THE WEEKLY ERA

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1873.

There was in the City one Sosis, infamous for his insolence and villainy, who thought the perfection of Liberty was licentiousness of Speech.—PLUTARCH.

A communication from friend Bookram of Franklin, a staunch Republican and a true man, will appear in the next *Era*.

[illegible] crisis North Carolina s[illegible]inently out in the fore- [illegible] the first, best and great- [illegible] the Union.

[illegible]er will not overlook the [illegible] and valuable letter of [illegible] Governor Brogden on [illegible], to be found on the out- [illegible] paper.

[illegible] Week for Turner.

[illegible]ks was a poor season for [illegible] Turner Jr., at Orange [illegible]

[illegible]ion of Holden's counsel, [illegible] Moore, John Gatling and T. [illegible]go, Turner's indictment of [illegible]n for false imprisonment, was [illegible]ed under the Kuklux Am- [illegible] Act of the last Legislature.

[illegible]mmotion of Hon. A. S. Merri- [illegible] the case of Josiah Turner Jr., [illegible] S. T. Carrow, was re- [illegible] the Federal Courts.

[illegible] insufficiency of allega- [illegible]uit of Turner vs. R. & D- [illegible] putting the editor off the [illegible], having no pass, and refus- [illegible], was dismissed.

Edwards, Broughton, and Company—Their Removal.

This Printing Company has removed its machinery, presses, and printing material, business and editorial offices to the rooms prepared for it over the Commission House of Williamson, Upchurch and Thomas, on Fayetteville Street. The third floor of the building constitutes the largest and finest Printing and Binding room in the South, and the facilities of the Company for Printing and Binding are in proportion to the room secured. Messrs. Edwards and Broughton have taken prmiums on their work at every State Fair since they have been in business. There is nothing in the line of printing or binding that the new Company is not prepared to do in the new establishment, secured; and with the Book and Job Printing and Binding facilities Raleigh now offers through the establishments of Edwards, Broughton and Company, Marcom, Gorman and Lee, Stone, Uzzell and Britt, and John Armstrong Esq., there is [illegible]cessity for any citizen of North Carolina sending out of the State to [illegible] any style of Printing or Bind- [illegible]ted.

[illegible]y Marshal Deaver.

[illegible]eer was recently tried [illegible]lle and acquitted of the [illegible] preferred in the South [illegible]ratter.

[illegible] was either guilty, or [illegible] no signed, upon oath, 'the [illegible]ent the President and [illegible]*lied*, wilfully and mali- [illegible] upon judicial investiga- [illegible]er is acquitted and rein- [illegible] his office. The men who [illegible]ured themselves should be [illegible]vely punished, and if Mar- [illegible]eaver has proper regard for [illegible] character, he will see [illegible] is done. We have as little [illegible]tion for a liar as we have for [illegible]ken officials, who plunder and [illegible]reat the people. If Deaver [illegible] been guilty, as charged by [illegible] South Mountain people, it [illegible] they could swear it before [illegible]agistrate. As we commented [illegible] the officers concerned [illegible]atter, based on the affida- [illegible] other things, we deem it [illegible] justice to say this much [illegible] *Asheville Citizen.*

[illegible] of the affidavits referred [illegible] as "the document sent the President and published" are not now to hand, but the Editor of the *Era* does not remember anything in those affidavits inconsistent with what he heard the affiants testify to in court at Statesville.

And the *Era*, therefore assumes that the *Citizen* is unnecessarily severe, in fact, unjust, towards those affiants and witnesses.

As was shown in the *Era* last week, Deputy Marshal Deaver was vindicated of the charges preferred against him, and the *Era* made Mr. Deaver's vindication out of the witnesses called to testify against him; *that is to say*, he was vindicated so far as the charges of falsely reporting his being fired on, and as to his own personal conduct on the trip through the South Mountain country.

But, it remained in evidence that the crowd of soldiers were drunk and disorderly, and sufficiently insulting to outrage the feelings of free-born American citizens anywhere. A travelling United States Commissioner was also of the party, making himself and the government he represented ridiculous in the eyes of the country; while Mr. Deaver; himself, was there as a Marshal of the Department of justice and a Collector of the Internal [illegible] Bureau.

[illegible] as painfully apparent in [illegible], that the march of sol- [illegible]evenue and law officers, [illegible] the South Mountain on [illegible] of September, was an out- [illegible] it was plain that Deputy [illegible] Deaver was not, and is not, [illegible] to lead such a detachment [illegible] a country of civilized and [illegible] people.

[illegible]ile freely admitting and as [illegible]y promulgating the fact of [illegible] Deaver's vindication from the [illegible]cular charges specified, the *Era* [illegible] denounced, and will continue to [illegible]nounce, the conduct and course of these officials of the government and the revenue service who are and have long been outraging, entrapping and oppressing the people of Western North Carolina.

An article from a Revenue officer in defence of his class and the service he represents was too late for a place in this issue. It shall appear in the next.

The Elections.

The *Era* goes to press before authentic news of the elections of Tuesday could be had. The first news is always a Democratic victory, and it is doubtless so again. But under the money pressure, it will be surprising if the distress of the discharged working people of the North does not result in a falling off in the Republican vote.

Major Smith and the Preachers.

The *Sentinel* publishes extracts from a letter charging Hon. W. A. Smith with cursing and abusing the Christian Ministry. The publication is a libel. Ministers in good standing, and the public who know Major Smith, acquit him of any slur, outrage or abuse of the kind published.

HON. WM. A. SMITH, Receiver Western North Carolina Railroad, makes his report in this *Era*. It will be seen that he makes a good showing and speaks hopefully of the early completion of the road. Confessedly the first Railroad man in the State, if not the South, the report of Major Smith will be read with interest in those circles interested in the Railroad progress and development of our State.

Work on the Government Building.

In behalf of the Superintendent, and the Government, the *Era* would state that there has been no thought or intention of employing convict labor thereon.

A quantity of concrete was on hand at the Penitentiary, in the way in fact, and this was tendered to the Chief Architect at Washington for a very low price, and it was accepted.

The public may rest assured that the Superintendent will not bring convict labor into competition with our laboring population. And as soon as the Spring weather opens work will begin in earnest. The necessary material is now being brought together for the building.

The Crisis.

There is no panic in Raleigh, nor has there been. There is a crisis of low prices which stagnates trade and seriously impedes the progress of business. But the confidence always hitherto existing between our Farmers, Merchants and Bankers, has remained undisturbed, and today is as perfect as the harmony and identity of their interests have ever been complete.

The Banks of this city and of the State are safe and ready to meet every legitimate demand upon them.

The Merchants are all confident of meeting their obligationss as they mature.

And the Farmers, holding their crops, having paid, for the most part, their labor, are able, thanks to a liberal commercial and banking community, to take care of their outstanding indebtedness, without throwing the bulk of their produce on a depressed market.

We of North Carolina are in a much better condition than any financial crisis has ever found us. We have paid, already, the first great cost of production, our labor; we have our cotton and bread-stuffs on hand, and if forced to sell at the present prices, we can pay our banks and commission merchants, sacrificing only our anticipated profits.

So, upon the whole, for a temporary crisis, as this will only prove, our condition is far from a deplorable one. We can easily go through to the next planting season, without absolute suffering to our population, or actual disaster to our leading interests.

The farmers are not advised to throw their entire crop on the market. But it is clearly their duty to bring forward enough to relieve their merchants and those who have made the advances necessary to produce the crops. This can be done with from a half to one-third of the cotton on hand, and the balance be held back until after the meeting of Congress on the first of December. It is believed that Congress will do something to relieve the money pressure, and that by the time the cotton mills usually resume work after the Christmas holidays, say the middle of January, the effects of the present crisis will cease to be felt, comparatively.

Should the early days of December indicate this better state of things, the price of cotton will advance sufficiently to open the business of the new year under favorable auspices.

But, awaiting a more hopeful state of affairs, our Farmers, Merchants and Bankers must stand together. The Farmer must bring forward enough produce to save his Merchant whole in the Bank, otherwise the failure of the middle man is as inevitable as that certain ruin would fall upon both the Farmers and the Banks. Therefore the Farmer must help his Merchant and the Merchant the Bank, that the Bank may meet its maturing obligations, and continue to afford that accommodation that Farmers, Merchants and all other must have daily, to keep the wheels of our very existence in motion, if only in slow motion.

And instead of locking up the little money in the community and the State, every dollar that can be should be deposited in the Banks, so as to make up as far as possible the want of currency by free and rapid circulation. No one need have any fears of our Banks. The characters of W. H. Willard and Charles Dewey; John G. Williams and Samuel C. White; W. E. Anderson and P. A. Wiley; and G. W. Brodie are better safe-guards for money than any private lock in the county. And the same is true of all the Bank officers of the State. Put the money in circulation crooning croakers and sensations scribblers to the contrary notwithstanding.

If all our great interests continue to work together as they have, there is no great d[illegible] ahead for our people; and [illegible]d the temporary suspension o[illegible] manufacturing operations and the reduction of business to a small margin of profits, there need be no serious apprehension among us.

At the North, however, unless the pressure speedily yields, there must be suffering.

The masses of their population are consumers and non-producers. They live by trade and manufacturing, while we are mainly a producing people, and have the products of our fields to go through the winter with.

A contrast of the condition of the Northern masses with that of our Southern people, ought to make the latter feel thankful if not cheerful over their own situation as compared with that of the others; and taking heart and hope go on about our business with the purpose and determination to help along one another, and, altogether, do the best we can under the present circumstances, looking with new and still brighter anticipations in the future of our great Southern section, the advantages of which are made but the more manifest, over all others, in this general crisis which has overtaken the whole country.

Kissing Goes by Favor.

At the last session of the Legislature of North Carolina, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the finances of the State, and to incubate and present to that body some plan for the arrangement of the public debt.

For years the bonds of the State of North Carolina have been hawked about on Wall Street, offered to purchasers at astonishingly low prices; and, even sunk to such depreciation as they have reached, tempting no buyers. In one way or another, not to put too fine a point upon it, the credit of this commonwealth has been utterly ruined. In a financial point of view North Carolina has a vile reputation.

In 1868, when the Republican party came into power, it found the State loaded down with a fearful burden of bonded and floating debt. It endeavored to establish a new respect for the State credit by incorporating into the State Constitution a provision forbidding repudiation, and exacting the punctual payment of interest and principal when due.

The Democratic party, however, resolved, simply for the sake of stripping the Republican party of any honor which might attach to it from an able and successful administration of the finances of the State, to break the force of these solemn constitutional assurances in the money marts of the world. And, therefore, the Democratic press of North Carolina teemed with warnings and cautions to capitalists not to invest their money in North Carolina bonds; with menaces of repudiation; and with mendacious denunciations of the characters of the officials of the State, and its works of improvement, whose duty it was to ne[illegible] bonds. The result wa[illegible] selfish and time-serv[illegible]gues could have desired. [illegible] were successful, and the credit of North Carolina was destroyed.

This is not the time, nor place, to speak of the possibilities that were dissipated in this way. This is not the occasion to lay the failure to complete the Western N. C. R. R., the Fayetteville & Coal Fields R. R., the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R., the North Western North Carolina R. R., and the Chatham R. R. to the Democratic party; or, to speak more exactly, to its press. This is not the moment to advert to the fact that the development of our material resources, which was dependent upon immigration, which was dependent upon the completion of a thorough system of internal improvements, which was dependent upon the untarnished credit of the State and a consequent sale of bonds, was prevented by the Democratic party—its leaders and its newspapers. Nor is it necessary to show now, as can be done easily, that if this development of material resources, resulting from immigration, this resulting from perfected internal improvements, and this resulting from undoubted State credit, had not been frustrated by the Democractic press politicians, North Carolina would have been to-day fully able to meet its interest on its bonds, and to provide for a sinking fund adequate to the ultimate payment of the principal of those bonds. Our object is to direct attention to something else, something that has occurred more recently.

Through the machinations of the Democratic party, its leaders and its press, by preventing the perfection of the internal improvement system and by encouraging the midnight assassinations and arsons of the Ku Klux, and by consequently preventing immigration and the development of wealth and resources that would have inevitably followed, North Carolina is not only unable to pay the interest on its debt, but is unable to pay the taxes absolutey necessary to carry on the government, except with the utmost difficulty. The Democratic members of the Legislature knew this to be the case as well as, or better than any one else. They knew last Winter, further than this, that the State Debt could be compromised with ease for twenty or twenty-five per cent of its face, and that this payment could be made in bonds, provided the Democratic Party, as the Republican Party in the Constitution had already done, would pledge itself against any further repudiation. Yet knowing all this, the Democrats of the Legislative Committee, charged with the duty of reporting some means of relieving the State of its indebtedness, preferred to keep silent. They were afraid to advocate the payment of the whole debt as it stands; they were afraid to advocate the repudiation of the whole debt; and they were afraid to advocate a compromise.

It it be admissible, we should like to inquire why this cowardice existed. Will some Democratic member of that Committee oblige us by answering the subjoined questions?

I. Were you not, as Democats, afraid to advocate the payment of the entire debt from the belief that your party would consign you to the oblivion of private life, if you made such a recommendation?

II. Were you not, as Democrats, and, consequently, the minions of Ex Gov. Graham and the Hillsboro' clique, afraid to urge either repudiation *in toto*, or compromise—i. e.—consolidation—of the bonds, from the belief that, as Graham, the Ruffin estate, and other leading and controlling Democratic family influences in the State owned bonds amounting to many thousands of dollars of value, your action would give offense to these individuals.

Shame the devil and speak no lies, gentlemen of the Committee. Answer if you were not acting in the interest of certain consequential persons, instead of acting in the interest of the people of North Carolina.

Tell the truth, and admit that, in the Democratic Party kissing goes by favor.

University—and Reply to Mr. McIver's Card.

To the Editor of the Era:—

The card of Mr. Alexander McIver, Supt. Public Instruction, which appears in the *Era* of the 2d inst. is characteristic. Not only is the general tenor calculated to mislead the public as to the true condition of the matter in controversy, but his statements are of such glaring character as to call for correction. In order to justify his own course which is indefensible, he launches out with reckless indiscrimination which is truly astonishing. The unpardonable sin which has so stirred him against me, consists in the fact that I prosecuted his sons for trespassing upon the University property, and had his servant prosecuted and convicted for cutting down and carrying away to his house fuel from the adjacent grounds of the University. To this he warmly refers in his card, calling her his "wife's servant girl." He paid the fine and cost, and this shrewd method of saving the expense of fuel, was from thence discontinued.

In order that his charges against me may have *due* weight, I will hastily review some of his wonderful allegations with respects to others. The outrages upon the Phi Library had become so frequent as to lead Mr. Pool and myself to employ a stratagem which should convince us as to the identity of the guilty parties. It became evident to us who they were. We had employed a detective without consulting Mr. McIver. He was informed of the situation of things, and as was expected, he very soon caught the sons of Mr. McIver on two successive days in and upon the roof of the Phi Library. It was also ascertained that one of these boys had broken the door, assisted by one of his play-fellows, through which they and others entered the building. They were arrested, but Mr. McIver claimed that as Supt. Public Instructions, he had authority over all the property—that the boys were there with his consent, and they were not convicted. Mr. McIver is not a member of the Phi Society, and had no right to send his sons and other boys in. When arraigned before the public he feels the awkwardness of his position, and hence his efforts to justify himself by stating that the "doors had been standing wide open for three weeks or more, and that any and all persons went in and out," &c., That is, that all other persons went in and out and were guilty of trespass equally with himself and his sons.

Even if his charge were true, it would not palliate his offence. But it is not true. The good citizens of Chapel Hill have done no such thing. They would scorn to enter the buildings under such circumstances, or to send their boys in to disarrange and injure the Libraries. The statement of Mr. McIver, through the public press in justification of the acts of his sons, that not only they, but "all persons went in and out" is no less than a deliberate libel upon every lady and gentleman in Chapel Hill. The Methodist Sunday School made a respectable application to Mr. Pool and myself, in June, for the use of the Chapel and campus for their annual celebration. The application was granted, and the property was placed in their custody during the day. We had never felt it our duty to refuse to allow persons to visit the Libraries under our supervision. On this occasion visitors may have done so while the property was under the supervision of the managers of the Methodist Sunday School. Mr McIver says, he was informed that more than fifty persons were in and *upon* the building on that occasion. He can get no responsible, respectable person to testify to any such thing. I demand his informant. His sons had been in the Library without permission of the authorized keeper and *upon* it. Unless he can give his authority for the published statement, that there were more than fifty persons upon the Library building during the Sunday School celebration, he stands branded with a deliberate libel upon the managers and visitors on that occasion. He is driven, assuredly, to extreme measures in the defence of his conduct and that of his sons who were acting under his very eye. Col. Saunders, of the *Wilmington Journal*, had been here, visited the campus and some of the buildings, and printed a letter in which he says that the New East Building was *fastened* (referring to the entrances,) but that he was informed that the Hall and Library were unlocked. Col. Saunders, did not enter the Phi Library or building. Mr. McIver says that Col. Saunders went through it and published what he saw and knew. So habituated has he become to misrepresentation that he positively seems unable to correctly represent a writer, whose printed letter probably lay before him.

In keeping with these are other allegations contained in his card, especially with reference to myself. He is as unfortunate in representing a conversation which he claims to have had with me, as he is in relation to the letter of Col. Saunders. I have invariably paid for the fuel used by myself and family, and the assertion that I have ever received wood from the University lands on shares, or that I told him so, is simply a fiction of his fruitful fancy—the same fancy that saw *all* persons go in and out of the building whose door his son had broken—which saw more than fifty persons upon the Library building, and which saw Col. Saunders go through the Halls and Libraries and print "what he saw and knew." I have at command a private correspondence, wherein his wonderful tact in this respect is even more clearly exemplified, when a small amount of money was at stake. At present I do not publish it, as it has no immediate connection with the case.

He charges me with an attempt to have his children tried in his absence. He is fully aware that I wrote to him, informing him of my intention more than a week before the trial came off, and some days before the day first set by the magistrate for the trial; and he will hardly deny that he received the letter. There was no attempt whatsoever on my part to have his boys tried in his absence.

Mr. McIver says that his sons were arraigned under a false accusation. He knew that the accusation was true, or he would not have permitted his attorney to have Harmon discharged on account of his age, or he would not have so persistly objected to a witness being examined as to the guilt of Harmon. The magistrate allowed the examination of the witness, and it was shown that Harmon entered the University Library, in my charge, through an upper window and procured a key within for unlocking the door. This evidence, Mr. McIver was afterwards constrained to corroborate, and after his acknowledging the truth of the evidence, and when it was insisted by myself that Harmon could not climb up to and get in the Library through such a high window from the ground, and that he was assisted by others, Mr. McIver replied that he (Harmon) could climb up to it like a squirrel, and that he had before tried him. It is to be remembered that Harmon was at the time stricken from the warrant, and that Mr. McIver's older son was on trial, and for the establishment of whose innocence Mr. McIver relied upon his presence and consent, authorizing the trespass.

The building in Mr. McIver's care has remained all the while unmolested, while those in the care of Mr. Pool and myself have suffered. The vandalism has been the work of his boys, leading the van, and he knows it. But for his having taken advantage of the age of one of his sons, and claimed to have authority over the building in which his sons were caught, my charges would have been sustained.

Soon after the Methodist Sunday School celebration, the first Thursday in June, Mr. McIver came to Chapel Hill, and was met here by the editor of the Hillsboro' *Recorder*, whom he escorted, without a word to Mr. Pool or myself, through the Halls and Libraries, whose keys we held. Although Mr. Pool is President of the University, yet he has always applied to me for the keys belonging to the University Library in my charge, and requested me to accompany him when he wished to visit it alone or with a friend. I have no doubt he has shown Mr. McIver the same courtesy with reference to the Library in his charge. I have never thought of visiting the Halls and Libraries in their care in any other way. When the notice of the editor's visit appeared in his paper, I was curious to know how he and his friend, Mr. McIver, gained admission to the University Library, whose keys were in my possession. Upon enquiry I learned that Mr. McIver's son—the famous Harmon—had a few days before stolen through a securely fastened down upper window, seized and carried off a key which was in a lock on the inside of the Library, and that it was then in the hands of his father—thus procured. Mr. McIver admitted this upon oath. After I published a certificate of the attorneys for the prosecution and defence, showing the fact, he then *reluctantly admits it in his published card.*

As there was no key left in the inner door of the Phi Building, the entrance to that was obtained a little differently. Upon investigation, I learned that the same inevitable Harmon, in company with a play-fellow, had secured the admission of his father and his friend, the editor, to that building by breaking open the door some time previous.

A few weeks after all these occurrences came the August election. This township had never elected a Republican magistrate. In that election, Mr. McIver's friend, the then magistrate, a regular nominee of his party, found himself beaten nearly two votes to one by his Republican competitor. We now have little fear that the ashes and sand strategetically scattered in and around the Phi building, without Mr. McIver's knowledge, will hereafter display the tracks of his barefooted sons. His complaint that Mr. Pool's "resources are exhaustless," is full of significance.

I am prepared to show that Mr. Pool, who picked him up and befriended him in the hour of his extremity, is not the only friend of his whose enemies he has joined to serve a purpose.

Mr. McIver says he never doubted that as Superintendent of Public Instruction, he had the right to protect the property. No complaint would be made against him or any other person for an effort to protect it; but the right to protect does not imply the right to damage it. I had made an earnest effort to keep up the fences and walls around the College campus. Mr. McIver's residence adjoins the campus into which one gate opens from his yard and another within fifty feet of his front gate. Through these, his cow and calf have been turned to graze, in his presence and in his absence, at all seasons of the year, upon the grass and flowers and shrubbery, as well while the campus was kept in repair as since. And yet he manifests great concern for the protection of the property.

I am prepared to show that at our own expense, Mr. Pool and myself have repeatedly closed and nailed the doors to soon find them again broken. And this is only a part of the pains and expense we have been at for the protection of the property. Mr. McIver will hardly say that he has shared the expense with us to the amount of one dollar. I make no estimate of his profits in the way of pasture upon the grass and College shrubbery and fuel from the College grounds.

It was known that for about four months he had purchased no wood for the use of his family here, but had relied alone upon the dexterity of (as he styles her) his "wife's servant girl." I had prosecuted and convicted several persons for similar offences. Although he was of the three in charge of the property, and although he claims so carefully to have walked over and watched the lands, yet he bore no part in these prosecutions or any others. He could not have consistently done so while his "wife's servant girl" was guilty of the same crime. At length I thought that these trespasses on her part also ought to cease. His servant was arrested, tried, convicted, and he paid the fine and costs. Soon thereafter, and since the publication of his conduct and that of his friends, he contracted and purchased about twenty-eight loads of wood, and his "wife's servant girl" has no longer been seen carrying timber from the adjacent University land. He is believed to have been following in the wake of this servant when he saw the "belts of green stumps" to which he so graphically refers in his card.

It would not be difficult to account for his misrepresentation of the contents of a printed letter, or of a conversation that he claims to have had with me; these may be attributed to the misfortunes of his early life, or to the infirmities of premature age. But his conduct in other matters is outrageous and beyond the reach of charity.

He appears sensitive upon this subject of *honor*. He is not upon that high road when he forsakes the path of truth, and to justify his sons and himself, publishes a libel upon some of the best ladies and gentlemen in North Carolina—nor when he pastures his cow and calf upon the flowers and shrubbery and saves his money by cutting and using through his "wife's servant girl," timber on the University land—when he early educates or encourages his son, who had broken open the door of one building and stolen through an upper window and purloined a key from another—when he ungratefully forgets the benefactions of friends, and joins in the defamations of their enemies—nor when he seeks to conceal himself and hide his atrocities under the cover of women and children. Such *honors* as these may set lightly upon him. He is welcome to wear them.

JAMES B. MASON.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Oct. 10, 1873.

Timothy Tarbucket on Jupiter, Jr.; and the Rings.

My old Friend Jesse Holmes:—

I've seen one of the very biggest in the world either living or dead and I want to tell you about him. His name is Jupiter, Jr. He lives at Hillsboro and at Raleigh. He prints a paper and is a dictator from Dictatorwille. He won't allow any one to be appointed a Trustee of a College without he says so, and he gets as made as unadulterated sin if any body names a steer after him and shows him at a State Fair. He don't like to be steered around in that way, 'cause he wants to pass for a bully fellow. He dictates to churches what sort of members they are to receive and retain, and says he's going to bust up the Baptist churches and the Methodist churches in North Carolina, 'cause they've got some members he don't like.

He don't allow any person to print a paper in North Carolina unless they keep a printing *his* old editorial. If any body sets up a printing office, or even, says he's going to do so, Jupiter, Jr., gets on his tripod, and proclaims that the fellow belongs to "the Ring." When he writes or speaks I tell you it is awful. The English language just "gits up and gits" when he's about. He says nobody can run a newspaper in North Carolina and make it pay and keep out of the "Ring," 'cause he's tried it and failed. He's mighty mad with Swepson and the "rings." He borrowed five thousand dollars from Swepson to buy the *Sentinel* with, and as soon as he got the money he got so mad with Swepson and the "ring" that he would not pay him back his money or even allow him any interest on it. I tell you what that's the kind of madness that pays. He says *that* is the only way he could keep the ring from owning a paper in Raleigh, which is the most pertinent piece of politeness I ever knew of.

I never heard of but one man who was worthy to hold a candle for Jupiter Jr., in this regard and he got killed in Mexico. His name was Jones and he was a soldier. He discovered that a man in the next tent to him had the only barrel of cider in camp, and that he was selling it at ten cents per glass. So what does he do but take a gimlet, bore a hole in the end of Smith's barrel next to his tent, and proceed to sell cider at five cents per glass.

Smith's customers began to drop off and he asked one of them the cause.

Says he "you ask too much for your cider."

"But," says Smith "this is all the cider in camp, and it can't be afforded for less than ten cents a glass."

"We can get cider for half that price," said the former customer.

"I'll bet you a dollar you can't," says Smith.

"Agreed," was the reply, and he took Smith around to the other tent and there stood Jones dealing out Smith's cider from the other end of his barrel at five cents a glass.

Says Smith to Jones, "what are you doing?"

Says Jones, "I'm opposed to monopolies and I'm running an establishment in opposition to the ring."

"I see you are" says Smith "but, you rascal, you are running your establishment on my capital," and you shall pay me.

You ought to have seen the righteous indignation as it flashed from the eyes of the noble and generous Jones as he turned on the cider owner. Says he, "you belong to the ring. I am your enemy. I shall never cease to abuse you, and I will never pay you a cent for what I have had from you."

Jones and Smith parted, and if I didn't know Jones was killed, I'd think he had changed his name and was printing a paper at Raleigh. The way Jupiter, Jr., inserted his spiggot into Swepson's barrel and drew out his five thousand dollars, and the way he abuses Swep and refuses to pay him, all carries me back to the noble bearing of the generous Jones in the matter of Smith's cider.

But to return. Our second-handed Jupiter's genius is as multifarious as it is transcendent. With his keen second-sight he perceives a ring or a Railroad President behind each editor in the State, who dares to print a paper in opposition to *his* peculiar views. With equal success he runs churches, colleges, Agricultural Societies, newspapers, grand juries, turnip patches, political parties, railroads, beegums and an account with Swepson. He shakes his kaleidoscopic pen, and an unoffending public sees for the seven hundred and seventy-seventh time that same old editorial. One day it comes in one shape and the next day it comes in another. One day it seems to carry consternation into the ranks of the enemy, but as the smoke clears away the painful yells heard in his own camp and the cheers in the other prove that the thing went off wrong end foremost and injured only his friends; and that he has simply blown up his own magazine.

I fear you will consider this letter as somewhat of the scatteration style, and I have to confess that it is, but I was trying to follow my subject. This accounts for the style.

Yours as ever,

TIMOTHY TARBUCKET.

Statement of the Business and Condition of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, New York, December 1, 1872, made to the Secretary of the State of North Carolina pursuant to the Statute of said State.

Net assets, December 31st 1871,		$1,611,366 63
RECEIPTS.		
For premiums,	$615,862 48	
"interest, and premiums on gold	108,619 81	
For gain on securities,	4,445 00	730,326 49
"re-insurance	5,000 00	
		2,341,693 12
DISBURSEMENTS.		
To policy-holders, Claims by death,	$129,697 09	
To policy-holders, surrender-values & Purchased policies,	98,386 95	
To policy holders, matured endowments,	10,000 00	
Dividends,	88,610 37	
Licenses, taxes, &c.,	10,777 01	
Profit and loss,	3,591 28	
Re-insurance,	7,497 16	
Furniture,	4,127 93	
Purchase of agents annuities,	26,702 43	
Difference in exchanging securities,	625 00	
		378,015 13
EXPENSES.		
Commissions on new policies,	$18,444 41	
Commissions on Renewal policies,	24,406 40	
Medical Fees,	7,193 39	
Salaries of all employees & officers,	25,913 45	
For all other expenses, inclusive of postage, printing, advertising, rents—of all the agencies, local, general, special & traveling, &c.,	63,8 1 03	
Total expenses,	$136,768 78	
		517,783 89
Net assets,* Dec. 31, 1873,		1,823,909 23
nterest accrued but not due,	$41,205 95	
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly instalments of premiums $60,938 26, less highest possible margin for collection, $4,783 00,	56,155 26	
		97,361 21
Total assets† Dec. 31, 1872.		$1,921,270 44

*Increase in NET ASSETS, $212,542.60.

†The reader will particularly note that this amount of Assets does not contain one dollar of "unpaid premiums" or "premiums in course of transmission"—items which, to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, almost universally characterize the statements and reports of Life Insurance Companies.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, being the present Cash value of all the liabilities of the Company, computed according to the New York standard of solvency at 4½ per cent. interest,	$1,680,736.00
Losses reported but not yet due,	17,500.00
All other liabilities,	1,500.00
Surplus as to Policy Holders,	$221,534.44
	$1,921,270.44

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage, (secured mostly by city property valued at more than double the amount of loans,)	$927,834.67
Call Loans, (secured by United States Stocks,)	20,200.00
Call Loans, (secured by Hanover Fire, Lamar Fire, and Bank of North America, Stocks,)	4,000.00
United States Bonds, (market value,	189,595.00
State Stocks, (market value,)	51,300.00
Cash Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums, deferred, $60,938.26 less marginal expense of collecting $4,783,	56,155.26
Cash in Trust Company and Bank,	119,417.40
Cash on hand, (in office,)	5,859.97
Premium Loans made to Policy-holders on Policies in force, (the amount on each being very much less than the reserve required on same, and constituting a full and acknowledged lien on the Policy,)	486,528.60
Interest accrued but not due,	41,205.95
Cash Temporary Loans to Policy-holders, (the Policies being held by the Company as collateral,)	6,576.78
Ledger Balances, (on open accounts and secured by bonds.)	13,096.81
	$1,921,270.44

A dividend will be paid, available on the annual settlement of premium due after March 1st, 1873, to each participating Policy, in the proportion which such Policy contributed to the amount of divisible surplus.

*Note particularly that these Assets only comprise such items as are of tangible and available value. There are no "unpaid premiums," or "premiums in course of collection," or "commuted commissions," or items of "furniture, stationery, &c.," such as to a greater or less extent, find place in the Annual Statement of ALL Life Companies, except the Brooklyn Life.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
City and County of N. Y. }

Christian W. Bouck, President and William M. Cole, Secretary, of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company of New York being duly sworn, deposes and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said company, and that on the Thirty First day of December 1872, all the within described Assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon except as within stated, and that the foregoing statement, with the schedules and explanations hereunto annexed, are a full and correct exhibit of all the Liabilities and of the Income and expenditures and of the general condition and affairs of the said company on the Thirty First day of December 1872, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief, respectively.

C. W. BOUCK, President.
W. H. COLE, Secretary.

Sworn and subsribed to before me, this 24th day of October, 1873.

WM. F. LETT,
Commissioner for North Carolina in New York.

Statement, showing condition of Home Office, December 1, 1872, made to the Secretary of the State of North Carolina pursuant to the Statute of said State.

ASSETS,	£ s d
Real estate in London, and owned by co.,	87,424 4 10
Loans on bonds and mortgage,	33,685 0 0
6 per cent 5-20 U S bonds,	92,027 12 6
5 per cent 10-40	63,898 0 0
6 per cent Virginia bonds,	5,738 0 0
6 per cent Va. deferred bonds,	3,000 0 0
5 per cent Alabama bonds,	693 0 0
6 per cent Tennessee bonds,	1,810 0 0
6 per cent S C bonds,	3,048 0 0
6 per cent Can. dom. stock,	10,332 0 0
6 per cent Brazilian stock,	1,015 5 11
4 per cent Baden stock,	4,292 0 6
4½ per cent Bavarian bonds,	4,128 5 0
4½ per cent Prussian gov loan,	288 18 9
5 per cent Loskanfcreive stock (Russian,)	8,179 6 6
5 per cent Steiglitz loan,	2,238 3 9
5 per cent premium loan,	18 0 0
4½ per cent government scrip,	6 12 0
4 per cent Dutch inscription,	7,291 13 0
6 per cent Montreal debentures,	216 4 1
5 per cent Canada inscribed stock,	10,300 0 0
3 per cent consols,	86,679 15 0
3 per cent consols, new,	200,856 16 6
3 per cent consols, reduced,	45,750 0 0
London city bonds,	66,403 0 0
4 per cent Canada guaranteed loan,	56,375 0 0
Bank of England stock,	24,450 0 0
4½ per cent Mersey dock bonds,	15,150 0 0
London & St. Katharine dock bonds,	30,100 0 0
5 per cent India debentures,	15,577 10 0
30 imperial fire shares,	2,400 0 0
Great eastern railway debentures,	15,037 10 0
London & South western railway debentures,	29,700 0 0
Metropolitan railway debentures,	24,750 0 0
South eastern railway debtures,	24,000 0 0
Great eastern new 5 per cent railway debentures,	2,985 0 0
Great northern 3 per cent (preferred railway debentures,	3,930 10 2
Great western consolidated railway debentures,	7,840 0 0
London & North western railway debentures,	3,708 0 0
London & South western railway debentures,	1,020 0 0
North Eastern consolidated railway debentures,	5,765 0 0
London, Brighton & South coast Pptl. debentures,	2,090 0 0
London & north western railway debentures,	1,500 0 0
East india railway consolidated stock,	16,462 10 0
Leasehold office at Manchester,	1,389 12 9
Leasehold houses in Oxford St., London,	10,154 8 2
Call loans,	25,000 0 0
Great northern railway pptl Debentures,	55,935 0 0
Cash in company's principal office,	565 13 11
Cash in bank,	17,137 16 11
Premiums in course of collection,	226,384 11 4
Bills receivable,	24,566 4 7
Miscellaneous items,	5,059 1 11
	£1,381,806 8 1
Unpaid stock, for which subscribers are personally liable,	900,000 0 0
Total assets, December 31, 1872,	£2,281,805 8 1

Assets of the United States Branch, December 31st, 1872.

U. S. bonds, deposited with State New York,	$233,775 00	
U. S. bonds, deposited with Trustees in New York,	490,100 00	
U. S. bonds, deposited with State of Ohio,	181,700 00	
Alabama 5 per cent bonds, deposited with State of Alabama,	5,500 00	
Tennessee 6 per cent bonds, deposited with State of Tennessee,	16,000 00	
S. C. bonds, deposited with State of South Carolina,	10,000 00	
Virginia bonds, deposited with State of Virginia,	40,420 00	
U. S. bonds, deposited with State of Virginia,	8,225 00	
U. S. bonds, deposited with State of Oregon,	8,750 00	
U. S. bonds, deposited with State of Nevada,	35,367 50	
Nevada bonds, deposited with State of Nevada,	19,900 00	
Call loans,	100,000 00	
Cash in bank,	15,100 00	
Premiums in course of collection,	182,890 37	
Bills receivable,	774 07	
		$1,348,507 44
Losses unpaid, Dec. 31st, 1872,		$358,532 02

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
County of New York, }

On this twenty-third day of October, A. D., 1873, personally appeared before me, Edgar W. Crowell, known to me to be the Resident Manager of the United States Branch of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London, who declares that the printed statements hereto attached marked A and B, are respectively correct statements of the Home and Branch offices of said Company, on the thirty-first day of December last.

E. W. CROWELL,
Resident Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of October, A. D., 1873.

WM. H. CLARKSON,
Commissioner for North Carolina in New York.

*Statement of the condition of the OLD DOMINION INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Va., September 1st, 1873. made to the