

The Daily News

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., MAY 31, 1883.

Terms \$2.00 Per Year.

NO. 9.

H. S. NEWS, Proprietors.

VOL. VI.

NEW BERNE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Whitty's Specialties

FOR THE
SPRING OF 1883.



Tennessee Wagon—The Farmer's Favorite.

The "BUCKEYE" Two-Horse Cultivators, with Sweep Attachments. Cultivates the whole row at one time.

The IMPROVED IRON CULTIVATORS (one horse) with attachments.

The Celebrated "OLIMAX" Cotton Plow, the best Cotton Plow in use.

The GILBERT FORCE PUMP. No well regulated family can afford to be without one.

THE "MAID OF THE SOUTH" Grist Mill. B. Bender, Jones Co., N. C. says: "I have ground one bushel of GOOD meal in ten minutes with the 10 inch Mill I bought of you." A Tolar says: "that the 24 inch Mill of the 10 inch Mill works to perfection, grinds 12 bushels of good meal an hour with perfect ease."

Ones Engines, Stationary, Portable and Mounted; Kriebel's Vibrating Valve Stationary, Portable, Mounted and Boat Engines.

Ones Saw Mills, from \$200 up to \$950.

Hay Cutters, Side Fills, Swags, etc., etc.

Nevelly Belt Hooks—better than any other.

Alligator Net and Pipe Wrenches. You have only to see them to appreciate their advantages.

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS.

No. 1 Mill, capacity 2 tons a day, \$1,800.

No. 2 Mill, capacity 4 tons a day, \$2,500.

Attending to all a cordial invitation to give me a trial for anything in my line, very respectfully.

JOHN C. WHITTY,

CRAVEN STREET, NEWBERNE, N. C.

Parraway's Liver Pills.

Contains CALOMEL, or other MERCURIAL Ingredients, but are composed of Pure and Unadulterated Vegetable Ingredients.

MAKING THEM THE

Surest, Safest and Best Liver Pill on the Market.

Try this and be convinced of their merit.

All Druggists and Dealers keep them. 25 cents per box, separately.

GEORGE ALLEN & CO.,

Pollok Street, New Berne, N. C.

Offers

Truckers' Peas,

Seed Potatoes,

Cotton Seed

Peruvian and Bone Guano.

Good Back Guano,

Merryman's Super-Phosphate.

Lister's Dissolved Bone,

Whann's Plow Brand,

For Truckers and Cotton

Planters.

PLOWS, HARROWS AND CULTIVATORS,

In Great Variety and at Very Low Prices.

GEORGE ALLEN & CO.

HOWARD & JONES

HAVE A FULL STOCK OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Gauze, Lisle Thread and Net Undershirts, all prices.

Full Stock of English and Elm City Shirts, guaranteed to fit, only \$1.00.

Shirts in great variety, White Vests.

Nobby Pearl Colored Stiff Hats.

Alpaca and Silk Sun Umbrellas. We have a few dozen Misses Gosamer Rib

Cap Hats in great variety, from 5 cents up.

Large number of applications, but the proprietors of small shops have said, lately, in reply to questioning on the subject of apprentices, that they are never at a loss to find candidates for apprenticeship, and are able to make a selection from a number at all times.

The statement that foreign taught mechanics are gradually supplanting American bred mechanics is probably correct only in cases

APPRENTICES TO MECHANICAL TRADES.

We copy below an article from the *Scientific American* in which the writer combats the statement that there is a growing tendency to not have boys learn a trade. We fear that our section is one of those points to which the statement that the writer is trying to refute would be applicable. We are of the opinion that a very small per cent of the young men and boys now growing up seek an apprenticeship in a work shop. Skilled labor is always in demand, and the boy who has the pluck to enter a foundry or machine shop and serve his apprenticeship will always find remunerative employment.

The opinion appears to be spreading that fewer opportunities are given boys to learn mechanical trades than formerly, and that the number of boys who desire to learn to be skillful mechanics is constantly lessening. In a hearing before a legislative committee in a New England State, a few weeks ago, it was testified that while formerly it was the desire of boys to enter on a mechanical apprenticeship, the contrary was now the fact, one witness saying that the boys all aimed to get positions in insurance offices, and another expressing the belief that the future supply of mechanics' apprentices must come from the reformatories and institutions. Another gentleman of acute observation said that "the growing tendency of the times is not to have boys learn a trade. The old system of apprenticeship is no longer in vogue. The trades seemed to be despised."

Other statements have been published to the effect that our skillful mechanical work is fast passing into the hands of foreign trained mechanics, and the Americans are becoming scarce in mechanical establishments. It is asserted, also, that labor unions, introduced and sustained by foreign mechanics, encourage the reception and education of apprentices in the shops, and that they have so great an influence as to materially change the course of the mechanic's education. It is possible that all these statements are drawn from a condition of things that is limited if not isolated, or they may be assertions made on general grounds, with out particular circumstances to give them authenticity. It is certain that if these conditions do exist at any one point, they are not general and common. If the intelligent observer will visit a number of our first-class mechanical establishments, he will ascertain that a fair proportion of the employed are apprentices and learners—large a proportion as can be employed to advantage. A single example may be cited—only one of many.

One of the officers of a large mechanical establishment, whose products are sent all over the civilized world and whose name stands for excellence, if not superiority, of production, stated recently that the company employed as large a number of apprentices as the nature of their work would permit, from economic reasons. He said that they were generally a source of profit. The system is to take the apprentice on probation under certain conditions. If, after sufficient trial, he is found to be an apprentice, he is bound to the company for a term of years, or a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

It may sound strange to hear of an applicant for apprenticeship of the age of twenty-one years, but applications have been made at this establishment by men above thirty years old. To show that the desire to learn a trade is not extinct among our boys, we have a list of the names of those who have applied for the apprenticeship, and to be forfeited if he refuses to serve his full time. Usually this deposit takes the form of a retention of \$5.20 per month from the first year's wages. Apprentices received after the completion of twenty-one years begin on the second year and serve only three years, subject, however, to the same bond.

FIELD, FORT AND FLEET.

How the Gun-Boats Passed Island No. 10.—A Despatch from a Federal Band—How Foote Finally Compelled a Surrender.

Footed could flank Island No. 10 with his light draught transports, and Pope now had ferriage from bank to bank. The Federal gun-boats below the picket boat that general was liable to disaster. The armed boats must go by the regular channel, and they must run the gauntlet of the Confederates' batteries first. This was done never before had been concentrated upon such a space.

A DESPERATE ENTERPRISE.

One night about the 1st of April a band of fifty Federals left their quarters in the darkness of night, and under cover of darkness bent upon such a desperate undertaking as is seldom planned outside the realms of fiction. Every gun which Foote could muster before his retreat was called upon to push down increased his chances of success, and this little band of men started out with the intention of landing on the island and spiking as many guns as possible before being discovered.

The Confederates had a picket boat out to discover and check any such attempt, but on his night the picket boat was sunk by the falling steadily, and when the lightning came it was so vivid that they were blinded for the moment. The Federal launches from the fleet passed the picket boat, and landed with small bushes, rank grass and weeds, and considerably broken. Between the landing spot and the guns, were two or three low spots of water, and an attack from this direction did not seem probable.

DISCOVERY.

The Confederate sentinels were strung along the ditch in front of the battery, and were looking out and bearing nothing but the war of the elements. Had the party of Federals halted and sent three or four men forward, the smaller number could have passed the sentinels and perhaps had plenty of time to spike every gun. But the bolder plan of marching the whole command straight up to the ditch and so to it was not adopted. Some lightning betrayed them to a sentinel. His musket had scarcely sounded the alarm before it was taken up all around the battery. Then, in the midst of a furious storm, the thunder making the repetition of the lightning striking trees along the river almost every moment, the Federals dashed into the battery itself. Muskets were cracked and men fell. Some were in a situation to try the nerve of the bravest man living.

SPIKING THE GUNS.

Every fifth man in the command was provided with a supply of rail files, to be driven into the vents of the guns and broken off. The Federals had come for a certain purpose—the Confederates could not be certain of the result. Some of the purpose was and were naturally surprised and confused by the sudden attack. A writer says that only one large pivot gun was disabled. Confederates were cracked and men fell. Some were in a situation to try the nerve of the bravest man living.

THE SURRENDER.

As soon as two of the gun-boats had reached Pope he began a movement which made the Kentucky shore too hot for the Confederates, and their camps were broken up and several regiments made prisoners.

This left Gen. McCall on the island with a garrison so small and so hemmed in that further resistance was useless. The morning after the surrender the Federals moved in at once, and more damage was done by it in twenty-four hours than had occurred before in any week. One bomb which exploded in the midst of the battery nearly destroyed the whole of it, and several of the great guns were dismantled or destroyed in one night's bombardment.

THE SURRENDER.

As soon as two of the gun-boats had reached Pope he began a movement which made the Kentucky shore too hot for the Confederates, and their camps were broken up and several regiments made prisoners.

THE SURRENDER.

As soon as two of the gun-boats had reached Pope he began a movement which made the Kentucky shore too hot for the Confederates, and their camps were broken up and several regiments made prisoners.

THE SURRENDER.

As soon as two of the gun-boats had reached Pope he began a movement which made the Kentucky shore too hot for the Confederates, and their camps were broken up and several regiments made prisoners.

THE SURRENDER.

As soon as two of the gun-boats had reached Pope he began a movement which made the Kentucky shore too hot for the Confederates, and their camps were broken up and several regiments made prisoners.

STATE NEWS.

Gleaned from our Exchanges.

Greenboro Patriot: A party of Philadelphia and Boston capitalists, accompanied by Capt. Frank Williams, one of our best soldiers, the Readjuster Virginia Legislator, reached here last night from a prospecting tour in Chatham county. They have been looking for coal and made a very favorable report. They express the opinion that the Chatham lands possess great possibilities, and that the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad would find wonders for Chatham county.

WILMINGTON, May 22.—A special to the *Times-Star*, from Chatterbox, Va., says that the steamer *Wilmington*, which arrived here yesterday, brought 1,000 stowage passengers, most of whom are assisted emigrants from Ireland, and their average condition is much the same as those last year. The steamer *Wilmington*, which arrived here yesterday, brought 1,000 stowage passengers, most of whom are assisted emigrants from Ireland, and their average condition is much the same as those last year.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 23.—Small-pox of a virulent type has broken out in Lancaster county, and the institution has been placed in quarantine by the local board of health. No person with the exception of the keepers and physicians is allowed to leave the building, and a similar prohibition has been placed on the other county goods. At present six prisoners are in with the disease.

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 23.—Snow fell last night a foot deep on the line of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad between Lynchburg and Clifton Forge. The weather exceedingly cold and is doing considerable damage to the crops.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—A heavy frost occurred Monday and Tuesday night throughout the southern part of central Missouri, and particularly in that section of Illinois swept by the tornadoes last Friday night. The early vegetables are almost entirely destroyed, and the fruit and grain are badly damaged. Ice from 2 to 4 of an inch thick formed in some localities.

KINGSTON, IRELAND, May 23.—Archbishop Croke, of the diocese of Cashel and Emly, arrived here today on his return from Rome, and was given an enthusiastic welcome. In reply to an address presented to him he said he had no reason to be dissatisfied with his visit to Rome.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 23.—The President asks Congress to protract his session until June 15th, in order to act on the settlement of the English debt. The President declares the forfeiture of the contract held by the United States and Mexican Construction and Guarantee Company of Washington for the drainage of the city and valley of Mexico, because of its failure to deposit \$300,000 as a guarantee deposit.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 23.—The steam bakery and candy manufactory of J. C. H. Classen & Co., Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 Market street, which was totally burned about 3 o'clock this morning. Loss about \$40,000; insurance about \$25,000. A colored employee of the establishment, who slept on the premises, was burned in the building.

ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster had a fund of anecdotes about persons reminiscences, not only about Washington congressional life and his cases in the courts, but about his rural ramblings in Marshfield. Once, as he used to narrate with great gusto, he was tramping over the Matsfield meadows shooting ducks with Seth Pepperson, when he encountered a couple of Boston snobs, and the snobs declared that they would not be in trouble just then about crossing a bog. Not knowing Mr. Webster, and believing them to be strong enough to help them over the water, the snobs were conveyed to a dry point upon his back. The request was complied with, and after the cockneys had paid him a quarter of a dollar each for his trouble, they inquired if "Old Webster" was coming for as they had poor luck in shooting they would honor him with a call. Mr. Webster replied "that the gentleman asked to was not at home just then, but would be as soon as he could walk to the house," and he added that "he would be glad to see them at dinner." As may be presumed, the cockneys were never seen to cross the threshold of "Old Webster."

ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster had a fund of anecdotes about persons reminiscences, not only about Washington congressional life and his cases in the courts, but about his rural ramblings in Marshfield. Once, as he used to narrate with great gusto, he was tramping over the Matsfield meadows shooting ducks with Seth Pepperson, when he encountered a couple of Boston snobs, and the snobs declared that they would not be in trouble just then about crossing a bog. Not knowing Mr. Webster, and believing them to be strong enough to help them over the water, the snobs were conveyed to a dry point upon his back. The request was complied with, and after the cockneys had paid him a quarter of a dollar each for his trouble, they inquired if "Old Webster" was coming for as they had poor luck in shooting they would honor him with a call. Mr. Webster replied "that the gentleman asked to was not at home just then, but would be as soon as he could walk to the house," and he added that "he would be glad to see them at dinner." As may be presumed, the cockneys were never seen to cross the threshold of "Old Webster."

ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster had a fund of anecdotes about persons reminiscences, not only about Washington congressional life and his cases in the courts, but about his rural ramblings in Marshfield. Once, as he used to narrate with great gusto, he was tramping over the Matsfield meadows shooting ducks with Seth Pepperson, when he encountered a couple of Boston snobs, and the snobs declared that they would not be in trouble just then about crossing a bog. Not knowing Mr. Webster, and believing them to be strong enough to help them over the water, the snobs were conveyed to a dry point upon his back. The request was complied with, and after the cockneys had paid him a quarter of a dollar each for his trouble, they inquired if "Old Webster" was coming for as they had poor luck in shooting they would honor him with a call. Mr. Webster replied "that the gentleman asked to was not at home just then, but would be as soon as he could walk to the house," and he added that "he would be glad to see them at dinner." As may be presumed, the cockneys were never seen to cross the threshold of "Old Webster."

ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster had a fund of anecdotes about persons reminiscences, not only about Washington congressional life and his cases in the courts, but about his rural ramblings in Marshfield. Once, as he used to narrate with great gusto, he was tramping over the Matsfield meadows shooting ducks with Seth Pepperson, when he encountered a couple of Boston snobs, and the snobs declared that they would not be in trouble just then about crossing a bog. Not knowing Mr. Webster, and believing them to be strong enough to help them over the water, the snobs were conveyed to a dry point upon his back. The request was complied with, and after the cockneys had paid him a quarter of a dollar each for his trouble, they inquired if "Old Webster" was coming for as they had poor luck in shooting they would honor him with a call. Mr. Webster replied "that the gentleman asked to was not at home just then, but would be as soon as he could walk to the house," and he added that "he would be glad to see them at dinner." As may be presumed, the cockneys were never seen to cross the threshold of "Old Webster."

ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster had a fund of anecdotes about persons reminiscences, not only about Washington congressional life and his cases in the courts, but about his rural ramblings in Marshfield. Once, as he used to narrate with great gusto, he was tramping over the Matsfield meadows shooting ducks with Seth Pepperson, when he encountered a couple of Boston snobs, and the snobs declared that they would not be in trouble just then about crossing a bog. Not knowing Mr. Webster, and believing them to be strong enough to help them over the water, the snobs were conveyed to a dry point upon his back. The request was complied with, and after the cockneys had paid him a quarter of a dollar each for his trouble, they inquired if "Old Webster" was coming for as they had poor luck in shooting they would honor him with a call. Mr. Webster replied "that the gentleman asked to was not at home just then, but would be as soon as he could walk to the house," and he added that "he would be glad to see them at dinner." As may be presumed, the cockneys were never seen to cross the threshold of "Old Webster."

Professional Cards.

NIXON, SIMMONS & MANLY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

P. MURPHY PEARSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

TRENTON, JONES CO., N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Craven, Jones, Onslow, Currituck, Pamlico and Lenoir, and in the Federal Court at New York.

GEORGE M. LINDSAY,
Attorney at Law.

LEONIDAS J. MOORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

P. H. PELLETIER,
Attorney at Law.

STRONG & PERRY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

HOLLAND & GUION,
Attorneys at Law.

DR. J. D. CLARK,
DENTIST.

DR. G. K. BAGBY,
Surgeon Dentist.

let to the 15th of each month.

New Berne Advertisements.

A. H. POTTER & CO.,
CONFECTIONERS.

FRENCH & AMERICAN
CANDIES.

JOHN SUTER'S
ON MIDDLE STREET.

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

GEORGE BISHOP.

GUANO AND KALIN.

E. H. MEADOWS & CO.,
Corner Pollok and Middle streets.

DETRICK'S
ATLANTIC GARDEN!

CARMOBOLETTE TABLE.

DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS.

NEW BERNE, N. C.

Opposite Episcopal Church.