New Berne Weekly Journal.

W. J. MUSE, H. HARPER, } Proprietors. INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $2.00 Per Year.

VOL. X. NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 15, 1887. NO. 24.

Time.

Some have plenty, some have more,
We have enough and so much to spare
To talk to you matters concerning our store.

which in fact and substance is just this, that we haven't had any fair chance sooner, to tell you, that our new spring goods have come in, and what is still better we have sold a good quantity of them already, but not enough to break the immense assortment in the various branches of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS in the new leading shades, **Ginghams**, Pongees, India Lawns, Piques, **Embroidered Dress Robes** and so on.

Fine line of **Notions, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Ruchings, Everlasting Trimmings, Embroideries, Parasols** in various styles, in fact we cannot enumerate all we have for the ladies.

READY MADE CLOTHING in any quantity for Men and boys Plenty of Shoes at all prices, besides the well known **Ziegler Bros. make. Gents' Hats, Neckwear,** and so forth. **Pants Goods** from 10 cts. per yard to $1.75.

Furniture, Furniture, Glassware and Groceries, in truth most anything needed that may add to your happiness, which you will surely procure by giving your patronage to Yours sincerely,

OETTINGER BROS.,
Sign of **"The Celebrated Pearl Shirt."**

Attention! Cotton Ginners.

Do you want a Cotton Gin that will gin green or wet cotton satisfactorily? Then buy the DANIEL PRATT GIN from
J. C. WHITTY, Newbern, N. C.

Do you want a Cotton Gin that will gin rapid and at the same time clean the seed perfectly? Then buy the DANIEL PRATT GIN from
J. C. WHITTY, Newbern, N. C.

Do you want a Cotton Gin that will not choke or break the roll? Then buy the DANIEL PRATT GIN from
J. C. WHITTY, Newbern, N. C.

Charles H. Fowler of Stonewall, Pamlico county, writes: On the 28th day of September, 1886, I ginned with a fifty saw Pratt Gin over **Fifty-five Hundred Pounds of Lint Cotton,** making over **Twelve** four hundred pound bales. Can you afford to buy any other if this statement is correct? Just write Mr. Fowler a postal card and see what he says.

Mr. Aaron F. Farnell of Wards Mill, Onslow county, says: The Pratt Gin does better work than any Gin I have ever used. Runs light, gins faster, cleans seed as clean as you want them, and will not choke at all.

Joshua L. Tucker, of Johnston's Mill, Pitt county, says: I have used a number of different makes of Cotton Gins, but the Pratt bought of you beats them all so far that there is no comparison. It is the only Gin that I have ever used that will gin wet or green cotton, and clean the seed without choking.

Now if you want any further evidence just let me hear from you, and I will send you a **Pratt Gin** on ten bales trial, **and if not satisfactory, No Pay, and I will bear the expenses. I MEAN BUSINESS,** and if you want the **Best Cotton Gin,** then buy the **Pratt.** It is arranged with Revolving Heads, so that you cannot break the roll, besides the Feeders and Condensers are perfect, taking all dust out of the gin room. Write for circulars and prices. Terms easy.

☞ Remember also that I deal in all classes of **MACHINERY, HARDWARE, Etc.** aug4

FURNITURE!

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes Mattresses, Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Centre Tables, Etc., Etc., at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

JOHN SUTER, Middle Street, New Berne, N. C.

The doctor and the letter-carrier are not talking about a case of measles. They have simply suspended work to discuss the merits of their shoes. The latter prefers the James Means $3 Shoe as the best in the world. The former believes the James Means $4 Shoe is the best in the world. Both are right. Consolidating the minds of these gentlemen

JAMES MEANS $4 SHOE
Will not wear so long as the
JAMES MEANS $3 SHOE.

Dealers from Maine and California know. Ask your retailer for the JAMES MEANS $4 SHOE or the JAMES MEANS $3 SHOE, according to your needs. Positively none genuine unless our stamp appears plainly on the soles. The

JAMES MEANS & CO.
41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

Full lines of the above Shoes for sale by HOWARD & JONES, sole agents for New Berne.

WHAT A SIGHT!

Is would be to see Napoleon crossing the Alps, with ninety thousand British gamen, in an open boat. BUT it is a greater sight to see the crowd going to the Store of

F. T. PATTERSON,
The Middle Street Merchant,

WHO HAS A FINE LINE OF

Gentlemens Furnishing Goods

Consisting of LINEN, and SEERSUCKER LIGHT WEIGHT SUITS at HALF PRICE. Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Underwear for Summer use at your own figures. TRUNKS and VALISES, just the thing for hot weather travel, at way down prices.

I must make room for Fall Stock, hence will not carry Summer Goods only, so I give my customers the benefit of discount.

Do not ask us to enumerate our stock, but come right along with the crowd and make your selection.

Everything a young man wants to replenish his wardrobe. Neck Wear, neat and stylish, knocks the figures right off the thermometer. Straw Hats below zero. Carpets, Homespun. Shoes, they just walk away at the prices we offer them, and all other goods at LOW PRICES. my7 dw6m

AN UNALTERABLE EDICT.

When Cyrus was king there was seldom a thing
He didn't have done as he happened to please.
His orders were laws, barring one little clause
Which said the king never could change his decrees

Now the king had a wife whom he loved as his life—
I might parenthetically stop to declare
He'd many beside, for he oft took a bride.
But that's neither here, nor in Oshkosh, nor there.

This wife had a corn, so arising one morn,
She into the dressing room stealthily crept,
And, bolting the door, sat her down on the floor
To trim the excrescence the while the king slept.

'Twas an hour after that when His Majesty sat.
And suffered his chin to be soaped by a slave.
For Cyrus was reared not to swear by his beard.
So he took every morning a lather and shave.

One swoop of the blade and the angry king made
All Iran resound with the woe of his wail.
He ripped and he tore, and he swaggered and swore
And ordered the innocent barber to jail.

Then the favorite wife, who had dulled the keen knife,
Fell off in a swoon as she heard the decree:
Whoever had fooled with that razor, 'twas ruled,
Next morning at sunrise beheaded should be.

When the king knew the fact 'twas his wife who had hacked
That razor, he tried to have things rearranged,
But the men of today will be pleased when I say
That the edict was issued and could not be changed.

—Chicago News.

FARMS AND FARMERS.

Short Talks With the Men Who Guide the Plow.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OAT.

Now that the fall seeding of oats claim attention, it may be profitable to consider some of the peculiarities of this plant. In the first place it is a very hardy, thrifty, and we might say shifty, plant. Will grow on any kind of soil, heavy or light, clay or sand, poor or rich, but is rather partial to the lighter grades of soil. It grows particularly well on land rich in humus, and does well on mucky, peaty soils if not too wet. Oats will do well, for instance, on a newly plowed sedge field—which is not true of most crops. It is not best, perhaps, for the cleansing of such land, but in an emergency, such land could be utilized for an oat crop.

Again the oat has great foraging power—ability to get food from soils where other cereal plants could not. Hence it will grow on poorer soils than most other grain crops, and its lot has been to be assigned to poorer fields. One reason is it calls for less nitrogen than other grain crops. Experiments have shown that maximum crops of oats, rye and wheat, call for respectively 56, 64 and 84 pounds of nitrogen to the 1,000,000 pounds of soil, which is about one-third the soil of an acre to the depth of nine inches. But the nitrogen it does need is called for continuously during its growth, hence a little of some soluble form of nitrogen should be applied when the seed is sown and an additional quantity in a more insoluble form, which will yield nitrogen gradually and successively. A very small quantity of nitrate of soda with the seed would supply the first, and cotton seed meal the second. Fine bone meal, from steamed bones, has proved also a good source of nitrogen for the oat crop, furnishing both an immediate and continuous supply. In cases where an insufficient supply has been previously furnished a crop, a top-dressing of 50 or 75 pounds of nitrate of soda in the spring helps the crop wonderfully.

Phosphate is indispensable to the oat. Its influence is specially shown in the increased production of grain. A liberal dose of phosphate with a moderate one of nitrogenous matter meets the requirement of this crop. Two hundred pounds each of acid phosphate and cotton seed meal per acre would make a good ratio for an oat crop.

The oat crop needs a large quantity of water for its full development. Experiments have shown that, other things being equal, the crop increases up to the point where 60 to 86 per cent of as much water as the soil can hold is present. This explains the peculiar adaptation of bottom lands to this crop; also, how short the crop is in dry springs, on uplands. This explains, in part, the larger yield of fall oats compared with spring sown. The first matures or does its work before the reserved moisture in the soil from winter rains is exhausted. This is one of the strongest points of the fall sown crop. It explains also in part why oats thrive on soils rich in humus—because humus is both a great retainer and absorber of moisture. Would it not be well to sow down in oats a good slice of the bottom land on every farm. As a rule such lands have been run a long time in corn and need a change.

Now, let us see what useful deductions can be drawn from above, to assist in carrying a crop of fall oats safely through the winter. Sow on rather damp land, because oats delight in moisture, and will thus be strong and vigorous. Sow on rather light soil, not on heavy clays, and on land rich in humus. Give good dressing of phosphate, and a light one nitrate soda (50 pounds per acre) to start the plant off healthy and vigorous, so that it will make strong roots, and 200 pounds of cotton seed meal, or 20 bushels of cotton seed, to keep up supply of nitrogen as needed through the whole growing season. Cover to a uniform depth of one and a half to two inches that all the plants may came up and grow at the same time. There is nothing lost by very deep covering. There is some advantage in having the young plants in a little trough or depression like that left by a drill, it is thereby protected somewhat from cold winds. If the crop is started early and seasons make it very forward, light grazing (by calves) will make the plants spread and hug the ground, and this is decidedly advantageous.—W. L. J., in Atlanta Constitution.

STATE NEWS

Rev. W. J. Fulford has purchased the Greene County Enterprise of J. R. Whichard and will continue its publication.

Wilson Advance: There are several hundred members of the Knights of Labor in Wilson county, we learn.——Mr. Jesse A. Moore had a stalk of corn here yesterday that measured 16 feet 4 inches. It was 12 feet to the first year of corn.

Wilmington Star: On the whole, therefore, it seems that the crop on the line of the Carolina Central will be above the average, and will probably exceed that of last year by about 25 per cent. This, of course, is a general estimate, and is not based on advices from any particular section. And the fact is to be considered, too, that the crop of last year was below the average.

Goldsboro Argus: Recently in an examination of teachers for the public schools in a county not far from this the examiner asked one teacher "what is the meaning of the Civil Service Law?" Quick as a flash came the answer "war and confusion." The name of this teacher will be furnished Captain Kitchin, of the Scotland Neck Democrat, on application at this office.

Winston Daily: We were informed this morning that a party of 75 men collected in town last night for the purpose of lynching Ulysses Walker, who is charged with the murder of Frank Moore, but did not make any effort in that direction for reasons best known to themselves. We also learned that quite a number of negroes were congregated around the jail nearly all night for the purpose of protecting Walker in case there was any attempt to lynch him.

Greenville Reflector: There were 85 pupils present at the opening of the session at Greenville Institute last Wednesday morning, and on Monday of this week the attendance was 96. This surpasses the record of any former session of the school, and this promises to be the most prosperous. Prof. Duckett tells us he is highly pleased with the assistants employed this session. The Institute offers advantages that can be surpassed by few schools.

Elizabeth City Carolinian: W. N. Newbold, of Perquimans, met with a serious loss last Friday, the burning of his barn and contents. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss about $2,000.——Miss Lizzie Steger was fatally burned on Wednesday morning last from the explosion of a can while pouring kerosene on a fire. She lived but a few hours. She was about 21 years of age and was a daughter of Mr. Wm. Steger. Another warning of the careless use of this dangerous article.

Tarboro Southerner: The statement in last week's Southerner that the cotton crop in this county was not short more than fifteen per cent. of an average one has brought out numerous details from farmers, a majority of them putting the shortage at twenty-five per cent. and a few going as low as two-fifths. The estimates are made without due consideration, without realizing, or sometimes knowing what the average cotton crop of the county is. With the census of '80 as a guide an average cotton crop should be 28,000 bales, so a falling off of a fourth means that this county has been damaged seven thousand or more bales, or if the damage is two-fifths then eleven thousand bales. The most downcast of the farmers have no idea that the cotton crop has been damaged anything like seven thousand bales, even from the prospects in July. Three thousand bales will more than cover the shortage from an average crop. The corn crop has been damaged more than that of cotton. In many localities the ears are small, sharp and not well filled. The damage is all of twenty-five per cent. and is likely to be more. Fodder will be equally short. There is one good crop in the county, peanuts, better than it has been in years, and fruited well with a noticeable absence of pops.

Charlotte Chronicle: Last Tuesday some one walked into Mr. C. Roediger's beer saloon and tapped the till to the extent of $20. This is the second case of this kind, this week, as the money drawer in the Buford House bar was tapped last Monday. No clew to the guilty party.——Young Joe Harkey yesterday accidentally shot himself in the hand with a pistol, the result of carelessly handling the weapon, or "fooling" with it, to use an expressive phrase. The bullet entered his hand between the forefinger and thumb, and lodged in the centre of the hand, breaking two bones in its passage, and making an exceedingly painful wound. The bullet was extracted by Dr. Wilder, who first had to place the patient under the influence of chloroform.——Robert Grier, a young colored man about 18 years of age, was shot and instantly killed, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by Messrs. M. H. Jordan and Baxter Grier. The affair occurred on the farm of Mr. Martin Davis, at Newell's station, six miles from Charlotte, and in a few yards of the house where Lee Grier, father of the deceased, lives. He was arrested for burglary and was shot in attempting to escape. Messrs. Jordan and Baxter Grier surrendered themselves to the officers of the law.

"And so your father has gone to a missionary station?" "Yes; we are quite alone now." "Don't you miss the directing hand of your household?" "Oh, mother didn't go."

France Does Not Want War Yet.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—A foreign diplomat, friendly to French interests, though representing his country at Berlin, has been interviewed by the Figaro as to the relations now existing between the governments af Paris and Berlin. He said:

"The attitude of Germany towards France is the same today as it was yesterday and as it will be tomorrow if the life of the octogenarian Kaiser is still further prolonged and if the invalided Bismarck still remains in the land of the living. The official relations between the two countries are of course good, but they are not cordial. Care is taken not to tread on each other's corns, and when that evil hour occurs vociferous 'beg pardons' are heard on every side. Unfortunately this friction is incessantly taking place owing to the action of the frontier officials of both Germany and France; and after awhile some one will wake up and announce that a beg pardon is no recompense for down trodden corns. Then there will arise an interminable correspondence which will lead to nothing but recriminations from both sides.

"The gentlemen of Wilhelm strasse (German Foreign Office) are noted for their economy in the use of ink. Yet hardly a day passes that M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, does not receive an official inquiry as to something which happened here or about somebody who didn't do something to somebody somewhere else. The elder members of the Diplomatic Corps in Berlin, we who know Bismarck's complicated character, feel convinced that one of the these days some little incident like the Schnaebele affair will bring about a war; and the task of M. Herbette at Berlin is, in my opinion, to postpone that declaration of war as long as possible. I believe that he will for sometime meet with success, and I have not the slightest fear of a conflict arising at any early date. Both the Kaiser and the Prince Imperial are very sick men, and not in the least desirous of war. Every move that Bismarck makes or causes to be made on the European chessboard is directed against France. To such an extent has he exaggerated at Berlin the military preparations in France that there are many millions of people in Germany who today believe that across the border, in the vicinity of Nancy, there are thousands and thousands of Turcos, Zouaves and Chasseurs Tonkinois ready to pounce upon Germany."

The diplomat concluded by stating that Germany alone is responsible for the frontier friction, and that if such a cool, prudent man as M. Herbette did not represent France in Berlin, the history of the war *pour la revanche* would already have been written.—N. Y. World.

Mahone Sues Riddleberger—The Senator on the Witness Stand.

WOODSTOCK, Va., Sept. 5.—The suit of Gen. Mahone against Senator Riddleberger on a bond for $500, dated July 16, 1881, was tried today in the Circuit Court. Mahone's deposition was offered in evidence and Senator Riddleberger was put on the stand. Mahone claimed that the money was loaned to Senator Riddleberger. The Senator denied receiving any money from Mahone for his own use, and said every statement made by Mahone in this matter was untrue; that Mahone was not in Woodstock in 1881; that he had no connection, association or conversation with him; that Mahone had loaned him $750 in 1876, when witness was a Tilden elector, but Mahone was not suing on that; that the witness got no benefit from this money; that it went to candidates. The Senator said that he did not give a bond at the time, and was not requested to do so until afterwards. He acknowledged having received money on several occasions, but for campaign purposes. He had been requested to put $500 in the Richmond Whig in 1879, but had refused on the plea of extreme poverty. Then turning sharply, on W. E. Craig, of Staunton, Mahone's counsel, Riddleberger said, "Now tell whether you put any in." The Senator's retorts to questions and remarks of Mr. Craig were frequent and sarcastic. When the latter rose to say, "I waive all objections to anything the Senator may say," the latter promptly responded, "I'm glad you don't object to my telling the truth." "Go on," said Craig. "I'll go on without you telling me," responded the Senator. He then said Mahone wanted witness to insure his life for Mahone's benefit, but he had replied he had rather insure it for the benefit of some one else. He wound up by saying that Mahone would never have sued him if he (Mahone) had carried the Legislature that elected John W. Daniel to the United States Senate.

A letter was then handed Senator Riddleberger, who read it and acknowledged it as his own. It was addressed to Gen. Mahone, and was dated at Woodstock, July 17, 1881, one day after date of the bond. It was written, like the bond, in violet ink, and possibly, as the Senator acknowledged, with the same pen. It was a long gossipy letter. It was read in court. Counsel for Mahone laid particular stress upon the following passage: "General—I received the draft on you yesterday, and devoted much of yesterday to applying it. Thank God, I now have no obligations to but one person, and that to you. Randolph Tucker assured me I would get the railroad fees in the winter, and you may look for a prompt return." Questioned on this point, the Senator denied that this referred to the bond given the day previous, or that he had promised Mahone his fees in railroad cases. The jury could not agree this evening, and were discharged until morning. A second suit for $1,000 will follow this one, which it is said Mahone will attend in person.—Baltimore Sun.

Mr. J. W. Gladstone, now visiting Newport is a nephew of the British statesman.

FOREIGN NEWS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8.—A special meeting of the Irish Privy Council was held in Dublin Castle today. There were present Lord Lieutenant Baron Ashbourne, Justice Fitzgibbon and the Earl of Meath.

It is reported that the Council decided to have editor Wm. O'Brien arrested if he does not appear before the court at Mitchelstown tomorrow in answer to a summons served upon him; also to institute actions against the leaders at the recent meeting at Ennis. Labouchere, Dillon and other members of parliament will proceed to Mitchelstown tomorrow.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Gen. Buller has resigned his post in Ireland and will return to the war office in October. He insists that the government appoint his successor without delay.

A THEATRE BURNED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A theatre at Exeter took fire this evening during a performance of Romany Rye. The occupants of the pit, after an awful struggle, escaped, but many of them were greatly injured. There was only one exit from the gallery, and the rush there was terrific. Some were trodden under foot and suffocated. A fire escape was brought to a window, and many inside were rescued. Sixty corpses have been removed. The injured survivors were sent to a hospital. The mortality is estimated at 100.

WILL NOT TOLERATE INTERFERENCE.

SOFIA, Sept. 5.—M. Stambuloff, the prime minister, in an interview regarding the proposal of Russia to have a joint Russo-Turkish commission visit Bulgaria and arrange her affairs, said if General Ernroth and Artin Effendi came as private persons they would be admitted into Bulgaria, and not otherwise. Bulgaria was alive to Russia's objects, and would repel any interference in her internal affairs by any power whatever. If Russia liked to send General Ernroth to Bulgaria as her diplomatic agent, that would be different. Both he and Artin Effendi would be courteously received as duly accredited diplomats.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.—The Porte has learned that the Austrian government is strenuously trying to arrange for Prince Ferdinand's withdrawal from Bulgaria.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 5.—The censorship of foreign telegrams continues throughout Bulgaria, and the entry of foreign newspapers into the country is forbidden. Many arrests are every day made.

PAYING THEIR RESPECTS TO GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Many noted Americans went to Hawarden yesterday to pay their respects to Mr. Gladstone, and attended church, where he read the lessons of the day. After the service the path from the church door was lined on both sides by American visitors, who greeted Mr. Gladstone with much warmth as he emerged on his way home. Mr. Gladstone returned each greeting cordially.

CZAR AND EMPEROR NOT TO MEET.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The North German Gazette says: "The repeated statements that a meeting of the Emperor and the Czar is about to take place at Stettin emanate from Austrian and French sources, and are based upon pure conjecture. Nothing exists to justify the supposition that the Czar is coming to Stettin."

RESULT OF THE MOBILIZATION EXPERIMENT.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—It is stated that the mobilization experiment has shown that all the reserves could be embodied in three days; that all the various regiments are ready to march, and that cartage has been requisitioned for stores.

FATE OF A FRENCH OFFICER.

TANGIERS, Sept. 5.—Captain Schmidt, a French artillery officer commanding the French mission to Meguinez, fell behind the main body of his command and was attacked by Arabs, who strangled and then beheaded him.

TAKING THE PLACE OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Liberal League at a meeting in Alexandria Palace today resolved to establish branches of that association wherever National League lodges are prohibited in Ireland.

Important Circular.

The following circular may be of importance to some people in this section:

NEW YORK, September 1st, 1887.

To whom it may concern:

Having established the North Carolina Land and Immigration Bureau by appointment of John T. Patrick, State Commissioner of Immigration, in connection with my business as Seed Merchant and Importer, I beg to inform you of its general purposes, and to invite your co-operation.

First—This Bureau will endeavor to secure settlers for every part of the State from among those industrious, intelligent and thrifty people who wish to escape from the severe winters of the North and Northwest, and to make their future homes in the genial climate of North Carolina.

Second—We shall be prepared to submit to capitalists all opportunities for making large investments that we can recommend as safe and profitable, and to negotiate the sale of farms and unimproved lands.

Third—This Bureau will act as the northern advertising agent for health and pleasure resorts, for towns desiring increase of population, and for all new enterprises in North Carolina that need to be favorably presented to the public.

Fourth—This Bureau will act as the agent of persons or corporations wishing to introduce the natural products and manufactured goods of the State into the northern market.

Fifth—This Bureau will be a purchasing agency for the citizens of North Carolina for all articles that cannot be bought in the State; manufacturer's plants, steam engines, machinery, tools, farm implements, etc.

Sixth—For all services rendered a reasonable commission will be charged.

The Manager of this department of my business, Mr. Nick W. Schenck, long a citizen of Wilmington, N. C., will be happy to meet any of his former fellow citizens who may visit New York.

All communications should be addressed:—North Carolina Land and Immigration Bureau, 22 Dey street, New York. F. E. McALLISTER,
NICK W. SCHENCK, Manager.

White and Colored Schools in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The law abolishing separate schools for colored pupils in Ohio has been obeyed in some places by keeping the colored schools open as before, but designating them as branches or district schools. At Lebanon, Ohio, upon the opening of the schools the colored teacher found himself practically deserted, all his pupils having gone to the white schools for enrollment. The same thing happened at Oxford, Ohio, where white pupils have become displeased with the invasion, and some have left the schools until the matter is settled.

The Jacob Sharp Appeal.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The extraordinary general term of the Supreme Court ordered by Gov. Hill for the appeal from the judgment of conviction of Jacob Sharp convened this morning. The judges presiding were Judge Van Brunt, Judge Brady, Judge Daniels and Judge Bartlett. Mr. Stickney said that the defense had not had sufficient notice, and therefore was not ready to go on today. The case then, after a short discussion adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

NEWS NOTES.

Senator Allison, according to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, will be Iowa's candidate for the Republican presidential nomination next year.

A razor was found Monday in the cell occupied by A. R. Parsons, the convicted Chicago anarchist. It was taken away from him.

Alexander Hamilton Miller, the oldest and wealthiest lawyer in Pittsburg, Pa., died Sunday. He left an estate estimated at $2,000,000 in value.

Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, knocked down a pickpocket who tried to rob him the other day, but the fellow got away before he could be arrested.

Mary Anderson denies the rumor that she is to become a subject of Queen Victoria. "I shall always be a Blue Grass country girl," she says.

President Cleveland has written a letter to the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia accepting an invitation to be present at their quarterly dinner on September 17.

Count Mitkiewicz, who has obtained from the Chinese government such remarkable franchises, has rented in Washington the house lately occupied by Secretary Manning.

The three-masted schooner Virginia Hawley, Capt. Galloway, bound northward with a cargo of timber, ran aground Monday night in Currituck sound while in tow of a tug.

Philip Schembs, a baker of Louisville, Ky., committed suicide Monday in the county jail by cutting his throat with a tin bucket in which some soup had been sent him. He had been on a spree.

A special from Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, says the safe of County Treasurer John S. Simon was found open yesterday and $48,000 missing. Simon and his son were arrested.

The Wisconsin Leather Company, of Milwaukee, one of the oldest houses in that city, confessed judgment Monday on four notes amounting to over $50,000. The company was declared insolvent by the judge of the Circuit Court.

The coke syndicate met in Pittsburg Monday and decided upon a scale of wages, which they will present to the operatives at a conference. The scale will make wages uniform throughout the region, but no advance will be conceded.

The excursion steamer Chief Justice Waite, which runs between Toledo, Ohio, and Put-in-Bay, Sunday night ran aground on Ballast Island. The 108 excursionists remained on board until yesterday evening, when they were taken off by a tug.

The Commercial Travelers' League of America was formed in Chicago Monday. It is designed to establish permanent headquarters in some twenty of the larger cities, where traveling men may always find a home and friends. Among the directors elected is H. F. Poske, of Baltimore.

M. E. Reed, alias James Merwin, agent of the National Express Company at Glenn's Falls, N. Y., was arrested Friday at Henderson, N. C., charged with the theft of $6,000 from the company. He was before Justice Merrimon of the Supreme Court on Monday upon a writ of habeas corpus. He was surrendered to an officer from New York in obedience to a requisition from the Governor of that State.

Senator Voorhees on Booms.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, who was in Kansas City recently, being asked as to politics, paid his compliments to Blaine and Tuttle as follows: "It is difficult to forecast the political situation with any degree of accuracy. To my mind it is pretty plain that Blaine, if he wants it, can have the nomination of the next Republican convention. The little booms for Sherman and other aspirants always boom up just before the convention meets only to demonstrate how weak and shallow their claims are. The action of the Pennsylvania State convention has undoubtedly struck the keynote of the Republican shibboleths for the next campaign. The rebel flag incident and the infant industry argument will be the stock-in-trade of the campaign orators. By the way, speaking of the flag incident reminds me of the man who had a neighbor who used to enter his barn at all times and borrow his horse. He used the horse so much that he thought he had a right to it superior to that of the owner. The accommodating owner grew tired of maintaining the beast for the benefit of his neighbor, and one night went over to that gentleman's house to get the animal. He was met by the neighbor, shotgun in hand, who refused to give up the animal, saying: 'I know the horse is yours, but it's very impolite of you nosing around my house in the night. Come in the daytime and ask for the horse, and perhaps I will let you have it.' Gen. Tuttle thinks it very impolite of the President to issue an order for the return of the flags, but it would be perfectly proper if Congress should grant it on the plaintive requests of the various Southern States. These men, like Tuttle, are not abreast of the times, and their utterances are of no significance. The administration of Cleveland has been a pronounced success. With Cleveland at the head of the Democratic ticket—he will in all probability be put there—success is assured."

Ten Broeck's Tombstone.

Frank W. Harper, the well known turfman, has ordered at Versailles, Ky., the costliest monument probably ever placed over the grave of any being below the estate of man. It is for Ten Broeck, the famous race horse, who recently died at Mr. Harper's stock farm, near Midway. Ten Broeck was foaled on the farm, and belonged to Mr. Harper throughout his whole life, and was beloved by the Harpers as a member of the family. The monument is to be of white marble, 7 feet 2 inches high, and surmounted by an urn. Upon its side will be inscribed the date of the birth and death of Ten Broeck and his noblest achievements.

As a raindrop foretells a storm, so does a pimple upon the human body indicate health destroying virus in the blood, which can be neutralized and expelled only by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

THE "WANT TO GET BACK" SOCIETY

Disposed Republican Office-Holders at Washington Forming an Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—The Republicans who have lost positions in the various departments since the present administration came into power, and who continue to reside in this city, have formed an association. The membership is increased as fast as the political guillotine does its work, and there are Democrats here who think the machine is very slow in its reform movements. The fact is, however, that the deposed Republicans continue to make Washington their home with the expectation of being reappointed when their party comes into power again which they believe is certain.

Two hundred followers of the G. O. P. held a meeting last evening at the Washington Hotel and adopted resolutions setting forth that if the people want to save the country, they must return the Republican party to power. Speeches were made by about fifty of the ex-officeholders present, and those who had for years drawn the largest salaries from Uncle Sam's Treasury were the most patriotic in the speech-making.

During the meeting W. N. Cox, a well-known colored gentleman from Virginia, arose and wanted to know if the color line would be drawn. He was told that the association had not thought of such a thing. Then Mr. Cox sailed in and was constantly offering suggestions and delivering speeches. A. T. Bissell, of Missouri, came nigh breaking in the gathering by asking if one colored member was to be allowed to run the entire association. Before the meeting adjourned a discussion took place over a name for the organization. A very frank ex-treasury clerk suggested the name of "We want to get back." The association's title will not be decided upon until the next meeting.—N. Y. World.

A New and Novel Plan.

Chief Immigration Agent J. T. Patrick has originated and adopted a new plan which will prove a test of the progressive culture of any section in which it is presented. It is generally understood that manufactories add materially to the wealth of a section or State, and people everywhere when talked to about them admit fact and regret that there are not more factories among them. They will not, however, as a rule, in many sections offer to invest money in order to secure them, on the ground that they have no experience in such business and fear a total loss of the investment; but many profess to be willing to give certain amounts to any company that will come among them and put up a factory.

Mr. Patrick is in almost daily correspondence with factory men and capitalists who desire to come to this State to make investments, but the capitalists naturally want some encouragement and evidence of good will. Mr. Patrick's plan is to determine by enquiry what kind of factory would be most profitable in a certain place, if the citizens want the factory, and if so how much they want it. He is having prepared blank forms for this purpose which may be explained as follows: It has been determined that ——is a good location for a cotton factory. The citizens of —— have declared they would like a factory in their town, but they do not wish to invest large amounts in one as they know nothing about the business, but some are willing to make donations in order that the factory may be established in the town. The firm setting forth that the citizens of such town will give one-half acre of land for the site of the factory and will also give certain amounts in money each, ranging from $50.00 to any amount. They subscribe their names and write down the amounts they propose to give. This list is returned to Mr. Patrick, who submits it to some company seeking investment and points out the inducements offered by the town of ——. Of course cotton factories would not be paying institutions in every place, but a different kind of factory might be badly needed in some town, a canning factory in another, a spoke and handle factory in another, an iron foundry in another, and so on. For every industry of this and many other kinds, competent men are seeking locations. With the lists which Mr. Patrick proposes to make up, he can show anybody a desirable field for any manufacturing enterprise and show just what kind of a reception and how much encouragement will be given to the enterprise. He is in correspondence with parties who desire such information and who will act on obtaining it.—News and Observer.

No Tariff Measure Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Hon. W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, returned to the city this evening from his visit to the President at Oak View, and was seen by a reporter of the Associated Press. When asked whether the tariff and a reduction of the revenue had been discussed by the President and himself and Secretary Fairchild and Mr. Carlisle, and whether any bill had been agreed upon, he said that this subject, as well as other public matters, had been talked about, and that while there was no difference of opinion among the gentlemen present as to the necessity for an early reduction of the revenues and taxation, no measure for that purpose had been agreed upon, and none would be without consultation with the members belonging to the majority in the House of Representatives. It was the opinion of all that there ought to be a very considerable reduction at the earliest possible date after the meeting of Congress, but the manner in which the reduction should be made was considered only in a general way and no details were agreed upon. This, he said, was all that could be said about the so called conference, and the statements upon the subject going the rounds of the press were mere speculations.

Who Was Gilmore.

We have been, for some days, since Waddell's letter in the News and Observer, enquiring inwardly, who Gilmore, the slanderer of North Carolina, was. We had traced him to Boston, when the Atlanta Constitution gave us some little sketches of him, for which we are duly thankful. It seems, from the Constitution, that he is a jail bird for fraudulent transactions. The Constitution does not give the way and wherefore of his being jailed, but from his untruthful, malignant, slanderous and libellous indictments of the people of North Carolina from the first settlement of the State to the Revolutionary war, inclusive, we are sure there must be some connection between his incarceration and the dear old maligned State, or that he has some unpleasant memories about it. His loss can be accounted for in no other way. Waddell endorses him as a good writer. No doubt he is as a writer of fiction, but as a historical writer he surely is a liar and probably a crazy man or a fool. The Constitution describes Gilmore as a "flashy, scrappy hack-writer, a characterless wretch," which is a good deal said in a few works. We hope the Atlanta Constitution will go still further in its still-hunt for this "characterless wretch" who is evidently writhing under some personal suffering he has received at the hand of some North Carolinian. Hand the rascal round.—E. City Economist.

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