

# THE JOURNAL.

NEW BERN, N. C., JULY 19, 1888.

Published at the Post Office at New Bern, N. C., as second-class matter.

A PENNSYLVANIA soldier has applied for a pension for the loss of a tooth which he broke while warring on "hard tack."

A YOUNG lady in New Orleans, who recently performed a remarkable feat in rowing, has been presented with a smack.

STATISTICS show that not quite one third of the population of the United States is foreign born, or foreign in the second degree. Of the 15,000,000 included in the above account, about 4,500,000 have Irish fathers.

THE wounded duelist, Blam, says he is doing "wonderfully well," while the other duelist, Bernie, has been lauded by the Baltimore Club of gentlemen. These fighting editors have been proposed as opposing candidates for Governor of Virginia, and may now have to fight it out on that line.

It is now proposed to distribute the immense surplus in the United States Treasury—about \$100,000,000—among the States after the scheme of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands. This is a good old Whig doctrine and ought to commend itself to the remains of that defunct party.

THE postoffice at Raleigh has grown to the dimensions of the Free Delivery system. After completing the preliminaries—numbering the houses—mail matter, letters and papers will be delivered at every house twice a day and postal matter twice each day. This must be a great convenience to the citizens of this city.

POSTMASTER GENERAL GREENHAM has revised a former order of Postmaster General Key, refusing the use of the United States mails to Danphine Louisiana Lottery. Mail matter directed to that Lottery comes within the laws of the United States, prohibiting the delivery and transportation of lottery mail matter.

It is suggested that Saratoga, N. Y., is the right place for holding the next National Democratic Convention and the New York Sun adds, that the month of September, 1889, would be early enough. This would give two months and more for discussing the merits of the candidates and for the maneuvering of the politicians. The people who vote need only one day.

THE Presbyterians and Methodists have made a judgment in Mexico and are trying to bring the people over to the Protestant faith; but they do not succeed very well. The Mexicans, who are not already firm in the Catholic faith, are firm in their prejudices against the people of the United States. They refuse to see any difference between a Chaparral and any other Yankee.

In New England, large co-operative stores have very effectively done away with the credit system and now large cash stores are seeking to supplant the co-operative stores. The store credit system is ruinous to the industries of the country and prosperity will surely follow its abolition. The pay as you go plan is the cheapest and most satisfactory in all cases.

MR. JUSTICE MAULE sentenced a rural prisoner in England in the following words: "Prisoner at the bar, your counsel thinks you are innocent, the counsel for the prosecution thinks you are innocent, I think you are innocent. But a jury of your own countrymen, in the exercise of such common sense as they possess, which does not seem to be much, have found you 'guilty' and it remains that I should pass on you the sentence of the law. This is that you be kept in prison one day and on that day yesterday, you may go about your business, during the above usually long or fall to agree."

THE Tewksbury Almshouse investigation is progressing and smells very foul as it progresses. The Governor said indignantly when he heard of the investigation, "I have got," said Governor Butler, "five different specimens of tanned skins of human beings. Here is a pair of slippers cut out from the breast of a white woman and I have a whole skin from the back of another woman. This business has got to be a commerce. If this investigation has cost \$20,000, I am satisfied that I have accomplished nothing but the stopping of this new industry. The money is well spent."

The land of the Puritans has become famous for its commerce in bass-wood hams, shoe-peg oats, wood nutmegs and human skin slippers.

One more unfortunate inventor has tackled a problem that is likely to get the better of him. He hails from California and has travelled all the way to Washington to show how to bring rain from the skies. His plan is to invade the upper currents of air by means of balloons and through his invention to divert them earthwards. The desert of Sahara are to rejoice with the showers and the discontented citizens of the Ever Green Isle are to find there a pleasing habitation. In like manner he expects to divert the catastrophe which he says is predicted in 2d Peter, 3d chapter.

## THE A. & N. C. RAILROAD BE LEASED!

We learn that the Directors of the N. C. Railroad at their recent meeting adopted a resolution looking to the purchase of the A. & N. C. Railroad. If this be true, then ought the A. & N. C. Railroad be leased! Should the Governor as custodian of the State's interest, and the county proxies who represent the interest of their respective counties consent to a lease under the present circumstances?

The par value of the stock in this road is \$1,800,000. Of this the State owns \$1,200,000, the county of Craven \$130,000, Lenoir \$50,000 and Pamlico \$20,000.

If a lease should be effected now the State's interest and that of the counties would be worth nothing. Within two years certain mortgage bonds are to be paid for which the State's interest is liable. These mortgage bonds with interest amount to, perhaps, \$500,000. With a lease running for thirty years the stock belonging to the State and counties if put on the market would sell for a nominal sum. This proposition needs only to be stated to be proven.

There are now three corporations, perhaps four, that wish to control the A. & N. C. Railroad. The W. & W., a well managed and prosperous line; the R. & D., vigorous and enterprising, with wonderful power and full of thrift and energy; the lines under the management of John Robinson, well conducted, safe, out of debt and far seeing; and a young rival, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley.

All these wish possession of or control of the A. & N. C. Railroad, and why? The W. & W. is compelled to submit to Robinson's power both at Weldon and Richmond; the Richmond & Danville is subject to similar restraints at Richmond; the Robinson lines cannot afford to lose its hold upon the above named rival corporations, and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley need a quicker line to tide water than by way of the Cape Fear. Each will bid upon the A. & N. C. when put up for sale, and neither can permit the other to buy for less than its value.

What is that value? Ninety-six miles of road as it stands with the equipments would be an admirable investment at \$15,000 per mile. That would be \$1,440,000 for the State's interest. Admit that it would bring only three-fourths of that sum and the State would have returned, after paying the mortgage bonds, nearly or quite \$250,000. Say it got only \$100,000, that would be cash in the treasury.

But the Governor by act of the Legislature of 73-74 (see page 38, section 10) is empowered to sell at any time to the N. C. Railroad while any other sale would require to be authorized by Legislative enactment in the future. This briefly as to sale.

The propositions offered at the last meeting of the stockholders appeared to be simply "feelers" and could not have been presented in earnest, regarding a lease. The security was a mere trifle, \$50,000, the lease to run fifty years and at a fixed rental of \$30,000 per year. It is well known that under the feeblest and worst management quite double that sum was realized by Best & Co., although it is quite as well understood that it is very difficult to ascertain the amount realized by the road during the Best regime. Could a sliding scale of rental be fixed, say beginning with a two per cent rental for the first five years and increase it one per cent every subsequent five years, something like a fair rental might be obtained and no reasonable objection could be offered to such a lease, provided sufficient guarantee could be secured for good faith and fair dealing and for just treatment to the private small stockholders who might be in the Company.

But after all, would it not be wise to let the A. & N. C. Company run under the present management till the meeting of the next Legislature when we would be able to find out its annual earnings and be in condition to determine its value; and the Legislature could act intelligently in ordering the sale, which would definitely and finally settle all matters concerning this constantly recurring and ever vexed question.

Should, however, the N. C. Railroad Company offer now to buy and present such inducements as appear reasonable, then would be secured, as originally conceived, the through N. C. line projected and urged upon by Caldwell and Morehead.

We throw out these suggestions, knowing there are many things that can be said in favor of a lease and against a sale. Governor Jarvis should look well to the interest of the State. That he will do this no man has greater claims to the confidence of his fellow citizens; for whatever may be his shortcomings, devotion to duty and to the welfare of his people have ever been conspicuous traits in his administration of public affairs.

## WORKINGMAN'S SCHOOL.

We have long thought that our public school system, if we had money to make it worthy of the patronage of the public, is deficient in one thing, and that is an industrial department for both boys and girls. Every public school for the education of the masses, that is kept open ten months in the year should have a work shop where a boy can be taught the use of tools, and a department where the girls can be taught to cook and to use the scissors and the needle. That there is a necessity for something of this kind we need not go outside of the city of New Bern to demonstrate to the satisfaction of every candid mind. How many families in the city of New Bern have their cooking done properly? It is well known that the class relied upon to do the cooking are utterly unreliable and ignorant of the proper method of preparing food. They have the physical strength and that is about all that can be said. And again, how many farmers in this section know how to stock a plow, repair a wheel, build a gate or even a chicken coop? It may be said that children should learn all these things at home, but unfortunately there are so many parents that are ignorant of these things that a child would have but a poor showing at home.

We claim that every young lady, no matter how wealthy, should know how to prepare a meal properly and economically, else how do they know when the servants perform their duty. A New York City College is making preparations for a system of this sort for the boys, and we predict that it will be so successful that the plan will be generally adopted for all public schools. We copy below an article from the *Scientific American* which shows the workings of the system already in practice in New York:

We have frequently had occasion to refer to the growing dissatisfaction felt with our present system of school culture, and the efforts made to remedy the defects of the same. The City of New York, preparations have begun for the erection of a workshop, and in some of the public schools in Boston one of the school rooms has been converted into a workshop for the use of the boys, spending a few hours each week in learning the use of tools.

A large and well ventilated building has recently been erected in West 54th Street, New York, for the accommodation of a workshop for the use of the children of the city. This building is supposed to be a trade school, not yet a school for men, but that its benefits are intended to accrue to the children of the workingmen, who may themselves become workmen. It is in fact a post-graduate kindergarten, taking children at that susceptible age when their faculties are being formed, and the school is a reason that carries the mind back to the old times of the early Christian apostles; and we must repeat that Robert Moore, the Ohio farmer, has furnished an example in favor of Christianity, the primitive kind of Christianity.

There are many ways in which the primitive kind of Christianity might be practised by those who profess to be Christians, but they are kept in the background. And it is the lack of this primitive Christianity in the every day practice of the lives of the professed followers of Christ that strengthens the infidel in his position. How many mechanics are employed because they are Christians, and will not, on that account, slight their work? Do professing Christians buy goods from a merchant because he is a Christian, and because they know that he will not, on that account, misrepresent his goods? If this community, or any other community, could be put to the test, we think it could be established beyond a doubt that Christians have no more confidence in one another than they have in men of the world, especially in matters of business. This fact is a great stumbling block in the path of Christianity and retards its progress. The Lord prayed that his people might all be one; and he gave as a reason for this request, "that the world may believe that thou didst send me." If professing Christians would show more of the primitive kind—show more of the primitive kind—they would do more to convert the world from its present state of unbelief. This can be done for the next ten years. Whenever the members of the Church of Christ so conduct themselves that they may be known to the world by their conduct, and by the manner in which they deal with their fellow men—the infidel's mouth will be closed and the world convinced that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God.

The youngest class (VIII), as it comes from the kindergarten, which is in the same building, are taught to draw as well as to make things. The workshop and atelier are side by side. For example, the first exercise in drawing consists in placing before the class the model of a house, the end consisting of a square and triangle. A ruler and triangle are used in drawing the drawing paper. In the workshop the pupil lays out a square of the same size on a piece of clay, and then curves it out, thus learning the use of the chisel and the file. So the exercise of drawing rectangles, parallelograms, and triangles on paper is followed by carving them from clay. Clay has the advantage over wood in that it does not require the use of very sharp tools, which could not be safely intrusted to children of six or seven years.

In the next class (VII) the use of compasses and dividers is introduced both in drawing and carving. In class VI, drawing boards, T squares, compasses with pencil and needle points, and scales are introduced into the drawing room. In the work room geometrical forms are cut from pasteboard. A cube, prism, pyramid, etc., are made from pasteboard after solid models. In the next class (V) the pupil gains an idea of area and of a unit of area, while the use of a hand bracket saw is introduced. These four classes are already at work, and their productions are viewed with interest by those who visit the school.

In addition to the work above described, the pupils learn to model in clay from copies, and then make plaster casts of their own work. This affords an opportunity for the breaking of the clay into slabs, as they learn to model leaves, heads, and ornaments. Instruction is not limited to the few subjects above mentioned, for there are many other things that go to make up a general culture. Reading and writing are taught simultaneously, as in Germany. A word is broken up into its elements and written by the children in script. Beginners in arithmetic use little numbered blocks of two sizes for tens and units. No slates are allowed, being injurious to eyesight. In teaching geography one year is spent on the city, another on the State. It has been found that in

the next year the children are able to master all of the United States, and draw the maps.

Music and calisthenics receive due attention, and are made as attractive as possible. In 1881 and 1882, two weeks were spent in out-door life on a farm in the country, Sherman, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, having been the spot selected. The results were most satisfactory. There in the woods, and among the hills, and along the streams, they gained not only new health and vigor, but also that more vivid realization of natural objects which contributes greatly to enhance the value of their winter study.

The pupils in this school, it must be remembered, do not represent the best possible material to work upon, being taken mostly from the tenement houses of a large city. Yet the principal, in his last annual report, says: "We have very few, perhaps 1 in 100, that deserve to be called bad; that is, persist in an evil practice; the face of gentle but continued repression of bad propensities and encouragement of good ones, which marks the ordinary discipline of the school. As to the children of the workingmen, the school is everywhere, both cheerful and obedient. As to the mental status of the school," he says, "a good number of the children are exceedingly intelligent, and the number of the school there is no really feeble minded child, and only a few are slow or stupid."

Whether the system of education here introduced is the first time shall prove worthy of imitation in schools for the wealthy or well-to-do or not, there can be no doubt that this school is doing a good work among the poorer classes of New York.

## CHRISTIANITY—THE PRIMITIVE KIND.

We clip the following item from the New York Sun, which tells of a noble act of a brother in a family of eleven children, which the Sun calls Christianity of the primitive kind:

"A man out in Ohio—his name is Robert Moore—has just given a very wonderful piece of evidence in favor of Christianity. His father has eleven children and a tract of land of 40 acres and a thirty-two years' lease of all the rest. Robert's ten brothers and sisters felt disheartened at being thus left in penury while waiting all these years for the land to be left to them. They were all poor, and they were all without property, and so they laid the case before him. Did Robert drive them off, and hold on to his land and lease? Not so did he. He tore up the lease and he divided the land equally divided between the whole of his father's eleven children. How is such extraordinary conduct to be explained? Robert himself gave the explanation of it. He said that he was a Christian, and he was a Christian because he is a Christian! This was his reason, and what an interesting reason it is! Did you ever hear of another man doing such a thing for his children? It is a reason that carries the mind back to the old times of the early Christian apostles; and we must repeat that Robert Moore, the Ohio farmer, has furnished an example in favor of Christianity, the primitive kind of Christianity."

There are many ways in which the primitive kind of Christianity might be practised by those who profess to be Christians, but they are kept in the background. And it is the lack of this primitive Christianity in the every day practice of the lives of the professed followers of Christ that strengthens the infidel in his position. How many mechanics are employed because they are Christians, and will not, on that account, slight their work? Do professing Christians buy goods from a merchant because he is a Christian, and because they know that he will not, on that account, misrepresent his goods? If this community, or any other community, could be put to the test, we think it could be established beyond a doubt that Christians have no more confidence in one another than they have in men of the world, especially in matters of business. This fact is a great stumbling block in the path of Christianity and retards its progress. The Lord prayed that his people might all be one; and he gave as a reason for this request, "that the world may believe that thou didst send me." If professing Christians would show more of the primitive kind—show more of the primitive kind—they would do more to convert the world from its present state of unbelief. This can be done for the next ten years. Whenever the members of the Church of Christ so conduct themselves that they may be known to the world by their conduct, and by the manner in which they deal with their fellow men—the infidel's mouth will be closed and the world convinced that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God.

Philadelphia Items. Twenty-eight cases of violent and sudden deaths were investigated by the Coroner on Monday. Fifteen of which were found to have been caused by sunstroke. Fatal deaths for the past week, five hundred and four, a decrease of seventy-four from the previous week, but an increase of two hundred and fifty over the corresponding week of last year.

The hot weather has gotten up a flow of hot blood here as well as down South, a city physician riding down Chestnut street in his carriage one day last week, crowded by a crowd of people, was closely followed by a man who was crossing at the time, which provoked the pedestrian to give the M. D. an invitation to go to a place where he would not be so crowded. The man, who was a degree hotter than Philadelphia, where he had been, was a man of the name of the doctor alighted and asked the meaning of the surprising civility, and receiving a second invitation, he knelt and knocked the man to the gutter, when a police policeman appeared and took them both to the Justice to decide the matter.

While the waiting room at the Broad Street depot at Philadelphia was quite well filled with persons a few evenings since, a well dressed gentleman entered and quietly deposited some light colored baggage on the floor. He straight across the room, where another gentleman was reading a newspaper, and without ceremony, gave him a blow with his fist that settled him on the floor. The difference between the two gentlemen was taken to a Filbert street Justice, they both begged to have no further proceedings in the matter. It is said that a Philadelphia lawyer who had been in the hot bed and the New York lawyer how and why it dealt.

One hundred and ninety thousand and Philadelphia stepped out in the morning in search of it, on the Fourth.

Last Sunday was about the hottest day in the city this summer and great numbers sought the invigorating shades of a suburban resort, and the refreshing breezes of river excursions. Late in the afternoon a gentle rain came from the north and a lowering of the mercury followed. This was a good thing, for the comfort of all, but played havoc with fine dresses and park parasols. The Republican State Convention is in session at Harrisburg and this city is on the look out; State Treasurer is about the highest office to be voted for this fall.

On Friday last two eminent physicians, brothers, were drowned while bathing at Reading. They were both good swimmers, and it is supposed to have been driven into a whirlpool caused by some rocks in the river and the other hearing the cry of his brother rushed to his assistance and he himself became involved in the same difficulty. The coachman and the son of one of the deceased were waiting them at the carriage in which they had driven down, and the son of the deceased was in great haste to get to the long delay aroused their suspicion and a search was made.

Clinton Caucasians: Mr. J. D. Wilson, of Hickory Mountain township, showed us a few days ago, some samples of wool recently sheared from his sheep that were 12 and 15 inches long and of superior quality. From one of his sheep, that was 2 years old, he clipped ten pounds of wool at one shearing.

Goldboro Bulletin: There is such a thing as overdoing the thing, and if the rains continue we think it will be fully demonstrated in the crops in this section. Cotton and corn are growing so early too fast. We shall have a fine crop of wheat but not fruit, we fear, and for a crop of hay—the farmers can get it from any part of their farm—from the cotton patches, as well as from the hay fields. The heaviest rain of the season, (or for any other season, for that) fell here on the night of the 9th.

Wilson Advance: A young gentleman, who ought to know, says that he has been actually in the crop only alternate years. This is an old story with him. He has 3,000 bbls. of that staple grain in his barn, and he has two years supply of bacon in his smoke house. No danger of the lean-visaged monster making his appearance on those premises. We are pained in the extreme to announce the death of Rev. Edward Schuller, which occurred at the residence of his father in Wilmington on Sunday night last after an illness of several weeks.

Charlotte Journal: The railroad hands are this week engaged in lining and dressing up the narrow gauge road recently completed to New Bern. The 15th inst. the first train will be run from Lincoln to Newton. No arrangements have yet been made for any very imposing ceremonies on the occasion. Dr. Wellborn, of the old lady who is well remembered in Charlotte, dropped dead at the residence of her son, W. M. Matthews, Jr., in Providence township, this country, some days ago. The cause of her death is supposed to have been heart disease. Mrs. Matthews was the widow of old Esquire Matthews who kept the Charlotte Hotel, from 1808 to 1874, and who was in this city during the latter years.

Fayetteville Observer.—Mr. S. R. Parker, Superintendent of the poorhouse, has in his possession an ancient Bible, 216 years old, whose cover is made of parchment. This "Holy Bible" was diligently compared and revised by special command of his majesty (George III.). Appointed to be read in the Churches. We are also informed that the book is published by "Edinburgh by Alexander Kincaid, His Majesty's printer, MDCLXVII." The print is good, and the body of the volume still in excellent preservation.—Col. Morison's bolting force is at present in camp along the railroad, near the stockade, in readiness for the next movement to be made. The whole line to Shoe Heel has been ordered to the track to the river is now going rapidly on.

Greensboro Patriot: We learn that several northern capitalists are in Thomasville prospecting for mineral property. Phil Norton, of Greensboro, is one of them, and J. Griscom, of Pottsville, Pa., are among the number and are negotiating for the purchase of the Silver Hill mine.—An attempt was made last night to lynch a Negro's drug store. Col. Hunter, the night clerk, was aroused by the noise, and rushing with great velocity from his room fell over a box of empty bottles, which frightened the thief off evidently believing that he had struck dynamite.

Robt. Wilson, who put a few carp in a private pond last spring, was surprised to find that five months ago he had weighed from 16 to 20 ounces—without any cost or care, except the building of the pond and the shooting of a few turkeys and ducks. Will our people learn without these fish when it costs so little to raise them? At the age of two years they will weigh eight pounds, and who wants a larger fish? Parties who have a few pounds of fish will construct them, can get the fish by making application through Gen. Seales.

Statesville Landmark: A citizen of Olin received through the express office of this place, a few days ago, a return of \$20.25 from a lot of Confederate bonds which he had sold to a party in Richmond at \$7.50 per \$100.—A little girl of Mr. J. P. Brewer, at Grade post office, Alexander county, was bitten on the neck by a snake on the 16th of the 30th inst. The leg was corded and a poultice applied; the child was given plenty of brandy and kept warm.—Some years ago R. Z. Loney, Esq., of Taylorsville, took a twenty acre field which was too poor to sprout peas, and began to improve it. Within the past two years he has put on it \$130 worth of manure. This year he made off of that field just 260 bushels of wheat, having threshed out his crop last week. The result marks Mr. Loney as a good farmer as well as a good lawyer.—Duly and nightly services are being held at the Baptist Church. The pastor is assisted in the meeting by Rev. Dr. W. A. Nelson, of Shelby. Rev. Dr. E. C. Gregory, of Charlotte, and Rev. Joseph Munday, of Tennessee, a native of Statesville who is here visiting his father, are also in attendance. There is considerable interest.

Raleigh News and Observer: W. J. Ward, Esq., a justice of the peace for New Light township, died a day or two since. He was a well known citizen and was a merchant as well as a lawyer. His reputation these days for morality and quietness. The police say that there is a notable absence of disorder of any kind.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the camp meeting of the colored Methodist which will be held near "Save-rem," beginning to day.

## STATE NEWS.

Gleaned from our Exchanges.

Chatham Record: Mr. B. E. Webster, of Hickory Mountain township, showed us a few days ago, some samples of wool recently sheared from his sheep that were 12 and 15 inches long and of superior quality. From one of his sheep, that was 2 years old, he clipped ten pounds of wool at one shearing.

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Tents; bowers and sheds are being put up in the woods there.—A few years ago the square bounded by Jones, Lane, Melowell and Salisbury streets, in front of the dead, dumb and blind institution, had only one house upon it. Now it is covered with houses, nearly all in good style. So do we progress.—This morning at 5:30 o'clock a fire was discovered in the armory of the Raleigh Light Infantry, in the Pullen building, Fayetteville street. The carpet, a chair, etc., were destroyed.—There was a bond burning at the treasury department yesterday. These events do not occur so frequently as formerly, as but few old bonds now come in. The Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General generally take a hand in the work of destruction. First the old bonds are carefully counted, and the characters, numbers, dates, etc., compared with the records in the books. This being done and all being found correct, Messrs. Jial, Worth and H. M. Cowan take the bonds and placing them in the capacity of a bonfire, they apply the torch, or in modern parlance "stick a match" to them. Soon they are all ashes. Thus were \$500,000 yesterday. For these old bonds never more than sent out to the holders at the rate of redemption prescribed by law.

Normal Items. The University Normal School is progressing steadily with its work. The pupils feelers have had unusually fine opportunities of seeing exemplifications of the best methods of instruction. And they have evidently profited by them. The pupils feelers have had unusually fine opportunities of seeing exemplifications of the best methods of instruction. And they have evidently profited by them.

Prof. Moses, of Goldsboro, carries with him always a freshness and brightness that actually brings a smile to the listeners. He is conversant with such vivacious force that his methods cannot be forgotten. Prof. Leazer's good hand cannot illumine the subject of English Grammar and leaves the impression on the learner that a master is handling the subject.

Prof. E. L. Harris' genius and industry are giving us in Drawing and Penmanship that will not soon be forgotten. He is growing constantly in his profession and bids fair to become one of the first artists of his native State. Capt. Jno. E. Dugger, our Secretary, is a prince in his line. His teachings in Phonics and Reading are very forcible and valuable. Prof. Kennedy, of the Durham Graded School, gives instruction in Algebra and Philosophy. He is a clear headed teacher, and leaves no gaps behind. We have heard him on Algebra and with profit and pleasure.

Dr. Lewis, of Kinston, has a class of forty who listen daily to his lectures on Physiology and Hygiene, and who flatter him with their undivided attention and interest. Mrs. Humphrey, of the Goldsboro Graded School has done a most laudable and patient work for the teachers. She is in possession of a most extensive collection of grammars, mistress of her profession, and has no superior in the State.

Prof. Meares, of Raleigh, has charge of the Vocal Music. We are no judge of music, but we find, from expressions of opinion from his class, that he is an excellent teacher. One thing we do know—he has a delightfully musical voice and it is a real pleasure to hear him sing. President Battle is to be congratulated for his Normal of 1883. The Normal students have been more attentive to their work than ever before, and the results will be seen in their schools during the coming session. Prof. Winston, of the University Faculty, gave us a most delightful treat on Saturday night last on "The Three Great Races."

Adapted. Under the operation of a new law against the importation of impure teas, more than 3,000 pack cases of tea brought from Shanghai, China, and re-exported to the market, were condemned recently by the appraiser at the port of New York. The teas were mixed with sand and gravel, examined tea leaves, and dirt and paste rolled into pellets to represent dried leaves. In several instances the impurities were evident to an inexperienced observer. When taken in the land and crushed between the fingers, the sand was plainly visible.

About 500 packages of colored Japan tea, of which a greater portion was dust, were also rejected after a careful examination. This tea was of high color and mixed with mineral substances to increase the weight.

A Straight Man. A chap who plumped off the wharf at the foot of Randolph street the other day was promptly pulled up by three or four men who witnessed the action, and when the victim was safe on the planks one of the men remarked: "Did you intend to commit suicide?" "No, sir," said the victim. "Did you intend to commit suicide?" "No, sir," said the victim. "Did you intend to commit suicide?" "No, sir," said the victim.

A Jackson county (Ga.) negro claims to be the father of forty two children.

## Wanted

To know where there is a Wagon Factory that makes a specialty of manufacturing wagons into blinks. Address: P. M. Jones County, N. C.

## MEDICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TARBOUR, MAY 17th to 17th, 1888. Dues: N. H. STREET and J. C. CARROLL, of Jones County, and L. C. EDWARDS, of Greene County, having passed an approved examination before this board, have been licensed to practice Medicine in all its branches, according to law.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We expect to navigate "Contentment Creek" or "Moccasin River" with a steamer, which will require draws thirty feet wide to pass through safely; and all persons having bridges over said creek or river will please construct draws of said width to bid bridge or the penalties prescribed by law will be enforced against them. Date 11th, 1888.

DR. J. W. SANDERS' CHILL PILLS. A Certain, Safe and Immediate cure for Chills and Fever. Never known to fail. They cure the chills the first day, no matter how severe the attack. \$1.00 per box for any case one box will not cure it, but it will cure it. J. W. Sanders, Sanders Store N. C.

Goldsboro Music House. WILL B. LANE, Manager. Branch of Lullies & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga., and New York City. The Great Wholesale Piano and Organ Depot of the South.

READ THIS. The Globe House, No. 177 Main Street, Norfolk, Va. BATES OF BOARDING: Single Day \$1.00, Two Days \$2.00, Three Days \$3.00, Four Days \$4.00