

New Bern

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., NOVEMBER 8, 1883.

Terms \$2.00 Per Year.

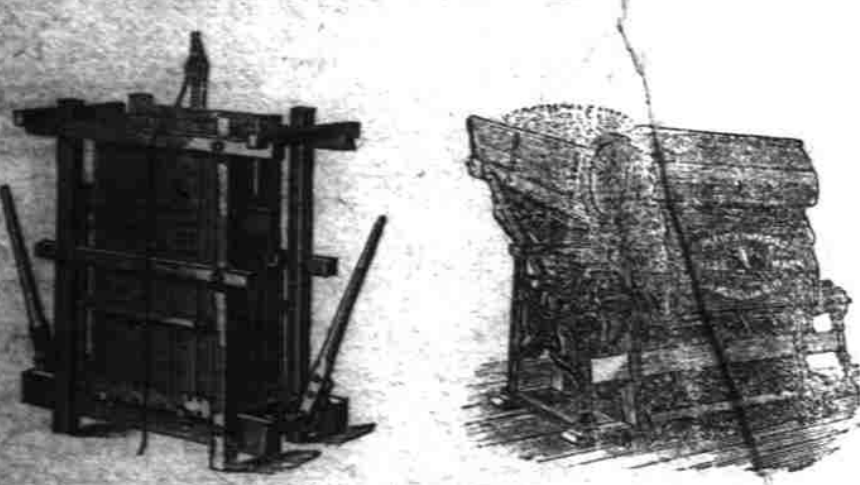
NO. 32.

H. S. HARRIS, Proprietors.

VOL. VI.

NEW BERNE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACHINERY.



(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

The Gullett Magnolia Cotton Gin.

In our paper to-day will be found the advertisement of that justly celebrated cotton gin—the "Gullett Magnolia." We have traversed with in the past six months the entire cotton belt from Texas to Virginia, and throughout the States combined in that district the reputation of this noted gin is beyond cavil or question. It stands first and foremost with all in mechanism, durability and perfection. And, indeed, no other gin could fall of success, conducted as is the business of this cotton gin. Originally under the control of Benjamin D. Gullett, a man familiar throughout the South, at his death his management devolved upon one whose name is itself a tower of strength—Albert Baldwin. To his side this gentleman has called, as general manager, Mr. Geo. A. Potts, than whom in executive ability, none able can be found. Truly is this establishment a home institution, everything used in the construction of the machines, even to the castings and saws, being made at their own factory; while the majestic magnolia and long yellow pine, of which their gins are manufactured, grow thick on their own immediately adjacent lands. In fine, the "Gullett Magnolia," as a gin, cannot be excelled, and all who use it sound its praises ever afterward.

J. C. WHITTY.

I carry a full line of the following goods, and solicit a share of your patronage.

Send in your orders for Engines, Cotton Gins, Presses, Rice Treshers, &c., as early as possible, and thereby avoid delays and disappointments.

- "Kentucky" Case Mills,
- "Cotton" Evaporators,
- "All" Flouring Mills,
- "Rockaway" Corn Shellers,
- "Machinery" and Champion Grain Fans,
- Rice Engines, all sizes,
- Rice and Wheat Threshers and Separators,
- Large Cotton Gins,
- Case Condensers,
- Large Cotton Cleaners,
- "Gullett" Magnolia" Gin,
- "Cotton" Presses,
- "Power" Cotton Press,
- "Power" Grit Corn Mills,
- "Duck's Pat." Shingle Machine,
- "Kentucky" Shingle Machine,
- "Box Board" Machine,
- "Ame" Pulverizer, Harrow, unsurpassed for putting in small grain.
- "Go Easy" Feed Cutters,
- Tennessee Wagons,
- Hancock Ingersoll's,
- Hogues Graded Tapers,
- Cotton Seed Hullers,
- Saw Mills,
- Circular Saws, Gunners,
- Silo Fills, Saws,
- Shingling, Palms, Helting,
- Roanoke Hand Press,
- Maid of the South Corn Mills,
- Etc., Etc., Etc.

Write for terms and prices, and remember that no well regulated family can afford to be without a Gilbert Force Pump.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN C. WHITTY,

GRAVEN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO COTTON EXCHANGE, NEWBERN, N. C.

Established 1865.

Look to your interest while money is scarce.

It will pay you to call on

JOSEPH SCHWERIN

and buy from his large stock, consisting principally of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which he calls particular attention, as men's latest style suits in Cut-away Suits and Walking Coats, Reversible Overcoats, representing a select line of the best material on the other side, and what is most important at

Half-Crop Prices.

Full line of Children's and Boy's School Suits, Overcoats and Underwear. In addition to this you will find the best assortment of Men's and Boys' Shoes.

As to Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Suspenders, all wool Underwear, Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas, no better assortment can be found in this large variety of Carpets, from cheap to Moquette, constantly on hand. Country merchants, when desiring to fill in, will surely save money by calling.

A fair trial is all we ask, and we will make good our above assertion by dividing with them our profits.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH SCHWERIN.

O. ALLEN & CO.,

Dealers in

General Hardware,

Agricultural Implements, Steam Engines, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers, Flour Mills, Corn Shellers, Grain Fans, Straw Cutters, Cider Mills, Belling, Packing, Pipe, Fittings, Paint, Oil, Cement, Plaster, Portland Cement, Brick, Etc.

LOW FOR CASH.

TRADES TAUGHT IN SCHOOL.

One great need of the South at present is schools that will enable young men to learn a trade with the least possible outlay of time and money. To serve an apprenticeship under the old system is to give at least one or two years of drudgery before the apprentice is allowed to make any headway in learning the trade. If a boy wants to learn the trade of bricklaying he generally goes to a brickyard, and there, with all its mechanism, durability and long life without learning much of the principles of the trade. Skilled workmen are few in the South, or in this section at least. We would like to see the experiment tried of teaching the several trades in a school for that purpose.

There is such an institution in New York, and that our readers may see some thing of its workings we copy the article below from the Sun:

The New York Trade Schools, which are to be re-opened for pupils on Nov. 5, at First Avenue and Sixty-seventh street, for the third season, will appear to have supplied a pressing want which has long been felt wherever trades unions are plentiful and the division of labor is advanced. It affords the opportunity to learn a mechanical trade. It is a fact well known to poor boys who desire to learn trades that it is only with the greatest difficulty that an apprentice can be obtained in most trades. The rules of the trades unions regarding apprentices are very strict, and only a specified number are allowed to enter. The number of journeymen employed. Not unfrequently a young man is unable to learn the trade of his father for lack of an opportunity to serve an apprenticeship.

Another consideration has been that the method of learning a trade by apprenticeship is very slow, because so much of the time must be spent in mere drudgery, and the day when the apprentice shall have mastered his trade.

Several years ago Mr. T. T. Archibald of this city resolved to start a trade school, and to give young men an opportunity to learn trades. He did not intend it as a charity, or as a money-making institution. He was content to advance the purpose of giving a trial to his idea. Thus far he has invested about \$40,000 in land and buildings located in First Avenue, between Sixty-seventh to Sixty-eighth streets, running back about 75 feet on the two streets. The place is within view of the old State House, and is a fine location for the trade school. The buildings are plain, low, brick structures, with ample room for several hundred scholars engaged in learning the trades of plumbing, bricklaying, fresco painting, stone cutting, plastering, scroll sawing, pattern making for molders, and machinists, and turning. When the buildings are completed there will be ample accommodations for teaching all these trades with the best of modern apparatus. Thus far, about 200 young men have availed themselves of this opportunity for education in the trades of plumbing, bricklaying, fresco painting and pattern making. The work done by some of these young men is now on exhibition at the fair of the American Institute, and constitutes one of the most interesting features of the exhibition.

The plumbing shows some rare skill in the manipulation of tools and the use of materials. The examples of lead joints, wiping joints, sand joints, lead and brass joints, fittings, sinks, wash tubs, and so on, show that the young men have made good use of their time. It may seem almost incredible that in the short time of five months, this is accounted for first by the fact that the whole of the five months has been devoted to the actual teaching of the trade, under the supervision of a competent instructor. Another explanation is the fact that the learners were not only earnest seekers after knowledge, but, in many cases, already skilled in the use of tools. To such young men it is comparatively easy to substitute one trade for another. The ordinary restriction of trades unions put great obstacles in the way of changing from one trade to another. But the trade school offers an opportunity to a young man to learn a trade, and to obtain an unimpaired trade to learn another which will be more congenial or profitable. It is estimated that the learners of the school in the first month of the year are limited to young men between 16 and 25.

Some opposition from the trades unions has developed, but by availing themselves of the advantages of the institution. The rules of the trades unions forbid the election of a member who has served an apprenticeship in another trade union, in some cases announced that they would not permit graduates of the school to work in the shops with them. Several of the graduates of the school have been employed to work with them, and because they could not get into the unions. Yet the fact that the young men are not members of the trades unions is proved by the building, which they erected to be recognized as a bricklaying school this winter at First Avenue and Sixty-seventh street. The pupils are under the supervision of their instructor and were paid by Mr. Archibald at the same rate at which journeymen bricklayers belonging to the unions are paid. The building is a building 50 by 75, where there is a good supply of bricks and mortar.

The pupils are the same bricklayers who are employed in the shops in bricklaying the terms are \$3 a month or \$12 for the course, and the class is reserved for young men between 17 and 25 years of age. There will be a class in laying face brick and cutting brick arches twice a week for three months commencing Dec. 10, provided sufficient applications are made by Dec. 4.

For the class in pattern making from drawings, and preparing models for moulding the terms are \$3 a month or \$10 for the course. For the class in plastering the terms are \$5 per month or \$15 for the course. Instruction in fresco painting is given for \$2.50 per month or \$10 for the course. The new class in stone-cutting begins work this season, the terms are \$3 per month or \$10 for the course. The terms for the class in turning, scroll sawing, and so on, are the same.

STATE NEWS.

Gleaned from our Exchanges

Greensboro Patriot: Mr. R. C. Palmer, of Randolph, has just returned from a three weeks' apprenticeship in Lowell, Mass., cotton mills, and is on his way home. He is only eighteen years old, but holds a certificate showing his acquaintance with the knowledge of cotton machinery and mill work.

Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic: Judge Tourgeau fell down on the ice stairs of Philadelphia, the other day, and had to take his bed in a hotel. The next week he took his vacation in the city of New York. He made a great blow over the new journal, but it bids fair to add a final chapter to "The Fools Errand."

Elizabeth City Economist: Tom Skinner is making a laborious canvass in the county of Currituck to show their appreciation of his efforts by turning out on election day, November 20, and voting for him. We don't want but 1,000 majority.

Windsor Shannoneau, colored, two jail birds, having gotten tired of Sheriff Calhoun's food, procured a rope and made good their escape from the upper window on Saturday night.

Wilmington Review: There are now twenty-four inmates in the county poor house, a large majority of whom are colored people. The series of night meetings which were held in the city of Wilmington, on the Fifth street M. E. Church, came to a close last night. They were very interesting.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard preached his last sermon at Louisville, Ky., yesterday. He was to reach this city on Friday next in order to fill his first appointment at the First Baptist Church next Sunday.

Asheboro Courier: Sheriff Moritt received a letter from an alligator sent him by a friend in Columbus county. It was sent by express and arrived here safe and sound. New News, was advertised, and also two other dogs bitten by the mad dog aforesaid. The dog must go. Quite a number of farmers in the county who have not touched their crop of wheat and have plenty of old wheat still on hand. Owing to the large quantity of wheat, the price of new corn will probably not start so high as first anticipated.

Wilmington Star: Messrs. W. E. D. Smith and J. G. Smith, each of three thousand bunches of mullets at one haul of the seine at their fishery yesterday. The delay in the arrival of trains from the south has caused a great deal of trouble on the Northeastern Railroad, between Florence and Charleston, S. C. A passenger who arrived on a belated train said that the open weather had been very bad, and was very much delayed.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Oct. 30.—A quantity of dynamite was maliciously exploded in the office of the Chief of Police here last evening. The building was badly damaged, and several persons were injured.

The river Salembria, in Thessaly, has overflowed its banks, causing widespread devastation. One hundred houses have been destroyed, and six villages have been lost. Larissa and the villages in its vicinity are surrounded by the flooded district is much delayed, the railway having been greatly damaged.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—A special from Paris, Ky., says two very destructive cyclones have occurred there in the last eighteen hours. The first leveled houses, killing four persons, and the second, which came from west to east, at 2 o'clock this morning, causing much destruction of property, but no loss of life.

Mr. Frank Harper, owner of the great race horses, Longfellow and T. P. Smith, who he has purchased for \$50,000 for Longfellow, who is now sixteen years old, but he wouldn't sell him for \$100,000, nor would he take the same money for T. P. Smith, who is twelve years old. He keeps a guard over them night and day.

GENERAL NEWS.

North Carolina at Boston.

As the time draws near for the closing of the Boston exposition North Carolina's marvelous exhibit attracts more and more attention. Each day there is a regular crush around it, and the highest praise continues to be accorded it. It is superior to any exhibit ever made in a single state, far surpassing in both variety and appearance the display made by Kansas and Colorado at the Centennial in 1876. It just shows what North Carolina can do. It is safe to say that many hundred thousand New Englanders have seen it, and from none has failed to win words of highest praise. Even if Hon. Montford McTehee, the able commissioner of agriculture, Dr. Dabney and the efficient and zealous staff of assistants did not speak a word for the display, it would speak for itself. The management of the display by these gentlemen has been so excellent as to merit the highest praise.

Under the sceptre of Czar of Russia live thirty-eight different nationalities, each speaking its own language, which is foreign to all others.

The total receipts of the Post-office Department for the past fiscal year were \$45,508,692. The expenditures were \$42,810,700, leaving a surplus of \$2,697,992.

A storm in Bourbon county, Ky., on Sunday, blew down Bedford's tobacco barn and warehouse, and James E. Clay's farm house, killing a family of four negroes.

One hundred and thirteen suits have been brought in Easton, Pa., against the Pennsylvania, Slatton and New England Railroad Company for wages due workmen.

At the Conference of the Fair Trade League now sitting in London, the imposition of a moderate import duty upon foreign wheat, in order to encourage the trade of the British Isles, was advocated.

At the close of the bicycle race of seventy-two hours, or twelve hours per day, in Chicago on Sunday night, the score stood as follows: Price, 880 miles; Morgan, 825; Wood, 867; Shock, 855, and Daise, 750.

M. Paul Transer, of Liege, gives the production of coal in the world in 1882 as follows, in metric tons: Great Britain, 158,800,000; United States, 100,000,000; Germany, 65,400,000; France, 29,900,000; Belgium, 17,500,000; Austro-Hungary, 18,000,000.

The schooner America of Rockland, Me., lims Laden, for New York, was hurled, and sank off Cape Cod on the night of the 24th inst. The crew took to the boats and was picked up by the schooner Anna M. Bird and landed at Newport, N. H.

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Professional Cards.

GEO. M. LINDSAY,
Attorney at Law
BROOK HILL, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C.

LEONIDAS J. MOORE,
Attorney at Law
NEW BERNE, N. C.

P. H. PELLETIER,
Attorney at Law
FOLLOWING OFFICES:

HOLLAND & GUION,
Attorneys at Law
NEW BERNE, N. C.

NIXON, SIMMONS & HANLY,
Attorneys at Law
NEW BERNE, N. C.

DR. G. K. BAGBY,
SURGEON
DENTIST

DR. J. D. CLARK,
DENTIST
NEW BERNE, N. C.

S. W. SELDNER,
Wholesale Liquor Dealer
No. 21 Beaufort Square,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

NATHAN TOMS & SONS,
Commission Merchants
Cotton, Lumber, Grain, Potatoes, and
all kinds of Produce.
No. 20 North Water,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

O. M. ETHERIDGE & CO.,
Commission Merchants
No. 17 Main Street,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

Elizabeth Iron Works,
CHAS. W. PETTIT, Prop.
280, 282, 284 and 286 Water street,
NEWBERNE, N. C.

**ENGINES, BOILERS,
Saw and Grist Mills,
SHAFTINGS,
Pulleys, Hangers,
FORGING AND CASTINGS.**
Of Every Description.
Special facilities for ALL WORKING
MATERIALS.
READ THIS.

The Globe House,
No. 177 Main Street, - Norfolk, Va.
Single Day \$1.00
Two Days \$1.50
Three Days \$2.00
Five Days \$2.50
Ten Days \$4.00
Fifteen Days \$5.00
One Month \$10.00
This house has been thoroughly refurnished and repaired. The table will be always supplied with the best in season. Rooms always ready with the most elegant liquors and cigars.