

**NORTH CAROLINA NEWS BUDGET.**

**WHAT HAPPENS WORTH MENTIONING.**

Choice Items Taken From Our Exchanges And Boiled Down For The Herald Readers.

**Reidsville Times:** One piece of coal weighed over 100 pounds has been gotten from the mines at Walnut Cove.

North Carolina has 2,110 post-offices, ranking as seventh in the highest number of offices among the States in the Union.

The grand jury have found true bills against W. A. Potts and Mrs. Lincke for the murder of Mrs. Lincke's husband in June last, in Beaufort county.

**Greenville Reflector:** Work has been resumed upon the Memorial Baptist Church. We hope to see the building entirely completed at no far distant day.

A Raleigh telegram says the health of Hon. Thos. J. Jarvis is not good in Brazil and that he is expected home next summer after the Democrat convention has been held.

Rev. Mr. Leslie who had the misfortune to have his leg broken a few weeks ago, is, we are glad to learn, improving. We hope to see him at his duty again soon.—*Rocky Mount Phoenix.*

**Goldboro Argus:** We believe that actual calculation bear us out in the statement that over \$50,000 worth of improvements have been made in Goldboro during the current year up to this writing.

The U. S. Circuit Court, in session at Raleigh, has ordered the discharge of A. W. Henderson, who was arrested in Chowan county for selling goods without a license; it was known as the drummers' tax case; the State appealed from the decision.

John Tate, a colored man, who lived alone at the corner of Fifteenth and Princess streets, was found dead one day last week in his house, by Wm. Swain, who visited him for the purpose of relieving his wants. The coroner was called, but his service was not needed.—*Wilmington News.*

**Charlotte Chronicle:** Henry Fox, a colored man and tenant of Mr. T. T. McCord, is a pretty good farmer, and it would be better for the country if there were more like him in Mecklenburg. With two mules, he this year on Mr. McCord's land, 18 bales of cotton, 360 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of wheat and 50 bushels of oats.

**Southern Pines Pine Knot:** A lady who has been journeying through the South writes us; "I was waited upon as if I had been Mrs. Cleveland or Queen Victoria. It is really delightful traveling in the South." The train men upon the Seaboard Air Line, from Southern Pines to Portsmouth, can take a share of the praise, for they deserve it.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty in the case of Stephen Freeman, colored, charged with rape, when they came into Court Thursday morning Dec. 1st at half-past nine o'clock. Defendant's counsel made a motion for a new trial which the Court decided to hear at four o'clock in the afternoon, until which time a recess was taken.—*Wilmington Star.*

**Winston Daily:** Last Wednesday night at church conference held in Church Street M. E. Church South, in Charlotte, Dr. J. T. Bagwell was recommended by a rising vote to receive license to preach, and the quarterly conference licensed him, and by a rising vote the official Board of Church Street church requested the Presiding Elder to put him on that station for 1888.

We saw one of our druggists the other night trying to sell a customer a hair brush which he claimed to be genuine hog bristles. The brush was white, but when the party asked "what kind of hog bristles?" he replied at once "why Berkshire hog?" "Mister, I don't want that brush nor nothing else you have got." (walking out) "Who ever heard of a Berkshire hog having white bristles?" The druggist is now reading up on the hog business. *Henderson Gold Leaf.*

**OFFICIAL REPORTS.**

The annual report of Postmaster-General Vilas ended June 30, 1887, has been submitted to the President. The report says that the expectation and growth and improvement in the postal service has been realized during the past year. The revenues have gained upon the preceding year by nearly 4,000,000, attaining a height never reached before, despite the restrictive operation of various reductions in the rates of postage. This has been done in part from an extension of the limits of available matter of the fourth-class and from the receipts of the special delivery service, but chiefly from the rising business prosperity of the country, faithfully reflected in the postal service. Upon the other hand, the study of economy has not been without effect in restraining expenditures, so that the increase in cash disbursements has but little exceeded \$2,000,000.

Expansion of the power and usefulness of the service has kept pace with its improved fiscal condition by much increase in the number of its postoffices, of its employees, of its routes and mileage of mail transportation, by additions to its fast mail, and other special features and, indeed, in every branch of its work. The Postmaster-General, however, does not think that a further reduction in the rates of postage at present would be advisable, although, he says, time is probably not distant when the rate of letter postage may be properly lowered to one cent an ounce. He points out that at present the letter postage of the United States is lower than that of all other countries save one.

The total number of postoffices of all classes on the first of July, 1887, was 55,157. The appointment of postmasters numbered during the fiscal year 13,079. The entire number of presidential postoffices on the 4th of March, 1885, was 2,339, which have decreased to 2,149 at present. Of the incumbents of these new offices at the end of the fiscal year, 868, were new appointments on expiration of commissions, 415 new appointments on voluntary resignations, 34 new appointments on deaths, 492 new appointments on removals or suspensions, 27 re-appointments and 313 remaining under former commissions. Thus the same incumbents held at the end of the year 340 of these offices, and the new ones were in possession of 1,809. On the 7th of March, 1887. In all these offices the total number of appointments has been 36,252, leaving about 39 per cent. of the old incumbents in office.

The postal revenues for the fiscal year were \$48,837,609, and the expenditures \$52,814,113. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1888, based upon the results of the past, is estimated at \$53,242,036. The appropriations exceed this total by \$2,100,114, but it is thought the deficiency will be a million less than the sum so indicated. The total estimated gross receipts for the year ending June 30, 1887, are \$57,563,734.

**Riddleberger and Mahone.**

There can now be no doubt of the fact that Riddleberger and Mahone have permanently parted company. In an interview last week, published in the *Critic*, on the recent election in Virginia, Mr. Riddleberger is quoted as saying: "The result in Virginia was no surprise to me. We were licked fair and square. It was Mahone and his methods, that defeated the Republicans. His management of the canvass and his abandonment of the only issues that we could have won with made it impossible for the Republicans to reply to the Democratic stump speakers."

"It is charged, Senator, by some of the Republican press, that the Democrats carried the State by fraud, and that the Republicans were counted out. Is there any truth in such statements?" "So far as I know, none whatever, and no one seriously believes the sensational reports. The charges printed in certain papers that we were cheated and counted out are the worst kind of rot. Why, one of our own men was elected by barely ten major-

ity. If the Democrats wanted to count us out, how easy it would have been to wipe away the ten votes."

Speaking of the presidential outlook he says: "I believe Virginia will send a solid Cleveland delegation to the national convention, and that Cleveland will be renominated. Virginia will support him, because she believe he is the only Democrat that can be elected."

"How about the Republican candidate? Do you know any one who could carry Virginia as against Cleveland?"

"I seriously think that with proper management Blaine could wrest the State from the Democracy. He would have done it in '84 but for the ambition of William Mahone. Blaine only lost the State by 4,000. Blaine can have the nomination if he wants it."

**"Blaine or Bust."**

There seem to be at the present time numerous factions forming within the Republican party which threaten to side track the grand old machine completely. The tariff question has given the party leaders a violent palsy; the bloody shirt doctrine seems to be healthy, in Ohio, but awful feeble in the East, and the pension question fails to draw much enthusiasm anywhere. All these issues have their special "boomers", who, of course, are prominent candidates for the nomination of 1888. The present faction which has control of the party machinery is "The Blaine-or-Busters," and a very appropriate title it is. This faction have been "nursing their wrath to keep it warm" since '84, and they do not propose to be put aside by John Sherman, Foraker, Hawley, Evarts or any other leader. With them it's "Blaine or Bust." They propose to make the American people swallow Mr. Blaine with all his doctrines. They propose to use the party machinery, so that nothing else can be done but nominate the Plumed Knight, upon the theory that the party should vindicate Mr. Blaine for the dis-appointment of '84 by nominating him in '88. Mark Twain once drew a picture of western life in the early days which aptly applies to these statesmen of the Republican party. An emigrant bound for the rich gold fields of Pike's Peak had a handsomely painted motto on his wagon which read, "Pike's Peak or Bust." As he progresses on his journey one disaster followed another till at last he was picked up on the plains a total wreck, oxen dead and wagon broken. Underneath the first inscription he had roughly scrawled with a brand of charcoal, "Busted, by Thunder." And thus it will be with the grand old party in 1888.

The party which missed carrying New York by a hair's breadth in '84 will fail to carry it in '88 upon the same issues by many thousands of votes. The party which has nursed within its bosom for a quarter of a century that hideous monster, sectional animosity and hate, cannot hope to carry the mass of the American people with them. This enthusiastic talk about Blaine is a thrust at Mahone and John S. Wise, both of whom are for John Sherman.

**Senator Turpie.**

The new Democratic Senator from Indiana, Turpie, who is to succeed Harrison, Republican, is said to be a brilliant man. He is a fine debater and enters the Senate with a reputation equal to any in that body. A writer in the *New York World*, in a sketch of him, drawn evidently by a very practical pen, says: "He is a very good fellow with his friends, and likes a social chat. He detests vulgarity, however, and if a vulgar story is attempted in his presence he will dart off like a shot. He is a good hater. He is a Bourbon in the Bourbons in his politics, and thinks the Democratic ideas come from above, and thinks the Republican ones from the lower regions. He is not a money-maker nor much of a money spender, and the sum total of his financial life work has not netted him more than \$75,000."

Robinson county has thirty regular organized farmers' alliance.

**THE NATIONAL CAPITOL GOSSIP.**

**NATIONAL TOPICS REPORTED WEEKLY.**

Our Correspondent Writes About The City—Who Are There And What They Are Doing.

Compulsory examinations for promotion in the executive departments were inaugurated last summer in the War Department. Now that the qualification of all the clerks in the different bureaus of that Department have been tested, and the results known in individual cases, it is interesting to inquire what effect the examinations have on the service, and if the new rules attain the object for which they were designed. Recent investigations by your correspondent in this direction, among both the officials of the War Department and the civil Service Commissioners, disclose a diversity of opinions. Some of the former think that the examination do not show anything not already known about the merits of clerks, and have no other effect that to worry and demoralize the clerical force. There was not a single official who was not in favor of civil service examination for admission into the service. It keeps out dead wood and admits only those of a certain degree of intelligence, but above all it relieves the Departments of the former distracting pressure of influence to secure officers. Politicians have learned that they can do nothing interceding with the Department heads for appointment through favoritism, and when a vacancy occurs now it is a routine piece of business to secure the certification of four successful business candidates of intelligence and to select from among them a man without regard to politics and friends. While acknowledging the debt due to the civil-service requirements in this direction, many officials hold that the preliminary examination does not definitely settle the question of qualification. The probationary term of six months' service is, after all, they say, the real test of a clerk's efficiency, and that this is as it should be. No more, they think, can a man's fitness for promotion or retention be ascertained by putting him through an examination. The true test is his record at his desk from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. Arguing from this standpoint it is not thought that the promotion rules really attain the end for which they were designed.

Naval officers are much amused over the result of a recent attempt of the line officers of the Navy to come to an agreement upon a bill which it was proposed to have introduced in Congress, providing for the readjustment of their pay. The matter was conducted with a good deal of secrecy, and notices were sent out privately to officers interested to meet at a hotel in this city a few days ago. One of the main propositions to be acted upon was a plan to increase the pay of ensigns by \$100 for every year's service, and on this point there seems to have much difference of opinion among the line officers. The meeting took place last week. It appears that the representatives of the Naval Academy were fully prepared to maintain certain of their rights which they believed to be in jeopardy, and came to the meeting armed with proxies in such numbers that the residence line officers who had called the meeting found themselves outnumbered, and after a stormy session were compelled, in self-defense to secure an indefinite adjournment. It is expected that the fight will be renewed at a future meeting.

It is said, apparently on good authority, that the President's message will make no recommendation about postal telegraph. The reasons which prevail against such advice are said mainly a belief that the firm establishment of civil-service reform would be imperiled by the sudden doubling or trebling of the employees of the Post Office Department, and the doubt whether private competition is not sufficient to keep the telegraph service of the country where it ought to be. There are now about 1,000,000 employees in all grades of the postal service. To extend postal telegraph to all parts of the United States and make it coincide with the present postal service would require as many more employees, if not an even greater addition to the Department. The strain of such a duplication of the service is something to make even the most sanguine believed in postal telegraphic pause.

I do not remember a time when the opening of a new Congress has been attended with so little excitement as is apparent in Washington at the present time. The hotels are almost as quiet as at mid-summer. Of course this will all be changed during the coming week. But as it is quite certain that Speaker Carlisle will be re-elected, and as there is really no reason to suppose Mr. Randall will be displaced from the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, there is only the contest over the minor House offices to engage much attention. The fun will begin later in the season, when the committee get to work and the struggle over tariff reform begins.

**ROBBERY LEGALIZED.**

(Scotland Neck Democrat.)

Protection means the robbery of one man for the benefit of another without compensation. It means the taking the earnings or property of one class for the benefit of another class without compensation.

A tariff for revenue only is the only legal, constitutional, just policy. This will afford protection. It is utterly impossible to have a tariff that will not protect to the amount of the tariff levied, if the tariff is levied upon articles produced or manufactured in this country. Because those produced or manufactured here pay no tax, and only those articles imported pay the tax: and that enables our people to raise their prices to the tariff point.

The charge that the Democratic party as a free trade party is false from beginning to end. Frank Hurd is the only absolute free trader in the Democratic party in the United States so far as the writer's information goes. Free trade in this country is an absolute impossibility. With a public debt of more than a billion dollars, and with a yearly expense of more than three hundred million dollars which can never be less, will forever forbid free trade in this country. And none but cranks, theorists, fanatics, or fools can believe in or advocate free trade. A free trade is about as foolish, inconsistent and unreasonable, as the protective tariff man is unjust, grasping and avaricious. Both classes are pale-creamists, and without the pale of reason and common sense. The end is about as unreasonable as the other is unjust. Neither class ought to be tolerated as public servants. Every dollar of revenue raised by the tariff whether for protection or for revenue only, is pretion to the full amount of revenue raised. The difference between the two political parties, is this the Republican part, believes in and advocates the raising the revenues of the government with an eye single to protection, while the Democratic party believes in and ought to advocate the raising the revenues necessary to defray the expenses of the government economically administered, with an eye single to revenue only. Now if this is not the distinctive difference between the two parties on the tariff, then there is and can not be any difference between them on this subject.

**Pork For Home Use.**

(Breeder's Journal.)

It may possibly pay best to have large, fat porkers for market purposes, to suit the needs of the packers of pork, who want large, heavy pork, but when it comes to the home supply, we want our pork with but a small portion of fat. There are some breeds of pigs, noticeably so the small English Yorkshires, which produce a very large portion of fat and, while they may please the eyes of most persons, when in the living form, when killed and dressed the large proportions of fat makes the meat undesirable for most palates. It does not pay to raise pigs solely, or almost so, for lard. With the exception of, perhaps, the Berkshires, most of our well-known breeds of pigs are, in their purity, rather too much inclined to lay on fat to make them desirable for home use, and we have for a number of years been experimenting to find out how to produce just such porkers as would best meet the requirements. While the breeding has a great deal to do with having good pork for home use, the feeding plays a very important part and the quality of the pork depends in a great measure on proper feeding. We do not like having the porkers confined to small pens, even though the pigs may fatten up more quickly than if they have plenty of exercise room, but let them have the run of a good clover lot during the summer and fall, riving the pigs so that they cannot destroy the sod, then supply them with grain in different forms, daily, with plenty of fresh water, at least once a day, as much as they can drink. Hogs can be kept in fair condition on plenty of clover and water, but to make them improve as they should, grain should be given. A good summer feed is made by having corn and oats ground together, say in proportion one bushel of corn to two of oats, then making a slop of this. Our plan is to half fill a barrel with this mixture and then the mass (with cold water in summer and hot water in winter), doing this in the afternoon or evening and then feeding it, diluted to the proper consistency, next morning, by which time it will have source sufficiently. It is well to add a couple of handfuls of salt as well as a half peck or so of bits of charcoal. This charcoal can readily be secured on the farm, where wood fires are used, by sieving the wood ashes and using the bits of charcoal which remain in the sieve.

**A Southern Matron.**

(Norfolk Virginian.)

The letter of the wife of Hon. Jefferson Davis, protesting against any effort to create a fund for the benefit of himself and heirs, a refreshing illustration of womanliness, independence, gratitude and genuine refinement. Apart from her noble contrast the conduct of this Southern matron bears to the ordinary women and girls of "the period," the letter has another ann higher virtue. It is expressed in this language: "Let me entreat you to lit us think you for the effort, but deprecate the accomplishment of it. Both my daughter and I have received an education which would etand instead of money were everything to be swept away—which do not now contemplate—and the blessings of freedom and independence are dearer to us than wealth and ease, and we should not be comfortable under this moneyed obligation to those who have given a far greater boon to my husband already—their hearts." This is the remonstrance and opinion of both mother and daughter, and the sentiments expressed evidence delicacy as well as culture of head and heart—a jointure which is indispensable in the formation of true character. It is observable, too, that education is the basis of this independence. For this reason we trust the fact may spur the young ladies of today—who have splendid opportunities—to a proper appreciation of the high value of intellectual endowments and acquisitions. They outlast gold, silver and the worthless draperies of parade and fashion.

**The Long and Short of It.**

(Philadelphia Chronicle.)

"Willie Wafflers," said the teacher, "which is the shortest day in the year?" "Twenty-fust of December," replied Willie, who was correct as far as the writer knows. "And Tommy Tuff may tell us which is the longest day," said the teacher indulgently. "Sunday," shouted Tommy.

**WHAT THE WORLD DOES WEEKLY.**

**INTERESTING ITEMS RELATED BRIEFLY.**

Newsy Items Which Are Gleaned From Various Sources And Prepared For Our Readers.

Samuel Spencer will be the new President of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Johann Most, the convicted Anarchist, will take his case to the higher courts.

A London editor has recovered damages from a London financier who had accused him of blackmail.

Governor Rodwell of Maine is taking steps to close the 125 saloons in the prohibition town of Bangor.

The Commissioner of agriculture, in his annual report, recommends the abolition of the seed division.

The President has granted a number of pardons to persons convicted of violations of internal revenue laws.

During the month of November the revenues of the Government amounted to about \$30,500,000; disbursements about the same.

H. H. Ferguson was shot to death by an ex-convict while on his way home in a wagon at Hopkinsville, Ky. The murderer escaped.

The condition of the Crown Prince is thought to be improved, from the fact that the Court dentist has been summoned to operate on his teeth.

Hon. Stephen Archer and Senator Gorman are advocating Baltimore as a suitable place for holding the next National Democratic convention.

Master Workman Powderly declares that this generation is not good enough to practice the "in common" land theories which have recently been presented.

An American sea captain sues the Canadian government for the illegal detention of his vessel, and refuses assistance from the state department in Washington.

The National Central Committee of the Prohibitionists met in Chicago last week, and among other business transacted made arrangements for a National Convention.

Nina Van Zandt, or Mrs. Spies-by-proxy, purchased a widow's mourning outfit in Chicago. She intends to laint her executed "husband" after the approved Christian custom.

Government detectives have unearthed a band of counterfeiters near Port Huron, Mich. Four persons were arrested and complete outfits for making bogus metal dollars and nickles were seized.

Senator Gorman predicts that a tariff bill be passed by Congress during the coming session. He thinks Speaker Carlisle should decline a re-election and resume the democratic leadership in the House.

W. A. French and W. S. Matthews, two Virginia editors, having expressed a desire to murder each other with pistols, a constable clapped them in jail at Pearlsburg, Va., until they could find bail in \$4,000 each.

Jake Sharp was taken from Ludlow street jail Friday of last week and carried before Judge Barrett, when he was allowed to give bail in the sum of \$40,000, and he was discharged; he is feeble and cannot walk without assistance.

The French political situation is very complicated; President Grevy has postponed his resignation, and the Rouvier Cabinet has been recalled; the party of the right has resolved not to support any Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Judge Clark's wife and Capt. Sid Alexander are first cousins, and Capt. Alexander's first wife was Judge Clark's cousin. This fact leads some to suppose that both these gentlemen will not be before the State Convention for the nomination for Governor. Either would make a good Governor.—*Chronicle.*