labor, but should establish a rate of wages!

In my view, then, the public schools in Massachusetts have nothing to do with pauperism and crime in that State, except in so far as they have been used as a m ans of teaching false views of moral, social and political duties, and in this the pulpit and the press are equally at fault. Let us not, therefore, undertake to weaken the hands of those who are struggling to develop the intellecfual resources of our State and put her in trim for the great race in which intellect must win, by hasty inferences

> Very respectfully, B. F. GRADY.

-Let no man decry the resources of this great country in the face of the statement by entomologists that we have 9,490 species of bugs, including our own Belostoms Americans.

For the Supreme Court Bench. Cor. of the NEWS AND OBSERVER.

LAGRANGE, N. C., April 24. As the Democratic executive committee has appointed the 25th of August next as the time for the convention to meet in Raleigh to nominate candidates for supreme and superior court judges, it may now be in order to suggest the names of some gentlemen who could fill the different offices. I would suggest for supreme court judges the following names: For chief justice, A. S. Merrimon, of Buncombe; for associate justices, G. V. Strong, of Wake, and J. M. Clement, of Davie. These gentlemen are all about the same age, between 50 and 57 years of age, in the full vigor of all their mental and physical powers. As to their legal abilities and fitness for the place, it is unnecessary to mention: for wherever they are known everybody recognizes them as the leaders of the bar in their respective sections. Judge Strong and Mr. Clement have not been before the public as prominently as Judge Merrimon, but where they practice they are regarded as the ablest lawyers in their circuit. Strong being an eastern man would satisfy that section, and Clement would satisfy the centre, while Merrimon would be acceptable to the trans-montane section. So here is a ticket that is equitably distributed and would do justice to every section. In suggesting theses names I do not mean to reflect on the present incumbents, Judges Smith and Ashe. Everybody recognizes their ability and is satisfied with their course on the bench, but their age is against them.

Popular Superstitions. From the New York Ledger.

It is very wise to set our faces against superstitions, but who in his secret heart does not encourage a favorite one? never met the person that did not

There are many people who hate to see the new moon over the left shoulder; if they do, "somehow something alsame as Cousin found in Germany half a ways goes wrong," they declare. They do not believe such things, of course; but so it is.

Another cannot endure a stranger who parts him from a companion with shows it to have been true of all races whom he is walking in the street; others will not raise umbrellas over their heads in the house, and there are men who turn pale if they spill salt.

A dry goods merchant of great wealth believed that his fortune would depart when he ceased to patronize an old apple women on a certain corner, and there are many who would fear for their bundance of competing laborers, not lives if they lost a certain trinket or

It is said that the mother of the Roths-Leaving the region of inference, how- childs always lived in her queer little houses in a sedan chair, but she always slept in the house where they were

Most people have a special dream that forebodes evil; and I know many who declare that it is a fact that one who boasts of being "so very well" today. est duty of man to violate an obligation finds himself ill on the morrow. There may be some good reason for this; it actually happens so often.

Terror seizes a bride's heart if it rains on her wedding morn, and to wear the marriage ring for a moment before it is put on for good is believed to bring very ill luck indeed.

As for an opal—the prettiest stone that. It is the silliest fancy in the world, but I would not put one on my finger for anything. Its baleful way of changing from red or blue to stone color is fiendish, and its fire, that glows and dims by turns, is uncanny.

I believe a superstition or two to be as natural to every human being as are those little sparks of vanity which we refuse to acknowledge, but which, after all, help to keep us alive.

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How by Her Luck a Match Was Made. In San Francisco Cal., of course, the other day, Fred Welp, a young eigar maker only 19 years old, bought his Sunday afternoon best girl a ticket in the March Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery for a dollar. When the list of the winners was received she was discovered to be entitled to \$15,000 and to settle the ownership the young eigar-maker had to marry the lucky lass.—San Francisco-Chron-

The beautiful topaz stone is again in



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MINERAL

Nov. 15, 1885.

11 36 9 26 12 20 p m 10 87 12 55 11 81 1 45 12 50 a n Trains going South. 9 40 p 8 31 4 06 4 50 5 09 Leave Weldon, 1 15 a m 2 47 8 48 4 56 5 80 6 09 6 51 8 00 Warrenton, 5 55 6 40

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10 56

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Lve. Lve. Night. p. m. 4 30

11 15 12 00

3 45

p. m. 9

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Southward.

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Arr. Arr. 7 25 12 46

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No 47 Dy Vo 8 Dy

WM SMITH.

NORTH. January 18, 1886.

8 45

Northward.

No.53. No.51.

DALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE.

Trains going South. No 1 D'y No 5 D'y Nov. 15, 1885. Sunday. Sunday. 7 00 p m 9 00 a m 9 27 12 25 p m 12 25 p m 1 45 7 20 10 16 Trains going North No 2 D'y No 4 D'y Nov. 15, 1885. except Sunday. sunday.

"But Archy, Mildred can't be proved in ocent. How can she be, when I know she took are and there was no one else to take it," and Mrs. Torrence paused with suspended cup, her great wondering eyes searching for a reply. "If ever anything lay in a straight line it is the evidence against that girl," she continued. "The fother day when the ring fell on the floor she was in the room, and she asked me what a stone like that was worth, and then gave such a sight that I said: "I suppose you think it's wrong for me to vear a thousand dollars on my finger?" and she s id "I was not thinking of the ring; I was only"

If you wish to read the balance of this story send for a copy of the Alabastine Age. It will be mailed free to any address by 5 00 a m 11 15 12 00 3 30 2 45 a n 6 05 6 50 9 00 WM SMITH,

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11 30 a m Arrive Weldon, 2 15 pm 2 15 a m JOHN DIVINE, Supt.

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