THE TIMES.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 10, 1882.

WE send sample copies of THE TIMES to a number of friends in different parts of the State. They are requested to interest themselves in securing clubs at once. The price of the paper during the campaign—six months—is only one dollar. For three months, fifty cents Address all letters to THE TIMES, Raleigh, N. C.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

North Carolina ought to blossom into a reliably Republican State this year.

Attention is called to the representation of counties in Republican conventions, on fourth page.

Gov. Jarvis will address the societies of the Rutherford College at the Commencement in the latter part of May.

The Greensboro *North State* says that Judge Bynum will probably be nominated by the Republicans for Supreme Court Judge.

The Governors of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia have been invited to meet Senator Bayard at Charlotte, N. C., at the Mecklenburg celebration.

The closing exercises of Mount Vernon Academy will take place June 1st. Dr. T. H. Pritchard, of Wake Forest, will deliver the address. The Carthage brass band will be in attendance, and our friends will have a good time.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. J. C. L. Harris offering sweet potato slips for sale. For three years Mr. Harris has furnished large quantities of slips and the buyers show their appreciation of the plants by renewing their orders each season. Now is a good time for setting out. Orders are filled in the order received.

A two-column letter recently appeared in the Boston *Herald* on "North Carolina Politics," which has been accredited by the *New South* to Maj. William A. Hearne, of Newbern. The versatile Major is a regular knight-errant of the quill, and is sometimes guilty of roaming into pastures new, but the *New South* has proved a bad guesser this time. The article in question, we are credibly informed, was written by a young man of this city who has had transmitted to him as a patrimony, the gift of the pen and the utterance of easy flowing sentences. He is a "chip of the old block," and his abilities, by application, we predict, will yet shine in the journalistic line.

Maj. Richard Cogdell Badger died at his residence in this city yesterday morning, after a long and painful illness.

Maj. Badger was born in Raleigh, August 8th, 1839. He was sprung from an illustrious ancestry. He was a descendant of Richard Cogdell, the chairman of the committee of Safety at Newbern in the early days of the Revolution, and a son of Hon. Geo. E. Badger, perhaps the most distinguished public man yet produced in North Carolina, by his last wife, a daughter of Mr. Sherwood Haywood, and a lady greatly esteemed and beloved by a large circle of friends and relatives.

After the usual preparation, Mr. Badger entered Chapel Hill, where he was graduated in 1854, and having chosen the law as his profession, studied under Judge Pearson at Richmond Hill.

On obtaining his license in 1860, he was elected county attorney for Wake, but the war soon after breaking out, he resigned and joined the Raleigh Rifles as a sergeant. Upon that company's being assigned to the Fourteenth Regiment, he was appointed by Col. Junius Daniel Sergeant-Major of the regiment. This position he held until the battle of Williamsburg, in which he distinguished himself by his gallantry, and Col. Daniel he appointed Brigadier-General, called him to his staff as Commissary, with the rank of Major. The health of his honored father failing, in December, 1864, Maj. Badger resigned and returned to Raleigh and accepted a position connected with the Legislature. He also filled other places of trust under the government, and in 1872 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Wake, but being soon afterwards appointed United States District Attorney he resigned that position. In 1875 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was a leader of his party in that body. He served acceptably as District Attorney until 1877 when he voluntarily resigned and resumed his civil practice.—*News and Observer.*

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic State Executive Committee met in this city on Wednesday, the 3rd inst. The attendance was quite large. The object of the call being to fix the time and place for holding a State Convention. It was resolved that it be held in Raleigh on the 5th day of July next.

After passing resolutions congratulating the party upon its prospects, providing for election of delegates, and returning thanks to the chairman, Octavius Coke, Esq., the convention adjourned.

"Turn on the Lights."

When the Democracy of Raleigh succeeded, by the aid of a legislative enactment and a gerrymander, in obtaining control of the city, they declared their intention to institute an era of economy and reform. After their first fiscal year's occupation, a rigid examination of the accounts of its officers was had, in a like manner as had always been pursued under Republican administrations, (by the appointment of two experts differing in politics) and every official holding a fiduciary trust was a default—we mean, was "behind hand!" Since then, these examinations have "played out." A new method of examination was instituted, and the finances of Raleigh have ever since remained a sealed book to the average citizen. A large body of our people sincerely desire a return to the old method of examination of officials' accounts, and have some little curiosity to see what goes with the taxes which have doubled in amount since the gerrymanders went in. A dry abstract or statement made by those most concerned in handling the money is very unsatisfactory to those interested as well as to the curious. A ventillation of at least once in eight or ten years ought surely to be afforded to those outside the "ring."

The Corner Stone.

The following letter is being sent out to the various Masonic Lodges of Wake county:

B'D OF COMM'RS WAKE CO.,
RALEIGH, May 3, 1882.

To the Masonic Lodges in Wake County:

It having been determined by the Board of Commissioners to lay the corner stone of the improvements to the Court House of Wake county, with Masonic honors, and the Grand Master of Masons having accepted the invitation to be present and preside on that occasion in person, you are hereby invited to be present and assist in the ceremonies on Saturday, May 20, 1882.

SOL. J. ALLEN,
Ch'm'n Committee.

Board of Commissioners.

The County Commissioners at their recent meeting transacted the following important business:

The polling place of Middle Creek township was changed from Barney Jones' to William Utley's, and the polling place of Oak Grove township was changed from Oak Grove to W. H. Gullie's.

The following Jurors were drawn to serve at the approaching June term of the Superior Court:

FIRST WEEK—Anderson Betts, G. B. Powers, J. J. L. McCullers, J. W. Blalock, J. T. Moore, W. B. Upchurch, Wm. Medlin, R. A. Freeman, G. W. Sloan, A. J. Richardson, J. B. Honeycutt, J. W. Bolling, J. W. Creel, M. S. Thompson, Joseph H. Hopkins, G. R. Horton, A. R. Horton, A. J. Stallings, R. F. Temple, Seth Penny, W. J. Ferguson, G. G. Maynard, Daniel Tucker, P. A. Sorrell, W. C. Lassiter, James Cooper, N. B. Norden, N. H. McCullers, N. G. Sanderford, Columbus Page, Charles Edwards, Jasper N. Mitchell, G. W. Norwood, W. B. Bryant, J. W. Rowland, W. B. Williams.

SECOND WEEK—Jno. Williams, W. O. Allen, H. H. Stephenson, J. H. Penny, D. S. Stinson, John Armstrong, Thomas Lewter, D. H. Crawford, N. S. Harp, R. E. Parham, G. W. Ray, J. M. Heck, Millard Mial, J. A. Holloway, R. S. Baker, E P. Powell, A. T. Bynum, W. W. Pace.

THIRD WEEK—Jos. Tadlock, J. R. Pearce, A. M. Sorrell, R. M. Jones, G. W. Whitaker, Y. E. Young, O. H. Page, A. J. Montague, R. A. Banks, R. H. Atwater, F. J. Holloway, A. M. Partin, F. J. Hartsfield, Maben Olive, W. C. Maynard, Alvin Holleman, G. D. Martin, B. B. Freeman.

Two voting places for the outside voters of Raleigh township were established. Instead of voting at the court house as heretofore, Temple's store, near the western limits of the city, and the old "Maas" place, near the head of New Berne Avenue, were designated as the polling places.

ANTI-PROHIBITION.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Anti-Prohibition Association---The Address.

On the 2d inst., pursuant to a call made three weeks since, the executive committee of the State Anti-Prohibition Association, met at the Yarboro. Present: T. N. Cooper, J. E. O'Hara, William Johnston, E. P. Powers, J. H. Renfrow, J. J. Simms, C. J. Bailey, Natt. Atkinson, T. P. Devereux, proxy for William A. Moore. T. N. Cooper called the meeting to order and F. M. Sorrell, the secretary, acted in that capacity.

Col. T. N. Cooper tendered his resignation as chairman of the committee. Col. William Johnston, of Charlotte, who had been elected a member, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of S. M. Carpenter, of Newbern, was then chosen chairman.

There was considerable discussion, and finally a resolution was offered by J. E. O'Hara, calling for a State Anti-Prohibition Convention to be held in Raleigh, on Wednesday, June 7th.

A committee, to which the work had been assigned, submitted the following address, which was adopted by the committee:

To the People of North Carrlina:

This committee, being the only body representing the organization of last year, formed to defeat the class legislation embodied in the Prohibition Act, do hereby call a mass convention of the liberal, independent voters of the State, without regard to former political affiliations, to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 7th of June, to present to the people of the State a platform of principles, and candidates for the State officers to be filled in the coming November election.

In the opinion of this committee such action is right and proper, that those who honestly stood for the right then, shall have the opportunity to ratify their action by the adoption of principles and election of men opposed to the party organization which forced this unjust legislation upon them.

The leadership and methods of this organization, the channel through which it speaks to the people, and the spirit of dictation and abuse with which it attempts to drive into its support those choosing to act for themselves, demands the presentation of this movement. A majority of the press of the State which supported this odious legislation of last year, continues to misrepresent us. Our manhood and self-respect require us to rebuke once more this insulting minority, that it may learn to respect the people's rights and liberties.

In this movement principles are involved which should be cherished by every freeman, and it is our duty to see that they are protected against this intolerant spirit which strikes not only at the personal freedom of the citizen, but also at the principles of local self-government. The bitterness with which we were denounced last summer lives not alone on the tongues of our defamers but has taken root deep down into their hearts.

Let us, then, rally again for our liberties and rights, assured by our past success of the hearty co-operation of more than one hundred thousand majority of our fellow-citizens in restoring to the people local self-government, diffusing more generally education among the masses, purifying the ballot box and forever settling the vexed question of restraining by law those vices which, in our judgment, can best be corrected by moral suasion and religious organizations.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
Chairman.

FRANCIS M. SORRELL, Sec'y.

A careful summary shows a total of 141 whites and Mexicans killed by the Indians in Arizona and New Mexico during the past two weeks, 500 head of stock killed and captured, and the destruction of over $75,000 worth of property.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Stephen Fiske has resigned the editorship of the New York *Star*.

President Arthur has sold the Arthur homestead, near Albany, for $3,000.

Senator Logan is rapidly improving and will soon occupy his seat in the Senate.

A number of Western Congressmen visited the Luray cavern last week, and were greatly pleased.

Twenty-six Republicans voted in the Senate against the bill prohibiting Chinese naturalization.

John Hay and Mr. Nicolay have finished two of the six volumes of their "Life of Abraham Lincoln."

The Republicans in Nashville, Tenn., held a caucus a few days since, favoring the settlement of the State debt.

The Senate amendment adding to the House Life Saving Service bill a provision for pension has been adopted.

The body of President Lincoln is said to have petrified and turned to stone, with features as perfect as in life.

The House Committee on Claims have agreed to report favorably a bill appropriating $320,153 in satisfaction of the Ben Halliday claim.

N. B. White, treasurer of Newbary county, S. C., appointed by Governor Hampton, and not a Republican, has absconded with $8,000.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, expects to spend the Summer with his family among the picturesque mountains of North Carolina.

The House of Representatives has killed the Senate amendment to the postoffice bill restoring the franking privilege to members of Congress.

A Georgia paper says that the crop of candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Alabama grows faster and thicker than the oats and the grass.

The wife of Senator Edmunds is to receive a gift of a silk quilt from the "Gentile" women of Utah as a mark of their appreciation of her husband's recent services.

Abuse of William H. English still continues a staple of the Democratic press. The unhappy man will never be forgiven for not rolling out the promised barrel in 1880.

Thirty thousand dollars to Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon on a recent anniversary of their wedding day, have been presented by them to the endowment of an orphanage for girls.

John Russell Young, Minister to China, was presented with a set of congratulatory resolutions by a committee of the New York Press Club, of which he is a member, a few days ago.

The recent vote in the cities and towns of Massachusetts on the question of liquor licenses resulted in 83,245 against, to 82,644 for license, 252 places voted negatively and 72 affirmatively.

The colored people at a meeting in South Baltimore, recently organized an order of Regulators to secure for themselves greater advantages, legally, morally, financially, socially and politically.

Col. Charles T. O'Ferrall is prominently mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the seventh district of Virginia against Congressman Paul. Both reside at Harrisonburg.

In the House Mr. Humphrey, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, has reported a bill fixing the pay for the Attorney of the Southern District of New York at $7,000 per annum.

A bill repealing the law prohibiting ex-Confederate officers from appointment to positions in the army was the subject of a long political debate in the Senate a few days ago. No action was taken.

Judge Lawrence, Comptroller of the National Treasury, is said to contemplate contesting with Speaker Keiffer the Republican nomination for Congress in the latter's district, whence Lawrence also hails.

It is rumored that Mr. G. C. Fowler, Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, will be Senator Mahone's candidate for Congress in the ninth district, in place of Congressman Fulkerson, who is a friend of Mr. Massey.

Ex-Senator Sargent began life as a journeyman printer. He has some resemblance in the face to Mr. Blaine. His wife is an ardent leader in the woman suffrage cause, and his daughter gives prominence as a writer.

The Prohibitionists of Iowa have made a careful canvass and think they will be able to carry the prohibitory amendment by at least 20,000 majority. The opponents of the proposition, however, are making an energetic campaign.

Gen. Vaughn, of Memphis, Tenn., who has just returned to that city from a trip to Marshall county, Miss., says the colored people there are working better than ever known since the war, and that the young corn is in fine condition.

From the evidence submitted in the election cases at Charleston, it would seem that the superfluous ballots got into the ballot boxes of their own motion. But this miracle was always made to work in the interest of Democratic candidates.

According to the Bombay *Gazette*, the total number of cases of cholera during the past year was 30,966, of which 14,282 proved fatal. The latest returns show that for the present, at least, the disease has wholly disappeared in that part of the world.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* is inclined to believe that sufficient pressure will, after all the denials, be brought to bear upon the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, to compel his acceptance of the nomination for Governor of the State and in spite of his reluctance to stand.

Mayor Green, of Boston, has received a letter from Mrs Garfield, acknowledging the receipt of a handsome volume containing the proceedings of the Boston city government and banks, including the oration, on the occasion of the Garfield commemoration services.

William L. Dayton, who goes as the American Minister to the Netherlands, is a son of William L Dayton, Fremont's second on the ticket of 1856. Many of the newspapers have mentioned the elder Dayton as the new Minister, but he has been dead eighteen years.

The House has passed a bill for the appointment of a board of three commissioned officers of the navy and two officers of the revenue marine service, to be known as the "Marine Signal Board of the United States," which shall prescribe a code of marine light and fog signals.

A committee of the Garfield Club of that city started from New York a few days ago with a petition a mile long, containing 175,000 names, asking the President to pardon Sergeant Mason.

Attorney-General Russell, of New York, in answer to a request of Gov. Cornell for his views, expresses himself in favor of the bill passed by the New York Legislature giving the defence in criminal cases the right of the closing address to the jury.

The sister of a wealthy St. Louis merchant was dying in a poorhouse. She sent a message begging him to overlook the estrangement after she was dead, and give her remains a respectable burial. He refused, and she was interred in the Potter's Field.

When Senator Brown was Governor of Georgia, he found, among some mouldy papers in the basement of the State House, vouchers for a $22,000 claim against the general government for defending the frontiers against Indians from 1795 to 1818, and Congress is likely to direct payment.

If the time and effort that have been wasted in vain attempts to destroy the liquor traffic had been devoted to the proper regulation of that business, the country would be much better off. Too many reformers reject the good that is attainable in their zeal to grasp that which is beyond human reach.

A grocer in Jersey county, Illinois, was annoyed by loungers, who filled their pipes from a box of loose tobacco without paying, and he mixed some gunpowder with the weed. The next free smoker lost an eye by the explosion. He got a verdict of $1,000 damages, and on appeal the judgment was sustained.

The young women of Nevada City, Cal., amuse the town while amusing themselves. Twenty-four of them formed a company, in mockery of the young men's military organization, and paraded in a uniform of red calico, with brooms for guns. Their last parade was to escort a bride to the railroad station.

A silver dollar with a bit of concave mirror set into one side is by gamblers called a shiner. By laying it among his pile of coin and dealing over it, the operator can know what every player holds for that deal, the cards being reflected in miniature. A member of the mining club of Leadville has been caught using a shiner. By means of it he won $2,500 in a night at poker.

The question involved in a St. Louis lawsuit was whether a wink, said to have been made by the defendant, qualified the words which he uttered at the same time. He told the plaintiff to levy on the contents of a certain safe, and it was claimed that, by covertly and expressively winking, he reversed the meaning of what he said. The jury decided against the wink theory.

The *National Republican* says: The man who has forgotten the joy of his adolescent soul when he was promoted from petticoats to pants can have no adequate conception of the hilarity of the senile Democracy as it counts up a few gains in township elections. There is more soul-felt exultation in its blatant jubilation than was ever expressed in the cackling of a pullet over her first evicular achievement.

T. P. O'Connor, a member of the British Parliament, who has been in this country for several months as a representative of the Irish Land League, left New York for Liverpool on the steamship Wyoming Tuesday. During his American tour he has collected directly over $50,000, nearly a third of which came from California. Upon reaching England he will go to London and take part in the proceedings of Parliament.

Now and then a Democratic member lachrymosely remarks that the Republicans would not let the Democrats "reform" the tariff during the last Congress. What was the majority doing when the minority thus managed the House? Or was the majority of brains on the minority side? And why, if the Democrats desired to move in the direction of the free trade, did they unanimously vote for a protectionist for Speaker?

Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, signed the proclamation that practically emancipated a race from cruel bondage January 1st, 1863. Recently ex-United States Senator Bruce, now Register of the Treasury, signed a number of bonds payable to the order of the widow of the great emancipator—the martyred President. Within the last twenty years more important history has been made than during any period of the same duration since the Christian era.

Captain John S. Wise has been appointed by the President to the District Attorneyship of the United States for this district, vacated by the promotion of L. L. Lewis, Esq., to the Supreme bench of Virginia. Of course, everybody will say it is a good appointment, as we know it is; and the country and appointee are equally to be felicitated upon the selection President Arthur has made in this instance, at least, even if he had to go out of his party to make it.—*Richmond State.*

The streets of Paris are in great part sprinkled by hose attached to hydrants, which are found to cost a half less than watering carts, of which, however, 350 are employed. The scavengering and sprinkling, both of which are admirably performed, cost $1,000,000. They manage many things very well in Paris, undoubtedly, and get something for their money, but the municipal taxation is by far the heaviest in Europe, with possibly the exception of St. Petersburg.

Bank Examiner Young, who has been investigating the affairs of the First National Bank of Buffalo, New York, which recently suspended, reports its liabilities to be $1,198,834, including its circulation, ($99,500,) which is secured by the deposit of United States bonds. He estimates that the creditors will receive about 55 per cent. of their claims. Large loans were made to speculators in Chicago dealing in "futures," and upon worthless mining stock securities, and the failure of these creditors to meet their notes wrecked the bank.

The *great* Democratic party has no claims on Virginia Readjusters. It cannot expect the support of our Senators, Congressmen, nor of us as a political organization. We have been hounded, vilified and abused by its journals and minions till the breach (however much it may be deplored) is too wide ever to be bridged over.) Is it not in accordance with every known scientific and biblical law that we gravitate toward that party in national politics exhibiting friendliness to us and to what we conceive to be the best interest of our State? We think so, and time will prove our convictions to be right.—*Cor. Richmond Whig.*

Miss Margaret C. Yulee, the eldest daughter of ex-Senator Yulee, of Florida, was married to Charles H. Read, Jr., of Washington, in Fernandina, on the 26th ult.

Governor Cameron, of Virginia, and others a few days ago superintended the burning of the $9,000,000 McCulloch bill bonds, which were ordered by the Legislature to be destroyed.

The first gun in the political campaign of 1882 will be fired in Oregon, June 5th, when a full State ticket is to be chosen and also a member of the Forty-eighth Congress, though the successful man will not take his seat till December, 1883, or a full year and a half after his election. Both parties have already nominated their tickets, and an active canvass is in progress. Both parties also condemn the President's veto of the Chinese bill. Oregon gave Garfield a plurality of only 671, which the Democrats are confident of overcoming.

Judge Bond's increasing unpopularity with the Bourbons, says the *National Republican*, commends him more and more to the confidence of all who desire an honest ballot. It became the duty of this eminent jurist a few years ago to sentence a good many Democrats to the penitentiary for Ku-klux outrages. It will be remembered that the Northern wing of the Democratic party was engaged in denying the existence of such an organization as the Ku-Klux Klan, when its members came into court, confessed their crimes, and took their sentences from Judge Bond. The present situation is like the Ku-Klux episode, except that the crimes charged are less violent, although they are not a whit less prejudicial to good government.

It is reported that a dialogue, some what to the following effect, took place between a spectator of the present political trials and Mr. District Attorney Melton:

Spectator: "Why, Mr. Melton, if you go on getting up your juries in this way you could convict the Apostle Paul himself!"

Mr. Melton: "Yes, but if I did not get them up this way I could not convict Judas Iscariot."—*Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.*

HE LEFT HIS BILL.—A gentleman who had spent half the winter at Washington endeavoring to get a private bill through Congress, returned to the bosom of his family a sadder and a wiser man. Shortly after his arrival he was met by a friend, who greeted him warmly with:

"Glad to see you back again. How about your bill?"

"Bill—bill?" said the disappointed solicitor, confusedly, with a dim recollection of an encounter with the hotel-keeper, "I left it unpaid.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The President of the United States has recently shown that he is one of the truest friends of the Mississippi Valley. His friendship is worth something, because he is in a position to render us great aid. He is an active, outspoken friend. He doesn't want anything delayed. What can be done he wants done now, and he prods up the old, poke-easy Congress about it. Many of the ablest Republicans, led by the President, are ready to act without more delay. How is it with the Democratic side? We are sorry to say it is not as we would like to have it. None of the powerful leaders in the North and East have ever said a good word for us. Senator Cockerell of Missouri, is a very active friend, and it gives us pleasure to refer to him. But many powerful Democrats are either directly opposed to the improvements of the Mississippi, or are very indifferent about it. Mr. Saulsbury has expressed his decided opposition, and Senator Morgan's conduct is in strange contrast with that of the Radical Kellogg, of Louisiana. We heard Ransom tell Mr. Lamar that he could not possibly aid the Mississippi River improvement. It is possible he has changed his mind since. If Mr. Bayard has ever done or said anything for us we have never heard of it. We print these facts and refer to them because this journal is more devoted to building up the South, to the Mississippi Valley, to its rights, to its material interests, than it is to any party. The lower Mississippi Valley are more identified with those of the Northwest than those of the Southeast. Senator Morgan demonstrates this by his touchiness whenever the Mississippi is mentioned. Mr. Ransom gave additional testimony in what he said. Mr. Arthur says save the Valley, and Mr. Tilden says Jefferson was an excellent Tilden Democrat. Now, what will the Mississippi Valley say? In our opinion it should say the Mississippi Valley intends to look after its own interests, co-operate with those who will treat it justly and aid it, and leave sentiment to look after sentiment.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

A Party in a Bad Fix.

If Z. B. Vance, M. W. Ransom, T. J. Jarvis, R. B. Vance, and a few others that we might name of the Democratic party in this State, should happen to "shuffle off this mortal coil," the party would certainly be in a bad fix, as they appear to be the "chief head men" and owners of the porty and its offices, by general consent, endorsed by most of their newspapers. How long these "professionals" will be allowed to "hold the fort," is in the future; but it is quite certain they will continue till choked off, or Providentially removed—and it is stated that a Democrat never resigns, and will die when only he must. This is a bad showing for young men, who hope to "come to the front," and patient waiting, will only defer an opportunity, which invites them elsewhere in a party of progress and vigorous growth.—*Statesville American.*

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL SPOTTS.—Captain Weaver, of the South Atlantic squadron, writes to the Navy Department from Montevideo giving a detailed account of the death of Rear-Admiral Spotts, which occurred at Falkland Islands on the 9th of March. The admiral was stricken with apoplexy, without any premonitory symptoms, while receiving an official visit from his excellency T. Kerr, governor of the Falkland Islands, at 12:30 P. M. The governor had about completed his visit when the admiral was seized with a violent fit of sneezing. He attempted to arise from his chair, but fell forward on his hands and knees in his efforts to do so. Medical aid was at once summoned. The most energetic treatment was applied, as he was in a semi-conscious condition, due to a violent rush of blood to the head. In fifteen minutes he was entirely unconscious, and remained so until death at 10:41 P. M., of the same day. On account of a want of necessary appliances for embalming and for sanitary considerations the burial took place there.—*Norfolk Ledger.*

A Curosity

One sees many curious things while strolling through the Smithsonian Institute. In one of the cases there is a small irregular piece of matting about six inches long and two or three wide. It is made of the bark of the Southern cane, and although coarse when compared with the matting made by the Chinese, it is well and neatly made. This small piece of man's handiwork might form the basis for a treatise and lectures innumerable. It was found on Petit Anse Island, near Vermilion Bay, coast of Louisiana. This island contains a mine of rock salt, which was discovered during the late war, and which seems to be unlimited in depth and extent. Not far from the surface of the salt the piece of matting was discovered, and it was probably preserved by the salt. Two feet above the matting were discovered the tusks and bones of an elephant, and these bones were fourteen feet below the present surface of the soil. The question irresistibly arises: How many years has it been since elephants lived upon this continent, and what race of men capable of manufacturing such matting lived and flourished hundreds of years before them?—*Washington Republican.*

President Arthur to King Wilhelm.

The new cable connecting Emden, Germany, with the Anglo-American cable system at Valentia, thus enabling messages to be transmitted directly between Germany, was opened Saturday with the following message from the Emperor to the President of the United States:

"I am very happy to express to you, Mr. President, by the first telegraphic communication between Germany and America, my satisfaction on the completion of the work by which the friendly relations between the two nations will be more closely cemented."

The following is President Arthur's message in reply to Emperor William's greeting:

"I have received with much satisfaction, as the first dispatch over the new line of telegraph between Germany and the United States, Your Majesty's kind message. In common with all the people of the United States, so many of whom still speak the German tongue in their homes, I share in the pleasure which Your Majesty's expresses at the opening of this new line of communication, and in the faith that it will serve to promote the friendly relations which we desire, and which it will be my aim to preserve and increase."

The Emperor's message was transmitted to Washington in nine minutes, and the President's reply to Berlin in a fraction over ten minutes.

A Curious Clock.

A jeweler and watchmaker at Middleburg, Vermont, has recently constructed a curious clock, which acts out to perfection the assassination of President Garfield. The machine is a common cuckoo clock, under which is a miniature depot. At the window is a ticket agent dealing out tickets, while at another a telegraph operator is seen busy at his work, and truckmen, porters, train-dispatchers, etc., are all flying around as natural as life. All these figures are of wood about two inches long. At the end of each hour the cuckoo announces the fact, and immediately Garfield appears on the platform on which the scene is enacted, accompanied by Blaine.

Guiteau is seen to follow him, having just alighted from a truck wagon, and as he fires at the President the latter falls. Just then a train of cars comes dashing in, and in the confusion all the principal actors are carried into the depot, out of sight. After the train-dispatcher has given the signal and the train has gone, a small door at the left opens and a priest appears, book in hand, in the act of reading a funeral service, while at the same time another door opens and Guiteau appears on the gallows. The priest retires, and shortly after the gallows disappears with Guiteau, and the door closes. This is acted out at the end of each hour, and takes about three minutes.—*Richmond Whig.*

Marriage in the Far North.

Go wherever you will, men are marrying and women are being given in marriage. The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who has gone to the relief of the Jeannette's survivors, in passing from Orenburg to Omsk, in western Siberia, by sledge, a distance of 1,000 miles, went through numerous villages in which festivals were being held. It was just before the long season of religious fasts, when it is the custom of the young people there to marry. In a score of villages through which he passed weddings seemed to be the only occupation going on. Sledges, driven by wreath-crowned peasants, crowded to the fullest extent with girls of all ages, from six to thirty, all singing with unpleasantly high, screeching voices, pass back and forth along the village streets, or are driven in procession around the little wooden church. The older peasants, the relatives of bride and bridegroom, stay inside and get dead drunk in honor of the occasion. This last would seem to indicate that there is a good deal of civilization in Siberia.—*Exchange.*

Official Vote of Wake.

The following is the certified return of the vote in Wake at the election on Thursday, August 4th, 1881, on the question of Prohibition:

	For.	Ag'st.	Maj.
Barton's Creek,	67	210	143
Buckhorn,	44	336	292
Cary,	85	128	43
Cedar Fork,	40	154	114
House's Creek,	56	293	237
Liver River,	39	253	214
Mark's Creek,	26	286	260
Middle Creek,	53	304	251
Neuse River,	39	184	145
New Light,	6	245	239
Oak Grove,	22	161	139
Panther Branch,	18	254	236
St. Mary's,	79	412	333
St. Matthew's,	25	311	286
Swift Creek,	33	261	228
W. Forest—Forestville,	74	233	159
Rolesville,	52	237	185
White Oak,	62	304	242
Raleigh—1st Ward,	160	120	—
2d Ward,	134	257	123
3d Ward,	86	66	—
4th Ward,	56	217	161
5th Ward,	207	125	—
Out. Cor.,	137	400	263
	1600	5751	4293

Prohibition majorities—1st ward, 40; 3d ward, 20; 5th ward, 82, 142

Majority against Prohibition, 4151

Railroad Fare.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention will be passed over the Elizabeth City and Norfolk railroad to and from Raleigh for one full fare.

The same arrangement has been made over the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad.

Six cents per mile one way will be charged over the Western North Carolina, the Carolina Central, the Wilmington & Weldon, and the Raleigh & Gaston.

Certificates must be obtained from the Secretary of the State Convention before the delegates leave this city. Arrangements with other roads will be duly announced by Mr. J. C. L. Harris, Secretary of the Republican State Committee.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Schedule to take effect November 15, 1881.

NORTH. No. 1 Mail Train. Arrive.	Leave.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. No. 2 Mail Train. Arrive.	Leave.
A. M.	8 40	Raleigh,	7 56	P. M.
9 27	9 28	Wake,	7 06	7 07
9 56	9 57	Franklinton,	6 36	6 37
10 19	10 20	Kittrell's	6 12	6 13
10 41	10 42	Henderson,	5 51	5 52
11 18	11 19	Ridgeway,	5 13	5 14
11 32	11 33	Warrenton,	5 00	5 01
12 08	12 09	Littleton,	4 24	4 25
12 55	P. M.	Weldon,	P. M.	3 30

Seaboard & Roanoke R. R. Co.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Commencing Wednesday, September 21, 1881. Trains carrying passengers on this road will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND—LEAVE PORTSMOUTH.

4:30 A. M.—Franklin Accommodation starts from the shops daily (except Sundays.) Stops at all stations between Portsmouth and Franklin.

6:00 A. M.—Way starts from the shops on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Stops at all stations.

9:30 A. M.—Mail starts from foot of High street daily (except Sundays.) Stops at all stations. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays connects with steamer Chowan at Franklin for Plymouth, Edenton and landings on the river. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays connects with steamer Lola at Franklin for Murfreesboro. Connects at Weldon with Wilmington and Weldon Road for Wilmington and all points south. Runs through to Raleigh without change of cars. Makes close connection at Raleigh for Charlotte.

7:00 P. M.—Raleigh Express starts from foot of High street daily, except Sunday. Stops at all stations. Has sleepers attached. Runs through to Raleigh without change of cars.

NORTH BOUND—ARRIVE AT PORTSMOUTH.

9:00 A. M.—Raleigh Express daily except Monday.

1:34 P. M.—Way Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

9:30 P. M.—Franklin Accommodation daily (except Sundays).

5:15 P. M.—Mail daily (except Sundays.)

☞ The Raleigh Express has sleeping cars.

E. G. GHIO, Supt. of Transportation.

Wilmington & Weldon R.R.Co.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED APRIL 2, 1882.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon,	3 37 P M	6 10 P M
Arrive Rocky Mount,	5 09 "	7 14 "
Arrive Tarboro,	8 25 P M	8 25 P M
Leave Tarboro,	9 00 A M	9 00 A M
Arrive Wilson,	5 48 P M	7 44 P M
Arrive Goldsboro,	6 42 "	8 27 "
Arrive Warsaw,	7 50 "	
Arrive Burgaw,	9 04 "	
Arrive Wilmington,	9 55 "	10 55 "

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	6 40 A M	6 15 P M
Arrive Burgaw,	7 26 "	7 05 "
Arrive Warsaw,	8 41 "	8 28 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	9 48 "	9 56 "
Arrive Wilson,	10 43 "	10 54 "
Arrive Rocky Mount,	11 23 "	11 36 "
Arrive Tarboro,	8 25 P M	1 10 "
Leave Tarboro,	9 00 A M	3 00 "
Arrive Weldon,	12 50 P M	1 05 A M

Train No. 43 north will stop only at Rocky Point, Burgaw, Magnolia, Warsaw, Mount Olive, Dudley, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Mount, Enfield and Halifax.

Train No. 40 south will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points north daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached. JOHN F. DIVINE, A POPE, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Gen'l Supt.

POTATO SLIPS.

Thousands for Sale!

Early Peabody, per 1,000,	$2 50
Jewell Yam, " "	1 50
Wake County Myatt, per 1,000,	1 50

Address, J. C. L. HARRIS, or J. J. THOMAS, Raleigh, N. C.

J. C. L. HARRIS,

Attorney-at-Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Practices in State and Federal Courts.

Wake County:—In the Superior Court.

Petition for Dower.

Mrs. A. Perry against Loftin O'Neal and Hawkins O'Neal his wife, Geo. Pearce and Caroline Pearce his wife, Gaston Perry and Atha A. Perry his wife, Wm. F. Perry and B. A. Perry his wife, Burwell Perry, Patsey Perry, Henry Perry, Martha Perry and Hawkins Perry, last three infants, Francis Perry, Wyatt Perry, M. E. Perry and Araminta Perry, last three infants, Geo. W. Perry and J. A. Perry both infants.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Wake county:—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, To summon Burwell Perry and the other defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court, for the county of Wake, within 20 days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within ten days from the date of this summons, and let the defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within the time allowed by law, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, this 24th day of March, 1882. CHAS. D. UPCHURCH, Clerk Superior Court Wake county.

FOWLE & SNOW, Attys for Pl'ff.

mb24 oaw6w