HALE'S WEEKLY.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE, RALEIGH, N. C.

DECEMBER 16, 1879.

A "PRIVILEGED QUESTION."

There are few men for whom we have such affectionate regard-not one upon whose tongue, arm or purse we could more surely rely—as for an old army comrade who called at our office a few days ago to pay half-a-dozen subscriptions to HALE's WEEKLY for himself and others in his distant section. For three score years and ten our fathers have been friends, and the sons inherited what is now in their case too a very old friendship. He had been a little hurt that he at least had not beer getting the paper from its beginning, and we explained to him why HALE'S WEEKLY is not sent to people without orders, and not to those who order without pay, and to those who do pay only for the time paid for. As there are some hundreds of others who have ordered it and who do not get it it may be as well to state why a rule adopted as the only proper rule for newspaper conduct has been and will be adhered to rigidly, the rich man faring exactly the same as the poor man.

It is now just three years since we came here, not of our own motion, to establish what those who induced us to come told us was the great need of the Democratic party-a daily party newspaper, not a personal organ. We understood our business and would not have undertaken the work in a place then too small to support of itself a daily newspaper. But other considerations made the plan feasible, and HALE & SAUNDERS undertook the work and very soon found that the work had to be done without other aid than their own capacity to print a newspaper and to run it to a paying point. Complaining was not our habit, and to work we went as it was too late to take a step backwards. Nearly three years of such labor as has rarely fallen to a man's lot made a newspape with unexampled circulation. It had done the State good service, and men of all parties liked or respected it. It had done its party good service, and the fact was recognized last January by almost the unanimous voice of its party friends in the Gen eral Assembly.. It had reached the point where it needed no further help, and i mattered nothing that the Public Printing then given to it was, under a momentary "boom" panie, retrenched and reformed t prices, 331 per centalower than prices be fore the war, while it had to pay for the work prices 20 per cent. higher than were paid before the war. That is to say, we cared nothing on our own account for pro fit on the State's work, as we had then

would have enabled us to make immediate payment of some business claims of which the claimants stood in need. What help we had theretofore needed had come as needed, mainly from old school-friends and old Cumberland and Harnett friends-man had never better than they were then and are now! But there are those who, naturally enough, do not understand that in some respects a newspaper business is like other business, and that your newspaper has to be built just as your factory has to be built and its machinery put in and set to work before it can begin to pay. It was thought that as the Public Printing was to pay nothing, the newspaper was to pay nothing, and in a moment, as afterwards resulted, a property worth to us every dollar of \$50,000, for it would have paid to us this year a net profit of at least \$8,000 and in three years all it had cost to make, was utterly destroyed. Along with it went many thousands of dollars of small debts due us, one-third of which in hand, as all ought to have been, would have saved the property. Behind it, remain to be paid by this writer the thousands of dollars expended in the useless establishment of a great Democratic daily newspaper at Raleigh.

Not many years of life in the ordinary course remain to us, and in those years this debt has to be paid. Fortunately we are now able to begin at the right end, as three years ago, by reason of some years absence from newspaper life we were not and we have faith that what remains of life will be long enough to let us die "owing no man anything." The people like a newspaper and know one when they see it we know how to print one, and we print it Indications are that one year's work will give us more subscribers than ever we had

It is not our habit to trouble reader with personal concerns, our rule of life being to let things right themselves; bu the incident mentioned at the outset, fol lowing so many manifestations of feeling of the same sort, has made it seem proper that our friends should understand why HALE'S WEEKLY has adopted a cash system, and why, having been adopted, it will be unvaryingly observed. The promise of a man to pay us \$2 for a newspaper will not be taken, though the same man's promight have to sell would be gladly accepted.

ALMOST every thing that is published by the great house of D. APPLETON & Co. is well worth reading. Appleton's Journal is no exception to the rule. The January number has just reached us. D. APPLETON & Co., New York, are the publishers. Price \$3.

Propte who like to know what is going one in letters abroad cannot do better than take the Eclectic Magazine in which good matter is well printed. E. R. PELTON, 25 Bond street, New York, is publisher, and the price is \$5.

THE PARDONING POWER.

The subject of pardon by the Executive seems of late to have elicited a good deal of comment, though it is not easy to discover, from the articles and letters which have appeared in the papers, whether it is the principle of the pardoning power or the exercise of it which has called forth these notices: some indicate one, some the other.

One correspondent of more than usual intelligence ends a letter with something like a sigh, that after all the power of pardon is but a necessary evil. This is a reecho of the complaint of BECCARIA that the admission of the power is a tacit acknowledgment of the infirmity of human justice. Surely this is not a very notable discovery in a world where everything human is marked with imperfection. "Where," says Chancellor KENT, "is the administration of justice that is free from infirmity? Were it possible in every instance to maintain a just proportion between the crime and the penalty, and were the rules of testimony and the mode of trial so perfect as to preclude every possibility of mistake or injustice, there would be some color for the admission of the plausible theory that the power of pardon would not exist under a perfect administration of law. But even in that case policy would sometimes require a remission of a punishment strictly due for a crime certainly ascertained. The very notion of mercy implies the accuracy of the claims of justice. An inexorable government will not only carry justice in some instances to the height of injury, but with respect to itself it would be dangerously just." Again: "This power of par-

accusers, the inaccuracy of testimony and . the fallibility of jurors." With respect to the exercise of this high rerogative, it must be admitted that there is no duty which the Executive has to perform which involves such responsibility o is attended with so much pain. Upon the presentation of a petition for pardon the Executive is called upon to exert the highest power with which man can be invested, the power of life and death. He has to exert it under the influence of conflicting feelings: on the one side is his duty to society; on the other those sentiments of pity which sway the heart so powerfully in behalf of a fellow-being who, whatever his past life may have been, is now prostrate and helpless If he be a man callous to human suffering, he may dismiss the petitioner with smooth words of feigned compassion; if his sensibilities are strong he may yield to the tide of feeling and grant the pardon at once, reckoning this latter perhaps as the safer error of the two. But if he have a proper sense of his high functions, if he appre-

don will appear the more essential when

we consider that under the most correct

dministration of the law, men will some

times fall a prey to the vindictiveness of

the strain to which he is subjected. It a power which is exercised with the utmost care and deliberation, and under a heavy, often crushing sense of responsibility. An instance or two will best illustrate

this, and of themselves may be not with-A gentleman of the bar in a distant county ome few months since waited upon Gov. JARVIS with a petition of this nature. It was a case in which, after the trial and conviction, a very strong feeling had been awakened in behalf of the condemned. The Governor at once appointed an hour for the hearing. The case rested upon circumstantial evidence, and the testimony involved many and minute details. The gentleman checked himself several times in his statement of the case and of the testimony for fear of dwelling too long upon any part. On every such occasion the Governor interposed, requesting him to omit nothing that he thought essential. After the statement the Governor went' with him point by point through the testimony considering, discussing and weighing each one. The investigation occupied some hours, during which our informant said that opportunity was afforded to present the case, and every point of it, in every

ground upon which he could conscientiously have based a pardon. The next is given upon the authority of Mr. Stevenson, at one time our Minister to

light. The application was unsuccessful

but our informant was satisfied that

would have been an inexpressible relief t

the Governor-if he could have found any

Some extraordinary occurrence having called a French statesman to the palace of the Tuilleries as late as 2 o'clock in the morning, he found the King (Louis PHILIPPE) in his cabinet, examining the case of a man condemned to execution. He afterwards ascertained that the King kept a register, recording the name of every person capitally condemned, the decision and its reasons. Frequently, in the still hours of the night, he performed the task of investigating these cases, and added to the record the circumstances which influenced his decision. It is known that GEORGE III. pursued the same practice throughout his long reign, always weigh- In the next year, 1878, \$188,822.86 for ing the evidence with the deepest anxiety; white and \$104,070.12 for black schools, and that he generally shut himself up in his cabinet at Windsor (it was presumed in prayer) during the hour appointed for

the execution in London. One other instance to show the painful trial that the exercise of this prerogative involves. It will be recollected that Governor SEYMOUR-perhaps the most venerated of all living Americans-in a recent interview expressed the strongest repugnance to returning to political life, even if it should be as President of the United States. He dwelt particularly upon the suffering he had endured when the mother, wife and children were weeping around him and entreating the pardon of a son, a husband or father. He averred that he could

not consent to encounter such trials again. port for 1879, now going through Indeed there is no situation in which it is harder to preserve the just poise of the | used for kindling fires. Print the facts judgment; none where the line of duty exposes the finest sensibilities of our nature to a greater shock-oftentimes the feelings and the judgment are put in direct

Executive ought to be more delicately handled by the press than the exercise of the pardoning power. Little good can come from such animadversions except in a case where a pardon has been granted from motives palpably and demonstrably corrupt; and such a case we have never known in this State. In other cases a discreet reserve would be the dictate of wisdom. In general the whole case can be known to the Executive alone: the petition is addressed to him, and he only hears the evidence. Moreover the issue is between him and high heaven. He has not, like the judge in a criminal trial, the co-opera tion of the solicitor and a jury; he has not here, as he has in other cases, the aid of a council to advise him. The constitution has devolved upon him alone this awful power. Let us respect his solemn isola-

MORE ABOUT TAXES.

We fear that the Winston Republic s one of those papers which, not having room or facilities for printing information about public affairs, regards the public documents which are of so much interest to the people outside of towns as only fit for kindling fires in town. The result is that when it comes to talk about matters of fact in after years its sole reliance i upon partisan "booms." Two weeks ago we had occasion to copy its statement, de rived from last winter's "boom," that under Democratic rule "taxes are now higher than ever" in North Carolina, and then to show that the taxes levied for collection in 1869 by the Radicals were 77 cents on the \$100 and by the Democrats now 24 cents on the \$100. And now it changes the issue. It says that "many people" believe, that is to say it believes, that though the taxes have been reduced, the collections and expenses have been increased. Let us

Omitting \$7,800,000 raised by the sale tor's report for the year ending September 30th. 1869, shows an expenditure \$887.428.97. That for the year ending September 30th, 1870, omitting in like manner \$2,000,000 used also for railroad purposes, was \$1,454,214.10. Under Democratic rule the State "pays as it goes," and in the three years of that rule the total amount of taxes collected from the people s \$1,420,981.10. The expenditures have been just about the same sum; that is to . three years of Democratic rule cost and that too without counting the illegal and repudiated debt made under Radical

But the Republican says that even if the Democrats have reduced taxes it is because increased valuations of property have ninde the percentage, in fact, the same. Let us see. The Radical Auditor's Report for 1869 emits the usual full statement of taxable property. That of 1870 makes the same omission. But for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1873, the next we can lay hands on Republican Auditor REILLY reports it as \$124.821.456; next year the same Auditor reports it at \$143,-723,813; and for the year ending September 30th, 1875, the same Auditor makes it \$139,953,361. Dr. Love, for 1878, reports it at \$142,308,102. A new assessment has been made this year, but its results will only show themselves next

Next the Republican, which sticks to it that taxes have not been reduced, insists that they have only been reduced because the value of a dollar has constantly and largely increased. This might have force if fixed salaries and fixed appropriations varied with the value of a dollar. But the Republican knows very well that they do not, and that while \$70,000 might have bought very recently much more iron for the Western Railroad than it would have bought when iron was dear and money cheap, the State saved no part of the \$70. 000 though the Road, which the State owns, was the gainer. So with the other State expenses which are pretty much all fixed and do not go up or down monthly

or even yearly with the money market. Finally, to be certain about the matter. the Republican says that the Democrats have saved by retrenching the expenditures for schools. Our contemporary in this makes the worst blunder in its lot of boominherited blunders. In the last year but one of Radical rule only \$69 was paid for the use of schools, that is to say to Pilgrim Ashley's clerk. Under the last year of that rule \$38,981.86 was paid to the support of schools. Under the first year of full Democratic rule \$169,682,94 was paid out for white and \$93,840,93 for black schools, and \$11,505.97 for school houses. and \$12.864.04 for school houses. The report for this year is not ready; it will

show greater improvement. One more error, doubtless also aminference from "the boom," is made by the Republican in supposing, so it seems, that the Democrats have retrenched the schools out of all their taxes this year because a school bill failed to become a law at the late session of the Legislature. If the Republican will inquire of any Forsyth tax collector it will find that the School Law is still in existence and the same taxes to be collected now as for the past two

A word in conclusion: When Mr. Auditor Love sends the Republican his re-

press, permit us to suggest that it be hear it, and next year when questions alice taxes come up for discussion there will the no need for looking into the first or second boom for fancies about State fin ces in 1879. We know that there is much duller reading to a newspaper ed than Presidents' and Governors' messa and official documents, and that in towns few care to know anything ali them. But the people are entitled to il facts, and when the people get a characteristic they read the facts and remember the facts Mingling with the people from youth have never ceased to wonder at the know ledge acquired, and the tenacity with while it was held, even by those who in the good old days could not read but listened to reading of documents or to the speech by the candidates for Governor. We ha known many a North Carolina farmer. nocent of even his A. B. C's, whose know ledge of the principles of United Sta-Government and of the facts of its hist. would put Congressman or editor to Besides, knowledge of facts and great preventive of useless disputation. It stalwart gospel, at New Orleans, and is not the less true because a great novel at whom we used to read after when we ware younger, said it, or something very like it It is from our ignorance that our contions flow; we debate with strife and with wrath, with bickering and with hatred East of the thing debated upon we remain in the profoundest darkness. Like the la ers of Babel, while we endeavor in vain to express our meaning to each other, the fabric by which, for a common end we would have ascended to heaven from the ills of earth, remains forever unaderned and incomplete. Let us hope that knowledge is the immortal language which hall re-unite us. As in their sublime allerary the ancients signified that only through virtue we should arrive at honor, so les us believe that only through knowledge can ve arrive at virtue.

OUR New York correspondent asks about Judge GASTON'S song. The facts all it are these: About the year 1840 a Kand of strolling Tyrolean musicians passed through Raleigh, and our old friend ors. MARY J. LUCAS, now of Charlotte but then teaching music in Raleigh, one of their national songs and player it by car on the piano. The venerable and venerated Mrs. JAMES F. TAYLOR COOK a fancy to the tune and asked Judge JAS-TON to compose a song for it, which halid. The Supreme Court (RUFFIN, DANIEL, AND GASTON) usually met for consultations, in Judge GASTON'S office, on the corner of Hargett and Salisbury streets. and it was during a consultation one afternoon that Judge GASTON wrote the song. writing it at intervals during the session of

Harper's Magazine for January is already out and will delight readers of whatever inclination. Take it all in all it is the best as well as the most succe sful Monthly ever printed in the Old or New

HON. JOSEPH J. DAVIS, our excellent Representative, has our thanks for very aluable public documents.

Forty-Sixth Congress.

On Tuesday, in the Senate nothing interest was done or said. In the He many bills were introduced, but none general or of North Carolina interest A resolution was passed to adjourn from the 19th inst., to the 6th prox. Nothing of interest occurred on Wed

day, Thursday or Friday in either House except the passage by the House on Fidlay of the Pension Appropriation bill, \$32 404,000. Both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

nees moved that a committee investigate the cause of North Carolina colored li for Indiana, which Indiana does not ske and Mr. Butler, an amendment fixing the date of Mr. Bayard's legal-tender repeal at January 1, 1885.

In the House, Mr. Steele of this Mate, introduced a bill changing the time for the meeting of Congress to the second Monday in January.

POLITICAL NOTES :-

The Indiana Democratic paper are pretty much all for Tilden. Senator Wade Hampton is for Mr. Bayard's legal-tender resolution, because

right and because it is politic; right principle, and politic for the South. They are mighty law-abiding folks our Northern brethren. Eleven men at the Tombs Prison, New York City, avait ing sentence or trial for murder in the legree. Truly a ghastly record for the greatest city on the continent.

page. A Massachusetts petition in before the Senate stating that " Providence of God the time has when the doctrine of State sovered logically a begging of the question. historically a lie, should be erad from the civil structure of the lister States," and when "the principle and the fact of National sovereignty, claiming the direct allegian of all, and directly gi ing the rights of all, should be thoroughly and forever confirmed by organic lare beyond the reach of doubt, denial or refiance." Whereupon, the petitioner mants a National Convention to adopt a National Constitution, with big N's all throught.

Closing a long interview, reported Friday's Herald, General Gary, of Senth Carolina, said that while his own prefer nee was for Ewing, "Mr. Tilden's noming ion would undoubtedly be received by our peo-ple with full acclaim. The whole South would vote for Tilden. Whoever tell you it won't tells a lie. There would be no bolting. We've had enough of bolting. enough of secession. You can't get ay more of it from the South. Talk of St. thern brigadiers not being docile to the sci-sion of the party or not being frience of the Union. By God! I expect they're about the best friends the Union has today, just because they have had some experience in butting against it."

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondence of HALE'S WEEKLY.] NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1879. MR. EDITOR:-A lecture was delivered Tammany Hall a few evenings ago which I regret that I did not know of. I would have liked to heard it. It was on "The Southern Confederacy and its prisoners of war," by Col. John F. Mines. of Utica, the person who furnished the World with his conversation with his neighbor in the same city, Senator Conkling, in which the latter declared that he knew facts about Hayes and his robbery of the Presidency sufficient "to sink him to the lowest depths of infamy," and who furnished to the same paper his conversation with Gen. Woodford, then U. S. Marshal in this city, in which he gave the particuhars of his orders from Grant to kidnap Tilden in case he should attempt to take the oath of office as President. Colonel Mines was a prisoner of war in Richmond.

and he did not hesitate to speak to his large audience such language as this: "Fourteen years have elapsed since the men in butternut under Lee and the boys in blue under Grant had literally turned their swords into pruning hooks and betaken themselves to the arts of peace. This week a Federal official of this city who once plotted to abduct a Democratic President has spoken, in behalf of the one has offered him the crown of martyrdom. To-night I speak here in half of justice to the South and no man objects. There can be no better proof that peace has really returned to the land. Only the politicians—the men who staved at home when their country in vain called for volunteers and had to put up with a draft-still persist in fighting the battle of hate. But the men who did their fighting on the field mean to have peace and will have it.

That may be Col. Mines's opinion but it is not mine. The Northern people do not hear him, but they do hear and believe in Beecher and Blaine and Sherman and their like, and there is no peace nor is there likely to be during this generation. In regard to the treatment of prisoners.

Col. Mines said, "The key to Confederate treatment of the Federal prisoners was found in the fact that they had very little for themselves and gave the best they had to their prisoners. While the Northern officer in the Richmond prison had his baker's bread three times a day and meat twice a day the Confederate sentinel had only his corn cake and molasses, varied by a little meat occasionally. If the Northern officer in his quarters felt the rude blasts of winter, his sentinel, clad in a thin homespun, shivered like a leaf as the keen wind swept through his slight rags, and held out skeleton hands to the fire. Their lankets were taken from their cers carried a little roll of carpet in lieu of other covering. This was the spirit of the South. * * Beyond the fact that they were confined in close quarters there was nothing to justify the stalwart assertion that Federal prisoners were treated with barbarity by the Confederates. This.' said the lecturer, "is the truth of history, as borne out by my experience and the testimony of my companions in misfortune. After the lapse of these many years of peace it is time that the truth of history should be spoken on this point. But moren mouldweekpoliker safter the alle not know personally about it, except tha the mortality among the Confederate pris oners at Elmira was proportionally greater than at Andersonville. In order, therefore, to defend the North from the charge of neglect and cruelty to its prisoners, he must deny any excessive mortality at Andersonville. Yet there might have been fault on both sides. * * As for the South, the entire weight of testimony went to show that they did what they could for the Northern men whom the fortunes of war had placed in their charge. The speaker closed with an earnest plea for justice to the South, without regard to past

prejudices, and for the vindication of the It is certainly gratifying to find a Northern man doing for us of the South what so few of our own people have taken the trouble to do. Thousands of our men, with abundant information and ability to write it, could and should long ago have vindicated the truth of history by expossing their own barbarous treatment, not by a people who had not the means to be generous to their prisoners, but by a great Nation-with a big N-which abounded in wealth and had all the world from which to get medicines and food and clothing. But they allow Yankees to make history—that kind of history which 'is a

Beecher seems to have bowels of comassion for everybody but Southern people. For them he has "nary bowel." A week or two ago, on Thanksgiving Day, he preached a furious sermon against them. On Friday night last he exhorted his hearers to be "very full of Christian sympathy and benevolence towards" Wm. C. Gilman who has just been pardoned out of the penitentiary after serving about one year out of five to which he was sentenced for the trifling peccadillo of forgery. Gilman married Beecher's niece, who was crazed by his sentence and died on the day he was pardoned.

Three steamers of gigantic size are now being built in England to run to the United States. One of them is 550 feet long and 50 feet wide, with engines of 10,-000 horse power. They are expected to make the passage in six days-just the time, day and night, that it took me fifty years ago to travel in the stage from Fayetteville to New York. Herald predicts that within twenty years the passage will be made in five days, and with as many thousands of passengers as the best steamers now carry hundreds. This is under the presumption that before twenty years people will not be transported across the Atlantic in balloons or by wings.

old bachelor who lived at the corner of Broadway and 18th street, where he had peacocks, etc., was written on two pages of foolscap, though it conveys twenty-five millions of dollars worth of property. It is so simple and straightforward that the lawyers will scarcely venture to "tackle" it. Should they attempt to prove him wak-min led, the will itself may be offered in evidence to disprove the megation. Except a trifling legacy of half a million to his nephew Elbridge J. Gerry, his whole to his nephew Elbridge J. Gerry, his whole estate is left to his brother and two sisters, one a widow and the other an old maid.

The brother having died since the will was made, his share goes to the other legatees. | again won't I give it to him!" That boy Not a cent, not a cow or a chicken or a will some time grow to be a rich man. peacock is left to any outsider or to any Such genius in the use of opportunities charity or public purpose. It is all in the | and such self-denial for the sake of achievfamily-"me and my wife, my son John | ing an end cannot fail of success. He will and his wife; we four and no more." | be rich, but he will know too much to pay There is great commotion among the an income tax.

The will of the late Peter Goelet, the

butter dealers in this city on account of the bogus butter, eleomargarine. The head of the house of Thurber & Co., the leading grocery house in this city, has been accused to his face of dealing lin it. and a fund of \$5,000 has been raised to prosecute him for it. He admits that he sells it, but only as oleomargarine. The truth seems to be, that it is really marked as such, but so indistinctly that purchasers may be deceived. There are five large manufacturers of the spurious article, and vet in spite of this the price of real butter has gone up about a hundred per cent. It retails as high as forty-five cents. It is said that a house here made seven thousand dollars of profit on butter in one day

An auction sale of rare coins and autograph letters took place here last week. A penny of 1804 brought \$205. If any one at home has rare things of the sort, let him correspond, not with me, but with the auctioneers, Bangs & Co., 739 Broad-

The race of masculine females is rapidgrowing in these parts. A few days ago a Miss Ferguson got into a Third Avanue smoking car, and was dreadfully dis gusted at the fumes of tobacco from the igars of two gentlemen who were smoking, as they had a right to do, and reading their papers, altogether oblivious of her disgust, and even of her presence. She complained to the conductor, who told her that it was a smoking car and he had no right to interfere. Instead of leaving the car and getting into another where smoking was not allowed, she scolded, and finally struck one of the gentlemen square ly in the mouth, knocking out his cigar Thereupon she was arrested, taken to the Tombs court and fined \$5 for assault Served her right. She is a lady of about 30 years, (about 50 according to one un gallant paper,) wearing gold-rimmed eye glasses, and is manager of a Woman's Em ployment Society. She threatened to put mark on the gentleman that he would never forget-possibly she means to chaltwo after this spinster's exploit, another cowhided a keeper of Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, across the river.

It is now promised that the East River Bridge will be completed within a year

A North Carolina friend,-one of the scattered abroad"-asks me to inquire who composed the music to Judge Gaston's song, "Carolina! Carolina!" Somebody in North Carolina ought to know, he says, whether the music is an old air or original, and if so, by whom?

Seventy-two millions of dollars of gold and silver have been brought to the United States within the last four months. is of course one of the causes of the prodigious speculations of the same period, self the worse for this abundance of mon-One of its effects is visible in the increased prices of many kinds of goods. In my line I have been duly notified of an advance of about 10 per cent. in papers and 15 to 20 per cent, in blank books.

The U. S. tariff imposes duties upon no less than 2.000 articles and among them "imported tripe," which paid into the treasury during the last year the magnificent sum of forty cents! along with "water from Lourdres," (holy water,) which paid ninety cents, palm leaf 87 cents, and six other articles which aggregated a revenue ped Bom and wat things anoth to be dran-

I have heretofore mentioned the suit ending in Jersey City over the estate of an old miser named Lewis, who left a million of dollars to the United States (instead of to me.) Soon after he died a woman came forward claiming to be his widow, exhibiting a marriage certificate and calling witnesses who swore that they were present at the marriage and often heard ewis address her as his wife. On Monday, the principal witnesses swore that they had testified falsely, that the marriage certificate was a forgery, and that the woman had admitted to one of them that she had never in her life seen Lewis! One of these periured witnesses said that he had received \$25 in cash and was promised \$1,000 more in thirty days. The \$1,000 not being forthcoming, it would now be in order to inquire what he gets for his present testimony. What is a man's property or life worth in a city where thousands men could be hired for \$25 to swear it

Randolph Cotton Manufacturing.

What can be done by cotton manufac turers in North Carolina the Charlotte Observer learns from the experience of the owners of the Randleman Mills in Randolph county. This now valuable property was purchased in 1871 by the company at a cost of about \$30,000. The machinery in the mill was in bad order, and in no condition to make money by being operated. The company went in debt for nearly the whole amount of the purchase money. For eight years the mill has been operated on sound business principles. The company now employ 350 hands, who occupy over 200 dwelling houses of the company, giving the place from 1,000 to 1,200 tants. The main building is a large sub stantial brick edifice, which, with the store, and other buildings, together with the machinery now in successful operation, has been developed at a cost of about \$225. Since 1871, all the goods manu factured have found ready sale, and most of the time the company have been behind their orders from sixty days to four months. .The profit on the goods manufactured has averaged \$100 per day, for every working day, in the past eight years. The mills are running night and day, producing 1,200 yards of plaids per day, at a margin of profit which should awaken similar enterprises in almost every portion of North Carolina, and all this in spite of the fact that the mills are located 16 miles from High Point, and all supplies, all goods manufactured as well as all raw material must be hauled in wagons over these 16 miles of bad roads. In addition to this, in getting out to where they must compete with the markets of the world, they must contend with a local tariff on railroad which is accessible.

There is a good story told of a shrewd boy who allowed himself to be most unmercifully pummelled by a smaller boy, and who gave as a reason therefor that the small boy had a father; that the father had an orchard; that his pears were just beginWhat North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES The Newbernian quotes cotton at 111

The Ashboro Convier quotes cotton there at 117 cents. Wadesboro, the Herald says, is paying 12.57 | for its cotton.

Winston is to have three more tobacco factories, the Sentinel says. Quhele's cotton receipts, the Robesonian vs. have been 3,352 bales this fall.

Watchman quotes it at 12.30 to 12.50. Concord bought 596 bales of cotton last week. The Register quotes the price at

Cotton still pours into Tarboro, and its

Cotton is plenty at Salisbury and

ive merchants, we learn from the Southrner, pay 124 for it. The Battleboro Progress says cotton in that section is all housed. It quotes the rice at 121 cents.

Monroe, the Enquirer says, brought 757 ales of cotton last week, at prices ranging from 111 to 121 and closing at 111. Mrs. Mary P. Harris, aged 78, and for

ifty years a member of the Presbyterian Church, died at Wilmington on the 3d. Mecklenburg was shaken up twice on Friday night last by earthquake shocks. the Charlotte Observer reports. No dam-

The debt of Trinity College is \$10,400, and the Methodists have resolved o pay it during the coming year, the Wil son Advance says.

The tobacco breaks at Reidsville las week exceeded 200,000 lbs. The Times quotes lugs \$10 to \$15; fillers \$10 to \$12; rappers \$15 to \$60. The Reporter quotes cotton at Jackson

at 113. It wants, and we hope will get, a railroad from Jackson to Garysburg. The distance is only 9 miles. William Kiser, of Gaston county, for

reasons unknown, took his departure to r world unknown, on Sunday of last week. He traveled on a rope. The Express quotes cotton in Greenville at 111; the Times of Louisburg at 121;

the Review of Henderson at 111 to 12 the Advance of Wilson at 121. Only twenty-six colored polls are listed Winston township. No poll tax no vote

would add \$50,000 a year to the school fund in this State, says the Sentinel. Col. L. L. Polk and Col. Thomas M. Holt are Vice-Presidents of the "Nationa Agricultural Society, just organized in New York City. Dr. A. R. Ledoux is one

Mrs. Henrietta Caldwell widow of R. Caldwell, Esq., of Greensboro, threw herself into a well on Sunday of last week and was drowned. She had been melancholy since her husband's death.

James E. O'Hara, who contests Mr. Kitchin's seat, in a speech at the recent Industrial Fair, said that the negroes owned 13,000 acres in Halifax county, and over 8 000 in Warren Tyson & Jones, of Carthage, the Index

says, sell an average of 16 buggies a month for \$2,000. The same paper says that 57,000 bales of cotton have been shipped from Hamlet in the direction of Rale since September 1st. and desperado, was arrested last week and jailed in Ashboro, the Courier says. He

was well equipped with counterfeiters' paratus and his den was an arsenal in the way of fighting implements. A special bill passed the House on Fri day removing the disabilities of Gabriel Holmes Hill, a son of Dr. John H. Hill. now of Goldsboro. Mr. Hill, who was a

gallant Confederate soldier, had been in the U. S. Artillery service and resigned in Col. Neill Archibald McLean, one Robeson's most distinguished citizens and one of the best lawyers in the State, died at Lumberton, the Robesonian says, on

ease was typhoid pneumonia and his illness of a week's duration. At Charlotte last week, the Democrat says, the price of flour was \$3.50; corn 65; meal 65 to 70; peas 70; oats 50; sweet potatoes 80; pork 6 to 7; beef 4 to 6: butter 20; chickens 121 to 15; eggs 15 to 18; corn whisky 1.25 to 1.30; ap-

Monday of last week. Col. McLean's dis-

ple brandy 1.60 to 1.75. The Goldsboro Mail notes the burning of Mr. George W. Best's gin house and several bales of cotton, and of Mr. N. L. Long's dwelling at Mt. Olive. The Mail also is informed that more negroes have bought and paid for land in Wayne county

n the last ten years than the whites And now Currituck is making tobacco its land vielding both good quantity and good quality. Its corn crop is short, but the prices make up the deficiency to the planter. Tyrrell's crops are short but bears are plenty. One hunter has killed 11. another 3, another 2. So we find in the

Three steamers now ply regularly be ween Morehead City and New York, and the Newbernian says the line is a pronounced success. The last clearance was of the Gulf Stream with a cargo of 1.130 bales of cotton, large quantities of oysters. eggs, clams, potatoes, wooden plates, and a variety of other freight. Upon a recent trip of one of these vessels it took out as part of its cargo, 15 barrels of terrapins

Wilmington's tobacco factory, less than ne year old, as we learn from the Star, is great success and is to be much enlarged. About fifty hands, white and colored, are chaployed in the works, and about one thousand pounds of plug and smoking topacco together are turned out each work ing day. The boxes in which the chewing bacco is packed are imported from De troit, Michigan. The bags for the smok ing tobacco are made in Richmond, Va. It would seem that the workers in wood and cloth are behind the times.

Dr. J. Francis King, says the New York Herald, a prominent physician of Wil-mington, N. C. died at No. 1 North Washington square, in this city, last week. He had been in failing health for the past two years, and about a year and a half ago he was compelled to abandon his professional duties. He traveled abroad in the hope of recuperating, but he never rallied. He came to this city a short time ago in order to obtain the best medical attendance that could be procured. Dr. King was in his 48th year. His widow is a niece of ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish.

The Charlotte Home says that Judge Schenck has sentenced Joe Gillespie to be tanged on the 29th for the murder of Mr. Fowler at Mooresville last winter; that Judges Bond and Dick are to open the Circuit Court at Charlotte on the 20th; that Mr. W. D. McQuaig, of Randalsburg, hours' Fourth-of July oration over one egg Mecklenburg county, raised, with two no higger than a lemon?

mules, eighteen bales of cotton and an abundance of wheat, corn and other farm supplies; that a man refused to pay his wedding fee to a Charlotte parson the other day, because his wife had died, and he had no idea of paying for sich.

Mr. W. B. Farrar has had his new water wheel tested. Dr. Benbow tells the Greensboro Bencon that "the whicel tested was 13) inches diameter, the entire space of the open gate being 41 inches, and was built by the Sergeant Manufacturing Company, of this place, under the supervision of the patentee. Under 71 feet head of water, the wheel made 600 revolutions per minute, and run a corn crusher, wheat fan el vator and smutter, to their full speed while filled to their utmost capacity. wheel was put in the place of another 13 inch turbine, whose open gates are 48 inches, and whose power under 11 feet head of water run only half the same mu

Col. John A. McDonakl, who discovered Haves, writes to the Wilmington Post that the proper Radical ticket for next year is John Sherman, for President, and Reuben E. Fenton, for Vice-President. He wishes this ticket nominated because of its special fitness for managing money matters. That is just the reason why we do not wish it elected. A man who can support his family in Washington City as a Senator on a salary of \$5,000 and save one million out of it in fifteen years is more of a retrencher and reformer than is to our taste for President; and Vice-Presidents ought not to be made of people who use other folk's money to line mattressed, as New Yorkers say Mr. Fenton used to

The Northeastern counties compose the st; the middle counties the 2d; the Cape Fear and Pee Dee counties the 3d , and the Western counties the 4th Census Supervisors' Districts. The President is to appoint the supervisors, probably within the next three months, and Hon, W. L. Steele advises applicants to address Gen. Francis A. Walker, the Superintendent, fortified with such testimonials of their character and fitness as they may choose to give. Persons wishing to act as nume rators should apply to the district supervisor. There will be one census taker for every 4,000 inhabitants, and the compensation will probably vary from \$120 to \$250, depending upon circumstances. All of their work is required to be done in the month of June.

Of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad its excellent Superintendent, Capt. J. F. Divine, reports according to the Wilming ton Review that its passenger equipment consists of 11 first-class passenger coaches. 8 second-class passenger coaches, 3 mail baggage and express cars, 2 mail and bag gage cars, 4 express cars, 1 paymaster's car, 2 postal cars, and 3 palace cars, a total of 221 box cars, 129 platform cars, and 20 gravel cars, a total of 370. In the performance of locomotives, 250,383 miles was run during the year by passenger engines, 184,216 miles by freight engines, 23,594 miles by gravel engines, 16,443 miles by constructing engines and 31,051 miles by switching engines, a total of 505,607 miles. The total cost per mile run was 11.05 cents.

Men and times change, even in the Western Judicial District. The Charlotte Observer notes the fact that in a case fore Judge Dick, now holding con Unariotte, the counsel for the defewas questioning a revenue officer to prove that he and his posse; including the commissioner, were drunk when they made the arrest. The solicitor objected to this mutter being brought out before the jury but Judge Dick everruled the objection and stated that he particularly desired that the jury should know this fact. Worse than this, the officers had destroyed some of the defendant's property and the prosecution insisted that they did have the right to destroy any property found on the premises, but Judge Dick informed him that he was mistaken; that they had a right to seize this property, but in no instance to destroy anything but the still itself, and he was very emphatic in his assertions on this subject. At this rate a revenue officer will soon be reduced to the level of a white

The Fayetteville Gazette understands the large fact that this is a day of small things and tries to make folks understand it also. It learns that the "central and western portion of the State raise over one million dollars in small fruits. The Cape Fear country is peculiarly adapted to the production of the blackberry, the whortleperry and the cherry-small fruits, which are peculiarly susceptible of preservation. and which always command a good market. Not long since, at the invitation of the President and Board of Directors of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, we made a visit to Franklinsville, passing through a portion of Moore, Chatham and Randolph. During our brief journey through that part of North Carolina, was made the acquaintance of two Northern agents, sent out by houses in New Jersey and New York, to make a thorough in spection of the facilities for manufacturing long the line of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad; and, when that route is completed we will find that there are active and energetic men, from abroad if not at home, who fully appreciate the great advantages offered by this part of North Carolina. Let our own people turn their minds and their energies to the fostering. of small industries and the cultivation of good, thrifty, prosperous trades. A braz-ny, self-supporting mechanic is worth half

dozen non-sustaining professional men depend upon it, it is better to give your boy a trade and an honest living, if he has mechanical turn, than to raise him up to loaf through life.

Premature growth is the common law in he Far-West-even in wickedness. A twelve-year-old boy in Lawrence, Kan., has

ocen arrested six times for various offences. A rich Scotchman at the point of ce uh said to his paster: " Do you think that if terian Church my soul w'd be saved?" ... I can't promise you anything," answered the good man, after a second thought, "but i's worth trying."

A good lady who, on the dea h of her usband, manied his brother, has a portrait of the former hanging in her dining room. One day a visitor, remarking the painting, asked: "Is that a member of your family?" "Oh, that's my poor brother-in-law," was the ingenious reply.

A dental journal says the reason so many men fail as orators is because they have lost some of their teeth. Bosh! Look at a hen : hasn't and never had a tooth in her head, and did the dental editor never hear a hen mount the fence and deliver a two