

New Berne Weekly

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., FEBRUARY 27, 1890.

Terms \$2.00 Per Year.

NO. 48.

H. S. RENN, Proprietor.

VOL. XII.

DR. J. C. RAY'S

WORMS PILLS

WORTHY OF A GREAT MEDICINE

FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL WORMS IN THE SYSTEM. It is the only medicine that will drive out all the worms from the system, and it is the only one that will not injure the system. It is the only one that will not cause any of the symptoms of cholera, dysentery, or any other disease. It is the only one that will not cause any of the symptoms of cholera, dysentery, or any other disease. It is the only one that will not cause any of the symptoms of cholera, dysentery, or any other disease.

WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER, and all the symptoms of a disordered system, will be cured by the use of these pills. It is the only medicine that will drive out all the worms from the system, and it is the only one that will not injure the system. It is the only one that will not cause any of the symptoms of cholera, dysentery, or any other disease. It is the only one that will not cause any of the symptoms of cholera, dysentery, or any other disease.

Can be had at H. N. DUFFY'S Drug Store, New Berne, N. C.

VANCE ACADEMY,

New Berne, N. C.



BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Special attention given to Mathematics, Commercial Law, Book-keeping and Penmanship. Experienced teacher in Instrumental Music. Special Music a prominent feature. Tuition, including Board, Washing, Lights, etc., \$65.00 to \$75.00 per session of five months.

W. R. SKINNER, Principal.

MULES! HORSES!

I have on hand a fine lot of Mules and Ponies, imported from North and West, as ever brought in North Carolina. New stock constantly arriving. Call and examine.

J. W. STEWART,
BROAD STREET.

FARM STOCK AND ROADSTERS.

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BROAD STREET.

RACINE WIS.

LOG LUMBER AND CITY TRUCKS
SPRING WAGONS ALL STYLES.

FISH BROS WAGON CO.
RACINE WIS.

JOE K. WILLIS,

Proprietor of
EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA
Marble Works,
New Berne, N. C.

ENGINE LIKE

Auction Sales.
10 to 11 A.M.
3 to 4 P.M.
And 8 to 9 at Night.
Every day during the Fair.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"We never heard but one editor in North Carolina speak. It was more than twenty years ago, and he made a good average political effort on the stump."

"A PHILADELPHIA woman has lived five months with a broken neck." Many a woman has lived many years with a broken heart.

The Raleigh Chronicle has begun another volume. It is a very able paper and constantly grows in popularity.

A FEW more leaders like Harrison, Reed, Foraker and Platt would soon put the Republican party beyond the fear of injury. They wouldn't leave enough of it to hold a funeral over.—Dallas News.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Notwithstanding the original rulings of Speaker Reed, a motion to adjourn—to adjourn Reed and his desperate associates to the deep obscurity they so richly deserve—is always in order. Such a motion will be made next Fall.—Chicago Herald.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER'S postal telegraph scheme, which he has been incubating so long, would, according to experts, be both vicious in theory and impracticable in practice, and is altogether characteristic of the bargain-counter statesmanship for which the pious Wanamaker is noted.—Syracuse Courier.

THE exposure of corrupt and fraudulent methods of Ohio Republicans which is going on in Washington overshadows the give and take revelations being made in a Republican quarrel in Brooklyn, which is unearthing the fact that systematic and persistent bribery and bulldozing are customary practices among Republicans there.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE bills introduced in Congress by Senator Hoar and Representative Wickham are to continue the Republican gerrymander. We hardly think they will succeed. It is an unheard of stretch of power, interfering with the rights of the States, that will not stand a moment's debate. The Democrats of the Ohio legislature should go on. They have right on their side.—Pittsburg Post.

INGALLS may grate and orate, Reed may conspire, and the whole managerie of rampant Radical politicians may rant and roar and howl, but they can't block the wheels of progress in the South nor prevent the inevitable. As surely as God's sunshine illumines the mountain tops, and gives verdure to the valleys, so surely will the South triumph and become the seat of empire, commercially and politically, of this Republic.—Wilmington Star.

To save the Presidency, the Republican party in 1876 left the negro to himself, and he has been working out his own salvation and ought to be left to his own success. Northern agitation in his behalf is disingenuous—a word for the darky and three words for the party; it is claptrap and demagoguery designed for use exclusively north of Mason and Dixon's line, and with no serious purpose of taking the responsibility of putting the negro in command wherever the census shows numerical negro supremacy.—Chicago Times.

ORATORY as practiced by our politicians between the years 1840 and 1860 was the remote if not the direct cause of the Rebellion and the long and bloody War that was required to suppress it. Senator Ingalls obviously thinks he can win laurels and retain his seat in the Senate by resorting to the practice of the politician of thirty or forty years ago. Apparently he is trying to "dare the great heart of the North," and by so doing to kindle the anger of the South. But it is devoutly to be hoped that he will not succeed. If no Southern Senator replies to him it is likely that he will make no further effort to stir up sectional strife. He will be most effectually answered by prolonged and respectful silence. The patriotic people in all portions of the land will applaud this silence by observing it themselves.—Chicago Herald.

THE adoption of the new code of rules by a strictly partisan vote in the House of Representatives has been the foregone conclusion of the proceedings in that body and causes no surprise. This step is more directly revolutionary than any heretofore attempted by the Republican managers, and there is no consolation in the knowledge that it relieves the minority of the responsibility for the unwise legislation which must follow, or that it fixes the burden absolutely upon the majority. The National House of Representatives is not the field for the display of party tactics, and anything, like the new code of rules, threatens the integrity of legislation to be deprecated even if its ultimate effect will be injurious to the party which establishes it and advantageous to the opposition. No greater political mistake could be made than the Republican managers have made in this matter.—Boston Post.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Greenville Reflector has entered upon a new volume. We can wish it no better fortune than that its patronage may be equal to its merits.

THE fact is, that had not Mr. Grady had a generous and liberal policy to appeal to, even his eloquence would have fallen on ears that heard not.—Charlotte Chronicle.

If the sun was a hollow sphere the earth could be placed in the center of it, with the moon moving round it at its mean distance of 237,000 miles, and there would still be more than 200,000 miles between the moon and the edge of the sun.—New York Journal.

THE Republican party in this State cannot afford to drive the proposed World's Fair away from this city. And the people will know where to fix the responsibility if any further shilly-shallying is indulged in at Albany. Having felt the temper of the public Mr. Platt knows now the fate which awaits him.—New York World.

WE do not believe that it is in the power of the political aspirants of North Carolina all combined to defeat Senator Vance for re-election to a place upon which he has reflected unquestioned and distinguished honor. He is true to the people, and has been always faithful to North Carolina.—Wilmington Messenger.

PLATT now tells his deified followers that he has gained more than he contended for in his compromise on the World's Fair bill. That is to say, he has lost his honor, four front teeth, one ear and a piece of his nose, but he still has his collar button left and a claim on the United States Senatorship.—New York World.

IT is not impertinent to inquire, if the tariff cannot be revised "on New England lines," what lines it can be revised upon? We have had a tariff drawn upon the lines of Ohio and of Pennsylvania and the result is disastrous to the industries which, less than a generation ago, made the wealth and prosperity of these States.—Boston Post.

IT is said that Speaker Reed has his eye on the Presidency. Just now the people of the United States have their eye on him, and will probably keep it there, but not as a possible candidate. The people of this Republic, whatever their party name, are not seeking an successor as tenant for the White House.—Fort Worth Gazette.

A BILL has been introduced in the Kentucky legislature providing for the punishment of circus men who fail to perform according to the bills. Henceforth when the flaming colored posters are posted up and the sovereign Kentuckian contemplates them with ravishing delight he will know just what he is going to get when he pays his money to that circus man who will come to grief.—Wilmington Star.

If Vance's speech failed to make a racket abroad, it is attracting much attention at home. It is good reading for any honest, fair minded people. The Russian grip is a small affair compared with the grip Vance has upon the people of his native North Carolina. Long live the white haired Senator—true alike in war and in peace.—Wilmington Messenger.

IF the Kansas farmer wants to know what is hurting him let him look at 100 bushels of protected corn to the nearest protected market and try to trade it for a Sunday suit of protected woolen clothing. He might just as well put his reasoning apparatus in working order, discover practically whose head is under the biggest end of the protection cornucopia.—Kansas City Times.

OHIO is just now a Democratic State. She ought not to have 16 Republican Representatives in Congress to five Democratic. Abolish the gerrymander. Get rid of it right away. Let Mr. Wickham pursue his folly. It is nothing but a "bluff." Congress dare not pass, nor the President sign, such a measure. If they did the people would overwhelm them in their indignation.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THIS is an age that demands that every man shall earn at least his own support. The day of the loafer and society parasite is rapidly drawing to a close. What a joy! Nothing so grates upon the patience of the toiler as the sight of a man living upon the labor of others. To this reach upon the blood of others may be traced more of the uprisings of the anarchists than anything else.—Raleigh Call.

WE hear that the oyster pirate cases, returned from magistrate's court of Currituck county to the Superior Court, will be contested in the Superior Court, and the law of the last legislature be tested. It will be an interesting trial, and if it should be found that our oysters are not thoroughly protected, it will show us how to protect them. But our idea is that the wall of protection now is "horse high, bull strong and pig tight."—Elizabeth City Economist.

Mr. Yancey's Congressional career was a brief but brilliant one. At the very commencement he caught the eye of the nation, and Thomas Ritchie, then at the head of the Democratic press of the South, pronounced him "the Chatham of America."

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It was at the hustings and in conventions that the power and genius of Mr. Yancey were most gloriously displayed. His speeches in Congress had given him a national reputation, and at the beginning of the Buchanan and Breckinridge campaign he was invited by the Democratic National Committee to canvass the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. He opened his canvass in Tammany Hall, and the speech of that night indicated the line of his campaign. The opposition papers in the city of New York said that all Tammany was drunk; Democrats replied that Tammany was not drunk but happy.

Perhaps Mr. Yancey's greatest triumph in that campaign was in the city of Boston. When the hour to begin his speech arrived the hall was closed, and a noisy, hoisting crowd stood in front of its doors. When, at length, the hall was opened, the multitude rushed in and made the building ring with defiant shouts. Mr. Yancey appears on the platform and is greeted with a storm of hisses. For ten minutes he stands silent while yaves of passion beat upon him. His voice grows still, and the music of his voice charms the multitude. For two hours the men of Boston are spell-bound, and exultant friends lift the orator to their shoulders and carry him away in triumph.

No one who was present can ever forget the thrilling scenes of the Charleston Convention. The discussions in Congress of the vexed questions of the day had inflamed popular feeling throughout the Union, and when the Convention met sectionalism was washed into fury. The North insisted that the people of a Territory had a right to exclude slavery. The South declared that it was the duty of the Federal Government to protect slavery in the Territories. On this issue the destinies of the Union were suspended. The platform had been for two days under discussion when Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, the president of the Convention, announced that it had been agreed that the discussion of the platform would be closed by Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, on one side and Senator Pugh, of Ohio, on the other. The announcement was received with great applause. Each side seemed confident of victory. Mr. Yancey at once appeared on the rostrum to open the debate. His first sentence was received with tremendous cheering. Mr. Cushing appealed to the Convention to preserve order. Mr. Yancey asked that inasmuch as his time was limited, he be permitted to proceed without further interruption. Order being restored, again the orator commenced his speech, and again the great hall shook with applause. President Cushing rapped vigorously on his desk, and called out, "Order, order!" Isaiah Reynolds, of New York, leaped on the desk in front of him, and shouted, "Mr. Chairman the only way to prevent cheering is to prevent Mr. Yancey from speaking." The orator continued ten minutes long and applauded burst forth in all parts of the hall. Then it was that John Cochran, of New York, exclaimed, "Mr. Chairman don't misunderstand us; we are not applauding sentiments, we are applauding oratory."

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SOUTHERN ORATORS.

There is no State in the South that has not produced popular speakers, but very few of the States have given to the world great orators.

Orators are like comets that make their appearance at long intervals, and all men see and acknowledge their presence.

It is our purpose to write two or three articles on orators of the South. This morning we have for our subject Orators of Alabama. Alabama has a number of living speakers who rank high as public speakers. The foremost of these is John T. Morgan, United States Senator. His colleague, James L. Pugh, is a strong debater, but he has none of the brilliancy of Gen. Morgan. But it is of those who have "passed over the river" that we are thinking today, and there comes up before us memories of Edward C. Bullock, Frank W. Bowdon and William L. Yancey.

Mr. Bullock was a South Carolinian by birth. He graduated at Harvard with distinction at the age of eighteen, and immediately settled at Euflala, Alabama. He was first an assistant school teacher, afterwards editor and lawyer. He rose rapidly, and soon acquired a high reputation as a scholar, a lawyer and a gentleman. He was an authority in literature, and was the orator of his day. In the winter of 1860-'61 the Confederate Congress met in the city of Montgomery. The Legislature was also in session—Mr. Bullock being the Senator from the county of Barbour. Mr. Davis had been elected President of the Confederacy and was on his way from Washington to Montgomery. The Legislature appointed a committee to meet Mr. Davis, on the line of Georgia and Alabama, and welcome him to the State; Mr. Bullock was chairman of that committee. The meeting took place on the west bank of the immense confluence of the States and Georgia. Mr. Davis afterwards said that Mr. Bullock's address of welcome was the most eloquent speech he ever heard from the lips of man. "The multitude was under the magic spell of a great orator, and every sentence was cheered to the echo."

Mr. Bullock, the most accomplished gentleman we ever knew, died of fever, contracted at Pensacola, while serving under General Bragg.

Frank Bowdon was the Demotense of the South. He seldom spoke in Congress, but when he did speak it was an occasion not to be forgotten. It is said that during the delivery of his speech on the admission of Texas, Senators left their places in the Senate and rushed to the House of Representatives. Reporters, spell bound by his resistless oratory, dropped their pens and abandoned their posts. Senators, Representatives, reporters and spectators in the galleries stood on their feet from the beginning to the end of his speech.

As a stump speaker Frank Bowdon was unapproachable and unapproachable. He was a Democrat, but he represented a Whig district, and the question with the Whigs was, how can we beat Bowdon? It was the custom of Bowdon to write his speeches and memorize them; so the Whigs decided to put up against him their ablest man, who, with the possession of other gifts, had a most remarkable memory. The idea was for Rice to learn Bowdon's speech, and on the first good occasion, when they met for joint discussion and Bowdon had the conclusion, Rice would lead off with Bowdon's speech. It was a great occasion when Sam Rice and Frank Bowdon met at Talladega. The town was full, and the woods were full of people. Promptly at the hour Judge Rice rose, and in his own inimitable style, commenced the delivery of Bowdon's speech. The Whigs saw the trick and were happy, but the Democrats were fighting mad. Frank Bowdon sat calm and collected with an occasional smile playing on his handsome face. Judge Rice sat down at the conclusion of his hour perfectly satisfied that he had taken the wind out of Bowdon's sails.

Then was shown the power of oratory. Frank Bowdon rose, and the first utterance of his lips leaped like forked lightning from an angry cloud, and thrilled every heart. Word for word he followed Rice, and wilder and wilder grew the multitude. Men, women and children, Whigs and Democrats joined in the applause that shook the mountains. It was Bowdon's greatest triumph. His speech ended, he turned and pointing to Rice, said, "Election to Congress, and I will write his speeches for him, and then drill him like a school boy until he can deliver them."

This article being already too long remarks upon Mr. Yancey are reserved.

WILLIAM L. YANCEY.

Mr. Yancey was not the equal of Mr. Bowdon as a declaimer, but considering all the elements of oratory he was his superior.

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NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

From the State Papers.

A site for the Presbyterian Synodical Office has been bought at Charlotte for \$4,000.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway was opened for business on Monday from Wilmington to Mt. Airy, 243 miles.

Raleigh Progressive Farmer: There have been seven deaths from grippe reported in North Carolina. Four of these occurred at Oxford.—Twenty-two passenger trains arrive and depart from Greensboro every day.

Raleigh News and Observer: Arrangements are pending between the several medical colleges of the State for the holding of an inter-Collegiate Oratorical contest in this city in May. It is almost settled that the contest will take place.

Kinston Free Press: The Seven Springs property was sold by W. C. Fields, mortgagee, to the State for the 17th inst., and was purchased by J. A. Bryan, Esq., of New Berne, for \$8,315. This is very valuable property and the price paid is regarded as low.

Of the Baptist University, the Biblical Recorder says: "By common consent, the institution is to be higher grade than any other Female College in the South. We have the brains, and the scholarship, and the gifts, and the money to make it such, and such it must be."

Wilmington Star: Seldom have we witnessed so much feeling displayed by our people, and of all conditions in life, as was exhibited in this city yesterday afternoon when the starting and announcement was made that Dr. William George Thomas was dead. Dr. Thomas was born in Louisa, N. C., about the year 1818, and was seventy-two years old. In 1851 he made Wilmington his home and has resided here since that time.

The Davis Times says that one of the largest pair of shoes that was ever colored, by Mockville's shoemaker, Mr. Jas. Poplin. When completed this enormous structure of leather will measure 18 inches long and 8 inches in width. They are considered as No. 14. More than four pounds of leather was used in them.

Wilmington Star: Mr. Warren G. Elliott, President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, arrived here yesterday and made many acquaintances among railroad officials and citizens generally. He will make Wilmington his permanent residence some time next month. The Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington has decided to hold a gala week in May or June to celebrate the completion of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad to that city.

Raleigh Correspondence of Wilmington News: Mr. J. J. Joiner has been charged of the Northern Methodist church at Oberlin, a negro village a looking custom. He is rather a hard man, and has a bad temper. He got here Saturday and preached his first sermon Sunday. He will be remembered as the fellow who preached social equality and that sort of thing in Randolph county and was driven out by the Indians. He then went to Washington, D. C., and soon returned to Greensboro, where he remained until he was sent to the church at Brooklyn. The negroes do not appear to have much faith in Joiner. He lives in Oberlin, near his church. He may be very sure that the white people here have great contempt for him.

Winston Daily: North Carolina now has sixty Young Men's Christian Associations. These are expected to have over 200 delegates at the State Convention to be held at Goldsboro on March 15th next. In his sermon last night Rev. Mr. Gattis stated that there were now 240 preachers in the North Carolina. The clerk of Warren reported that in that county there has been no execution since 1878, and that was the only one in fifty years.

Raleigh Call: Major E. G. Harrell has returned from Morehead City, where he went on business connected with the N. C. Teachers' Association and the Southern Educational Association. While there he arranged for a thorough renovation of the Morehead City building. He also arranged for the entertainment of teachers, during the sessions, in Morehead City. It is probable that there will be two thousand North Carolina teachers in the State next year. The Southern Educational Association, notifications of attendance have been received from teachers in every Northern and Southern State, and most of the Western States. These two great conventions of teachers meeting annually at Morehead, together with the many coming educational institutions of high grade, will enable North Carolina to take the name of "The Educational State." Let it be so. Dr. W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, will attend the Educational Association.

Wilmington Messenger (Raleigh Correspondence): Hon. Hannis Taylor, of Mobile, Ala., formerly of the University of the South, has received the degree of LL. D. from the University of North Carolina. The latter is an annual cases tried at the spring term of the courts in 1889, and of these 51 were capital crimes. Of the latter 20 were sentenced. It appears like a small proportion, but Attorney General Davidson tells me that in most States, and the average of such convictions. Here there were eight per cent. The summary of the cases at the fall term, the year's total will be given you this week. There will probably be fewer cases than at the spring term. There are more crimes during the winter months. This is not surprising, as the weather is so cold, and the people are rather than of government of the people, for the people, and by the people. The whole affair looks as if it were gotten up to make a little cheap political capital at Washington."

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 19.—The seven prisoners from Sharon, brought to Augusta last night, were given a hearing before United States Commissioner Alexander. They were charged with unlawfully conspiring, combining and agreeing together to prevent by force, intimidation and threats, E. L. Duckworth, postmaster at Sharon, from discharging the duties of the office. The prisoners were bound over in the sum of \$800 each to appear at the April term of the United States Court, to be held in August. All gave bond, and left for their homes tonight. Tomorrow the United States Attorney Erwin will begin taking testimony in the case before United States Commissioner Alexander.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 19.—The taking of testimony before United States Commissioner Alexander in the case against the citizens of Sharon, Ga., charged with conspiracy against and intimidation of Postmaster Duckworth, was concluded today.

All the material facts have been published. The record will probably establish a technical case against the accused, but in view of the fact that no personal violence was done Postmaster Duckworth, and that he has been unmolested in the discharge of the duties of his office, it is thought that the case may be dismissed, at the April term of the United States Court to be held in August.

Good-wife Grandilo grieves and groans, Day and night, with sighs and moans. Wears her life away, and Good-wife Gay hears sighs and moans; Time, the gray old thief, bequeaths: "Syrup of Figs is best!"

The two women are of the same age, but Good-wife Grandilo looks fifty-five, while Good-wife Gay looks thirty. The secret of the difference is the use of Dr. Parson's Favorite Prescription. Good-wife Grandilo, thanks to the "Prescription," enjoys perfect health and seems to grow more young, vibrant and vigorous every day. There is no substitute for this remedy for all female disorders.

CRIME IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Summary of Criminal Statistics of the State.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger has prepared the following interesting statistics from the court records of the State for 1889:

It appears from the reports, which are made under the new act for the collection of criminal statistics, that 7,955 cases were tried in 1889. Of the criminals 4,400 were whites, 7 Indians and 3,572 blacks. The race, therefore, held their own in the proportion of crimes, as a reference to population will show. This removes the current opinion that there is more crime among the blacks. There were more crimes in the west than in the east, certainly more of what may be termed cruel crimes, as these reports show. Of the 7,955 criminals 6,845 were males and 1,110 females. The average of all was a trifle over 80 cases to each county. There were 114 capital cases tried. The division of these was as follows: For murder, 58; rape, 18; arson, 6 and burglary, 31. There were 9 convictions of capital offenses, divided as follows: Burglary, 2; arson, 1; murder, 6. There were two negroes convicted in 1888, but who had appeared for trial in 1889. The average of all was a trifle over 80 cases to each county. There were 114 capital cases tried. The division of these was as follows: For murder, 58; rape, 18; arson, 6 and burglary, 31. There were 9 convictions of capital offenses, divided as follows: Burglary, 2; arson, 1; murder, 6. There were two negroes convicted in 1888, but who had appeared for trial in 1889.

Of larceny there were 1,227 cases, and of misdemeanor 6,354. The larceny cases furnish the bulk of the penal statistics of the State. Larceny is more common in the east. In the west assaults are most common. All over the State there were many cases of fornication and adultery. The defendants were in very many cases white men and negro women; but in all the State there were only nine cases in which they were negro men and white women. In one case a negro had married a white woman. Both were tried for fornication and adultery, and were sent to jail, while the marriage was annulled.

Of the Indians tried five were Cherokee and two Choctaw. Of all the criminals tried only one was a Jew, and he was acquitted. In Warren county a negro woman, Miss Alexander, was tried for burglary. So far as your correspondent knows this is the only case where a woman has been tried for this offence.

The more common crimes other than larceny, are assaults and batteries, assaults with intent to kill, fornication and adultery, retailing liquor without license, carrying concealed weapons, disturbing religious worship, forgery, maiming stock and cruelty to animals and malicious mischief.

Among crimes less frequent were those which occurred in three counties. Moore, Wayne and Johnston; escapes, gambling, secret assaults, removal of landmarks or boundaries, burning bridges and carrying on a trade and enticing away laborers. The latter were common in the west than in the east.

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Only a few of the clerks reported as to lynchings. Some say there has never been a lynching in their counties. Such reports come from Chowan, Duplin, Graham, Madison, Onslow, Orange, Sandolph, Swain, Wake, Brunswick, Cherokee, Cleveland, Craven, Jones, Lincoln, Stanley, Warren and Yedkin.

A good many cases of escape were reported. In one case (in Jackson) the sheriff was tried for "escape," convicted and sentenced to be removed from office.

The average age of criminals is about 30 years. There are a considerable number of young negro criminals, some under 19 years of age.

A curious report was made by the clerk of Orange court: at the spring term, 1889, a man was tried for burglary and sentenced to the State Prison for one year. The criminal committed suicide. The clerk of Randolph says that there has been only one execution in the history of that county. In Brunswick there has been none in twelve years. The clerk of Johnston suggests the restoration of the whipping post as a punishment for minor offences, while the clerk of Moore says a better execution of the laws is needed. There was a curious sentence in Stokes, where a white woman, for 1 and 20, was sent to the penitentiary for two years and was then to be given ten days in which to leave the State. The clerk of Warren reports that in that county there has been no execution since 1878, and that was the only one in fifty years.

Citizens Arrested by U. S. Marshals. At Rocky Mount, N. C.—This morning, at 4 o'clock, United States Deputy Marshal Corbett, of Macon, and five other marshals appeared at Sharon, Ga., and arrested during the day seven prominent citizens of the town and county charged with intimidation against E. S. Duckworth, the newly appointed postmaster at Sharon. The arrested parties were with Winchester rifles when they began making arrests, but they met with no resistance, and in the day they were taken to the State Prison at Macon, where they were held until they were ordered.

The arrests in Sharon were reported by United States Deputy Marshal Irvin Alexander. United States District Attorney Marion E. Erwin will be here to prosecute the cases. The warrants are based on testimony taken by postoffice inspectors who have been at Sharon for several days investigating the case.

The Chronicle will say in tomorrow's issue: "Citizens of Sharon foolishly showed their indignation against postmaster Duckworth, because of the way in which he received his appointments. While claiming to be appointed to support the Republican party, an account of his duplicity they burned him in effigy. This was very silly, but the action of the government in dragging the seventeen citizens from their homes is an outrage on the rights and liberties of the people. The President and Postmaster General should be swift to condemn this exercise of arbitrary power. Actions of the sort call for strong rather than of government of the people, for the people, and by the people. The whole affair looks as if it were gotten up to make a little cheap political capital at Washington."

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 19.—The seven prisoners from Sharon, brought to Augusta last night, were given a hearing before United States Commissioner Alexander. They were charged with unlawfully conspiring, combining and agreeing together to prevent by force, intimidation and threats, E. L. Duckworth, postmaster at Sharon, from discharging the duties of the office. The prisoners were bound over in the sum of \$800 each to appear at the April term of the United States Court, to be held in August. All gave bond, and left for their homes tonight. Tomorrow the United States Attorney Erwin will begin taking testimony in the case before United States Commissioner Alexander.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 19.—The taking of testimony before United States Commissioner Alexander in the case against the citizens of Sharon, Ga., charged with conspiracy against and intimidation of Postmaster Duckworth, was concluded today.

All the material facts have been published. The record will probably establish a technical case against the accused, but in view of the fact that no personal violence was done Postmaster Duckworth, and that he has been unmolested in the discharge of the duties of his office, it is thought that the case may be dismissed, at the April term of the United States Court to be held in August.

Good-wife Grandilo grieves and groans, Day and night, with sighs and moans. Wears her life away, and Good-wife Gay hears sighs and moans; Time, the gray old thief, bequeaths: "Syrup of Figs is best!"

CRIME IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Summary of Criminal Statistics of the State.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger has prepared the following interesting statistics from the court records of the State for 1889:

It appears from the reports, which are made under the new act for the collection of criminal statistics, that 7,955 cases were tried in 1889. Of the criminals 4,400 were whites, 7 Indians and 3,572 blacks. The race, therefore, held their own in the proportion of crimes, as a reference to population will show. This removes the current opinion that there is more crime among the blacks. There were more crimes in the west than in the east, certainly more of what may be termed cruel crimes, as these reports show. Of the 7,955 criminals 6,845 were males and 1,110 females. The average of all was a trifle over 80 cases to each county. There were 114 capital cases tried. The division of these was as follows: For murder, 58; rape, 18; arson, 6 and burglary, 31. There were 9 convictions of capital offenses, divided as follows: Burglary, 2; arson, 1; murder, 6. There were two negroes convicted in 1888, but who had appeared for trial in 1889. The average of all was a trifle over 80 cases to each county. There were 114 capital cases tried. The division of these was as follows: For murder, 58; rape, 18; arson, 6 and burglary, 31. There were 9 convictions of capital offenses, divided as follows: Burglary, 2; arson, 1; murder, 6. There were two negroes convicted in 1888, but who had appeared for trial in 1889.

Of larceny there were 1,227 cases, and of misdemeanor 6,354. The larceny cases furnish the bulk of the penal statistics of the State. Larceny is more common in the east. In the west assaults are most common. All over the State there were many cases of fornication and adultery. The defendants were in very many cases white men and negro women; but in all the State there were only nine cases in which they were negro men and white women. In one case a negro had married a white woman. Both were tried for fornication and adultery, and were sent to jail, while the marriage was annulled.

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