New Berne Weekly Journal.

H. S. NUNN, J. HARPER, } Proprietors. INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $1.00 Per Year.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

ELLIS SON leaving Paris gave $500 to the poor of the city.

GEN MERRITT succeeds Tanner as Commissioner of Pensions.

THE new cruiser Baltimore has been pronounced the fastest war ship afloat.

CHOLERA has made its appearance in Bagdad and the disease is spreading in western Persia.

THERE is fun ahead for Congress. The Republicans cannot be expected to have a quorum at any time.

SENATOR DANIEL, speaking at Roanoke said Mahone was jealous of the devil and wanted to turn the State into an organized hell.

THE 1,000 laborers added to the Norfolk Navy Yard to vote for Mahone will probably all get pensions when the Virginia election is over.—Courier-Journal.

THE Chicago Times has struck a vein of sense, so to speak. It urges that less money should be spent on the school buildings and more upon the school play-grounds.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

NOW that the Harrison Administration has got fairly at work, the Treasury surplus becomes a dissolving view. But the public debt grows more and more a mountainous reality.—Boston Globe.

THE friends of higher education must be gratified to learn that John Hopkins University has not suffered pecuniary embarrassment to the extent that was supposed. It has recently received some $300,000 in legacies and gifts.

WE indulged the pleasing hope that Governor Lowry had put an end to prize fighting, but the lionizing of Sullivan may have give fresh impetus to the barbarous practice. One day this week a prize fight took place at St Louis in which Thomas D. Jackson was killed by E. Ahearn.

ONE of the most beautiful traits in the character of the late S. S. Cox was his intense love for his mother, who died shortly before he went as Minister to Turkey. He wrote to a friend then, that the death of his mother was the greatest affliction he ever knew.—Wilmington Star.

THERE is a double reason why the North Carolina should take an interest in the Fayetteville centennial. It shows appreciation of the work of the American Constitution, and it shows respect to a leader who stifled the aspirations of his people in a cause in which he honestly believed.—Charlotte Chronicle.

ALL these things will be simplified when Presidents rise to a true and dignified conception of the nature of the appointing power and learn to employ it, as it was intended by the framers of the Constitution that it they should, in the interest of the public service only.—New York World.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER did not succeed in making President Harrison believe that Tanner's mouth carried Indiana for the Republicans. The gift of a Cabinet position to Wanamaker, the chief of the campaign boodle raisers, indicated some time back that the President knows a thing or two more than Miller does about what carried Indiana.—St Louis Post.

CAPTAIN MCKINNEY said on the hustings in his first speech at Charlottesville that he would meet Mahone when he desired, anywhere, except in "the Kitchen," in joint debate. Up to this date General Mahone has not communicated, directly or indirectly, with McKinney on the subject. Mahone is quoted as anxious to meet McKinney and hear his new scheme of settling the State debt.—Norfolk Landmark.

THE fault may be Mr. Harrison's in not finding a satisfactory place for Tanner in the Pension Bureau is due altogether to the fact that his principle of selection is a wrong one. His plain duty is to appoint a capable person, known to be honest, who will manage the affairs of the office in strict accordance with the law and behave himself as a public officer should. There are scores and hundreds of such men available, and a President sincerely seeking to do his duty to the country would have no difficulty in filling the place promptly and satisfactorily.—New York World.

IT is very gratifying to the friends of the University to know that thus far the students are in attendance. But with such a Faculty and such a Board there ought to be at least 500. We hear the friends of the University do not work hard enough for it. Suppose they expended as much as the boys work for their excellent teams, the trustees would probably succeed. What about the alumni? What do the alumni propose? Will they take it up in science or in talk? Who will start the good work of endowment with $10,000? It ought to be five times as much, but $10,000 will form a splendid nucleus. Rally friends, rally. The alumni should form such associations all over the State.—Wilmington Messenger.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

We publish elsewhere the proclamation of the Governor appealing to the people of the State to aid its officers in the enforcement of the law.

The JOURNAL has so recently spoken of the late lynching in North Carolina that we consider it unnecessary to say anything further than to commend the proclamation to the serious consideration of those to whom it is addressed. The State is blessed with excellent officials, but a sound public sentiment is essential to good government. Let it be understood that crimes and outrages cannot be countenanced in North Carolina, and that there is no nook nor corner in the State where criminals can be sheltered from the ministers of the law.

The honor of North Carolina is precious to her people. Her fair name is the heritage of all her children, and they will transmit it to untarnished to their posterity.

THE STATE FAIR.

We have received the premium list of the twenty-ninth annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society to be held in Raleigh October 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1889. There are 1,000 premiums worth over $5,000. The exposition is divided into twelve departments: A, field and garden crops; B—1, live stock, horses; B—2, cattle; B—3, sheep and swine; C—poultry; D—orchard products and floriculture; E—pantry supplies; F—manufactures; G—mercantile displays; H—ladies work; I—fine arts, paintings, etc.; K—agricultural implements and machinery.

We condense the programme as follows:

Monday, Children's Day—Pony racing, etc.; sale of poultry.

Tuesday—Parade of cattle by Wake County Cattle Club—sale day for pets, dogs, small animals.

Wednesday—Parade of horses and cattle—sale of hogs, sheep and goats.

Thursday—Parade of horses, cattle, etc., sale day for horses and cattle.

Friday—Teachers' Day. Sale of agricultural machinery, and farm and household supplies.

Saturday—Comical amusements. Clearing sales day.

Trials of speed every day.

It will be seen that the programme is an attractive one. The chief interest of the Fair will be the immense crowds that will be assembled from all parts of North Carolina and the regions beyond. It will be a fit occasion for the exhibiton of the marvelous resources of North Carolina, and the culture, refinement and hospitality of her people.

We trust that all parts of the State will be represented in population and production, and that an impetus will be given to the agriculture that will result in the further elevation of this most honorable pursuit and the lasting good of our people.

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

It looks as if an effort was making in official circles at Washington to send Commissioner Tanner into the wilderness outside of office as a scapegoat for the sins of his administration in the Pension Department.—Boston Herald.

We are not disposed to follow Tanner into the wilderness. With charity for all men, we shall not grieve if he finds manna and quail in the wilderness. It is on the Government that the responsibility rests. If there had been anything in the life and character of Tanner to recommend him to high office, and his directions had been a matter of reasonable surprise, the President would have been entitled to the sympathy of a generous public. Unfortunately, the appointment of Tanner was in line with the practices of the administration, and the odium which attaches to him is the legitimate property of the President. Tanner is not a bit worse than Wanamaker and Clarkson. His folly is more glaring—but all belong to the same family, and are working to the same end.

It is a sad spectacle, when the chief magistrate of a great nation commits the destinies of his people to party guardianship—it is infinitely worse when the most corrupt element of party is given the mastery in public affairs. It was expected that President Harrison, being a Republican, would put Republicans in office; it was no less expected that, being President, he would guard the honor of the Republic. We are not wholly converted from the opinion that "to the victors belong the spoils," and we readily acquiesced in the necessity that has impelled the President in the appointment of Republicans, but we utterly deny his right to thrust upon the people incompetent officials who are wanting in gentility, reputation and honor.

Many of the appointees of Wanamaker and Clarkson are disreputable to the Government, and their appointment cannot be excused on the ground of party expediency, social environment, or the exigences of the times.

In order for an administration to be respected, patriotism must be above party, principle superior to expediency, and good character the essential prerequisite to preferment.

These general truths are applicable to Governors of States—and whosoever wears the robes of office. It is the duty of every one to magnify his office, and he who disregards its obligations lowers his manhood, sullies his reputation and forfeits the respect of mankind.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL

The JOURNAL has often called attention to the fact that the Cleveland administration has furnished lights to the Harrison Cabinet without which it would have floundered like a tempest-tossed barque without chart or compass.

In the Samoan controversy Mr. Blaine followed in the footsteps of Mr. Bayard and gained merited success. Mr. Tracy has done even better than Mr. Blaine. He not only follows the path pursued by Mr. Whitney, but he congratulates that gentleman upon the excellence of the cruiser Baltimore, and thus furnishes another testimonial to the success of the Cleveland administration. The Norfolk Landmark says:

"The very extraordinary performance of the new war cruiser Baltimore on her recent trial trip last Saturday must be regarded as a notable triumph in naval engineering, and the splendid administration of Secretary Whitney in the management of the Naval Bureau has, through this remarkable record of the Baltimore, won new laurels. It was ex Secretary Whitney who procured the designs for the ship's hull and contracted for construction, and Secretary Tracy with the true spirit and manly generosity, lost no time in telegraphing to Mr. Whitney his congratulations on this magnificent performance of the Baltimore.

"The new cruiser was built upon a guarantee of 9,000 horse power, yet on her trial trip she plunged at once into deep sea water, and in this severe test her engines indicated not only her designated power, but 2,000 horse power in excess of the requirement. This is asserted to be the most astonishing success that has ever befallen the work of any Naval Constructor in this country. The success also demonstrates the superior excellence of skill and workmanship of American shipbuilders and mechanics."

All this is most gratifying. When time has sufficiently diminished the force of partisan spirit it will be universally admitted that the Cleveland administration was one of the wisest that ever blessed this country.

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, information has been received by this department that recently, in certain counties of this State, evil minded and lawless men have banded themselves together, and under cover of darkness and disguises, have terrorized and assaulted the officers of the law, broken open prisons, violently taken therefrom persons, who were held in custody to await the trial guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen accused of crime, and murdered them;

And whereas, the perpetrators of crimes so conceal themselves that their names and present whereabouts have not been discovered, and thereby they have so far escaped arrest and punishment;

And whereas the growing frequency of these crimes and the apparent immunity from punishment of their perpetrators has caused grave apprehension among the intelligent and virtuous citizens of the State, and have brought great scandal and disgrace upon our community.

Now therefore I, Daniel G. Fowle, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers, and especially those charged with the administration and execution of the laws in the localities where the offences mentioned have been committed, to energetically exert themselves to arrest and bring to justice these offenders against the stability of society. The laws must and shall be maintained. The Executive is ready to exercise all powers conferred upon him, including the offering of rewards and the employment of special agencies, to preserve the peace of society and protect the good name of the people of the State.

While it is a cause for profound sorrow that these evils should have any existence within our borders, there is some consolation found in the fact that they are confined to very few and restricted localities. The great body of the people are sober, industries and law-abiding. They have ever been remarkably distinguished among the State of the Union for reverence for the law and steady support of its ministers. To this people I appeal to aid me and their other servants in suppressing the evils referred to. A sound public sentiment, making itself heard and felt fearlessly on all proper occasions, will not only greatly encourage those who are charged with the difficult and often dangerous duty of executing the laws, but will soon so impress the criminals themselves that they will not dare attempt to accomplish their wicked and dangerous purposes.

Done at our city of Raleigh this the 16th day of September, A. D., 1889, and in the 114th year of American Independence by the Governor. DANIEL G. FOWLE.

S. T. TELFAIR, Private Sec'y.

For Constipation, Sick or Bilious Headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Anti-bilious Granules. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. One a dose.

Trapping and Hunting Bear, Panther, Wild Cat and Wolf in Craven Co.

Bear [illegible] Neuse river even when [illegible] miles in width and [illegible] is killed while [illegible] bottom. The water [illegible] to cross directly to [illegible] the Neuse shore, thence [illegible] to the Trent marshes [illegible] was killed. In [illegible] hogs were brought [illegible] slaughtered in the [illegible] it is believed [illegible] by the scent of the [illegible] carried over the Neuse with the strong winter westerly winds. But the sight and hearing appear to be the most acute of the senses of the bear. For although it kills many small animals, yet it does not follow them by the smell. If his gait is heavy and apparently awkward when he walks, it is almost when running but his strength enables him to move especially through the bushes with considerable speed and for a long time. The animal with us, however, lives chiefly on acorns, grapes, plums, whortleberries, gall berries, bramble and other berries in our woods and swamps, and persimmons. They are very fond of the acorn and on them when plentiful will grow very fat. They are also fond of all kind of nuts and esculent plants. There is a lily that grows in the lake region the root of which they dig with their claws and delight to eat. They will rob a bird's nest either of the young or eggs as quick as a boy and eat them. They can with unvarying certainty track a turtle to where it deposited its eggs and then devour them with avidity. They make excursions to potato patches as well as corn fields, as before mentioned, and then play havoc. They can dig up a large number of potatoes in a short time, which is a favorite article of food with them. When the bears are numerous as at Mr. Mallison's their ravages are considerable. They will turn over logs and pull down decaying stumps in the swamps to get the bugs and worms there numerously found. Pork and beef they take as a desert.

Mr. David Lewis, "Old Trout," known to many yet living, as well as the writer, as one of our most successful hunters, was still hunting for deer late one dismal afternoon on Adams' creek, below New Berne. He had lodged in the crotch of a low tree, waiting for the passing game, when the hogs came rushing by in great dismay. He understood it and knew a bear was on their trail and close at hand. Soon he heard a porker squeal, and slipping down from his seat approached the scene stealthily, and when sufficiently near discovered a large bear walking up right on his hind feet behind a heavy hog with his fore paws resting on his back, thus driving it frightened and squealing down in the swamp. Occasionally the hog would attempt to turn, when it would meet with a hard blow on the side of the head from the bears paw, to keep it on the course desired. Thus slowly the hog was surely going to its death. Lewis, with steady aim, bruin being so intently engaged in pork, had allowed him to approach quite near, sent the deadly bolt through his back into his heart, dropping him lifeless on the earth, the hog released ran off. The old hunter, Lewis, towards the close of a long life followed his children to Alabama and there, while hunting, was lost in the woods. On the third day's search for him, by many people, he was discovered in a tree. He had used the foresight to climb it that he might not be found, and he was thus discovered a long distance from those searching, but the fatigue and exposure soon brought his long life to a close. For miles around New Berne, he had covered, in all kinds of weather, every foot of ground, and I could well add water too, hunting all kinds of game, from a rice bird to a bear. I will relate an anecdote of him that now comes up before me.

"A foggy morning early in autum, Lewis and Capt. Abner Pasteur, a Revolutionary sire, started duck hunting on the creeks above the town. Reaching one they divided and were to meet on opposite sides at a stated point, and where they expected a shot. Pasteur was first there and soon seeing a man he could not recognize, appear in front of him, emerge from the grass and bushes with gun ready to fire, thinking at himself, in an instant fired upon Lewis, who promptly returned it: Fortunately the latter was not touched, and the former's clothes were only injured. The mistake occured in this way: Lewis wore a light drab over coat, which the wet fennel, grass and bushes had so much darkened as to deceive Pasteur, who mistook him for a runaway, attempting to kill him (the woods was then full of them) thus took a shot at his companion, who not understanding it, returned the fire. It was said, at the time after the shooting, both ran, but that was denied by the interested parties. They were neighbors and friends. Lewis living in the house now the residence of Henry C. Whitehurst, and Pasteur, in a house next to the railroad depot, still standing, enlarged and changed in appearance. W.

The writer has hunted many times with Mr. Lewis, though barely recollects Capt. Pasteur. With his sons he was intimate. Pasteur and Lewis were both present when Governor Spaight and John Stanly fought the duel. Pasteur, as an officer, was sent to arrest them, but was deterred by his cousin, Dr. Pasteur. Spaight's second, who threatened to shoot him if he attempted it, and no doubt would have done so, as he was a man of courage and violent temper when aroused. He was the chief owner of the celebrated privateer Snap Dragon, which played such havoc with British commerce in the war of 1812, when commanded by Capt. Burns. Edward Graham, the father of the late Mrs. John P. Daves, was the second of John Stanly. Spaizht fell on the fourth fire, mortally wounded, and was carried to his house, now the residence of Major Dennison, then overlooking the palace and square. But I have gotten far away from my hunting expedition and must return to it.

We referred to bears being fond of acorns, and in attempting to procure them would sometimes subject themselves to no little peril—to severe if not fatal accident in case of a fall. After climbing the tallest oaks they push themselves out on the limbs and with the fore paws bend in the twigs within reach with the acorns on them. Mr. "Gid." Sparrow, of Smith Creek, the father of Mr. Thomas Sparrow of Aurora, informed the writer that he was one night hunting bear thus engaged in feeding. It was cold, the mud and water was frozen some under the oaks where he was alone. In a tree ahead of him he heard a bear pulling in and breaking the twigs, keeping up considerable noise. While he was stealthily approaching his whole mind absorbed in the game there and his eyes strained to see it, he heard a crash directly above, and in an instant a bear was partly on him and both buried in the ice, mud and water. "Which was scaredest," Sparrow said, "will never be known. When I came to my senses I was going one way and the bear t'other as fast as my legs could carry me. So too, was going the bear, neither stopping till we got home. I forgot I had a gun, that was left in the mud, and when I went back next day for it I had not gotten over the fright and would jump at the crack of a stick." He went on to say, never before or afterwards was he so demoralized in hunting bear or anything else. The fact is, Mr. Sparrow was an intrepid hunter, and was as easy in the thick swamps at night alone as most persons are in their houses. He would plunge through the ice for ducks and geese he killed (and he shot a great many) without any more hesitation than others would take a summer bath. But such exposure was too much for the strongest constitution, and it finally brought him to the grave in the very prime of life.

We have spoken of bear swimming Neuse river. We have heard our fathers tell of one climbing in a boat with a single occupant. An old white man named Furlow had been to New Berne and bought a little pork and meal. Returning home, when opposite the marshes two or three miles above town, he heard something in the water behind his canoe, in which he was sitting in the stern, paddling. Looking around he discovered a large bear close upon him. Rushing forward, he lost his paddle overboard in the excitement, and the bear crawled in behind, taking the old man's seat, who now sat on the head-cap of the boat. Bruin eyed him awhile, apparently with intense interest, and it may be supposed the first occupant was not indifferent to the presence of his unwelcome companion. All this went on silently for awhile, when bruin broke the solemn stillness by reaching down on the basket near him and drawing out the pork and began to feast without asking the owner leave, or offering to share with him. Through with the meat, he pulled out a small bag of meal, and not stopping to untie it, tore it open, and sticking his cold black nose into it and drawing the dust into his nostrils, gave a snort to clear them, and soon devoured that. Now, again eyeing the old man, and licking his mouth with his tongue, as much as to say, "I may try you next." The companion of bruin at any rate so believed. During this time the canoe had been turning round and round and drifting towards he swamps on the north shore, which it finally reached, when they both beat a hasty retreat without standing upon the order of going. Fortunately for the old man, the bear boarded his canoe or "dug out" over the stern; if it had been attempted over the side it would undoubtedly have capsized.

There was a man on Little Swift creek many years ago that bore the marks of a bear's claws on his breast, received when a child at home in the house. The males were all off at their usual employment and the females at home preparing dinner, when a bear suddenly appeared in their midst. It was customary in those days in many country houses to ascend to the second story on a ladder, which in their consternation they did pulling it up after them, leaving the little boy below. His screams soon attracted the attention of the bear, which turned and slapped him down and resumed eating what it could find; then left the premises, making off leisurely for the woods.

Perhaps it would be of interest to give a brief description of the lakes now, before resuming our hunting and trapping story:

There are five of them. First, Lake Ellis, taking its name from a man who lived near it prior to the Revolutionary War. In length it is two and one-eighth miles; width, one and three-quarter miles; uniform depth, four and one-half feet; the bottom, pure white sand. In it fish of various kinds abound, and from its waters is taken either with hook and line or net a very beautiful sun-robin. When first caught and alive its colors are bright purple and deep gold. It is as broad as the two hands of a man, and perhaps longer. In flavor it equals the mountain trout—the fact is, I prefer it, as I do also our speckled perch. Next, there is the red-fin, that grows at least three or four times the size of the largest fish of the kind found in our rivers and creeks. Next come the catfish and eel, which also grow to a size I will not risk giving, but will leave it to Mr. W. H. Marshall when convenient to do so. But their increased growth over the ordinary catfish and eel we are accustomed seeing in our markets, would surprise our own citizens.

Second, we have the Great Lake, three and a quarter miles long and two and a half miles wide; average depth of water, fourteen feet.

Third, Little Lake, one and a half miles long, and in the shape of an orange; depth of water, seven feet.

Fourth, Long Lake, three and a quarter miles long, two and a half miles wide; depth of water, seven feet.

Fifth, Catfish Lake, one and a quarter miles long and three-quarters wide; seven feet in depth. This lake is partly in Jones county, and the land around it, or the water in it, in the olden time made Senate voters for the Democratic party in Craven county, when it required fifty acres to qualify a "freeman" to vote for a State Senator. It will be remembered, on the free suffrage issue, Governor Reid came into power.

These lakes are situated on the right hand side of the A. & N. C. R., going down four miles from Havelock station, ten miles from Neuse river, and forty feet above it, or tide water. They are not on a level, and three-quarters of a mile of canaling would drain one into the other, and four miles turn all into Slocumb's creek. Thus it is seen, with the fall given, 40 feet, the great water power that is now idle, and some day, not far in the future, must be utilized. I would here mention some of the lakes have muddy bottom, though they are all clear of islands, trees and bushes, except Catfish Lake. At many points on some of them the shore is very pretty. Near Catfish Lake grow wild cranberries. Alligators have an unmolested life in these waters; as many as a dozen or two could be counted there at a time in warm weather. They often catch deer swimming the lake. Otters are plentiful there, and money could be made by trapping them. Durin the autumn and winter months flocks of wild geese and ducks visit them, and in season several kind of duck lay and hatch there. It is a famous place for snipe and wood-cock, and other birds. Hunters that have the perseverance to reach the lakes with dogs barely fail to start deer, which will soon take the water and there is killed, or on its return to shore.

But we now thirst for different game, that kind that creates more excitement in hunting, bear, panther, wolf and wild cat. In the dense pocosins, swamps and woods around these lakes there are places, beyond question, where no white or colored man has yet set foot, and it is doubtful whether a red man ever did. In there wild animals were secure from trap, bow and arrows, dog or gun, and there, for years, they have prowled without fear and molestation, except as to each other. Mr. W. H. Marshall is more familiar with the lake region than perhaps any other person now living. He surveyed there and camped on the margin of the lakes for weeks. What I give as to their size he furnished. Price had some of those sheets of water as much as eight miles in length and five miles in width on some of his maps. He never went into them, but got his information from others. This Price (Jonathan) surveyed New Berne, beginning at the cannon, the Lady Blessington, which derived the name from that lady, who presented it to a British vessel which was captured by one of John Wright Stanly's privateers in the Revolution and brought to this town. The plan of the town we now have was made from the survey in 1810. Price died here upwards of sixty years ago and his dust is resting under the trees in "Cedar Grove."

But again to the hunt and the trap. If we should follow Mr. Marshall back to his home sixty years ago (his family lived near the lakes) we would find, when the hands on the dial of the clock were pointing to the midnight and early morning hours, the hair rising on his head and his courage dropping off the ends of his fingers and toes—the wolves are howling not distant, the cattle lowing, the sheep bleating, and the dogs barking. All is tumult outside, and excitement inside the house. This was not one night, but nearly every night. Thus the wolves [illegible] often become desperate and [illegible] pitch in, kill and carry off a [illegible] sheep or hog or run off to the woods [illegible] cow or an ox, drag it down and kill [illegible]. W.

Concluded on Third Page.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

From the State Papers.

Raleigh is to have a [illegible] depot.

The Fayetteville Observer [illegible] last week enlarged and improved [illegible] is issued semi-weekly now [illegible] lent paper.

Wilmington Star: Large bales of cotton seem to be the style this season with the farmers. A number have been received weighing over 700 pounds each.

Wilson Advance: Wilson county will be one of the best tobacco counties in the State in the not distant future, we verily believe. We hope yet to see town of Wilson filled with factories which use the tobacco raised on our lands, and sold in our warehouses.

Raleigh News and Observer: There is a movement on foot, we are told, to establish at an early day a cotton mill in this city for the spinning of cotton bagging alone. We understand the machinery is not very expensive and that the farmers are taking shares in the factory.

Goldsboro Argus: There was a social event solemnized at Mt. Olive yesterday morning: the marriage of Rev. J. B. Harrell, pastor of the Baptist church at Kinston, to Miss Lizzie Kornegay, a charming and widely popular young lady of Mt. Olive. Rev. J. S. Dill of this city, officiating.

Charlotte News: Charlotte has a handsome and elegant Young Men's Christian Association building in this city, will be dedicated on the 22d instant. Rev. R. G. Pearson, the evangelist, who may justly be considered the father of the building. Mr. Pearson will conduct a week's services in the building. A male choir of 40 voices will assist him.

Hookerton Clipper: No jute bagging in the market, and we don't think there will be this season.—We are pained to chronicle the death of Mr. C. P. Edwards, of this place, which sad event occurred Monday, the 9th inst.—Rev. Mr. Thompson closed his protracted meeting here last Friday night with nine additions. Revs. Nathan Hooker and Mr. Crisp assisted him.

Snow Hill Baptist: We were informed yesterday that a colored woman on Mr. L. E. Pridgen's farm near here, awoke the other morning and found a large snake in the bed with her, and she at once vacated, leaving the snake in full charge.—Staggers among the horses here has assumed the form of an epidemic. Ten or fifteen have died in this county within the last ten days. An autopsy made by Mr. Lassiter on his horse, showed that the blood around the brain was in a clotted condition and very dark; also the veins about the head were full of dark clotted blood.

Statesville Landmark: Conductor Frazier, of the Western road, is hauling stout persons these times. Yesterday the Captain brought down a fat man and unloaded him at Newton for the fair. This creature is 20 years old and weighs 700. The Lord knows who he is or where he hails from. He was lying on a mattress in the baggage car and just about covered it. He has been in the Mississippi valley, and says he is full of malaria and has lost 150 pounds. He is unable to walk now, his flesh is flabby ann his hand has no grasp.

Wilmington Messenger: The cultivation of the grape is extending gradually in North Carolina. This is the native land of the grape, and the wonder is that it is not cultivated far more extensively than it is, and that the hills are not covered, as in France, Spain, Italy and Germany, with the vines. It is admitted that the best North Carolina grapes are of superior flavor. In some of the grape culture is extending in other counties—how many we are not informed. In Halifax, Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover, Cumberland, Wake, Warren, Franklin, Orange, and perhaps other counties in the western [illegible] grape cultivation is widening and [illegible] remunerative results.

A Letter from Governor Fowle.

We were shown yesterday by President Manly, Esq., State's Proxy of the A. & N. C. R. R., a letter which he received from Governor Fowle. It is an excellent document and we cheerfully expresses our opinion, here for given, of Governor Fowle's views on the management of the road, that we obtained permission from Mr. Manly to give it to the public. And we take pleasure in publishing the letter as interesting to the readers of the JOURNAL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Ex. Dept., Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1889.

C. MANLY, Esq., State's Proxy:

Sir—Before my nomination for Governor and several times since, I have expressed to you the part which, in my opinion, the Governor of North Carolina ought to take in the management of the A. & N. C. R. R. The views expressed to you, I have reiterated to many persons since, and that was that it was the duty of the Governor to appoint the men who, in his opinion, were best suited under the circumstances to manage the road successfully, to advise them as to the selection of the executive officers of the company, and then to look to the president and board for the proper management of the road. I have further stated, time and again, that the Governor was not in any sense the president of the road, or had a right to control its action. That he might as well attempt to run the penitentiary or the asylums as the railroad.

Yet, notwithstanding all this, I find that applications are coming to me for positions upon the road, as if I were the president. I wish you to state authoritatively that, save and except as an advisor and supervisor under the law, I exercise no control over the A. & N. C. R. R. I take it for granted that the officers not elective by the board, under its by-laws, will be selected by the president, recommended by him to the board, and, if approved by the board, appointed.

In other words, the road is in the hands of the president and the board, and he and they are in law responsible for its proper management. This is what I conceive the people want, and this is what I have tried to give them. Indeed my desire was just to appoint the directors, and let them select the president, without suggestions from me, but I found, for reasons not necessary to state here, that course was not practicable. I do not mean that my interest in the road had ceased, far from it. I shall watch its progress with solicitude, and give the directors the benefit of anything that I think may be of advantage to it. But I do not wish to be considered responsible for the management of the road, when the law does not give me the right to control it.

Very respectfully,
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Governor.

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