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SUNDAY JUNE, - - - 4, 1893

The New York Board of Trade having resolved that all the financial troubles of this country are due to the silver act, the Washington Post reminds it that it was not the silver act that makes our imports exceed our exports last year 77,000,000, which made a balance against us of that amount which had to be paid in gold.

We are glad to understand that Editor Jerome Dowd has been tendered the Professorship of Political Economy at Trinity College, and that he is favorably considering the invitation to become a member of the faculty of that institution. Mr. Dowd is one of the brightest men in the State and being a good editor doubtless is well equipped for the position.

The stir which has lately been made over fraudulent pensions is bearing good fruit, and public attention being now directed to the practicability of making reforms, there is an apparent weakening of the opposition to measures that are calculated to put an end to abuses. Great reforms have never been accomplished without heavy hammering, and it has taken time to awaken thought and bring the North to a realization of a necessity to purge the pension lists. Now the outlook is hopeful.

We are now in the midst of commencements, and the young men and maidens are supremely happy in view of the attendant circumstances. The sweet girl graduates and those who have been seniors will doubtless fraternize and together will plan pleasant campaigns at the summer resorts. It is the way of the young folks, and we must not forget that we older ones once had our innings, and should make the way easy for those who are pressing forward on the stage of life. We wish them all much happiness.

It is times when money is scarce like the present, the duty of every one is to keep the currency in circulation by making quick payments. In this way the same money is handled often each day and performs its function of paying debts many times. Prompt settlements enable others to do the same and keep business moving on regularly. If payments are withheld, those who are relying upon them are disappointed and become embarrassed. There is not only just as much currency in the country as there ever was, but there seems to be absolutely more at the South than usual, for the banks of New York have about \$70,000,000 less than a year ago, and a part of that has come South. Business needs cash and those who have any cash and have payments to make should make quick payment and allow the money to perform its function in trade.

The Messenger, commenting on the President's delay in making changes in the office of District Attorney for the Eastern District, incidentally remarks that taking Raleigh as a centre and making a circle of some thirty miles, you have half a dozen important appointments. The only appointments made from this vicinity that we recall are those of Mr. Daniels which was a personal appointment made by Secretary Smith substantially as soon as the President indicated that he was going to give Mr. Smith a seat in the cabinet; Col. Frazer and Mr. A. D. Jones.

Professor Alexander's appointment as Minister to Greece certainly should not be credited to Raleigh, and vicinity; nor should Dr. Sandelin's. These are both excellent gentlemen, and we would be proud to have them as permanent members of this community; but their appointments ought not to be localized at this place. Our people, like the editor of the Messenger, would be glad to have changes made more rapidly, and we believe that many will be made before the end of the fiscal year.

We are very much pleased with the address of President Taylor elsewhere published, and invite public attention to it. There is too much disposition to say that a boy who has a fine education can shift for himself. Some men can and do reach the top of the ladder without the aid of early training. Thus Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, who were on the same

Presidential ticket in 1864, overcame the impediments which deficiencies in education erected in their pathway and rose to eminence. Andrew Johnson's state papers are remarkable for strength and force, and yet his wife taught him to read. It would not be advisable however, for others to follow in his footsteps expecting to reach the same results. On the other hand, some years ago on examining the roll of Princeton College, we noted that every graduate in a certain large class attained an eminent position either in scholarship, in the pulpit, on the bench or in public life.

While it is possible for men to rise superior to their environments, yet the training and aspirations which come from a college course afford college bred men a great advantage in the race of life. We hope that President Taylor's remarks may bear good fruit generally, although primarily intended only for the class he was addressing.

COMMANDER DAVIS, who has royalty in his special charge, raises a slight suspicion of his not having "mens sana," however able he may be in his body, by inditing an odd letter to Mrs. Palmer, detailing the method of managing the Princess when she reaches Chicago, and by giving it to the press for publication. He tells Mrs. Palmer a variety of things that she may be supposed to know, and also suggests some things it would be well enough for her not to attend to—such for instance as having a raised platform where the Princess can stand above the other guests at a reception.

Captain Davis will be apt to hear a good many observations on his letter that will not be agreeable to him. We should treat the Princess with marked courtesy, but American ways are plain ways, and the Chicago people will not be induced to take stock in the raised platform idea.

THE Commonwealth, the paper at Asheville presided over by that accomplished editor, Col. John D. Cameron, wears a new face and is a trifling of excellent matter. Referring to the practice of lynching Col. Cameron well says: It is the custom with some Northern papers to say that Southern lynchings are visited upon negroes alone, because they were negroes, and that they were inflicted upon persons absolutely innocent of the crimes for which they were murdered. Except in the indefensible Denmark, S. C., case, which was mob murder, pure and simple, innocence cannot be pleaded for those who suffered summary popular violence. In the causes which generally incite Southern lynchings, it is not likely there will be any modification of the existing practice. But lynching is to be condemned under all other circumstances, and might even in this properly give way to the regular, but prompt, course of law. The North with its own experience in the bloody, barbarous code, might join with the South in condemning it, without denying its own participation in the guilt, or proclaiming, with pharisaic horror, its own innocence. Let us judge each other more kindly and more rationally.

WHATEVER OF concern there is in the financial condition of the Federal treasury has its origin in the illegitimate part the treasury has been playing as a sort of banking institution. When the Rothschilds want gold, they first cast their eyes towards Washington, and make a raid on the gold Uncle Sam has accumulated. This is the usual resort, and there seems to be no means of checking it. Should they apply to the Bank of France for gold, they would be offered silver, so they do not go to France for the yellow boys; should they go to London, the Bank of England puts up the rate of interest which acts as a speedy check. But with us no obstacle is offered. Our treasury is open. They only have to present currency and demand gold, and they obtain all they can pay for. We think that it would be a good idea for the Treasury to interpose some negative on this. Instead of handing out a million dollars of gold in bulk on demand, let it decline to do any thing more than redeem its bills in gold when redemption is demanded; and if it be necessary, let it redeem some of them in silver.

Let it be understood that any man who holds a ten dollar bill can get gold for it; but put a stop to these raids which foreign combines are making on our gold stock, by resorting to some measure similar to those practiced in France and England. In other words, let the Treasury use its specie for purposes of redemption and not as a bank.

An Awakening. Richmond Dispatch. The New York Sun had a very sensible editorial yesterday on the Davis reinterment ceremonies. It said, among other things, that "to feel irritation thereat is impossible, in view of the awakening of the northern mind to a keen sense of the difficulty of deciding whether, as a matter of strict traditional right, the attempt at secession could not be justified."

It recalled, also, that Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, proclaimed in the house of Representatives the right of a State to secede, "a fact" which New England had forgotten in 1861.

HENDERSON DOGS.

Desperate Affray—The Mayor Gets an Alligator, and the Chief of Police a Bulldog By Express. Communicated.

HENDERSON, N. C., June 3. A friend has just read me from today's NEWS and OBSERVER an account of the whipping editor Goslin received for not giving the author of a communication appearing in his paper, and admonished me not to get the NEWS and OBSERVER in trouble. If the author of the said article had signed his name it would have saved the trouble.

A most deplorable affray took place here yesterday between two of our most esteemed citizens, Messrs. J. Y. Landis and J. T. Marrow. These gentlemen live in the southern suburbs, in an isolated part of town, and as they fought with rock and knife, both were right badly, though it is hoped not seriously, hurt before anyone came along to part them. It is said the difficulty arose from a most trivial matter, and it is hoped by their friends that the difference between them may be adjusted.

Yesterday Maj. W. M. Rowland received per express from his brother in South Carolina a four and half foot long alligator, and Chief of Police Southerland, the recipient of a full blood English bull terrier, shipped him from White Plains, N. Y., by Mr. Geo. L. Miller. The Mayor was much gratified to find that Mr. Badger Burrough, freight clerk here of the Seaboard Air Line, would relieve him of his present, and the alligator is now sporting in the lake of the depot square fountain, a terror to the small boys and pug dogs that depredate on the railroad grass.

Court adjourns by limitation tonight, but the jury in the Rowland case have not agreed at this writing.

A. HATBERT.

Weather Prophet Hicks.

Prophet Hicks forecasts for June thus: By June 1st storms developing in the Western regions the last of May will be advanced towards the central parts of the country. It will be quite warm, with easterly and southerly winds in all the eastern parts, the areas of precipitation and storms will be approaching the central parts, while the far West and Northwest will have winds shifting to westerly, with rising barometer and cooler. Storms will reach the extreme East by the 3d, and the change to cooler fair weather will have crossed the continent. Warmer weather will centre in a retrogressive way about the 6th and 7th, reaching a high temperature, and resulting in reactionary storms on and touching those dates. Westerly winds, rising barometer, with a cool spurt will follow about the 7th to 9th, first to the west, later east.

About the 10th strong indications of the solstice storms will appear. Easterly to Southerly winds will prevail—barometer will begin to fall, and it will grow steadily warmer, resulting in many active storms from the 11th to the 14th. The temperature and storms are likely to reach a crisis about the new moon. Renewed activity of volcanoes and earthquake disturbances may naturally be expected, though not necessarily dangerous. They are readjustments of natural forces, and should be looked upon as beneficial rather than calamitous.

There will be great electrical activity during these solstice storms, especially during the night; but no one should be alarmed as it will prove grander than disastrous. Our friends will remember the tendency of storms to whirl suddenly back from the East, from about the 10th to the 25th of June. Showery conditions are liable during all that period, and local twirls will repeatedly back after passing East, unexpectedly taking the starch from the collars of careless and unsheltered people. Heavier reactionary storms will pass Eastward about 17th to 19th, and should the barometer not rise, and the wind remain Easterly to Southerly, a series of daily storms will fill the intervening days up to the next period.

From the 21st to the 25th, inclusive, we will pass the turning point in our trip around the sun, and start for shorter days and longer nights. It will be natural to expect some heavy storms, with rain and much lightning, and thunder, say about the 23d, 24th and 25th. Cooler weather will succeed these storms, and regions that are short of moisture at the end of this period will have to contend with serious drought. Reactionary disturbances are central on the 29th, with the full moon and the equinox of Mercury on the same day. These combined causes are sure to result in a warm wave and some very electrical storms, with heavy local rains during the two or three days of June. The month will close with very cool weather advancing from the West, which condition will prevail in most parts in the opening days of July.

Will Be Made Cardinal.

Rome, June 1.—At a consistory to be held June 10th, Archbishop Leont, of Bordeaux, Bishop of Rodez, department of Aveyron, France, Bishop of Grosvenard, otherwise Nagyvarad, in Hungary, and Monsignor Granniello, Secretary of sacred congregation of the state of regular clergy, will be promoted to the rank of Cardinal.

The tomb of Mohammed is covered with diamonds, sapphires and rubies valued at \$10,000,000.

Report of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary. NORTH CAROLINA STATE PENITENTIARY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, RALEIGH, N. C., May 25, 1893.

To His Excellency, Governor ELIAS CARR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of my report to the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary.

In taking inventory of the State's property in the care of the Penitentiary, the committees, of which I was chairman in every case, made actual estimate by weight and measure.

I regret that the valuable crops of corn and peanuts fall considerably short of my expectations. The cotton on hand is the entire product of two years, I am informed.

These crops were made under most favorable conditions, there being no flood or other considerable disaster during the period of their production; the aggregate of salable surplus, including two cotton crops, amounting at a generous valuation, to \$45,298.45.

With enlarged farming operations this year, I cannot reasonably expect, under favorable conditions for the remainder of the year, no flood, no fire, no drought, and fair seasons, to produce a surplus of more than \$50,000.

The floods of the Roanoke, however, have already during this year inflicted serious damage. That of February 16th last did much injury to the dikes on Halifax farm; that of May 7th doing still greater damage to the dikes and crops on both the Halifax and Northampton farms. The rebuilding and completion of these dikes to a measure that would promise protection to our operations against even ordinary floods would demand the expenditure of many thousands of dollars.

I am constrained to believe, sir, that the penitentiary cannot be or become self sustaining if dependent entirely upon farming rented lands, demanding unusual and extraordinary expenditures, and paying a rental of near seven per centum upon the market value of the same. I have now about two hundred convicts employed in works other than farming at tolerably fair remuneration, and I hope that negotiations pending may result in some satisfactory arrangements. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. LEAZAR, Supt. State's Prison.

N. C. STATE PENITENTIARY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, RALEIGH, N. C., April 18, 1893.

To THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Gentlemen—Pursuant to the plans agreed upon at your meeting March 15, last, I proceeded, in cooperation with the members of your body then designated for the purpose, to take actual and particular inventory of all the property of the State under your care and direction.

We have taken a complete list of all property, including every article of every kind and class in every department of the institution, and herewith submit the same classified and recorded in inventory book.

It was understood that the purpose of this proceeding was not only to ascertain and designate all property, but more especially to determine the amount of available assets, both in cash in the treasury, in collectible bills, and in crops and other products salable and available for cash.

In addition therefore to the inventory of property, I have endeavored with much care to ascertain what crops and other products might be regarded as surplus, and as nearly as possible their market value.

I herewith submit Report No. 1, showing available assets at the central Penitentiary.

And Report No. 2, showing the whole amount of crops and convertible material at the different farms. And Report No. 3, showing the surplus of crops and convertible material in every department.

I desire to express my appreciation of the efficient and valuable assistance rendered by your committee designated to aid me in this work.

Respectfully submitted, A. LEAZAR, Supt. State's Prison.

REPORT NO. 1. Penitentiary—Available Assets. Cash on hand, March 15, 1893, \$ 6,315.52 Collectable bills, 32.89 Insurance, 32.89 Horse collars, slow sale, 1,700.00 Bricks, 1,500.00 \$24,461.99

REPORT NO. 2. Caledonia Farm: entire crops and other products on hand March 15, 1893: Cotton, 23 bales, 127,350 lbs., estimated at 74c, \$ 9,531.25 Corn, 13,255 bush., 50c, 6,627.50 Fodder, 50,000 lbs., 50c per 100, 750.00 Shucks, 250,000 lbs., not salable, ———— \$16,908.75

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Peas, 770 bush., 60c, 450.00 Peanuts, 3,716 bush., row sold, 2,731.92 Peanut hay, 100,000 lbs., not salable, 300.00 Hay and clover, 75,000 lbs., 40c, 3,000.00 Wheat, 35 acres, 6.50, 227.50 Clover, 95 acres, 7.00, 665.00 148.70 Bacon, 1,457 lbs., 10c, 145.70 Lard, 155 lbs., 10c, 15.50 \$11,341.62

Northampton Farm: entire crops and other products on hand March 15, 1893: Cotton, 43 bales, 197,550 lbs., estimated at 74c, \$14,586.25 Corn, 15,820 bush., 50c, 7,910.00 Peas, 400 bush., 60c, 240.00 Wheat, 300 bush., inferior, 50c, 150.00 Hay and clover, 75,000 lbs., 40c, 3,000.00 Shucks, 15,500 lbs., 50c, 775.00 Peanuts, 3,122 bush., row sold, 2,290.40 Peanut hay, 50,000 lbs., not salable, 750.00 Fodder, 150,000 lbs., 5c, 750.00 Bacon, 7,700 lbs., 10c, 77.00 Lard, 2,350 lbs., 10c, 235.00 \$27,544.18

Castle Hayne Farm: entire crops and other products on hand, March 15, 1893: Corn, 1,212 bush., 50c, 606.00 Peas, 650 bush., 60c, 390.00 Cotton seed, 400 bush., 15c, 60.00 Peanut hay, 100,000 lbs., not salable, 20.00 Hay, 4,000 lbs., 50c, 2,000.00 Fodder, 50,000 lbs., for feed, 75c, 375.00 Shucks, 35,000 lbs., 25c, 87.50 Bacon, 2,542 lbs., 10c, 254.20 Lard, 500 lbs., 10c, 50.00 \$8,042.00

Aggregate of entire crops and other products on hand, March 15, 1893, of different farms: Caledonia farm, \$27,544.18 Northampton farm, 27,544.18 Halifax farm, 11,341.62 Castle Hayne farm, 8,042.00 \$72,871.98

REPORT NO. 3. Surplus crops and products in all departments, salable: Caledonia farm: Corn, 3,655 bush., 50c, 1,827.50 Cotton, 127,350 lbs., 15c, 1,910.25 Hay and clover, 75,000 pounds, 40c, 3,000.00 Fodder, 50,000 pounds, 50c, 2,500.00 Shucks, 15,500 lbs., 50c, 775.00 \$11,012.75

Northampton farm: Corn, 15,820 bush., 50c, 7,910.00 Peas, 400 bush., 60c, 240.00 Hay and clover, 75,000 pounds, 40c, 3,000.00 Fodder, 50,000 pounds, 50c, 2,500.00 Shucks, 15,500 lbs., 50c, 775.00 \$14,425.00

Castle Hayne farm: Peas, 500 bush., 60c, 300.00 Cotton seed, 400 bush., 15c, 60.00 Shucks, 2,000 lbs., 25c, 500.00 \$860.00

Aggregate surplus, farms: Caledonia, \$11,012.75 Northampton, 14,425.00 Halifax, 8,042.00 Castle Hayne, 860.00 \$34,349.75

Cash on hand, \$6,315.52 Collectable bills, 32.89 Insurance, 32.89 \$6,381.20

Products of slow sale: Horse collars, \$1,700.00 Bricks, 1,500.00 \$3,200.00 Possible total surplus, \$37,549.44

CONSTIPATION is called the "Father of Diseases." It is caused by a Torpid Liver, and is generally accompanied with LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, BAD BREATH, ETC. To treat constipation successfully

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Remember the Time and Place. See description of property in notice in another column. Maps, etc., can be seen at Raleigh Savings Bank. ED. CHAMBERS SMITH, JOHN T. PULLEN, Commissioners.

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CONNECTIONS: At Durham, for Greensboro, and all points north and south. At Greensboro, for Salisbury, and all points north and south. At Salisbury, for Greensboro, and all points north and south. At Greensboro, for Greensboro, and all points north and south.

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