NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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J. I. MCREE, - - - EDITOR

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1886

THE Alabama senate has passed a general local option law and the assembly as a whole is freely passing prohibition bills for the counties.

MINISTER MANNING, it is reported, has taken the preliminary steps toward suing for libel the authors of the recent reports prejudicial to his character.

WE understand that Hon. Jas. W. Reid obtained a ten days leave of absence from Congress, but we see it stated that he has not returned home.

SENATOR VANCE lectured in Boston, Wednesday, and we see that the Jewish citizens of Washington are very anxious to hear from his lips his beautiful tribute to "The Scattered Nation."

M. FLOQUET gave up the task of forming a cabinet for the French, and M Goblet has consented to try his hand. This gentleman's name, though, Anglicised, is too suggestive of a glass vessel to inspire one with hope that he will form a non-breakable ministry.

WE note with pleasure the prompt action of the House in the matter of fixing a satisfactory method of counting the electoral vote. Such action was urgently demanded and a final conclusion of the matter reached in a spirit of patriotism should not be delayed a day longer than is necessary.

MEXICO does not like what the President said about the alleged right of that country to try Americans committing offenses against Mexican law while on American soil, and diplomatic relations of grave importance will arise, it is said, in consequence. Let 'em 'rise.

THE bottom has dropped out of the oil market at Pittsburg, it is reported. Everybody was taken by surprise and some heavy dealers were driven to the wall. The collapse of course caused another flurry in New York where flurries have been unusually frequent of late.

THE second trial of New York's boodle alderman McQuade has now fairly begun. The jury has been completed, the opening address made, and the informing aldermen, Fullgraff and Duffy, have given in their testimony against the culprit. Justice seems likely to be done after all, though nearly a fall of the heavens has been necessary thereto.

WE note with pleasure that Mr. Albert H. Dowell has become editorially connected with the Albemarle Enquirer, which paper, by the way, is to be improved in many respects next year, it is announced. Mr. Dowell has been for the past thirteen years on the New York and Cincinnati press in an editorial capacity and for some years published a newspaper in Asheville.

THE opponents in the House of the bill creating a department of agriculture and labor have doubtless good ground for their opposition. An erection of such a department in violation of constitutional principles would work not good but harm to the agricultural interest. The News and Observer will heartily endorse any measure, federal or state, having for its object the welfare of agriculture, but as an honest paper, it must, of course, reserve the right to exercise its judgment in all cases as to whether such measure is really for the benefit of the farmers or not. The propositions of demagogues are by no means always what they seem.

THE people of several sections of South Carolina are said to be in a deplorable condition. The wheat and oat crops in the up-country were entirely destroyed by the frost of last January; the corn crop was ruined by the spring floods and the cotton crop will not exceed 40 per cent of the last year's crop. There is scarcely a farmer who made expenses. This is a sad report and unfortunately there are sections of North Carolina which are not in much better The farmers, however, should apply themselves all the more industriously for the misfortunes they have suffered, do their utmost to raise the bread and meat they need and endeavor to improve their lands by hard work judiciously done. Let the areas cultivated be brought more and more within the limit of the ability to farm of the individual agriculturist and let elbow grease and home-made fertilizers work out independence of the seasons as far as possible.

THE reports of the state weather bureau, if carefully studied, are capable of great practical benefit to agriculture The dew point reported, for example, is the point of temperature at which dew is likely to form, and so, in connection with the relative humidity given, indicates when frost may be expected. This is not of so great importance just at this season of the year, when frost forms constantly, as it is at other seasons which suggest themselves, but that the farmer should be enabled to make accurate predictions of frost for himself is a great point gained. It is not necessary for the temperature to fall to 32° for frost to form. Such formation may occur at a temperature of 47° for example. The relative humidity has to be taken into consideration as well as the degree of cold, and this cannot generally be had by the farmer without the assistance given him by the weather service.

A WORD FOR HARMONY.

The News and Observer regrets that any Eastern paper has found it desirable to make such flings at the people of the West as the Wilson Advance has lately indulged in. We are well aware that others talk sometimes as the Advance has expressed itself, but we are confident that such is by no means the general sentiment of the East. The people of the East are behind those of no other section of the State in comprehensive ideas and devotion to patriotic duty. They do not confine their view to their immediate surroundings, but look out all over the broad expanse of our commonwealth and hold it to be their duty, as it is their pleasure, to aid in the development of the entire State. To do otherwise would be no less harmful to themselves than unpatriotic. For as the west flourishes, the east is benefited. The completion of the Western N. C. railroad has already added ten millions to the value of property across the mountains, though the settlement of the mountain region is still in its infancy. The development of the western country has aided largely in producing that condition which now justifies a reduction of taxation, and that is a substantial benefit which the people of the east will certainly appreciate.

But apart from that, the onslaught of Bro. Daniels is by no means justified. The west has never made any demands upon the east that we recall. The patriotic representatives of the west have ever exhibited a purpose to stand cheerfully by all measures which the eastern white men recommended as necessary to secure them in the control of their local affairs. It is but proper for eastern men to award the western people full credit for their action in this matter. While it was wise, while it was neighborly, while it was only what the east would have done by the west under similar circumstances, yet it is a course of conduct which the east should ever appreciate and value at its true worth. Under these circumstances, we fail to see what pleasure brother Daniels can take in seeking to array section against section, nor can we perceive what good he can hope to accomplish by it for the people of the east or for the people of the State. Neither do we see the justice of his statement that "there will be "men in the legislature who we verily "believe are the paid agents of railroad "companies." If Bro. Daniels thinks so, we suggest that he ought to name the particular man and not involve the entire representation from the west in such a general assertion. For our part we do not think so. We think the representation from the west, in both houses, is above such an aspersion. And if we may be permitted to say so without being sneered at as the organ, we would observe that if Bro Daniels can see how it will advance the interests of the democratic party to undermine public confidence in our democratic brethren from the west, we cannot. If Bro. Daniels can see how it advantages the democratic party to get our friends by the ears, we cannot. But then the NEWS AND OBSERVER is old-fashioned and does not believe in getting up sensations at the expense of the party, and indeed, we fear, is very much what the independent free-lances in the democratic party call "an organ." At any rate we do not think it answers any good purpose unnecessarily to array section against section or to put the west in an improper position before the eastern people.

MR. MORRILL'S EFFORT.

The resolution of Senator Morrison declaring that "the promise of making any revision of the tariff is hopeless and impracticable," etc., is of course intended to stave off action in the matter of tariff reduction on the part of the present democratic majority in Congress It shows, however, at the same time, that even the republicans realize that something must be done in response to the unmistakable demand made by the people. Mr. Morrison doubtless desires to pave the way for the introduction of a republican bill for revision and thus secure to his party the prestige of a measure for relief from the oppression of the present unnecessary taxation. But he cannot so hoodwink the American public. It is too well known that the present burdensome system has been maintained by the republican party. It is too well known that it has been maintained by that party for the purpose of benefiting a few monopolists at the North, regardless of the interests of the people as a whole and of the great farming class especially It is too well known that the republican party has ever been the representative of the protected manufacturer as against the whole people and that its legislation has been exclusively in favor of the former. It is too well known that the democratic party as the party of the whole people has constantly striven to remove the galling yoke fixed upon the American neck by the republicans, and, judging the future by the past, it is known full well that it is to the democratic party alone the people can look for relief from the painful burden they are made to bear. Mr Morrill's effort will therefore avail naught in the direction he wishes it to take. It may have the effect of delaying action on the matter which is of first importance to the American people at this time and so will increase the heavy load of sins the republican party already has to answer for, but, from the manner in which the democratic part of Congress has gone to work to carry out the popular will touching tariff reduction, it is clear that that part at least proposes still to do its utmost as it has always done to secure the desired end. Mr. Morrill is naturally anxious to boost his party again into popular favor but the utter lack of patriotism in his resolution is seen by all. His party has been tried in the balance and found wanting, where we regard the matter of the tariff or any other matter involving the interests of the whole people.

Caldwell Chat.

Cor. of the News and Observer.

LENOIR N C., Dec. 8, 1886

Mr. D. D. Coffey, member-elect to the legislature from this county, had the misfortune to have his thigh broken last week while on his way home from an important meeting of the board of commissioners, of which he had been a member. He is doing as well as could be expected, and the physicians have promised to have him mended up early in January.

We have had nine and a half inches of snow already, with a fine prospect of more in the near future. It was the coldest weather (19°) that snow was ever known to fall here.

The meeting of the magistrates to elect a commissioner to take the place of D. D. Coffey, elected to the legislature, failed to meet on Monday, and another call has been made for the first Monday in January. Some of the officers filed their bonds on Monday, while others failed owing to the absence of their securities. They have been given until next Monday to file their bonds at the meeting called for that purpose.

Our mail facilities are simply abominable, but we hope to have them improved at an early day. RELIC.

Spirit of the State Press.

The West has shown no disposition to abuse the generosity of the East; no intimation to suggest the sense of obligation, not the most distant idea of regarding the county government question as one of bargain and sale. The West, with many inducements to a contrary course, took its position on the county government question on the broad principles of State comity, on the generous principle of what was due to the oppressed people of the East, on the high ground of the paramount rights of the white race. No taunts, no suspicion of motives, no imputations of selfishness will move the West from the stand it has taken:—Asheville Citizen.

There is but one way possible practically to reduce the rate of interest—that is by increasing the sum of money, seeking investment in the locality. As this can only be done by saving, it is a slow process. We have heretofore suggested the encouragement of savings banks as a means of increasing the amount of money for loan, and think it will prove useful to the end.

While we do not see any advantage to be gained by altering our usury law, so far as it applies to what may be called commercial paper, that is, promissory notes or bonds unsecured by a mortgage or lien on property, we do think that a less rate of interest ought to be allowed and might be practically obtained, where the payment does not depend entirely or mostly on the integrity and continued solvency of the debtor, but is put beyond doubt by a mortgage or other lien on property should be valid, if by the terms of the contract, or by the transaction between the parties, the true debt was to bear more than six per cent interest. This would invalidate the lien on the property, but would leave the claim to be collected as any other debt might; the debt would stand as if there had been no mortgage. We suggest this to the next Legislature, confident that whatever the opinions of our local members may be (as to which we are ignorant) that the good sense of the members and their desire to aid the people, will lead them aright,—Washington Progress.

North Carolina has up to this time been a blessed land in the peculiarly friendly relations that have existed between all classes and conditions of her people. We have read of the strikes in the great cities, and the trouble, suffering and often bloodshed following them, but we have never been able to realize it all, because so far removed from the scenes of strife. God grant that with the growing manufacturing interests of our Southern country, capital and labor may so work in harmony and a mutual interest that such troublous times will be unknown. If with the building of factories and the organization of Knights of Labor lodges are to come strife and turmoil, entailing hunger and suffering upon helpless women and children, we say let us stay far behind the age and pursue our peaceful walk in the paths of agriculture and commerce.—Fayetteville Observer and Gazette.

The West Replies to Bro. Daniels.

Lenoir Topic.

In discussing a statement made by the Asheville Citizen to the effect that Western North Carolina will ask the next Legislature for aid for railroads, some things have been said by our exchanges that ought not to have been said. The Wilson Advance, edited by a young, enthusiastic man, who really means well, we believe, has used language that is offensive to us as a representative of the West. He says, "in the name of all that it is just, when will we get thro' paying these Western people for our county government?" That paragraph is full of stings. Is it not our county government as well as theirs? If the West gets anything for her railroads is it a free gift from the East, which is pictured by this editor as "paying these Western people" with what belongs to the whole state? Do the taxes of the whole state come from the East? Do the people of the West set the county government system up to be traded for by the East, with the threat that unless it is well paid for, it will be repealed or altered? These are questions which affect the good name of the legislative representatives from the West for ten years past, and yet we do not believe that our young contemporary really meant to insinuate that these our representatives have gone to Raleigh and bartered away their honor for help for railroads. In very truth the West has never received her proportion of State aid for public improvements. What she has received and what she may receive in the future will never be looked upon by her in any other light than what should be held in equity, and what she might accept openly and in the view of the world without a blush. For our part we are not in favor of state interference in matters of this sort. We approve of the democratic policy of refusing to allow the state funds to be appropriated for internal improvements. If the East wishes to develop its swamps let them be ditched and made arable by private enterprise, and if the West desires to develop its mountains and to wind railroads around them, let it do it without reaching down into the state treasury. Let every tub stand on its own bottom As long as convicts in the penitentiary are to be let out, we do claim that the West shall have her share allotted to work on her railroads and public works, but the East need never fear that the West will be found asking alms at her door and begging that money paid by the East into the State treasury shall be spent in the West for the bonds of the West solely. We do not believe that this unjust assertion of the West is general in the East and we are confident that the above quotation was an inconsiderate utterance of the Advance. Let it "give us a rest."

—Miss Susan B. Anthony is in Washington lobbying for woman's suffrage. She says that Senator Palmer's speech last winter in favor of universal suffrage gave the cause a great impetus. She finds that of the thirty-nine republican members of the Senate twenty-five favor the passage of the bill. The democrats, she regrets to say, are not so amenable to reason, and thus far the suffragists have not made a single convert among them. The argument used by the democrats, and the Southern men especially, is that such a law would double the negro vote in the South without aiding materially to that cast by the whites

The stock law has been adopted in Lenoir and Lower Creek townships, Caldwell county.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant, to taste; soothes the child, softens the gums, allay all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa whether rising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

SPRING TERMS 1887.

FIRST DISTRICT—JUDGE AVERY.

Hyde—February 7, 1 week; May 16, 1 week.
Beaufort—‡February 14, 2 weeks; May 30, 2 weeks.
Currituck—March 7, 1 week.
Camden—March 14, 1 week.
Pasquotank—March 21, 1 week; June 13, 1 week.
Perquimans—March 28, 1 week.
Chowan—April 4, 1 week; June 20, 1 week.
Gates—April 11, 1 week.
Hertford—April 18, 1 week; June 27, 1 week.
Washington—April 25, 1 week.
Tyrrell—May 2, 1 week.
Dare—May 9, 1 week.
Pamlico—May 23, 1 week.

SECOND DISTRICT—JUDGE SHIPP.

Halifax—‡January 10, 2 weeks; March 7, 2 weeks; May 16, 2 weeks.
Northampton—‡January 24, 2 weeks; April 4, 2 weeks; ‡June 13, 1 week.
Edgecombe—†February 7, 1 week; April 18, 2 weeks.
Craven—February 14, 2 weeks; May 30 2 weeks.
Warren—March 21, 2 weeks.
Beaufort—May 2, 2 weeks.

THIRD DISTRICT—JUDGE J. H. MERRIMON

Pitt—January 10, 2 weeks; March 21 2 weeks; June 13 2 weeks
Franklin—January 24, 1 week; June 6, 1 week.
Wilson—‡February 7, 2 weeks; April 18, 2 weeks.
Vance—February 21, 2 weeks; ‡May 23, 2 weeks.
Martin—March 7 2 weeks.
Greene—April 4, 2 weeks.
Nash—May 2, 2 weeks.

FOURTH DISTRICT—JUDGE SHEPHERD.

Wake—*January 10, 2 weeks; †February 28, 2 weeks; *March 28, 2 weeks; †April 25, 2 weeks.
Wayne—January 24, 2 weeks; March 14, 2 weeks; †April 18, 1 week.
Harnett—February 7, 1 week.
Johnston—February 14, 2 weeks.

FIFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE PHILLIPS.

Granville—January 31, 2 weeks; May 9, 2 weeks.
Chatham—February 14, 1 week; May 23, 1 week.
Guilford—February 21, 2 weeks; June 13, 1 week.
Alamance—March 7, 1 week; June 6, 1 week.
Durham—March 14, 2 weeks; May 30, 1 week.
Orange—March 28, 1 week.
Caswell—April 18, 2 weeks,
Person—May 2, 1 week.

SIXTH DISTRICT—JUDGE CONNOR.

New Hanover—January 24, 2 weeks; April 18, 2 weeks.
Lenoir—February 7, 1 week.
Duplin—February 14, 2 weeks.
Sampson—†February 28, 2 weeks; May 2, 1 week
Pender—March 14, 1 week; May 9, 1 week.
Carteret—March 21, 1 week.
Jones—March 28, 1 week.
Onslow—April 4, 1 week.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE CLARK

Anson—*January 10, 1 week; †May 2, 1 week.
Columbus—January 17, 1 week; March 28 1 week.
Cumberland—*January 24 1 week; *March 14, 1 week; †May 9, 2 weeks.
Robeson—January 31, 2 weeks; May 23, 2 weeks
Richmond—February 14 2 weeks; June 6, 1 week.
Bladen—March 21, 1 week
Brunswick—April 4, 1 week
Moore—April 18, 2 weeks.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GILMER

Cabarrus—‡January 31, 1 week; May 2, 1 week.
Iredell—February 7, 2 weeks; May 23, 2 weeks.
Rowan—February 21, 2 weeks; May 9, 2 weeks.
Davidson—March 7, 2 weeks; June 6, 1 week.
Randolph—March 21, 2 weeks.
Montgomery—April 4, 1 week.
Stanly—April 11, 1 week.

NINTH DISTRICT—JUDGE BOYKIN.

Rockingham—January 24, 2 weeks.
Forsyth—February 7, 2 weeks; May 23, 2 weeks.
Yadkin—February 21, 2 weeks.
Wilkes—March 7 2 weeks; May 2, 1 week.
Alleghany—March 21, 2 weeks
Davie—April 4, 1 week.
Stokes—April 18, week.
Surry—April 25, 1 week.

TENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MACRAE.

Henderson—February 14, 3 weeks.
Burke—March 7, 2 weeks.
Caldwell—March 21, 1 week.
Ashe—March 28, 1 week; May 30, 1 week.
Watauga—April 4, 1 week; June 6, 1 week.
Mitchell—April 18, 2 weeks.
Yancey—May 2, 2 weeks.
McDowell—May 16, 2 weeks.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MONTGOMERY.

Alexander—January 24, 1 week; June 13, 1 week.
Catawba—January 31, 1 week: June 6, 1 week
Union—*February 14, 1 week, †February 21, 1 week; *May 23, 1 week; †May 30, 1 week
Mecklenburg—†February 28, 3 weeks.
Gaston—March 21 2 weeks.
Lincoln—April 4 1 week.
Cleaveland—April 11, 2 weeks.
Rutherford—April 25, 2 weeks.
Polk—May 9 1 week.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GRAVES.

Madison—February 28, 2 weeks.
Buncombe—March 14, 3 weeks; June 20, 2 weeks.
Transylvania—April 4, 1 week.
Haywood—April 11, 2 weeks.
Jackson—April 25, 2 weeks.
Macon—May 9, 1 week.
Clay—May 6, 1 week.
Cherokee—May 23, 2 weeks.
Graham—June 6, 1 week.
Swain—June 13, 1 week.

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‡Civil causes and jail cases only.
†Civil causes only

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Harvey's Hams, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Cal Hams, Pickled Ham.
Fresh Candy, fine Apples, &c.

AGENT FOR MOTT'S CIDER.

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No 232 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

Opposite the Market.
☞ Goods delivered free in the city.

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New Crop New Orleans, Ponce Porto Rico and Cuba.
Maple Syrup by the the gallon.
Choice Sugar Drip Syrup.
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Sure Raising Buckwheat in 3 and 6 lb packages.

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Almonds, Walnuts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts and Filberts.
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Fresh arrival, Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts.
Prompt delivery. Quality and prices guaranteed. Telephone No 88.

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Headquarters

IN REAR OF

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Halifax and Salisbury Sts.

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Having moved our wood and coal yard from the N. C. Depot (the extreme western portion of the city) to within

ONE SQUARE

OF THE CAPITOL

We are now prepared to furnish fuel at short notice.

HARD AND SOFT

COAL

LONG AND CUT

WOOD.

Prices guaranteed. Telephone No. 109, Send in your orders. Call and see us; we will show you how we do business.