New Berne Weekly Journal.

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VOL. X. NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., OCTOBER 6, 1887. NO. 27.

OETTINGER BROS.,

KINSTON, N. C.,

HAVE OPENED AND OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes,

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Hon. Thos. M. Holt's Alamance Plaids,

And a full line of General Merchandise

at Lowest Market Prices.

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WHAT A SIGHT!

It would be to see Napoleon crossing the Alps, with ninety thousand British seamen, 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.

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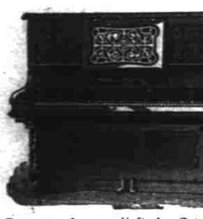

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Instruction Books of all kinds. Special discount to Teachers and schools. Catalogues mailed free. Assortment of Music sent on selection if desired. Strings for all Musical Instruments. A few slightly used Pianos and Organs of standard makers from $25 to $250.

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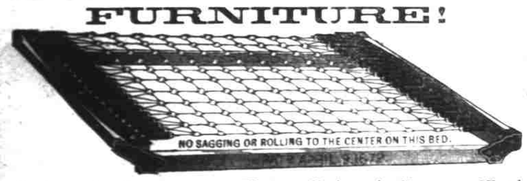

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FALLING LEAVES.

MIRIAM A. COE, BOSTON.

Do you hear the sad, sweet music
Which, like some Æolian strain
Struck by warm winds' unseen fingers,
Comes and goes, and comes again?
'Tis the plaintive voice of Nature,
Singing softly while she grieves,
List! 'tis the funeral march of Summer
'Tis the dirge of fallin: leaves.

We may catch the faltering accents
If we list with bated breath:
"Time's tireless wheel in endless cycles
Brings birth and life and death.
Why are the brightest joys the fleetest
Why sing, if song must end in sigh?
Why smile, if smiles so soon are faded?
Why live at all, if but to die?"

Thus is the mournful whispered cadence
Borne through the air on falling leaves.
Thus nature, like a sorrowing mother,
Sits by her dying child and grieves
And my heart has caught the echo,
Beating time to the refrain,
Dying, dying, thus around me
Is there ought Death cannot claim?

Arouse, my heart, be brave and earnest!
Throw off the chill chains of despond!
Have you not heard the glorious promise
Of a birth and life beyond?
Though the leaves shall fall and wither,
They will surely come again;
Though Death claim you for a season,
Life immortal waits you then

SOUTHERN BUSINESS

The Bright and Gratifying Prospects of the Future of Southern Industries

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 25.—The Tradesman, in its quarterly review of the Southern industrial situation says:

"The past three months, although and embarrassing midsummer period, shows no cessation in wonderful industrial development in all sections of the South. While speculation have been restricted, material growth has correspondingly increased, and reports to the Tradesman from the commercial and industrial centres of the South betoken a most gratifying condition of affairs. The crops everywhere in the South are above the average, and the general volume of business is increased. Up to a fortnight ago money was easy, and while collections are some what slower now, the movement of the crops will improve the financial situation. is very active, and manufacturers are crowded with orders, and the iron works are running on double time. Railroad building is in active progress in many of the Southern States, and the rolling mills in Chattanooga and Birmingham have orders for months ahead. Returns from Southern cotton mills show important improvement, the consumption of cotton having increased over 20,000 bales in the past twelve months, or nearly five and one-half per cent. The total number of mills, up to September 1st, 1887, was 249; the number of spindles 1,213,346; number of looms 27,963; cotton consumed per year 401,452 bales. New companies are being rapidly formed. In the past three months thirty-two new factories have been organized, divided as follows: Alabama 3, Arkansas 1, Georgia 2, Louisana 2, North Carolina 12, South Carolina 3, Tennessee 2, Texas 7.

Southern iron masters have been greatly perplexed over the scarcity of coke, but this problem is being solved by important development in this branch. In the past three months twelve coke companies have been formed—1 in Alabama, 4 in Tennessee, 2 in Virginia and 2 in West Virginia—and many others are in process of formation. The work is rapidly progressing on new blast furnaces in process. In the past quarter 11 new furnace companies were organized: five in Georgia, 3 in Mississippi, 1 in Tennessee, 1 in Virginia and 1 in West Virginia. One of the features in the past quarter has been the remarkable development in gold and silver mining. Much attention is being paid to this industry, and vastly improved methods of mining are being adopted. In the past three months fifteen smelting works have been erected in Arkansas and 31 mining and quarrying companies formed. In all the Southern States, much capital is being expended in search for natural gas, none has been found in paying quantities, but prospectors are greatly encouraged. In the past quarter 31 natural gas and oil companies have been formed in Alabama, 3 in Arkansas, 3 in Kentucky, 9 in Tennessee, 8 in Texas, 5 in Virginia. In the past quarter the wood working establishments formed in the South, exclusive of saw-mills are: In Alabama 22, Arkansas 10, Florida 1, Georgia 10, Kentucky 4, Louisiana 3, Mississippi 3, North Carolina 13, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 9, Texas 4, Virginia 3 and West Virginia 3. Eighty-seven railroad companies have been incorporated in the last three months, of which Alabama has 9, Arkansas 12, Florida 6, Georgia 21, Kentucky 4, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 2, North Carolina 6, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 10, Texas 7, Virginia 3 and West Virginia 5.

Among the general companies formed in the past quarter are 28 brick works, 26 electric light works, 31 steel railway companies and 29 foundry and machine shops. They are pretty evenly divided among all the States. Five glass factories have been organized—2 in Alabama, 2 in Tennessee, and 1 in Georgia.

A great diversity of other industries have been found, among them 48 flour and grist mills, of which 14 were in North Carolina and 11 in Texas; steel works 1, saw-mills 91, water works companies 29, coal and ore mines and quarries 133, miscellaneous, including land and development companies and miner industries, 133."

A POMPOUS man, with a very red nose, recently gave the newsboys and bootblacks a "talk" at their lodging house. He asked them a great many foolish questions, and the boys got restive. Finally he asked: "What is a bouquet?" "A bunch of flowers," answerd some of the boys. "And now," he said, with an air of great importance, "tell me what a nosegay is." "It's a nose covered with rum blossoms, like yours!" yelled one of the older boys, and the lecturer sat down amid a chorus of laughter and hi-yis.

STATE NEWS

Asheville Citizen: We regret to hear that the frost did some damage in Madison. The farmers are very busy curing their tobacco now. That which was not hurt by the frost is very good.

Wilmington Review: The babies cry for it now. We mean building association stocks. A friend of ours dropped in this morning at the Secretary's office and took out 10 shares in the Citizen's Association for his little baby boy, just two weeks old.

Durham Recorder: While at Graham court, yesterday, we met a great many farmers from every section in Alamance county. They informed us that they had the finest crops of tobacco they had ever raised, that it was the finest cure they had ever seen.

Raleigh Signal: On Thursday evening, the 8th inst., Mr. Archel Jacobs lost a barn of tobacco by fire, Mr. Jacobs lives on Flat river, in Durham county. Also a Mr. Mays, of Tally Ho township, in Granville county, lost one by fire. All accidental. On Friday, the 9th, Mr. Guthrie Mangum had his leg, near the foot, almost broken by coming down a tree.

Greensboro North State: Our young friend, Mr. Ed. M. Hendrix, has been very singularly afflicted recently. About three weeks ago he had an attack of dysentery, but was nearly recovered, when he was suddenly bereft of both hearing and speech. He remained in this condition for a week—feeling quite well otherwise; when both hearing and speech again returned.

Wilmington Star: In many cases this may be accomplished through the Building and Loan Associations on easier terms than through any other channel. At all events, every poor man should, if possible, become a stockholder, and thus lay the foundation of a future home.——The cotton platform, a box car and thirty six bales of cotton were destroyed by fire Monday night at Tatum's, on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. The loss is about $3,000.

Elizabeth City Economist: The arrangement for the grand tournament ball at the Albemarle House with which the Elizabeth City Fair will close on the night of the 20th of October, is in charge of Frank Grice, Eugene C. Potter and Louis Selig.——U. S. Fish Commissioner Worth is now in this part of the State collecting statistics as to the catch of fish during the last season, and other information about fish in this section. He was in Washington, N. C. last week and will be here in a day or two.

Durham Recorder: Mr. W. T. Redmond is out securing the right of way for the Durham & Northern Railway Company. We would further state that Major J. C. Winder went North a few days ago to buy the rails for this road. It looks from this that the road will be built at once.——Col. Eugene Morehead, banker and vice-president and treasurer of the Durham Fertilizing Company, has wonderfully improved in health during the past three weeks. His many friends will rejoice to know that he is expected home soon.

Charlotte Chronicle: Bart Williams, colored, who was employed as a fireman on the Carolina Central road, was shot and killed at a colored festival at Lauriburg last Saturday night. Wilson had a "layover" at Laurinburg Saturday, and as there was a festival in town that night, he concluded to take it in. During the progress of the festivities two colored men became involved in a row and one of them drew a pistol and fired at his antagonist. The bullet missed its mark, but struck Williams in the eye, killing him instantly.

Goldsboro Argus: The through freight yesterday going south was drawn by two engines. There were 51 cars besides the caboose. Evidently somebody is buying something somewhere and the country is not so entirely dead as the ancient and venerable croaker would try to persuade you.——On yesterday as the juror, Mr. J. P. Dobson, had two of the prisoners confined in jail at work in the corridor of the jail cleaning it out, he opened the door of the jail and they made a dash for liberty. One of them, Morgan Hart, who was serving a sentence of 18 months, was recaptured by Mr. Dobson, but the other, who was in for six months, made good his escape.

Wilson Advance: The three negroes who robbed Mr. Wm. Peel, an account of which appeared in last week's Advance, gave Mr. Peel back his pocket book and the papers therein contained, after taking out all the money he had, he informed his last Sunday. "They were three of the dirtiest, most ragged looking negroes I ever saw" said Mr. Peel. "The sun was all of two hours high when the robbery was committed."——The Wilson Cotton Mills have just put a new Denn's warping machine in their factory, the sight of which is well worth a visit. The machine cost $1,000, and with it one man can easily do the work of three on the old machine.

Tobacco Plants: The line of the Lynchburg & Durham railroad has been established between Roxboro and Bragtown, about three miles from Durham. It is now ready to be let to the contractor. By reference to our first page it will be seen that the building of the road is pushing with vigor. Durham county, on last Saturday, turned over her bonds to the L. & D. R. R. company, and took out her certificate of stock. Hurry up the road. All sorts of rumors relative to the D. & H. and D. & O. railroads that Durham voted for on the 10th and 17th of this month, can be heard. "The D. & O. is going to Raleigh;" "the D. & H. will never be built;" and all such remarks are freely made. Wait awhile, gentlemen. It will be time enough to abuse when we have cause. Wait. Those gentlemen who seem to be on the inside say that both roads will be built, and that speedily.

FARMS AND FARMERS.

Short Talks With the Men Who Guide the Plow.

HANDLING COTTON ON THE FARM.

Manufacturers, parties remote from the cotton fields, and persons not familiar with farming regard the average farmer as very slovenly in the handling of his cotton. They appreciate two things which have much to do with the matter. One, that the cotton boll is enveloped by leaves which hug it very closely and adhere to the lint when the boll is full open; the leaves soon dry up and become so brittle that they break at a touch and are gathered with the lint, unless the picker constantly stops to separate the two before he deposits the cotton in his sack. Only the first picked cotton, that which is gathered whilst the leaves are still green, pliable and tough, escapes this drawback. The other thing is that the negro is the chief cotton picker at the South, and the farmer must adopt his methods and arrangements to the negro's nature. He cannot change his child-like, careless disposition, and cannot impress upon him, either by rewards or otherwise, nice distinctions of delicate manipulation. Very few negroes can be taught or induced to run properly a gin, an engine, a mower or reaper; and he who undertakes to get similar work out of a negro to that which he gets out of a white man will nine times out of ten, fail as completely as the one who tries to get the movements of a thoroughbred race horse out of an ox.

Again, in favorable weather, the farmer is unable to keep up close with his cotton; it will open much more rapidly than he can pick it out, even when allowing his hands to push ahead without regard to trash. Consider the possibility of rain and wind blowing out the cotton on the ground and staining it. Which will bring him greater profits, leafy and trashy but white cotton, or storm, dirty, trashy and stained cotton? Unquestionably the first. And the farmer who pushes on his cotton picking as rapidly as possible, who shuts his eyes a good deal about trash, and has in consequence the least storm cotton, exhibits decidedly the best judgment. Let any one inspect a gin through which storm cotton is passing, and he will quickly understand why there is often so much dirt and grit in cotton; and appreciate the injustice, when the farmer is accused of fraudulently adding these to it.

But there is one thing in the handling of cotton about which most farmers may be properly criticised. They neglect the drying of the cotton picked early in the season when it is green, and that picked early in the morning, when it is wet dew. Damp cotton cannot be ginned so as to make a fine sample. Much of the cutting of the staple and the knapping of it, is attributable to its dampness. Now this is a matter which a farmer can manage. With comparatively little outlay or trouble he can dry his cotton. The substitution of sheets of cloth in place of baskets will help to do this. Cotton spread out on sheets will dry more rapidly than when packed in baskets. Cheap plank scaffolds can be provided on which the forenoon picking may be sunned in the afternoon. If cotton is bulked so as to get slightly heated and then opened and fed to a gin through a feeder, much of its moisture will be dilapidated. Feeders also contribute to the beauty of sample, as they cause the saws to do their work better, by the uniformity and regularity of the feeding. Feeders and condensers are most valuable and important additions to a gin, the first for reasons already assigned, the second for decreasing the risk of fire. A lint room is the tinder box of a gin house.

The protracted dry weather of late has prevented the perfect development of the last formed bolls, and caused more or less premature opening of the same. It is more important than usual, therefore, to save seed from the earlier pickings for planting purposes. Separate them from those of the later crops and see that they are not bulked enough to heat and spoil. Immature and imperfect seed often come up very promptly when planted, but fail to produce strong and vigorous plants.—W. L. J., in Atlanta Constitution.

Secretary Fairchild's Views.

Secretary Fairchild's comment on the action of the Treasury Department during his absence from Washington is modest but comprehensive and statesman-like. He appreciates fully the extent and possible consequences of the stringency that has prevailed in the money market, and rightly ascribes it to the greatly increased business of the country, to which the gain of $70,000,000 in the volume of currency that has occurred during the past year is entirely inadequate.

The bonds purchased under the recent order will raise the volume of currency to the extent of $20,000,000, so that we will have in use throughout the country not far from $100,000,000 more money to meet the demands of the fall trade of 1887 than was available in 1886.

The Secretary's modest conversation about his own part in the recent Treasury doings does not succeed in concealing the fact that the relief that was given to the country by the purchase of four per cents was with his hearty concurrence.—New York Star.

Reporter (to Tentonte citizen)—"Are you in favor of Sherman for next President? Tentonic citizen—"I shust vas dot. Dis country needs von Sherman for President. It's had too many American alrotty, don't it?"

Out in Nebraska a man invented a new fly trap—a blanket saturated with coal oil—which he hung up in his house and burned after it was full of flies. Now he is trying to find the house.

"Making Terms with Randall."

The prospects of a "compromise" in the Democratic camp on the tariff question seem to improve. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Scott and Singerly, of Pennsylvania, and Mills, of Texas, have all held council with the President and Mr. Fairchild. The Texan will, it is said, be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee next winter. Tobacco is to be free from the internal revenue, as a concession to Randall, who, it is expected, to consent to some reducing down of customs duties on the necessaries. Herein, they say, is room for the party. It has been frequently shown that the repeal of the tobacco taxes is not a compromise but a surrender to the tariff idea. Thirty millions require annually to the Treasury from this source almost without expense of collection and entirely without hardship to the people who pay the tax. It is a voluntary tribute to the Government made by the consumers of a luxury. If this is given up $30,000,000 must annually be taken from the consumers of the plain necessaries of life, from the poor and temperate as well as the rich and self indulgent. The abolition of the tobacco tax would be a stumbling block in the way of tariff reform. Since it is not unlikely that Mr. Randall will have his way in this, it seems to be conceded that the Pennsylvania statesman is moving out in the party which he chooses, and, unlikely enough, finds himself with the only party beside. It may be that free tobacco and taxed whiskey constitute the best thing that is to be looked for. It may not, however, be amiss to suggest to those who would make terms with Mr. Randall that they procure from him some definite and dependable assurance that he will make return for this concession. Randall cares nothing for the surplus; he is committed to the tariff. It will be a wonder indeed if he stands by and sees his favorite device for plundering the people marred in its effectiveness. Mr. Randall will bear a great deal of watching.—Chicago Herald, Ind.

The Grand Army Meeting.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.—A national salute from Camp Washington heralded the first day of the Grand Army meeting, and at sunrise the army veterans and the committees whose duties called them to the early trains. A fine mist damped the atmosphere early this morning and gradually increased into a steady disagreeable rain. The first trains of the early morning brought more warriors, more visitors and many children.

The West and South in their great crowds as steadily as the rain dropped, and Kansas, with its grasshopper badges, came on in force, joining Nebraska's corn-badged fellows at the camp at Washington Park. The gray-haired warriors and sturdy farmers filed from the depots, with grips in hand and blankets thrown over their shoulders asking only for a tent, while the women and children toddled behind prepared for anything.

The Pacific slope had scarcely settled down before the quarter West poured in with Colorado, Arkansas, New Mexico and Texas. Iowa and Missouri contingents reported many men, and announced the coming of thousands more. Several hundred have reported from Pennsylvania. Early in the morning Kentucky posts escorted by their department commander to his headquarters, and then moved out to the tented fields. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois quickly passed through the streets, seeking shelter and greeting friends and comrades. In the tents groups of men assembled, reviewing the past and drifting into war reminiscences. By noon the railroads had brought in ten thousand citizen soldiers.

What a Cent Can Do.

It is almost impossible to attach any importance to one cent, but at the same time it is a very important coin at times, says an exchange. It will take a circular to California, and it will make you madder than a hatter and a March hare combined when you go to pay your fare on a horse car and find that you have not four cents and a ten-dollar bill. One cent is very small. But when it is added to the rate of interest you receive on a stock it possesses a stern, magnificent grandeur that carries you away like a strain of music. The penny, it seems, was made to put on church plates, and, although a man may say it amounts to nothing, he will strike matches and lift mats and crawl about in the straw on a horse car to find it. The one he drops. It is so easy to lose you have to take off your glove to take hold of it in your pocket, and yet it is so large, when the baby swallows it, the chances of the baby's living are some times not worth a cent. Although one cent is less than ten cents, yet one cent is a great deal larger than a dime. Many a man has gone thirsty all day with four cents in his pocket. For the want of that one cent the four were as useless as the eleven men on the jury who are held out against by one.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

The President's Special Train.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Sept. 26.—The special train of three cars which are to carry the presidential party on their Western and Southern tour is being completed at the Pullman shops in this city. Over fifty skilled workmen have been employed on the cars for the last ten days, and they will be the handsomest in finish and the most complete in the world. The train is made up of the Allarata, a vestibule car of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Velasco, a vestibule sleeper, and Mr. Pullman's private car, P. P. C. An engine and dynamo in the forward car will furnish electric light for the train, which will also be furnish with electric call-bells. It is the most elaborate work ever done by the Pullman Company, and its value will exceed $200,000. The train will leave for Washington tomorrow morning.

A Fifty Million Mortgage.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Sept. 26.—A mortgage for fifty million dollars against the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and in favor of the Central Trust Company of New York was filed here today in the office of the Recorder of deeds for Luzerne county. It was dated July 1, 1887, and is to run one hundred years, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. This is the largest mortgage ever recorded in this county.

Anarchist Neebe at Work.

JOLIET, ILL., Sept. 27.—Oscar W. Neebe, the anarchist, spent last night in a solitary cell. He was taken out this morning and put through the usual prison preliminary transforming him into a full-fledged convict. He was assigned to labor in the harness shop under the register's number 9,673. He sentence is 15 years.

The Cholera Patients.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—There was one death today among the cholera stricken passengers of the Italian steamer Alesia, who are quarantined down the bay, that of a man 47 years old. Another death is expected. The other patients are reported to be doing well.

NEWS NOTES.

Cardinal Gibbons arrives in Chicago Tuesday, where he is to meet the Archbishop Feehan.

The Farmers' Review of Chicago estimates the corn crop of 1887 at about thirteen hundred million bushels.

The Improved Sewerage and Sewage Utilization Company, of New York, has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

Gen. Edward Hopkins, collector of customs for the district of St. John's Florida, died yesterday, in the 75th year of his age.

The Chicago, Burlington and Northern has given notice of withdrawal from the Western and Northwestern railway freight bureau.

The mutiny of the convicts at the Coal Creek Farm, Tennessee, was suppressed Saturday by shutting off the ventilation which forced them to yield.

The schooner Charles C. Leslie from Wilmington, with coal ran ashore on Fire Island Inlet Wednesday. The captain has abandoned the vessel.

The Cigarmakers' International Union at Birmingham, N. Y., Tuesday adopted resolutions protesting against the abolition of the internal revenue tax.

The meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Tuesday night to "appeal for justice to the condemned anarchists in Chicago" was rather thinly attended, but a few women being in the audience.

The National Coachmakers' Union of America, in session at Cleveland, yesterday elected as commander in chief M. A. Lulan, of Washington, D. C., and other officers.

The question of admitting a woman as a lay delegate will be presented in the next General Methodist Conference, the Nebraska Conference having elected Mrs. Angie Newman a lay delegate.

The steamer State of Nebraska, which arrived in New York Tuesday morning from Glasgow, had on deck a yacht which is to have an electric motor.

Up to Tuesday the actual returns to the petition for clemency to the condemned anarchists showed about 15,000 signatures. On the list for preachers are the names of two prominent Hebrew divines.

The Westinghouse Electric Light Company, of Pittsburg, and the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company, of Boston, have arranged to consolidate. All suits between the companies have been withdrawn.

Duke de Veragua, a descendant of Christopher Columbus, writes to the editor of a Staten Island paper favoring the proposed exposition on the island to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

Nine Indians of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show arrived at New York from England Tuesday on the steamer Wyoming. The Indians came home, they said, because the English climate did not agree with them.

A magnificent race was rowed on the Susquehanna river yesterday at Owego, N. Y., between Charles E. Courtney and George Bubear. The race was a mile and a half and return for $1,000 a side, and was won by Courtney in 19.37.

The large wholesale liquor house of Adams, Smith, Sherwin & Co., Chicago, was closed by the sheriff Tuesday, under an execution. The firm is the branch of a large house in New York. It has been doing a business of about $600,000 a year. Mr. Smith said he believed the action was due to temporary trouble of the Eastern house.

The board of directors of the reorganized New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Wednesday organized by electing E. L. Caldwell president, Wm. K. Vanderbilt chairman of the board of directors, and Allyn Cox secretary and treasurer. Resolutions were passed authorizing the mortgage for $20,000,000, and immediately after the stockholders met and ratified the mortgage.

Sheriff Wm. Melverton and party met Jno. Graham and Charles Hevins, outlaws, in Pleasant Valley, Arizona, last Thursday. The sheriff ordered them to surrender, which being refused, both were killed. The sheriff now has a posse of seventy five men, and says that the Tonto basin must be righted. All the Tewksbury faction not killed have surrendered to the sheriff. Only one of the Graham men is alive, and he is wounded.

Ex-Commissioner Wren, the convicted boodler, was brought into court in Chicago Tuesday on a writ of habeas corpus, which, if sustained, would liberate not only him but all of his boodle comrades. His attorney claims that section 46 of the criminal code was repealed by an act of the Legislature at its last session, when a new conspiracy act was passed, without any saving clause, however, and that, therefore, Wren and the other boodlers were tried and convicted under an act which did not exist. The case was postponed till Friday.

Pardons Refused.

The Governor yesterday considered an application for pardon from Crawford Walters who is now in prison for slandering an innocent woman. This is the man who was tried before Judge Clark at August term of Columbus county Superior Court on the above charge, of which he was convicted and he was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and fined $1,000. He was a man of very good standing in the community before this sentence and the result of the trial created much interest and aroused some excitement. Walters took an appeal and was granted a rehearing after which he was fined the costs of the trial and sentenced to eight months imprisonment. This sentence he is now serving out and the Governor could find nothing in the case to justify a pardon.

An application for pardon from Alfred Gibson, col., was also considered and refused. Gibson was tried for burning a mill at the fall term of Guilford county Superior Court, 1880, convicted and sentenced to thirty years in the penitentiary. It appears that he broke into the mill of Mr. Dixon of Guilford county, took from it a quantity of flour, meal, grain, &c., and then burned the building, the loss being which was all new and worth $1,000. In the examination of the case, the Governor learned that Gibson is in the opinion of some people was a bad character and dangerous to any community, and the pardon was therefore refused. Gibson conducts himself well in the "pen," and it is said, is sometimes entrusted with the keys to the gates.—News and Observer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The following dispatch has been received concerning the affair at the Franco-German frontier, near Raon-Sur-Plaine: On Saturday morning a party of five Germans and four beaters were following a path on French territory, seven yards from the frontier, when a gamekeeper standing behind a clump of trees on the German side, 80 yards from the frontier, fired three shots at them. The first bullet did not hit any one, but the second killed one of the beaters named Bricanon, and the third severely wounded a German gamekeeper named Wanger, a pupil at the Saumur Cavalry School. The German officials declare that a German soldier named Kaufmann, who was detailed to assist the forest guards in preventing poaching, fired the shots. Kaufmann affirms that he shouted three times for the party to halt before firing at them. He believed that they were on German territory. The sportsmen denied that they heard anything. The officials on both sides of the frontier are making inquiries into the shooting.

The Paris papers urge the people to regard this shooting affair on the frontier with calmness in order not to embarrass the government in their handling of the case. At the same time the government is urged by the press to demand full reparation.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The Havas agency says: The ministers of foreign affairs and the minister of justice in relation to the frontier affair, after the receipt of the official report of the affair and it was decided, would demand from Germany the punishment of the guilty parties, in the interest of the continuance of friendly relations, to institute an inquiry into the affair equivalent to a duel.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—An official order has been issued to the effect that a detailed report of the frontier affair Commissioner Lamy, gendarme, who with the exception of the French soldier, Bricanon, and officer Wanger were standing when Kaufmann fired. The frontier line where the shooting occurred is very irregular and apparently leaves no doubt that the French military secretary of the foreign office has sent a friendly note to the French embassy suggesting an early communication of the results of the official inquiry, and the French minister promised to promise ample justice and indemnity if a German official be found to be guilty.

EVICTIONS WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

LIMERICK, Sept. 27.—Military and police were present today at the eviction of Michael Lane and family from their holding on Col. Meadow's estate at Ardnacrusha. The Lanes made a stubborn resistance, and during the struggle Mrs. Lane, with a poker, split open the skull of Inspector Riley, who was directing the work of eviction. Mrs. Lane, her husband and brother were arrested. When the family were finally overcome by the police their arms were held and they were beaten into a condition of non-resistance with the butt ends of guns.

ENGLISHMEN JOINING THE IRISH LEAGUE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—At the fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League in this city today many Englishmen were enrolled as members. Lord Mayor Sullivan, who presided at the meeting, declared that the government's attempt to suppress the league was a dismal failure. All the affairs of the organization, he said, were in a prosperous condition. Mayor Sullivan congratulated the members upon the fact that every proclaimed branch was continuing to hold meetings as usual.

FEDERATING THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—The Irish landlords' executives have hit upon a new method to check operations under the plan of campaign. They are attaching the banking deposits and company shares of non-paying tenants. In the Dublin courts today the judges granted writs of attachment against the shares of three tenants in public companies.

RAILS REMOVED AND WIRES CUT.

CORK, Sept. 27.—A number of the rails on the railway between Cork and Youghal which the police must traverse in order to reach the Ponsonby estates from Cork for the purpose of aiding in the evictions to be executed there today, were torn up last night. The telegraph wires were also cut.

THE RIOTS AT BONATI.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 27.—The riots on the Island of Ponapi, in the Caroline, occurred in July. They were caused by the governor ordering the arrest of an American Protestant missionary. This excited the natives, and they rose up against the authorities, overpowering the guard on of 20 men.

Shot on German Territory.

BASLE, Sept. 28.—The public prosecutor at Colmar has made an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the shooting affair on the Franco-German frontier, near Raonsur-Plaine, on Saturday last, and reports that Kaufmann, the soldier who was detailed to assist the forest guard in preventing poaching, and who did the shooting, saw twelve persons in the pine forests on German territory, walking in the direction of the French frontier. Kaufmann called three times for the party to halt but no attention was paid to his summons and he fired. Then, seeing rifles leveled at him from behind some trees on the French side of the boundary he retreated from his position. One of the forest guards, named Linhof, was a witness to the whole affair and corroborates Kaufmann's statement. Two large blood spots were found on the French side, five yards from the frontier, which are taken as evidence that Bricanon, the game beater for the French party, who died from his wounds, dragged himself to the spot after being wounded and lay there for some time. No blood marks or foot prints were seen on the German side of the frontier, there being a high growth of heather the reabouts. Owing to the density of the undergrowth of bushes and the thickness of the trees, it would have been impossible for Kaufmann from the spot where he fired to have seen the place where the blood marks were found or to have shot any one there. It is therefore assumed by the public prosecutor that the shots were fired at a long distance on German territory. The North German Gazette deplores the incident, and says: "We must await the result of the judicial inquiry before taking any action in the matter."

The Yacht Race—The News Abroad.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The yacht race at New York excited little interest in London except in the city proper, where large crowds assembled early in the evening at the bulletin boards at the cable offices, dispersing, however, before the result was announced. Yachting men were interested, but the public paid little attention to the race.

On the other side, which the people were keenly interested in the event, betting was in favor of the Thistle. Cable dispatches were published in the afternoon saying that the Thistle would certainly win.

A letter from a member of the Thistle's crew is quoted, in which the writer says: "The Americans may boast of the Volunteer, but their yachts are not in the Kilbrannan."

The victory of the Volunteer surprised the Glasgowegians who were awaiting news of the race. The result will be a big sporting outbreak in Scotch circles.

GLASGOW, Sept. 27.—It has been decided to give the owners and designers of the Thistle a public banquet on their return home, whether the yacht wins or loses the races for the America cup.

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