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THURSDAY MAY 27, 1886.

JOHN KELLY'S health is reported steadily improving.

The University Magazine for May is out, full of good things as usual.

The Fan-Electric evidence is all in. There has been nothing startling in any of it.

The President is still vetoing fraudulent pension bills. He could not be better engaged.

They are now talking in Georgia of a dark horse. Gordon and Bacon may both be distanced.

The total cost of the Riel rebellion was \$4,700,000. War costs much more money than life now-a-days.

The tariff bill is struggling to the front, while bogus butter is "smelling rank to Heaven" in Congress.

QUEEN VICTORIA celebrated her sixty-seventh birthday Monday. The good lady is still in vigorous health.

The Canadian fisheries trouble will not result in any serious difference between the United States and Great Britain.

GRACE has concluded to disarm. A disbandment of the troops on the frontier has been ordered. This is sensible.

A new campaign has opened in France against the Orleans family, the end in view still being the expulsion of the Princes.

NEW BERN is talking about an oyster fair next winter. She should have one by all means. Oysters of the best sort are plentiful in her neighborhood in the winter months.

MISS PENDLETON, who was riding with her mother when that lady met her death in Central Park, will recover from her injuries. These are not so serious as it was feared they were.

THINK of staid old Wilmington having a baby show! Yet it is a fact. The Wilmington Light Infantry propose to have an exhibition of the other sort of infant-ry mentioned.

THOUSAND tailors, that is to say, eight hundred and eighty-eight men and eight-ninths of a man, are now looked out in New York. Their bosses refuse to accept the terms they were.

MISS LIZZIE, Senator Colquitt's daughter, is to be married at her father's residence, in Georgia, June 2, to Capt. Marshall, of the engineer corps. The Senator was not a prohibitionist in this case.

THE pistol panacea has again been applied, this time in Kentucky. Two young folks, crossed in love, concluded to die together and carried out their conclusion. And again, with Puck, "What fools these mortals be!"

TWO SLAVES to cocaine, a doctor and his daughter, disturb the guests of an Elmira hotel with the wildest and most frantic ravings. They imagine all sorts of stories of robbery and assault and fall into stupor on being deprived of their drug. Moral: beware of cocaine!

THIRTEEN of the New York hoodlum aldermen are to follow Jaehne into Sing Sing prison if the courts do their duty and the courts think they know themselves well enough to say that they are going to do it. The people of the metropolis have evidently made up their minds to have as little more Tweedism as possible.

THERE is little chance for the bankruptcy bill this session. It has been vigorously attacked by the westerners, led by Plumb and Teller, in the Senate, and its discussion will probably fill up the remainder of the week. Should it pass the upper chamber it will hardly reach consideration in the House before adjournment.

TWO can play at the vessel-seizing game, it appears. Portland officials take possession of a Nova Scotia schooner and tie her up because she has no manifest, the absence of that document being a violation of the law. The skipper farthermore is fined \$500. Our Yankee cousins evidently hold to the lex talionis.

WEDDING preparations proceed at the White House, it is reported. The President wants privacy and will seek the place of marriage in a special train. There is still some doubt as to whether the bride is to be Miss Frankie Folsom, Mrs. Folsom or Miss Frankie Folsom's aunt. The regular nominee of the country, however, is Miss Frankie.

THE people of Wilmington in meeting assembled have determined to lay out a circular park in the centre of their city wherein to erect the Federal building that is soon to be built and a proposed new county court house. We are glad to note the fact. No city that we know of needs such improvement more than Wilmington. We venture to say that it will increase the attraction of our commercial metropolis a hundred fold.

THE SOUTH NOT GROWING POORER.

A North Carolina paper has for some time been endeavoring to make it appear that the South is growing poorer, special references being had to farming interests. Recently, in support of what it says, it credited a Georgia paper with the statement that "Georgia is growing poorer every year." The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record has all along combated the position of our State contemporary, and as an offset to its quotation just given puts in evidence the following letter from the commissioner of agriculture of Georgia:

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. ATLANTA, Ga., May 15, 1886. EDITOR MANUFACTURERS' RECORD: I am in receipt of your favor of the 13th in which you ask me if it is true that "Georgia is growing poorer every year," as stated in a newspaper article. In reply, I do not hesitate to say that the statement is certainly untrue in the aggregate; though many of our farmers are losing ground annually. It may be even true that some counties are growing poorer. But the returns of taxable property show that the State, as a whole, is steadily increasing in wealth. It is also true that the real profits of farming operations are not as equitably distributed as they might and should be under a more rational system of farming. In the past twenty years farmers have relied too much on a speculative system of cotton planting, under which much too large a portion of real farm profits have been paid to the commission and other merchants for supplies at very high rates of interest for credit. This suicidal policy is slowly but surely giving way to a more sensible and independent system. The low price of cotton for the last two years has had a very depressing effect on farmers, but to no greater extent than the general decline in trade and manufactures has affected all other lines of business.

Very truly, J. T. HENDERSON, Commissioner. It is of course, but reasonable to suppose that Mr. Henderson, who by reason of his office is brought into direct contact with the farmers of his State, is more thoroughly posted as to the condition of the farming class than any single paper can be. His testimony is therefore more valuable than that of any paper, and we are forced to accept his conclusions. We do so the more readily in view of the fact that what he says is in accordance with the information that is had with regard to Southern farming interests generally. What he says of Georgia is certainly in the main true of North Carolina, and it is gratifying to be able to say to our farmers that while their present condition is by no means what it should be, while legislation is still to their detriment rather than to their interest as it ought to be, that the outlook is encouraging, the South as a whole is growing richer and not poorer. As Mr. Henderson says of Georgia, so may it be said of all the Southern States that the suicidal policy of the all-cotton system "is slowly but surely giving way to a more sensible and independent system." The agricultural interests of the South are undoubtedly being lifted though but gradually to the plane of prosperity.

The most interesting feature of the Presbyterian general assembly at Augusta has been the debate on the subject of evolution. Dr. G. D. Armstrong, of Virginia, opened the discussion on Monday with a strong speech against the dangerous diversion of science and the threatening growth of heresy. He condemned as dangerous all such doctrines as evolution. He was followed by Dr. Woodrow, who, according to the Chronicle, defined his position as an evolutionist with fairness and power. He declared that the church was about to make a deliverance upon an abstract scientific truth about which it knew nothing. The Scripture could only teach what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God required of man. It taught nothing else. The natural relation between man and things it could not teach. When the church tried to put its ban on the scientific progress it had always been in error. The deliverance of this general assembly that man was made by "an immediate act of Almighty power, without any natural animal parentage," would be an error. The Bible simply declared that man was created out of the dust of the ground. It did not undertake to say how that creation had been compassed—whether immediately or indirectly. God's ways were not our ways, and when God does not tell us how creation was effected, it does not become us to speak with authority as to how it was performed. Dr. Woodrow may be—be doubtless is—fully convinced of the doctrine to which he clings, but he is none the less on that account kicking against the pricks. The body of the Christian world is against him and with reason.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., celebrated in fine style yesterday and the day before the 25th anniversary of its settlement. There were parades, civic and military, with allegorical and historical tableaux, on Tuesday evening a banquet for invited guests, and Wednesday evening a grand ball at the city hall. There are few cities in this country as old as Springfield.

There is evidently a good deal of war feeling still left in the region north of the Potomac, whether there be any now in the South or not. Mr. Saunders, the New York merchant who proposed the health of Mr. Davis at the Chatham Artillery banquet in Savannah, has been requested to resign his membership in a post of the Grand Army of the Republic for doing so. He should comply with the request at once, and probably will, esteeming it a privilege to be released from association with such uncharitable men as his fellows in the post. But what petty spite does the action of those fellows lay bare!

A MODEL FARM.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF A MAN WHO CAN'T READ OR WRITE. Cor. of the NEWS AND OBSERVER. LA GRANGE, N. C., May 25.

On the classic stream of "Dog Swamp," in the gallant little county of Greene, is as fine a farming country as there is in eastern Carolina. The swamp land is very fertile, yielding about forty bushels of corn per acre, while the upland is a heavy clay soil, and is admirably adapted to the growth of cotton. Marl abounds in large quantities, and the farmers use it profusely. Any county possessing such natural resources and with enterprising farmers to develop them cannot fail to be thrifty and prosperous. In this immediate section live the Ormonds, J. A. Edwards, R. A. L. Carr, John Patrick, Wyatt Churchill, the Dixons and John Sylvant. Just across the big Centennial creek, about four miles, lives T. A. Hooker, who will compare favorably with any farmer anywhere, he having accumulated a handsome fortune in agricultural pursuits. He is a man of prominence in his community, of sterling worth, and was the first Democrat elected to the legislature from the county since the negroes were allowed to vote. All of the above named gentlemen have succeeded well and made money farming. But I purpose in this letter to call especial attention to the success of Mr. John Sylvant as a farmer. He is 53 years old. He settled in this vicinity in 1858, having first bought eighty-three acres of land on a credit, for which he paid \$16 per acre. The war breaking out soon afterwards, he went into the army and remained until its close. He then returned home, went to work and commenced buying land until now he has 500 acres of land, of which 400 acres are cleared. The original cost of the land was \$9,000, or \$18 per acre. He has erected upon his land a nice, comfortable dwelling-house with four rooms in the main building, with kitchen, dining room and pantry in the wing, at a cost of \$3,000, and thirteen tenant houses at an aggregate cost of \$4,540. Four of the tenant houses have five rooms with two brick chimneys, plastered inside and painted white, costing \$1,000 each. His gin house, engines and fixtures cost \$1,500, and his stables and barns cost \$1,000. So it will be seen that he has added by way of improvements in buildings alone, (to say nothing of the enhanced value of his land by ditching, clearing and manuring) \$10,040, or more than he gave in the first instance for the land. He has cleared over one third of the land that is now cultivated. He plants 225 acres in cotton, 100 acres in oats, 75 acres in corn. In 1884 he made 154 bales of cotton, averaging 470 pounds; making a total of 72,380 pounds, or 321 pots of lint cotton per acre. He sold his crop for ten cents, making \$7,238. He gives half this for cultivating the crop, which leaves \$3,619 net profit, or a little over 40 per cent interest on the original cost of the land, or about 20 per cent on the first cost and the present improvements added. Or to take another view of the matter his plantation pays him a dividend of 6 per cent on \$60,000 valuation, making his land at present worth \$120 per acre. His method of manuring is by composting 100 loads of muck or woods-mould with 50 bushels of marl and 15 or 20 bushels of cotton seed per acre. He breaks up his land deep with a one horse plow and puts in his manure and beds on it and plants and cultivates in the usual way. He runs ten plows and plants 225 acres in cotton, 10 in oats and 75 in corn to one plow. It will be seen the greater part of his provision crop is oats. He considers corn as too expensive a crop to feed stock upon, hence he raises oats and feeds exclusively on them from the time he cuts in June till February or March, when he feeds on corn and fodder. It has been a notion with a great many farmers that stock could not stand work fed on oats alone, but he assures me that his oats do better on oats than they do on corn and fodder. He has boxes or troughs and feeds in the straw without even cutting it up. I was at his house the 11th of this month and saw his mules and they were fat and in good condition. He has no other kind of mules but mare mules. He says his experience is that horse mules are not as good as those of the opposite sex. If a horse will do the same work and keep in as good condition when fed on oats exclusively as when fed on corn it will be observed that it is much cheaper to thus feed him, and that the cost of farming can be reduced a great deal. Mr. Sylvant informs me that one acre in oats will feed a horse longer than an acre in corn. Now here is a point worth the attention of the Southern farmer. For it is the cultivated feed crops that makes Southern farming so costly. Farmers, consider this fact and try it. You can see at a glance what can be sowed. The same plowing that breaks up the land for corn will plant the oats. Then the oats require no more cultivation, while the corn will require four plowings and two hoeings, thus making the cost of raising corn about seven times more than growing oats. This is an important item in the expense of cultivating a farm, and I beg the farmers to consider it. It will certainly produce a great revolution in the present system of feeding on corn and fodder exclusively. His method of raising his hogs is worthy of attention. He has four acres in orchard enclosed with a plank fence and divided into two lots of two acres each. In this orchard there are all kinds of fruit trees. There are plum, mulberry, peach and apple trees. The trees are so selected that his hogs have fruit from the last of May, when his plums and mulberries ripen, till the close of the fruit season. He plants a few acres in peas, which are ready for his hogs by the last of August. They are kept on peas until the potatoes are ready, when he turns them on them, and by the time they get through with the potatoes they are fat and require but very little corn to harden the fat. By adopting this method his meat cost him but very little. Now it may surprise your readers when I tell them that this man who has accomplished so much by farming and done it, too, since the war, under the changed order of things, when so many have failed, cannot read a letter in a book

or write his name. It must not be inferred from this that he does not appreciate education and that he is not a man of refined tastes. But the reverse is true. He has a school-house on his land that cost \$200—a nice and comfortable building, plastered and painted. He keeps a school all the time for his children, having had his present teacher, Miss Ida Edwards, for four years. He has around his dwelling house a yard of most beautiful flowers, and the whole atmosphere is laden with the sweet perfume of the bushing rose. All of his tenant houses, thirteen in number, are located on the public road that runs on one side of his cleared land and divides it from the woodland, like a street, and in front of each are clusters of oaks, affording a grateful shade, and numberless rose bushes, emitting a fragrant odor, but unlike the flower mentioned in Gray's elegy, "that was born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air," for there are happy tenants who after the labors of the day are over can enjoy their sweet perfume, and surrounded by such scenes of comfort (and I am almost tempted to say luxury) can with an easy and quiet conscience retire to rest and dream of their loved ones, of happiness and of flowers. What a contrast between the laborers on his farm and the poor, over-crowded and over-worked creatures of the Northern States, whose deplorable condition excites the sympathy and pity of every Christian heart. Now here is a man uneducated, and whom nobody would expect to see displaying such taste, who not only has his plantation in better condition than anybody else and with better tenant houses, but has actually embellished and adorned his grounds around them so as to render them fit abodes for a king. How much nicer it is to see surrounded by flowers a house than to see the dog kennel and Jamestown weed that give off an odor that is as delightful to the smell as the sweet fragrance of the rose. Everyone, I don't care how untutored he may be, loves flowers; they exert a refining influence upon human nature, equalled only by association with a pure and refined woman. Mr. Sylvant's wife, whose maiden name was Miss Mary Hardy, was raised in the vicinity of La Grange and in her early days was a school-mate of mine. She is a lady of finished education, having completed her course at Salem female academy. She is a woman of excellent business qualifications and keeps the accounts with the laborers on the farm and attends to all the business that requires any writing. So she is a "helpmeet" instead of a "help eat." The success of this man is indeed a phenomenon. It is a study. It opens up a big field for reflection. What are the causes of this wonderful success of this extraordinary man? They are numerous and are well worthy the attention of every man. I have endeavored to enumerate some of them by giving his method of farming. But the great secret of his success is that he don't drink a drop of spirituous liquors, he gives his business his close personal attention, stays at home and don't gossip and talk about his neighbors and go to town and grunt and sweat and curse the hard times. For with him all times are easy, whether cotton is eight or ten cents per pound. While he is emphatically what is termed a self-made man, yet he is different from a great many of that class who swell up and strut and think they are the only men since Agamemnon. But on the contrary, he is diffident, modest and unassuming. I have written somewhat in detail about this wonderful man, who has no education and who commenced life without a cent, and first went in debt for his land, but who in twenty years has a farm and improvements worth at the lowest figure \$60,000, taking into consideration simply the original cost and improvements, but which in fact pays him a dividend of 6 per cent on \$60,000 valuation. I challenge the United States to present a man under the circumstances to beat him. "Bring in another Richmond." If anybody should have the curiosity to visit this man, if he will come to my house we will take a drink, and, seated behind a spanking span of beautiful blacks, we will soon be there, and he will imagine he is in the beautiful valley described in the beautiful story of Rasselas. C. S. WOOLTON.

"A better article it is impossible to get, sir, I have tried them all and in hesitatingly pronounce Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup superior to any." (Exc.)

The old story—Trivial symptoms were neglected until rheumatism became established, whereas all the suffering could have been prevented by the prompt use of Salvation Oil. 25 cts.

The apple likes a rich soil. Hornford's Acid Phosphate. INCORPORABLE IN SOIL HEADQUARTERS. Dr. Fred. Hornford, Jr., Salem, Va., says: "To relieve the indigestion and so-called sick headache and mental depression incident to certain stages of rheumatism, it is incomparable." Weeds consume profits.

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RED STAR COUGH CURE. SAFE SURE PROM. 25 Cts.

From 15 lbs to 16 lbs

TO THE CUTICURA REMEDIES I OWE MY HEALTH, MY HAPPINESS AND MY LIFE.

A day never passes that I do not think and speak kindly of the Cuticura Remedies. Seven years ago, all of a sudden I was afflicted with a skin disease, which I called eczema. The large ones were frightful to look at, and painful to bear; people turned aside when they saw me, in disgust, and I was ashamed to go out in society. My physicians and their treatment and all medicines failed to do any good. In a moment of despair I tried the Cuticura Remedies—Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the New Blood Purifier, internally; the small lumps (as I call them) gradually disappeared, and the large ones broke, in about two weeks, discharging large quantities of matter, leaving two slight scars on my neck today to tell the story of my suffering. My weight then was one hundred and thirty-six pounds; my weight now is one hundred and sixty-one solid, healthy pounds, and my height is only five feet five inches. I myself travel I praise the Cuticura Remedies North, South, East and West. TO CUTICURA REMEDIES I OWE MY HEALTH, MY HAPPINESS AND MY LIFE. A prominent New York druggist asked me the other day, "Do you still use the Cuticura Remedies; you look to be in perfect health?" My reply was, "I do, and shall always. I have never known what sickness is since I commenced using the Cuticura Remedies." Sometimes I am laughed at by my friends for being so people not acquainted with their merits, but sooner or later they will come to their senses and believe the same as those that use them, as dozens have whom I have told. May the time come when there shall be a large Cuticura Supply House in every city in the world, for the benefit of humanity, where the Cuticura Remedies shall be sold only, so that there will be rarely a need for ever entering a drug store.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." DIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blisters and Baby Humors, use Cuticura Soap.

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ICE FROM THE RALEIGH ICE FACTORY. E. J. HARDIN. From date, and we are now ready to deliver to all who wish it, from our store on Fayetteville street and our warehouse at the Central depot.

Largest Assortment MUSIC FOLIOS SHEET MUSIC. Ever brought to Raleigh.

ROSE VALLEY AND NECTAR RYE. Pure North Carolina Corn Whisky. Sherry, Port and Blackberry. Champagne Cider, Bartlett or Florida.

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NORTH CAROLINA GRANITES AND SANDSTONES. P. Linhan & Co. 409 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS EFFECTUALLY cured Mr. T. H. Thompson, 12 N. Front street, Wilmington, N. C., of dyspepsia and indigestion, and he cordially recommends it.

The Mirror. Is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charm, er that almost cheats the looking-glass.

The Best of Everything

The best of everything is what sensible people want, especially in populations; and especially when economy is necessary, for there is no economy in poor goods. The best Flour and Meal, to make the best bread; the best Teas and Coffees, the best Meats, Spices, Soaps, Starches, the best and most reliable Canned Goods, the best of everything. Take, for example, the essential article, Butter; I sell the choice Butter from the dairy farms of Dr. Richard Lewis, Mr. W. G. Upchurch, Mr. A. H. Green, and Mrs. D. W. Kerr, and Mr. L. B. Holt, of Alamance, besides occasional supplies from other dairies of established reputation; also, at all times, the finest Northern Creamery Butter that can be bought, and good Northern Dairy Butter at a lower price.

The same in meats; always the best. Smoked Tongues and Beef, cured by Ferris & Co.; best Hams, at prices ranging just now from 11 to 15c per lb; Breakfast Slices, Meats and Fish of every description. For Breakfast and Tea Tables, the Cheapest Teas that care and experience can select; Chocolates and Cocoa; fine Coffees, green and roasted. Without good bread, nothing is good. I offer you the best brands of Flour, the best Corn Meal and the best Lard to go with them. There can be no complaint of prices. Everything in the Provision line is cheap. We give you the best of everything at the lowest prices, promptly delivered. For special announcements from day to day, see the local columns of this paper. E. J. HARDIN. G. T. STRONACH. MARKET SQUARE. HAY WHITE CORN. TIMOTHY HAY.

Table with columns for North and South, listing various goods and prices.

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Table with columns for No. 1, 2, 3, 4, listing various goods and prices.

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KING & MACY. House and Sign Painting. 1 East Davis St., under Law Building. W. J. KALMANSON, Glazier, Graining and general House Painting. Special facilities for SIGN WORK. Orders from any distance solicited. Best references given. send for.

RAILROADS.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. Commencing Sunday, May 16, 1886, at 8.30 p. m. trains carrying passengers on this road will run as follows:

Table with columns for SOUTH-BOUND LEAVE PORTSMOUTH, SOUTH-BOUND ARRIVE AT PORTSMOUTH, and TRAIN SOUTH, listing various goods and prices.

Table with columns for NORTH and SOUTH, listing various goods and prices.

Table with columns for No. 1, 2, 3, 4, listing various goods and prices.

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WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. TRAINS GOING SOUTH. April 25, 1886. No. 48. Daily. Leave Weldon, 7:00 p. m. Arrive Rocky Mount, 8:30 p. m. Arrive at Tarboro, 4:00 p. m. Leave Tarboro, 4:50 p. m. Leave Weldon, 11:00 p. m. Arrive Goldsboro, 4:00 p. m. Arrive at Wilmington, 7:00 p. m. TRAINS GOING NORTH. April 25, 1886. No. 47. Daily. Leave Wilmington, 8:00 p. m. Arrive Goldsboro, 11:30 p. m. Leave Weldon, 12:30 p. m. Arrive Rocky Mount, 1:00 p. m. Arrive Tarboro, 4:00 p. m. Leave Tarboro, 4:50 p. m. Arrive Weldon, 7:00 p. m.