New Berne Weekly Journal.

B. S. NUNN, HARPER. } Proprietors. INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $2.00 Per Year.

VOL. IX. NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., OCTOBER 7, 1886. NO 37.

1,500 Bundles of Delta Hook Cotton Ties.

FOR 7,500 Bales of Cotton.

Now is your best opportunity to make contract for your supply of Cotton Bagging and Ties. We have bought a quantity sufficient to cover 7,500 bales of Cotton. For prices call on or write to

Yours truly,
OETTINGER BROS.
Sign of the Celebrated Pearl Shirt.

KINSTON, August 7, 1886.

60,000 Yds. of Cotton BAGGING.

Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses,
ETC., ETC., FOR THE
FALL OF 1886.

I have on hand, for immediate delivery:

One 60 Saw Gullett's "Magnolia" Cotton Gin, With Feeder and Condenser.

One 50 Saw Gullett's "Magnolia" Cotton Gin, With Feeder and Condenser.

One 45 Saw Gullett's "Magnolia" Cotton Gin, With Feeder and Condenser.

One 40 Saw Gullett's "Magnolia" Cotton Gin, With Feeder and Condenser.

One 50 Saw Pratt Cotton Gin, (With revolving heads) with Feeder and Condenser.

One 50 Saw Pratt Cotton Gin, (With revolving heads) with Feeder and Condenser.

One 40 Saw Pratt Cotton Gin, (With revolving heads) with Feeder and Condenser.

One 50 Saw Carver Gin (old style), With Feeder and Condenser.

One 50 Saw Carver Gin (new style), With Feeder and Condenser.

One "Boss" Power Cotton Press, Best in the world.

One "Boss" No. 2 Power Cotton Press, Best in the world.

These Gins and Presses stand unrivalled and are pronounced the best throughout the South. Look to your own interest and buy nothing but the best.

I also carry a full line of other Machinery, such as Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Cotton Cleaners, Cotton Seed Crushers, Rice and Wheat Threshers, Circular Saws, Gummers, Files, Swages, Burrs, Belt Hooks, Lacing, Belting, Shafting, Pulleys, Belts, Machine Oils, Pipe and Pipe Fittings, Valves, Whistles, Steam Gauges, etc., etc.

Send for circulars and prices. Terms to suit.

Respectfully,
J. C. WHITTY.
Agent for FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

Horner School
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
Session of nine months begins MONDAY, on the 6th of August, ending the last week in May, 1887, with an intermission of one week at Christmas.
Charge for the nine months reduced to $100, one-half payable in advance, and the other half on the expiration of twenty weeks, when the Spring Term begins.
Rooms large and well ventilated. Students furnished with boards in private families at $8 per month.
Apparatus and cabinet large and thoroughly equipped for efficient work. Send for Catalogue.
J. H. & J. C. HORNER.
aug20 d2tcod wtf

MAX SCHWERIN
Has returned from New York, and is now opening his
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
Latest Styles Hat and Neckwear,
Nobby Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Shawls and Blankets,
Ladies' Walking Jackets,
Dress Goods,
Pants Cloths, Etc., Etc.

I AM Sole Agent for A. A. HART'S CELEBRATED $3 SHOES, and can supply the trade at Manufacturer's prices. I AM Sole Agent for the celebrated $2.50 BOYS' SHOE, which I can sell in this city (retail) at $3 as good as any $3 shoe sold in the city (retail) at $3. I AM Sole Agent for the celebrated $2 LADIES' SHOE, which I can sell at Manufacturer's prices. Ladies, if you want a good shoe for walking, this is your shoe. Every pair is WARRANTED. Ladies, if the shoe does not give you perfect satisfaction in every way within any reasonable time, you can return the shoe and get your money back. I AM Sole Agent for the celebrated "ROUND TOE" and "PATENT TIP" SHOES for Men, Boys and Youths, and can sell you the best, finest and cheapest shoe in the world for the money. Call and see me.

MAX SCHWERIN,
Middle Street, Corner Union Alley, (directly) opposite Baptist Church.
SIGN OF FLAG.
April 4w tf

ADDRESS

To the Farmers of North Carolina.

BY THE FORSYTH COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB.

At the last regular meeting of the Forsyth County Farmers' Club, held in Winston, N. C., Aug. 7th, 1886, and composed of representative farmers of our county, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That a committee, composed of one member from each club here represented, be appointed to prepare an address to the farmers of our State, presenting the object and purpose of this organization, to the end that we may secure their co-operation in promoting the same.

The plan of organization adopted in our county is very simple, yet we believe sufficiently comprehensive to serve as a basis for an effectual and permanent organization of the farmers of our State. Briefly, it establishes township clubs, from those the county club is organized and from the county club a State Association is to be established. The township or subordinate clubs are the foundation of the whole structure, the county and State organizations to be representative bodies, the ratio of representation being impartial and uniform throughout. Membership is restricted to such persons only as are practically engaged in agriculture.

This organization is intended in no way to interfere with the religious opinions or party affiliations of its members. No fees are imposed. All the proceedings of all the clubs are open to the public. We have nothing to conceal.

ITS OBJECT.

The object and purpose of this organization, in the language of our constitution is "*to improve the condition of the farmers and to promote the interests of agriculture.*" The undersigned committee, appointed in pursuance of the resolution quoted above, beg respectfully to submit briefly for your careful and earnest thought some of the considerations which prompted this movement.

The agriculturists of this country constitute 51 per cent of all those engaged in the various occupations and pay 80 per cent of the taxes of the country. Last year our domes. exports amounted to $726,000,000, of which $530,000,000, or 73 per cent of the whole, were the products of agriculture. What is done by the government to encourage and foster this great source of its wealth and power? What is done to uphold and strengthen the hands of those who feed and clothe its sixty millions of people and the products of whose labor and skill constitute the very life of its commerce? How does it compare with other governments? In 1885, France, for the promotion of her agricultural interests, appropriated $20,000,000; Brazil $12,000,000; Russia $11,000,000; Austria $5,000,000; Japan $1,000,000 and the United States gave $650,000 to the support of our National Department of Agriculture. During the past six years, from 1881 to 1886 inclusive, our government has appropriated $2,482,700 (about one-ninth of the amount given by France in one year) and a sum about sufficient to pay for the eggs which were imported into this country in 1885.

The legislative branch of our government should be the guardian power to which we should look for encouragement and protection. Of whom is it composed? Of the 401 members of the House and Senate of the U. S. Congress only eleven farmers are found on the roll. One representative to every 697,317 persons engaged in agriculture. Every 10,708 physicians have a representative in Congress—every 294 bank officials have one—every 188 railroad officials have one—every 209 lawyers and professional office holders have one; or to state it differently, the 7,670,493 agriculturists of the country have only 11 representatives in Congress, while the physicians have 8, bank presidents 15, railroad officials 11; and the lawyers and professional men of all kinds, 209 to one! Is this the proportion of representation to be accorded to the men who feed the nation? Is this the recognition to be given to those who are the producers of the wealth which pays the tax? Is this the encouragement which our government gives to the industry upon which all others depend? Is this the care which our government takes of the interests of those who are the foundation of all other interests? We believe not. We believe that the farmers have been neglected, but we believe that the time has arrived when the farmers will be recognized and womanlike bring the reason. And how are these apparently adverse ends to be accomplished? *Manifestly and only by co-operative effort.*

Co-operation is the watchword of the age. It is the mighty power that is moving the world—the very essence of progress. We must not—cannot longer ignore this powerful agency, so effectually employed by all other interests for their promotion and advancement. It is a law of Nature—a law of God—that must be systemized, consolidated and directed by organization. All classes and all interests, except one, throughout the civilized world recognize its potency and are fostered, encouraged and strengthened and protected by it, and that *one* is agriculture—the greatest and most important of all. Miners, printers, mechanics, artizans, professionals, merchants, tradesmen, manufacturers, speculators, shippers, bankers, railroads, each and all have their organizations. They each have a common principle of action. They each know that "in union there is strength." We, as farmers, are segregated, isolated, divided and a helpless prey to all who may take advantage of us. Without organization we cannot co-operate and without co-operation we can have no system, without system we can have nothing. Look at the miserable character of employed labor in our State today. Utterly unmanageable and almost worthless and daily growing worse. The South is the only agricultural community in the civilized world where labor controls and shapes the policy of the land owners. Why? Simply because there is no co-operation of effort on the part of the farmers to direct and control it.

Under the so-called tenant system, our hands are butchered and destroyed and our sons are thus driven from the old homestead with all its endearing associations to seek a home elsewhere. With such a state of things need we wonder that our sons seek the villages, towns and cities, to avoid the slavery and drudgery of contact with such labor with all its attendant trials and vexations? With such a state of things need we wonder that many of our most enterprising farmers, owners of fine lands, should take their money and their families to the towns to educate their children? With such a state of things need we wonder that to a large majority of our farmers life is burdened with care and "vexation of spirit" instead of the bright, cheerful, hopeful, happy existence that God designed it should be? Without system, without co-operation, without organization, how can we hope to command or enforce respect for our rights?

With classes, communities, states and nations, as with individuals, they must show that they respect themselves before they can hope or expect to enjoy the respect of others. We often complain, and justly, that our rights and interests are ignored, but do we put forth any effort to prevent it? Take, as an illustration, any of the great questions of industrial economy in which we, as farmers, are directly and vitally concerned, questions which in their dignity rise above considerations of a mere partizan character, and how are the views and wishes of the farmers to find expression and have influence?

Many of us believe that our public road system should and could be vastly improved.

We believe, too, that our convict labor should be employed on the public roads of the State, thereby removing it from the field of competition with honest free labor, and connuing it to a work so greatly needed in the State and where it would be a direct relief to every tax-payer of the State.

But how are we to formulate our views and impress them? *By organized action.*

Again: We believe that the time has arrived when North Carolina should have an Agricultural College, where the youth of the State may acquire practical knowledge and be fitted by proper training for the vocations they may fill in the various branches of industry.

We believe that the Land Scrip Fund *donated by the general government for that purpose* should *now* be applied *as directed by the act of Congress* and thus give us an institution where the farmers may give their children that practical, industrial training so greatly needed among them. But how and by whom is this to be done? I must be done by the farmers of North Carolina and in the same way that it was done in Mississippi, Missouri, and other States whose mind, like ours, was given to their University in disregard of the rights of the farmers and in violation of the Act of Congress. We must demand its transfer from the University to a school which in truth shall be for the industrial training of our youth.

Again: We believe our State Department of Agriculture could and should be made more useful to the farmers of the State by whom and for whom it was mainly established.

But how and by whom is this to be done? Suppose that forty thousand, twenty thousand, ten thousand farmers in the State should, in their organized capacity, engage touching those, things, or any other question affecting their interests and rights, who can doubt that their wishes would be respected.

Humiliating as is the confession, yet candor and truth compel us to say that we are largely to blame for many of the grievances of which we complain.

But apart from all this, do not the concerns of farmer, of farm husbandry, matters with which we are in daily and constant contact, demand the fostering aid of co-operation? Should we not gain by profit by the experience and knowledge of others? Should we not improve our lands, our stock, our crops and our systems of work? Should we not strive to relieve the farming community from the deadly incubus and curse of the mortgage system?

How are all those matters to be accomplished? Would we have better labor, better tillage, better systems, better crops, better stock, better roads, better education for our children, better laws for our protection, better and more comfortable homes; would we lift the aspirations of our boys and girls to a higher plane of thought and of action; would we commend our calling to the rising generation and to a higher regard among all other classes; would we make the world *feel* as well as *confess* that honorable labor is manly and elevating, then we must accept the lessons of nature—of God—of the experience of the world in all the departments of human effort for ages past and *avail ourselves of the only agency by which it can possibly be done.*

BY CO-OPERATION AND ORGANIZATION.

The farmers throughout the whole country are organizing. Notably is the movement assuming prominence in South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas. The farmers of the North and Northwest are growing stronger daily, through the organizations of the "Grange" and the "Farmers Alliance." We all have the same grand object in view, viz: "To improve the condition of the farmer and to promote the interests of agriculture."

We appeal earnestly and with confidence to the better judgment of the farmers of North Carolina, to organize at once their township clubs, their county clubs, then their State Association, and let us think, work and act together for our common good and for the advancement of all the interests of our good old State.

In pursuance of the following resolution passed by the Convention, the Committee respectfully request the press of the State to publish the above address:

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to furnish a copy of said address to the papers of our State, and to the *Southern Cultivator*, Atlanta, Ga., and respectfully request the publication of the same.

A. A. CRATER,
JOHN D. WADDELL, JR.,
A. E. PEAFF,
JOHN HOLDER,
EDGAR LINEBACK,
J. H. REICH,
W. C. LASSITER,
R. L. COX,
THOMAS RING,
E. T. LEHMAN, President.
T. J. VALENTINE,
A. W. BEVEL, Vice-Presidents.
E. C. DULL, Secretary.
Committee.

State Regulation for Practice of Medicine.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—We are glad to see the position you take in your comments on "The State Regulation of the Practice of Medicine in North Carolina." You, like all the others of the opposite side, fail to give one solitary idea of your position. You surely failed to read the article before you published it, as you did not see why they should go back and require examinations from the year 1880 and no further. If you will read the article as published in your journal, I think you will find it clearly delineated near the bottom of the first and beginning of the second columns, which reads thus: "The instigators of the law worked wisely in their own interest. They accurately measured their ground and knew how far to go," etc. Again you say, "We think the writer is entirely mistaken as to the motives which prompted the introduction and passage of the act by the General Assembly."

This is what you all say, but every single one fails to demonstrate why or where the North Carolinian slips up in his solution of the problem. All you can say in reply is that "we think." So far as thinking is concerned we have also thought and expressed our thoughts on paper to editors and doctors, hoping that some of you would explain the full meaning and intentions of the new move. In this you all have made a signal failure, thus far. We must conclude that you are ashamed to acknowledge your weakness and want to be protected by legislation whether you merit it or not. We all know that we have M. D's who are weak brethren, just as every other calling has, but it is the people's place to find this out and put a corps of prohibited examiners. How soon the common people find out a man's weakness in all callings is fully illustrated by the retired lawyers, mechanics and doctors.

Now, Mr. Editor, give us some broad and common sense views of this matter, and let us see the brighter side of this thing, if it has one any brighter than the one we have chosen for the right one.

A PRACTITIONER.

The Iron Trade.

Mr. B. F. Jones, a leading iron manufacturer of Pittsburg, was questioned Tuesday concerning the improvement in the iron trade, and said: "Although there has not been what may be called a boom, there is a decided upward swing in iron. The causes of this improvement are manifold. But the principal one, I think, is the cessation of the labor difficulties. During all of last spring and the post-summer the mills have been running at a loss on account of either strikes in actual progress or from fear on the part of iron men that a strike might at any moment be ordered. Now the mills are only making up for lost time. In the iron business, as in every other branch of industry, much depends on patron manon. A great deal of the late depression in the iron business has been due to the lack of public confidence in the steadiness of the market. The prospects are that the iron trade will be steadily improved."

Secretary Joseph D. Weeks, when asked to-morrow the iron trade, said: "It is looking up. I was just there. There is not other industry in Pittsburg. Manufacturers are busy in the main. Some of them have taken. There is a feeling of more hope in the air. Capital is more ready to come out. Yes, I think the iron trade is in the right direction."

Cotton is Doomed.

[illegible] Sept. 28.—[illegible] meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Labor, it was the opinion of the delegates that the murder of Lucy Molesworth at the cotton mill near Richmond, Va., was the outcome of the belief on the part of the people that the cotton mill is doomed. This result, it is argued, is due to the action of the Richmond Cotton Mill by which the time will be fixed for the death penalty by hanging, unless executive clemency interposes.

Another Shock of Earthquake at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 28.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon the city was visited by another shock of earthquake, which alarmed the entire city. Houses were shaken, and the inmates ran out into the streets. The disturbance was similar in its movement to that of last evening, and it was quite severe. The movement was apparently better marked and less than about five seconds. It was accompanied by the usual horrible subterranean growl, with which this people have become so familiar. The recurrence of these shocks on the eve of the day designated by Wiggins for his great earthquake has had a most demoralizing effect upon the people, and many of them will take to the squares tonight rather than risk sleeping in their houses. Unfortunately the shelter committee have taken down many tents, and as a consequence many people will have to sleep in the open air. What has added to the general terror is the fact that last night there was an unusual meteoric display from 9 till 11 o'clock. The heavens seemed to be alive with shooting stars. Exactly what connection there is between a meteoric storm and an earthquake it is impossible to say, but in this afflicted city all signs point to disaster, and it must be remembered that it is now just four weeks since Charleston's awful calamity came. Many timid people have left the city, dreading the day designated by Wiggins for the great shock, and even among those who remain a feeling of uneasiness prevails. There has been but little interruption in the work of repairing the damages, and business appears to be going on in its usual channels. The shock at 1 today, so far as is known here, does not seem to have been felt outside of Charleston. Some people aver that shocks were felt last night at 2 a.m. and 4 a.m., and there is little doubt but that there were slight tremors of the earth at the hours named, but they were not sufficiently sharp to awake the slumbering people, although they were felt at Summerville.

Calamities certainly do not visit this afflicted city singly. The earthquake shock today was preceded by a fire and a fatal accident, which are rather an accumulation of incidents for a city of 60,000 inhabitants. The fire fortunately was not destructive, owing principally to the fact that the fire department is still camping out and that the engines, men, and horses are constantly on the alert. It broke out in a quarter of the city entirely composed of wooden houses, and would have proved disastrous but for the quick response of the department.

At 11 a.m. a house in Bedon's alley, which had been shattered by the earthquake, but the lower floor of which was still occupied by colored tenants, fell in and crushed a colored woman, who was subsequently dug out of the ruins and sent to the hospital fatally injured.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 28.—A severe earthquake shock was felt here at eight minutes past one this afternoon. It lasted about one and a half seconds. It was from north to south and shook nearly all the houses in the city, the vibration being very perceptible in wooden houses. Scientists say these shocks will keep up for an indefinite time, and that there is nothing alarming in the recurrence of shocks. There were three slight shocks at Summerville today, but no damage was done.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A telegram was received at the Treasury Department today from Mr. Devereaux, superintendent of the custom-house at Charleston S. C., saying that the shock of earthquake yesterday afternoon caused a serious displacement of the west portico of the government building, so much so as to necessitate closing that entrance to the building.

A Horrible Murder.

RALEIGH, Sept. 29.—Last Thursday night the store of A. D. Owens, at Cresswell, Martin county, was entered by burglars. Owens' dwelling adjoined the store. He heard a noise and as he stepped to the door he saw two burglars, one of whom raised a gun and fired. Forty buckshot entered the stomach of Owens, who in a few moments was a corpse. Since that time the authorities have been on the track of the murderers. Monday night Sheriff Spruill arrested at Plymouth the wife of the murdered man and two negroes. Another negro, James Davenport, alias Ambrose, was shot and killed. One of the negroes made a confession some days ago as follows: That Mrs. Owens had hired them to kill her husband. She wished them to drown him, and had prepared water in a barrel for that purpose. She gave him medicine to put him in a sound sleep, and the three negroes actually stood by his bedside ready to drown him, but their courage failed them. Finally, Ambrose, some nights afterward, entered the store and when Owens appeared shot him. Ambrose was pursued, and on making a desperate attempt to kill a member of the sheriff's posse was shot through the heart.

Mrs. Owens and the two negroes are in jail at Plymouth.

The Anarchists' Motion for a New Trial.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The motion for a new trial in the cases of the condemned anarchists was presented to the State's att rney today. Thirteen grounds are assigned for the motion, among them the alleged discovery of new evidence, misbehavior of jurors and improper rulings of the court. The motion is supported by eight affidavits. John P. Hilinp Deluse, a saloon keeper at Indianapolis, in his affidavit swears that in May last, before the Haymarket riot, a man came into the saloon one morning and, after drinking, said he came from New York, and was going to Chicago. He referred to the labor troubles, and said Deluse would soon hear of trouble in Chicago. Pointing to a small satchel he had with him, he said "I have got something in here that will work. You will hear of it." There are several affidavits alleging remarks by jurors showing prejudice against the prisoners.

Three Children Killed by a Rattlesnake.

CITRONELLE, Sept. 28.—Near Andalusia, Alabama, three children of a family, ranging from two to six years old, went out Sunday afternoon to play near the house. A large pine tree had been blown down, and they were playing around it when made by the roots of the tree rising from up. The afternoon passed and at night the children were missed. The parents instituted a search and soon found them lying near the roots of the fallen tree. The two younger boys were dead and the eldest was in a dying condition. Upon investigation it was found that the children had been bitten by a rattlesnake, which had made its den under the roots of the tree. The little boys were partially stung, as it looked as if they had been bitten in several different places. The eldest child died during the night and the other two boys were buried at sunset.

Notes in Brief.

[illegible]

Jones County Items.

E. S. Franks is improving, and hopes are entertained that he will be up and out in a few days.

Our farmers complain that their cotton is not only short, but they fear that their corn crops are much shorter than they expected.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in the Republican circles over some of their nominees. Dock Cox says that he is a candidate for register of deeds, and will show to the people that he is the choice of the Republicans of Jones county.

We see in Tuesday's JOURNAL Col. Whitford's card stating that he had been nominated by a mass meeting in Carteret and would address the people of Jones in order to obtain their views on the subject. After reading his card I took especial pains to enquire of the different representative men of the several parts of the county what were their views of his course. Every one to a man deprecated the course he was pursuing, said that Dr. Sanders was nominated by the regularly called convention of Carteret county and that his nomination had been ratified by the Senatorial convention regularly called at Pollocksville, and that they should advise every good Democrat to support Dr. Sanders. This is the sentiment of Jones county Democracy, both rank and file, and Col. Whitford will find it so on Monday next.

Our Senatorial candidate, Dr. Sanders, met the people at Trenton on Tuesday last and addressed them in a fine speech which was well received. The people of Jones are perfectly united and will in November give him a heavy vote. Every word of his speech had in it the true ring of the old Democratic metal. F. M. Simmons, our candidate for Congress, addressed our people when Dr. Sanders had concluded, in an able and masterly effort. It is useless for me to say how his speech was received. Our people are somewhat like the old church man; when he was asked during church class how he was getting along, "Why," says he, "brother, no need talking to me; I am ready to go now. Go talk to them that are not ready." We are always ready to receive him; we know him and we will give him our votes almost without distinction of party, and must say to Clem like old brother Jim, we are all ready, ready for you now, without any talking. You go and talk to them that needs talking, we don't need any talking, you may rest assured.

SUGGESTION TO JONES COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

I would suggest to the Democrats of Jones county, the following gentleman for the lower House of the Legislature: one who could fill the position better and who would get every Democratic vote in the county, with the addition of nearly two-thirds of the white Republicans; a gentleman who could represent our county to the full satisfaction of every good citizen; one whom we are all proud to say is a citizen of Trenton—Joseph A. Smith, Esq. Study on, gents; he can get a better vote than any man in Jones county. Would it not be a good idea for us to select some one for the treasurer's office who would and could be independent of speculators in giving his bond? and it ought to be a gentleman who is a good financial manager of his own business at home. I must say that our friend E. M. Foscue could meet all these requirements. For sheriff, Lewis King, Esq., who would fill the office acceptably to all; besides, he is well known and well liked by men of all parties.

I don't suppose either of these gents desire the office, but they are too patriotic not to accept if nominated.

The Science of Drinking.

Consul Tanner, of Chemnitz, reported to the Secretary of State at Washington that the beer production of Germany in 1885 was one billion one hundred million gallons, enough "to form a lake more than one mile square and six and a-half feet deep, or it would make a running stream as large as some of our rivers. He says the consumption of intoxicants in Germany per head is four times as great as in the United States, yet there are a thousand hopeless drunkards in the United States to ten in Germany. The difference arises largely, he says, if not entirely, from the manner of drinking in vogue in the two countries. "This science of drinking," he writes, "consists simply in the tardiness of drinking. All drinks are taken sip by sip, a half or three-quarters of an hour being consumed for a glass of beer. This is so simple that one is liable to ridicule for laying stress upon it, and yet on this joint hinges, in my opinion, a question of vast importance to Americans. By this manner of drinking the blood is aroused to greater activity in so gradual a manner that there is no violent derangement of the animal economy. By slow drinking the German accomplishes the object of drinking, and gives his animal economy a chance to say, 'Hold, enough,' which only slow drinking will do." Mr. Tanner says that since his arrival in Germany he has his "first glass of water to see drunk."—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Big Labor Split.

The long pending difficulties between Typographia, No. 1, of Philadelphia, and the Tageblatt, the German labor organ in that city, provoked a heated discession in the Central Labor Union Sunday afternoon, which resulted in the withdrawal of three of the most influential unions heretofore represented in the central body. These are Typographical Union No. 2, 1,200 members; Typographia, No. 1, 200, and the Granite Cutters' Union, 100, making 1,500 in all, which is claimed to be more than half of the membership. Only two unions of any consequence remain in the union. They are the Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 100, and the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 8. It is said that at the regular meetings of these two unions their delegates will also be instructed to withdraw. This action was precipitated by the nomination of Julius Froelich, who is connected with the Tageblatt as one of the trustees of the Central Union. Several of the members of the Typographical Union denounced Froelich as a "scab" or "rat," but he was elected trustee and the split followed.

The 1434 Bond Call.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The acting secretary of the treasury this afternoon issued the 1434 call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for $15,000,000 of the 6 per cent bonds of 1881, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds designated will be paid at the treasury November 15, 1886, and that the interest on said bonds will cease thirty days. Three months' interest, the November interest, on the above described bonds will not be paid by checks forwarded to the holders of bonds, but will be paid with the principal, to the holders at the time of presentation. Parties holding bonds called by this circular can obtain immediate payment, with interest to date of presentation, by requesting the same in the letter forwarding bonds for redemption.

Mrs. Parnell's Advice to Irishmen.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Parnell addressed a meeting in Dublin yesterday and said that American people looked to the Irish to uphold the Home Rule principle in their demand for home rule. In conclusion Irishmen had achieved the greatest victory that that of controlling their tempers. Their character had risen in England and in arms against Ireland which it was said was responsible for the crimes of a few.

Mrs. Parnell is said today she shows good health. She will leave Dublin tomorrow. She was not certain that she should ever return to the United States, in view of her advanced years and the state of health.

BRIEFS.

The New York coffee market continues very active.

A rumor comes from the Northwest of a general uprising of the Indians.

Numbers of discharges are being made at the government printing office.

B. F. Pell has been appointed assistant keeper of the light house at Hatteras.

The volcano of Colima, Mexico, is in a state of eruption for the third time within 12 months.

Philadelphia has five free bath houses in which over half a million people have bathed this season.

Atlanta, Ga., has an artesian well 2,044 feet deep, and except through the first 34 feet, it all runs through rock.

At the Democratic convention of the tenth Ohio district the Hon. Frank Hurd was nominated on the first ballot.

It is announced that a sparring match has been arranged between Sullivan and Ryan to take place at San Francisco within two months.

The peach season is practically over, and while the yield has not been as large as anticipated, yet it has not been entirely unprofitable.

The conductor and engineer of the excursion train which collided with such fatal results at Silver creek, N. Y., have been indicted for manslaughter.

A new explosive has been invented in France for which Gen. Boulanger claims to be equally as powerful as gun cotton and much more easily handled.

Col. Morgan Rawls, a candidate for Speaker of the lower house in the Georgia legislature, is said to be a better violinist than either of the Taylor candidates of Tennessee.

The Bulgarian regency has given public notice of an election to elect a successor to Prince Alexander, but the special Russian agent there is endeavoring to prevent its taking place.

An Omaha (Neb.) woman was so mad because her baby did not secure the prize at a baby show that she went away and left it. The father found it in time to prevent its being taken to an asylum.

An experiment of sprinkling streets with crude petroleum instead of water is being tried in a California town. It is believed that the oil, after two or three sprinkles will lay the dust for months.

The annual exposition at St. Louis has been a grand one. It is thought that there have been more strangers there during the past three weeks than was ever before known. The musicians, under the leadership of P. S. Gilmore, numbered 3,000.

A Pittsburg man recently received a note from one of his neighbors which read: Dear Sir—I have seen your advertisement for a cook for three days in the papers. When you get the one you want please direct the rest to me as I don't care to advertise."

The Germans are not at all pleased with the weakness, as they deem it, that Bismarck has shown towards Russia. They probably forget that France stands ready at any moment to strike the blow of revenge when an opportunity offers itself, which Bismarck is well aware of.

Under the administration of Gen. Boulanger, the new French minister of war, the military strength of France is being greatly augmented. Every man is to serve in the ranks at least one year as a private soldier and no distinction of birth or fortune are to be recognized. Neither will promotion be attainable except by merit.

The readers of "Ben Hur," Gen. Lew Wallace's fascinating "Story of the Christ," will be glad to know that the sweet song of the fair Egyptian, "Wake not, but hear me Love," has been set to music by George L. Osgood, and published by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, at thirty-five cents.

At the Oxford, Maryland, military academy some of the students had considerable ill feeling towards one of the professors, and to haze him a number of them masked and forced an entrance into his room, and with a pair of shears took off a luxurient growth of beard that the professor had proudly worn previously.

The steam yacht Alva being built for Wm. K. Vanderbilt, is about ready for launching and is thought will outrival any pleasure yacht in existence. When Mr. Vanderbilt gave the order he said that he wanted the most elaborately finished, the swiftest and largest pleasure boat that ever floated upon the waters of the world.

In 1884, near Ashland, Ky., K. F. Burchett killed Albert Anglin. At the trial that followed there was no defense except that the accused was drunk when he did the killing, and he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The court of appeals has just affirmed the judgment, holding that drunkenness is no excuse for crime, and does not lessen the degree of the defense.

A Northern exchange speaks of four very remarkable brothers name Acklen who live in Middlesex county, New Jersey. William is 80 years old, 6 feet and 6 inches high and weighs 250 pounds. Henry is 81, 6 feet 4, and weighs 270; Samuel is 79, 6 feet 5, and weighs 295; Theodore is 73, 6 feet 6, and weighs 290 pounds. They are in excellent health and vigorous for their years.

The Hon. J. L. M. Curry, United States minister to Spain, in inclosing to Mayor Courtenay, of Charleston, S. C., for the benefit of the earthquake sufferers, wrote: "My heart bleeds for Charleston. I know your agony must be almost insupportable as you look upon the desolation and sufferings in a city you love so well, and whose prosperity and good name, for six years or more, have called forth your ceaseless and noblest energies."

All the belligerent powers of Europe are anxiously looking around for allies to prepare for the expected conflict in the near future. England is credited with a desire to obtain the co-operation of Austria, Turkey, Roumelia, Bulgaria and Servia to resist Russia which would include Germany by France. Emperor William and Bismarck seem to prefer peace but their subjects are wrathly toward Russia on one hand and France on the other, that they have been considerably embarrassed. Whether a general disturbance shall occur or not depends more upon the action of Germany than any of the other nations, and all lovers of peace should feel under obligations to her if hostilities are avoided.

The proposition to widen the boundaries of Chicago so as to include the important suburbs of Hyde Park, Lake and Lake View, is again seriously discussed, and it is probable that before the taking of the next federal census all the outlying districts, extending nearly to the limits of Cook county north and south, and the Desplaines river on the west, will be included within the city. The lines which separate the towns mentioned from Chicago are imaginary, but their existence compels the maintenance of four district police jurisdictions, taxation bureaus and legislative boards. If the boundaries of the city are extended to the extreme lines mentioned, the city territory will be eighteen miles long by eleven miles wide, giving the city a present population of about 900,000.

The ex-champion and champion sculler of the world have met, but it was with considerable coldness, not even shaking hands. Beach has been in London for sometime with an open challenge to row any man in the world on the Thames and had successively beaten every competitor including three of America's best. Hanlan, the celebrated Canadian oarsman, and from whom the belt was taken by Beach in Australia, sailed for London a few weeks ago, but did not state for what purpose. He had formally announced that he would row Beach upon American waters at any time, but it had never been accepted. No sooner than he had reached the big city he issued a challenge to row Beach on the Thames for any sum up to $25,000, or if he would row him in America and give him $10,000 if beaten, or vice versa, he would row him in Australia, if he, Beach, was beaten, to give Hanlan $10,000. None of the challengers were accepted, and they parted, Hanlan being much annoyed by Beach calling him a gas bag.

Prof. E. S. Wiggins, the Canadian prognosticator, has issued the following address from Ottawa to the people of the United States: "The prediction published in the New York press, and asserted to be mine, that a great earthquake will devastate New Orleans, Galveston and other Southern cities along and south of the thirtieth parallel, on Wednesday, the 29th of September, is a falsehood. It was originated here by their own correspondents and for their own purposes. I never received any reward except unstinted abuse for weather or other predictions, my sole object being to protect public property and save human life, and in this I have treated the United States, the home of my ancestors, the same as my own country. Two years ago I foresaw that a great storm would occur in the North and South Atlantic from September 29 to October 1, 1886, and that an earthquake period would occur in America from August 25 to October 15, the greatest strain being on September 29, south of the thirtieth parallel of north latitude, and so made my report to the Canadian government. This is the sum and substance of my prediction and of my knowledge on the subject, and the newspaper talk of devastation of States, swallowing up of cities, and of ruin generally, has originated with the New York press, for their own advantage and to frighten religious and other lunatics throughout the United States, at the same time abusing me personally. After having saved the lives and vessels of the Gloucester fishing fleet in March, 1883, when the Hull fishing fleet, which laughed at my prediction, was lost, I think you will say I am deserving of better treatment. But this will not again occur. Only one newspaper in New York, which I will select, will in future publish my predictions, and then only over my own signature. The New York *Herald* gibes at my name, but it should remember that it was a Governor of Massachusetts, a Wiggins, and my own ancestor, who first raised the standard of American freedom."

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Expense per session of 20 weeks, including board, tuition, instruction in music, vocal and instrumental, Ancient and Modern Languages, and exercise in Calisthenics, $80.00.
Pupils will board with Principal, whom please address for further particulars. jy14 d1m wtf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ONSLOW COUNTY. } Superior Court.

Before the Clerk of the Superior Court.

L. M. Landen, Adm'r of John Farmer, dec'd, Mattie L. Farmer, Isaac Farmer and Mrs. S. J. Knapp, heirs at law of John Farmer, deceased. } Petition for sale of land to make assets

To Mattie L. Farmer, Isaac Farmer and Mrs. S. J. Knapp:

Take notice: That a petition has been filed in the Superior Court of Onslow county, and a summons issued against you in a case of Special Proceeding for the sale of land to make assets, and a copy of the complaint has been deposited in Clerk's office of said county. You are commanded to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court at the court house in Jacksonville, on the 29th day of October, 1886, and answer the complaint or judgment will be entered according to the prayer of the complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this Sept. 7th, 1886.

(Seal.) A. C. HUGGINS, C. S. C.
sep16 w6t

J. McSORLEY,
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
POLLOCK ST., NEWBERN, N. C.
SATISFACTORY.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Pension Office.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 16, 1886.
MR. J. McSORLEY,
New Berne, N. C.
SIR:—I enclose herewith draft for $7.50, in payment for the shoes. The style, fit and workmanship are satisfactory. They fit me better than any shoes I have had in twenty years.
Very respectfully,
W. E. DULIN.