

THE NEW ERA.

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WE DINESDAY, JULY 20, 1887.

If the town authorities cannot have the court house square and the streets put in a more presentable condition, we suggest the propriety of a repeal of the stock law so far as it concerns the town of Shelby.

The present troubles in Hawaii demonstrate the necessity for a cable between that country and this. We believe that public opinion would sustain a reasonable amount of governmental assistance to such an enterprise.

In spite of all the criticisms that have been leveled against him, Mr. Powderly has shown himself to be an able and patriotic leader of the Knights of Labor. If the whole body acted more in accordance with his principles, both the Knights of Labor and the country would be better off. In a recent interview with a representative of the New York Herald, Mr. Powderly has expressed sentiments which deserve respect. He is in favor of holding the general conventions of the order with open doors, believing that the proceedings would be more fairly reported by the press than is possible so long as secret sessions are held and that the order would to a greater degree secure the confidence of the general public. He might have added that such a course would be far more in accordance with the spirit of American institutions. Education and temperance he believes to be the two greatest needs of the workingman. With many other persons, Mr. Powderly thinks that immigration should be restricted. In one respect Mr. Powderly differs materially from what is practically, if not theoretically, a teaching of the Knights of Labor. He concedes, what is apparent to everybody else except some Knights of Labor, the right of every employer to choose his own employees. Should the Knights of Labor ever throw Mr. Powderly over and take up a less conservative leader, the organization will be far more distrusted by the country than it is now.

A NEEDED REFORM.

The Statesville Landmark has been making some just criticisms upon the ignorance of North Carolina geography manifested by the average North Carolina teacher. But when the Landmark concludes by saying, "It's not 'Northern' you know, to teach children anything about North Carolina—it, perhaps without intention, casts a reflection upon the teachers which is scarcely justified. Nearly all of our teachers are native North Carolinians and most of the rest are Southerners." We do not believe that one in a hundred has any of that sort of sycophancy which would copy a method because it is northern.

But the fact remains, and too much attention can scarcely be called to it by the press, that there is a lamentable ignorance of North Carolina, her geography, resources and history, among North Carolina teachers, as well as among her citizens, generally. Even this is not peculiar to the teachers of North Carolina, for opportunities of observation, not especially wide, but sufficient, have induced us to believe that the average citizen, and consequently the average teacher, of nearly all of the states, is inexcusably ignorant of his own state.

In the South, perhaps, this is true to a greater extent than in the North. The history of the country has been written largely by northern authors, while nearly all the popular text books of history and geography are the products of northern pens. Most of the popular literature in any way concerned with the early history of the country has come from the same source. As a natural consequence, more is known of that section than of this by the country generally. Then, again, the northern people have paid more attention to local history and geography than we have, both in school and out of it. They have had better facilities for doing so. A denser population has afforded opportunities for the extensive of local historical societies which we do not possess and has made publications of the merest local interest profitable pecuniarily, where we could not afford them at all.

But, aside from all this, until late years, there has been no attempt to make in our educational system a place for the study of what is near and should be familiar. It may have been inherent in the human mind to search for the more remote, assuming a knowledge of the nearer as a matter of course. But, whatever the cause, it is already apparent on every hand. Among the numerous reforms that are being made on our educational work, more instruction about North Carolina, her past and present, should be insisted upon and the Landmark is doing a good work in calling attention to this matter.

A GOOD MOVE.

The invitation extended by Governor Hill, of New York, to the governors of the several states to meet together in New York and to confer with reference to the adoption of a greater uniformity in the laws governing the interstate extradition of criminals is the first step toward a much needed reform. Justice is sometimes defeated and often delayed, not only because of the cumbersome laws of some states, but because of the differences in the laws of the several states. It is to the interest of all honest persons that criminals should be punished and escape into other states than those in which the crime was committed is especially to be guarded against.

Governor Hill has taken the best means to accomplish this end most effectually. A conference of governors can devise a set of laws to govern this matter which will probably be sufficiently acceptable to all to insure their adoption in at least such shape as will bring about a fair degree of simplicity and uniformity of procedure. Of course, the several legislatures are not likely to agree with one another upon every point in these laws; but a conference such as Governor Hill invites will at least minimize the differences

which now exist among the several states upon this subject.

There are several other subjects of state law upon which similar conferences might be held. This is notably true of the laws governing marriage and divorce. It is a singular truth that two people may hold the marriage relation toward each other in one state, may move into another whose laws would recognize no such relation between them, in spite of the fact that the law usually governs such cases, while, if they went into a third, they would again become legally husband and wife. This anomaly should not be permitted to exist. Indeed, its bad policy has appealed so forcibly to some persons that they have suggested that the federal government should take charge of the subject.

This, scarcely a federalist in the land, however radical, would desire. The functions of the federal government are already too great. They should be contracted rather than expanded. The scheme proposed by Governor Hill affords the most practicable way of securing uniform laws upon subjects where uniformity is desirable. The autonomy of each state is left undisturbed, but a regard for others is occasioned which, besides accomplishing the end in view, leads to a greater interstate comity, a thing not undesirable in itself.

The only objection that can be offered is that the states would not all agree to adopt similar laws. This is true, but absolute uniformity is not necessary to secure the practical ends sought nor, for other reasons, would it be always desirable.

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Dear friend, I sit alone tonight,

And so to you I faint would write.

With common ink and paper;

Such words as I would say to you

Should blazoned be in tender hue.

As monks of old in missals drew

Initials tall and taper.

If I could borrow just a part

Of all their quaint symbolic art,

I might translate what's in my heart.

Perhaps, in fitting fashion,

Sufficient store of red and gold

To paint this leaden, snowy cold.

With tints of pain or passion?

In vain you'll seek, then, on this page

Fair fancies from a bygone age;

Yet if you wish my thoughts to gauge,

There is a way of gleaming

Love's golden shafts that through them shine.

So do not heed these written signs,

For you must read between the lines

To gather all my meaning.

—London World.

THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Proceedings of the Trustees and of the Agricultural Board.

The trustees of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts met with the Board of Agriculture last Wednesday night, with Governor Seales in the chair. Mr. D. W. Bain was made treasurer. The report of the executive committee was presented by Mr. H. E. Fries. After full discussion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the principal buildings to be designed by the architect shall be as follows: 1st, The agricultural building and dormitories; 2d, The machinery building; 3d, The steward's house, dining hall and chapel; 4th, The professors' house; all of which shall be arranged in such a manner as to admit of addition and enlargement, and further that the cost of erection of separate dormitories in one story buildings be required from the architect.

Resolved, That the executive committee is authorized to take down a part of the exhibition building, by contract or otherwise, and it is further instructed, through its chairman, to purchase a house and out-buildings of Mr. Pugh, at a price not to exceed \$250.

Resolved, That the chairman of the executive committee is instructed to sell the lot purchased of Dr. Grissom, if a reasonable price can be obtained, and the proceeds of such sale to be deposited with the treasurer. The terms of the sale shall be cash, or one-half cash and the remainder in negotiable paper.

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to employ an architect to prepare complete plans for the hall, dormitories, etc., etc., as may be necessary.

The Board of Agriculture was requested to grant the college the use of the team belonging to the experimental farm when not needed on the latter and the executive committee was authorized to buy and keep a team of mules. Authority to employ a foreman and such other labor as might be necessary was also given to the executive committee.

\$2,500 appropriated by the city of Raleigh for the agricultural college.

The director of the experimental farm was instructed to put not exceeding fifteen acres in experimental crops next year.

The board adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday in December, 1887.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1887.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland are spending the week in New York State, attending the Clinton Centennial and visiting his sister and brother, near the home of his youth, where his mind will revert to the halcyon days of childhood when his brightest dreams did not contemplate the presidency of the United States as a possibility of his wonderful career.

Two members of the cabinet have dabbled in real estate the past week. Secretary Whitney and Fairchild, the former selling "Grassland," his fine country place, at a clear profit of about \$75,000, but retaining a right of lease of two or three years, and the latter buying a large double structure, built in the style of the old-fashioned English residence, and quite handsomely finished, for which he paid \$50,000.

Postmaster General Vilas, with Assistant Attorney General Bryant, was engaged a day or two this week in revising the postal laws and regulations. The present edition has not been revised since 1873, of course, and new needs have arisen. The Postmaster General has declined granting the postal clerks of the sixth division the privilege of holding a convention, one object of which is to enable clerks to make known their wants, and informing them that such a meeting is unnecessary, as the clerks can make known such suggestions as may occur to them in the regular course of duty.

Partisan newspaper correspondents at Washington persist in their story that Harvey, the chief of a division in the Treasury, who swindled the government out of some \$12,000 by his forgeries, is Democratic, when, as a matter of fact, Harvey himself declares that although he was engaged for President Cleveland, he has been nothing but a Republican, and that he is still faithful to the ungrateful party that would disown him. He confesses both to forgery and Republicanism, and as they are often united in one person, I cannot doubt the truthfulness of the two statements.

Another Patent Office scandal was in the air the other day. It appears that it has been the custom of one of the chiefs of a division to borrow small sums of money from his subordinates and neglect to repay them. Although the chief claimed that he was more sinned against than sinning in this respect, he was admonished that such Republican practices would not be permitted under a Democratic Administration, and was allowed to go in peace.

So far this month, the government receipts amount to \$10,693,567, and the disbursements, including nearly \$12,000,000 for pensions, to \$18,561,100, being an excess to expenditures of \$7,867,533. The circulation of standard silver dollars has increased \$758,016, since July 1. The demand for notes of small denomination continues so large that the Treasury is not as yet able to meet it; but an additional supply of silver certificates has been ordered from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which will be issued as soon as possible.

A number of old Democratic Union soldiers in the different departments here have become so indignant over the taunts and insults heaped upon the President by the Grand Army of the Republic, that they have deliberately torn off their badges and declare they will have no more to do with an organization run in the interest of Republican demagogues and partisans. I commend their patriotic action, at the same time expressing the belief that unless the wild ravings of the Tutties and Fairchilds are silenced, the Grand Army of the Republic will lose half of its members.

The President expects soon to remove Comper, the offensively partisan Republican postmaster of Washington, and give the place to a good Democrat. He is known to be considering the names of a number of District Democrats for the position, while the Postmaster General is trying to prevail upon the President to appoint another Michiganan. There is naturally a very strong feeling here that the office should be given to a Washingtonian, as the office is local, being largely supported by District people, the government mail bringing in no revenue at all.

As a result of the new city ordinances, there will not be so much bell-ringing on the streets of the Capital. An order has been issued prohibiting the use of bells upon the street cars and also the public ringing of the fire-alarm bells. The latter is done to prevent the gathering of idle and curious crowds around fires to the hindrance of firemen in fighting the flames.

The National Archery Association is now in session in this city, and attracts much attention from those who are fond of that fascinating amusement. Archers from all portions of the United States daily fill the arsenal grounds, where the meeting is being held.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

TUESDAY JULY 12.

A new cabinet for Bulgaria has been formed, with M. Stouloff at its head. Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht Alva arrived at Queenstown and proceeded to Liverpool. The French Chamber of Deputies refuses to accept M. Floquet's resignation. The celebration of the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was attended with serious rioting at Belfast. Chloera has broken out in Sardinia. Miss Margaret Elliott, of Rockbridge county, shot and slightly wounded David

Clark for alleged slander.—Charters were issued at Harrisburg for two railroads, which are said to be a part of the B. and O's proposed line from New York to Pittsburgh.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland arrived at Holland Patent, N. Y., where they are the guests of Miss Rose Cleveland.—Mrs. Craig and her niece, Miss Alice Phillips, were caught midway on a high trestle, near Dalton, Ga., and killed by a train.—The new steel cruiser Atlanta sailed from Newport, R. I., for Gardiner's bay for naval practice.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

In a collision on the C. & O. R. R., near Staunton, Va., a brakeman was badly hurt; both engines were wrecked.—Civil service examinations were held yesterday in the War Department, Washington.—Key West reports eight few cases of yellow fever and one death from the disease.—George Smith, young son of a livery keeper of Savannah, Ga., was found murdered at Tybee.—J. C. G. Kennedy, one of the oldest residents of Washington, was murdered in cold blood on Pennsylvania avenue, by John Daily, a white laborer.—President Cleveland was accorded a hearty reception at Utica, N. Y.—Jacob Sharp, New York's convicted briber, was led up for sentence, but on account of Judge Barrett's illness the case was adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

No disturbance occurred in Paris during the national fête.—Germans complain that they are being persecuted in the Department of the Nord, France.—The German Crown Prince's throat is said to be almost in its normal condition.—Judge Thurman positively declines to be a candidate for Governor of Ohio.—A gang of counterfeiters, who have been operating extensively in western states, have been captured in Arkansas.—One of the speakers at a discussion of the prohibition question in Texas, fired a rifle at his opponent.—Krupp, the German manufacturer of steel guns, is dead.—Twelve new cases of yellow fever at Key West.—Jake Sharp was sentenced to four years at hard labor and a fine of \$5,000.—President Cleveland was enthusiastically greeted on his journey to Forest Port.—One man was killed and four men were seriously wounded by the fall of a scaffold at Columbia, South Carolina.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

Prince Ferdinand will not ascend the Bulgarian throne until the consent of the Powers has been obtained. He says treaties must be respected.—Religious fanatics attempted to murder the Grand Duchess Elizabeth-Mavrikiyevna, wife of the Grand Duke Constantin Constantinovitch, and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth-Feodorovna, wife of the Grand Duke Serge.—The New England Ship Building Company's shipyard at Bath, Me., was burned.—Colored South Carolina colonists in Liberia report that they are starving, and ask help to leave Africa.—A farmer near Shelbyville, Ind., after burglars had made a visit to his house, deposited \$20,000 in coin in the bank for fear of another call.—It was reported that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad system had been leased to the Baltimore and Ohio company.—At Key West, Fla., there have been 110 cases of yellow fever and 36 deaths up to the 14th inst.—Fire at Baltimore, Md., caused losses of over \$200,000.—The Paris celebration passed off without disturbance.—President Cleveland had a slight attack of cholera morbus; the party are at Forest Port, New York.—Many lives were lost in a railroad collision and subsequent fire at St. Thomas, Ont.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

The tension of feeling in Germany toward France has relaxed, owing to the absence of anti-French demonstrations during the French fête.—Two boys were found drifting off Barnegat in a large sloop which had been stolen from Prince's Bay, L. I. They said they had had nothing to eat or drink for two days.—Mrs. John A. Logan sustained a serious accident at Cardonald, Ill., in leaping from a carriage.—Dynamiters who placed a mine under a railroad crossing at Montello, Wis., were thwarted by the discovery of their mine.—The President made a trip to the Thousand Islands and returned to Forestport on the evening.—St. Louis is determined that President Cleveland shall pay that city a visit.—W. D. Smyth, leaf tobacco dealer, Lynchburg, Va., failed for \$30,000.—Twelve persons are known to be killed by the railroad disaster at St. Thomas, Ont.; total casualties were 100.—The cotton crop in sight is 6,245,658 bales.—Key West reports two new cases of yellow fever but no deaths.—The temperature at all places in the United States was the highest of the season; there were many prostrations from the heat and a number of deaths.—Geo. R. Stibley, a prominent merchant of Augusta, Ga., died suddenly.

SUNDAY, JULY 17.

It is reported that the Czar will prevent Ferdinand from accepting the Bulgarian throne.—Mount Etna is in a state of eruption and earthquakes are reported in Sicily and along the Italian Coast.—A wealthy lady of Louisville having determined to go on the stage is coming to New York to finish her studies.—One of the committee of a German excursion party, en route for Buffalo, was killed by falling off the train at Hudson.—The President and his party gave thanks for their narrow escape on the train at Glendale. The day was passed quietly at the home of his brother, the Rev. William Cleveland.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

Striking coke workers have called a convention to bring about a general shut down.—Three new cases of yellow fever at Key West.—Raleigh reports the mercury 104; Dr. C. Manly was prostrated by the heat; Col. E. G. Haywood died suddenly.—Several deaths at Hampton, Va., from heat.—Six fatal prostrations at Richmond.—Chicago reports 20 deaths from sunstroke Sunday and as many yesterday morning; 263 babies less than a year old died from the heat.—Three men were killed and another man was badly injured in an accident near Jeffersonville, Indiana.—A colored man was shot and killed at Edgeland, S. C., by a constable.—Pittsburg, Pa., reports 17 sudden deaths from the effects of heat; thermometer 103.

ADVERTISE

in THE NEW ERA. Rates reasonable.

Newspaper Subscriptions.

Some time since a newspaper publisher in Illinois brought suit against forty three men who would not pay their subscriptions, and obtained judgment in each case for the full amount of the claim. Twenty-eight of the defendants made affidavit that they owned no more property than the law allowed them, thus preventing a sale of their property. Then they under the Supreme Court decision, were arrested for petty larceny and put under bonds, but the sixty-two to take a newspaper and refuse to pay for it. Don't forget this.

State of North Carolina CLEVELAND COUNTY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT BEFORE THE CLERK.

E. N. Harrill, Executor Application to A. G. Harrill Probate a Will in solemn form. Cynthia Harrill, et. al. vs. E. N. Harrill, Executor. To D. R. Eskridge, C. I. Eskridge, Eliza Eskridge, Sarah Eskridge, Wade Eskridge, Elijah Eskridge, Elizabeth Eskridge, Martha Eskridge and Hamilton Eskridge, non-resident defendants in the above entitled cause.

Shelby, N. C., July 6, 1887 - 61.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

THE Session is divided into two terms: the first beginning the last Thursday in August and ending at Christmas, and the second beginning early in January and ending the first Thursday in June. Tuition, \$40.00 for each term. For room rent and service, \$5.00 per term. Those unable to pay tuition are allowed to give their notes secured if possible. Division in Normal Course free. Post Graduate instruction also free. The Faculty is now sufficiently strong to give instruction in a wide range of studies.

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Notice!

By virtue of Chapter 116, laws of 1887, all widows whose husbands died from disease while in the service of the State or Confederate States during the late war are entitled to a pension. Provided, such person own less than five hundred dollars worth of property, listed for taxation. All such persons will make application to me on or before the 20th of July, 1887.

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Very Respectfully,

Julius E. Martin.

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