New Berne Weekly Journal.

H. S. NUNN, E. HARPER, } Proprietors. INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $2.00 Per Year.

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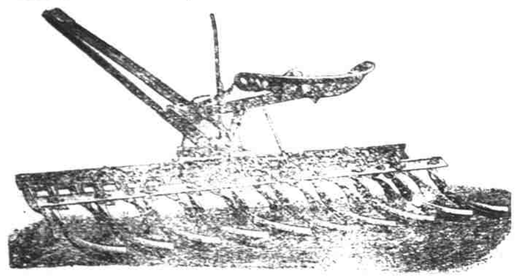
NO WELL REGULATED FAMILY

Can Afford to be without a

"Acme" Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveller.



Refer to the following farmers who are using them and who can testify to their superiority:

I. B. WATSON, Engelhard, Hyde County, N. C.
GEN. R. RANSOM, Newbern, N. C.
ENOCH WADSWORTH, " "
W. J. PERRY, Trenton, N. C.
STANLY BRATCHER, Pollocksville, N. C.
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For putting in small grain, thoroughly pulverizing the soil, etc., it has no equal. They are guaranteed to give satisfaction or no sale. Write for catalogue and prices.

J. C. WHITTY, Newbern, N. C.

Agent also for Tennessee Farm Wagon, "Oriole" and "Roland" Chilled Plows, "Champion" and "Granger" Turning Plows, Climax Cotton Plow. The Best in Use, Harrows, Cultivators, Castings, etc.

Come and see me, and remember also that NO WELL REGULATED FAMILY can afford to be without a GILBERT FORCE PUMP.

FARM SUPPLIES!

AT

OETTINGER BROS.

KINSTON, N. C.,

At Reasonable Terms, Wholesale and Retail.

100 bbls. Heavy Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Family Flour.
100 Boxes and Caddies Tobacco.
100 Tons of Kainit.
25 bbls. Vinegar.
25 bbls. and half bbls. Lorillard's Snuff.
1,000 Dozens Coats' Spool Cotton.
1,000 Dozens Lion's Baking Powders.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

OETTINGER BROS.

KINSTON, JAN., 1884.

Wm. Pell Ballance & Co.,

GROCERIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, Fruits, Confectioneries

—AT—

WHOLESALE.

SOUTH FRONT STREET, NEWBERN, N. C.

We are not members of the Board of Trade, nor have we ever been, and we are carrying the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries ever displayed in the city, consisting of the following:—

25 bbls. Best in the World Flour,
50 " South Lake Flour,
100 " Tip Top Flour,
100 " Purity Flour,
50 " Saratoga Family,
50 " Saratoga Extra Flour,
25 James River Super. Flour,
65 bbls. Pork,
5000 lbs. Fat Backs,
5000 lbs. Long Clears,
5000 lbs. Smoked Shoulders,
1250 gallons Molasses, Syrups, etc.
50 buckets Lard,
10 Tierces Lard,
25 Tin Cans Lard,
4000 lbs. choicest Cream Cheese,
1000 lbs. choicest Creamery Butter,
500 gallons Vinegar,
500 gallons Cider,
250 bags Salt,
15 bbls. Table Salt,
100 boxes Soap,
40 bags Coffee,
20 gross Essence Coffee,
100 boxes Cakes and Crackers,
150 boxes French and American Brandy Peaches and Cherries,
65 boxes Soda, quarter, half and one lbs.
50 cases Pickles in glass,
100 cases Baking Powders,
450 boxes Plug and Twist Tobacco,
100,000 Medium and Fine Cigars, manufacturers' prices,
1200 lbs. Lorillard and G. & A. Snuff, manufacturers' prices,
125 Boxes Raisins,
125 boxes French and American Candy,
10,000 Florida and Jamaica Oranges,
1000 Messina Lemons,
2000 Porto Rico Cocoa Nuts,
5000 lbs. Pecans, Filberts, Almonds, Walnuts,
200 boxes Scotch Herrings,
Canned Peaches, Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon.

And everything in the Grocery and Confectionery line, which we propose to sell at the VERY lowest living profit.

We carry a Full Line of Confectionery and Fancy Groceries, on which we charge a GROCER'S PROFIT ONLY.

We solicit only the cash trade.

Come and see us.

THE RICE INTEREST.

Memorials Introduced in Congress—The Complaints and Petitions—Cry for Protection.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Representative Nicholls will introduce in the House, in the shape of memorials, some very interesting matter in regard to rice and the duty on that article. These memorials will be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Blount is a member of that committee. Mr. Nicholls has called Mr. Blount's attention to the memorials, with the request that he look into the matter. This Mr. Blount will do. One of the memorials is from the special committee of the Savannah Rice Association. It states that there are three distinctive periods in the history of the rice industry in the United States. First, from its introduction into Virginia and South Carolina in the seventeenth century down to 1861; second, from 1861 to 1866, both inclusive; and third, from 1866 to 1883.

It is remarkable that in the first five years of the third period, the total exportation of domestic rice was greater by nearly 40 per cent. than in the eleven years subsequent. The rice industry of the South was practically commenced anew during this period, and if it had any encouragement at all, it was in the protection afforded by the import tax on foreign rice. This was equivalent to giving the home producers a start of, say 80 per cent. ad valorem in the home markets against the foreign grain delivered duty paid. But even with this advantage, while the prices glittered, they were not necessarily profitable. The crops were cultivated for many years at extraordinary cost and at great hazard. These embarrassments were diminished in process of time, and meanwhile, as labor became more efficient and less costly and the consumption of rice increased, so the area of cultivation and production expanded. But at no time since 1865 could rice have been cultivated as a staple product without the protection afforded by the import duty on foreign grain. It is certain that without discouragement the domestic production will by the expiration of the present decade be equal to the amount in 1850, and will be larger than will be demanded by the domestic consumption. This result will be practically accomplished as soon as the great labor-saving machines of the recent system of grain culture become modified so as to be applied to the peculiar necessities of rice husbandry. "In conclusion," says the memorial, "the facts relating to the American rice industry for the past sixteen years go to prove that it is an example where the taxation of a foreign product is sound policy if not the duty of the government: First, for the prevention of a monopoly in either the domestic or foreign product to the advantage of the domestic consumer as well as of the domestic product. Second, for the encouragement and permanent establishment at home of an industry necessary to afford food hospital supplies in time of war, and so to promote national independence. Third, because protective taxation has been clearly educational to the domestic product, practically developing it from its infancy until it has reached the promise of such successful permanence as in reasonable time to become independent of protection."

MR. NICHOLLS WILL ALSO PRESENT A MEMORIAL

from Col. John Screven, of Savannah, officially representing the rice industry of Georgia, praying that the present tariff on rice be retained, with facts showing the absolute necessity for such protection. The following is a synopsis of Col. Screven's memorial: It is now, he says, the commencement of the year, and the planters should commence operations for the new crop. The agitation of the tariff is giving them such concern that there is a general fear that their investments, going back, in some instances, more than a hundred years, will have to be abandoned. Credit is seriously impaired, and some of the most liberal bankers and factors are calling in their loans, thus crippling many and ruining some of the planters. It is, therefore, important that it should be known as soon as possible what is intended to be done as to the duty on rice. There is great fear that some adverse measure may be sprung in the Committee on Ways and Means, and the rice industry suffers there in the very outset. Col. Screven gives facts demonstrating the reasons for this anxiety and mistrust. He refers to the increased importation of Hawaiian rice. Taking advantage of the American market duty free, the whole Hawaiian crop is sold in the United States at an enormous profit. The American rice industry under the ending of the Treasury Department of last summer is now laboring under competition more severe than it has encountered under the old tariff, and further reduction of the duty must bring absolute ruin. The only advantage that American rice has over the foreign product is that the former is commonly a better article, which is due to the care exported abroad. Further, he says, rice can be made quite equal in quality to American. To illustrate, a sample cleaned in Georgia was crossed in Carolina. The Carolina sample was sent to Europe and returned to Georgia, where it was sold at a handsome profit. Rice can be made quite equal in quality to American. To illustrate, a sample cleaned in Georgia was crossed in Carolina. The Carolina sample was sent to Europe and returned to Georgia, where it was sold at a handsome profit. [illegible] proposition of substantial public benefit now or hereafter derivable from the reciprocity treaty, and we hold that no class of American citizens should be mulcted, especially through such an instrumentality, and for objects of national policy not wholly without objection, or not compelled by national necessity. We hold it, too, to be a great grievance that indirect bounties are thus given to foreign industries, and that we are forced by law into an unjust and unnecessary conflict with Hawaiian producers, who, if Americans, are self-exiled—foreigners of their own free will, sharing none of the burthens of the American Government, and owing it no allegiance. With the same justice should reciprocity treaties be established with other foreign powers, because their citizens have become citizens or residents of the United States. We submit the foregoing statements, assuring you that they are rendered only after careful investigation looking to the ascertainment of unquestioned facts. We ask for them your most serious consideration, feeling that the welfare of many thousands of your constituents depends upon your judgment and action."

A Lively Time with Bears

R. H. Rawles proposed that we take a bear hunt on Monday morning. We made every preparation the evening before, and after a hearty breakfast, at 5 o'clock mounted our horses for the hunt. We were provided with Winchester rifles and three well-trained bear dogs. After a run of about an hour they came to bay. We hitched our horses and crawled through the brush to the dogs. The undergrowth was so thick that we could not see ten feet ahead of us, but at last we found the bear, a large brown one, perched on the limb of a large pine tree, about a hundred feet from the ground. We took position and commenced firing. Bears are very tenacious of life and this one proved no exception to the rule, as we each fired three times before he fell. When we reached him he was dead.

We now started back, intending to cut a way in from our horses and to pack him out, but we had not proceeded one hundred yards when the dogs became very excited and commenced barking up another tree. Looking up we discovered two bears, a brown one and a black one, lying close together on a large limb. We took position with the understanding that I was to take the brown, and Mr. Rawles the black one. Just as we got ready to fire I cast my eye down the tree, and near the ground, the brush having obstructed over view, I discovered a large bear hanging to the side of a tree broad side to me. Mr. Rawles, being further round, could not see it plain, and told me he would reserve his fire and for me to go for him. I was about forty feet from it and fired twice, when it tumbled, badly wounded.

We now turned our attention to the other two in the tree. At the first fire they commenced barking—the barking of the dogs, the barking of the bears and the rapid firing of our Winchesters made it lively. I can assure you. We fired three shots apiece before they fell. One of them was pretty lively when he reached the terra firma, and it required two more shots, at a distance of ten feet, to kill him. The other rolled about fifty feet down the hill, and was dead when we got to it. The dogs now took the trail of the wounded one, and after a run of a quarter of a mile brought it to bay. When we came up we found it up a large magnolia tree, about thirty feet from the ground. We looked to me to be as large as a four-year old bullock. He was badly wounded, but still able to make an ugly night. He fell at the first fire, but lodged in the forks of the tree; but three or more shots apiece brought him to the ground.

We again started for our horses very much elated with our success, but had not gone more than a hundred yards when the dogs started in full cry, going this time in the direction of our horses. We supposed that this time they had jumped a panther. They had scarcely gone a hundred yards before they had treed their game. We now examined our rifles and found that we had both emptied our magazines. I found six cartridges in my pockets, but they were too large for Mr. Rawles's gun. When we came up with the dogs we again found they had another bear—this time a nice black one. Mr. Rawles being with out ammunition, I had all the fun to myself. If there is anything that will make a man feel cut of place, it is to be in a bear fight without a weapon to fight with. I fired two shots, one of which passed through the heart, and he was dead by the time he struck the ground.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Almost a Victim.

Even the man who "reads the papers" sometimes finds himself in straights, as the following account of Horace Greeley shows:

Mr. Greeley was once [illegible] by a colloquial peculiarity of a man who lived [illegible]

A Mr. Greeley [illegible] Mr. Greeley [illegible] a good [illegible] man [illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

An exhibition illustrative of the art of cookery opened at Vienna on Jan. 7 under the Presidency of Count Kinsky, chief of the kitchen department of the court.

Mortgage foreclosure proceedings have been begun against the Round Lake Camp Meeting Association by the bondholders. The indebtedness aggregates $100,000.

The Munich Academy of the Fine Arts includes among its 512 pupils for the winter course 12 from the United States, a larger number than from any country save Prussia.

A. J. Jutkins, of Chicago, Secretary of the National Prohibition Committee, says that a convention will be held, and a National Prohibition ticket be placed in the field in 1884.

J. A. Rogers, a prominent young man of Norfolk, Va., was murdered early on Sunday morning, his head being split open with an axe. Four young roughs are charged with the crime.

Several smokers were killed in Lisbon, Dakota, on New Year's Day, and pledged themselves to give the church $25 every time they smoke this year. And now the good deacons of Lisbon go around with their pockets full of cigars, which they offer gratis to the men who are under pledge.

The Italian Government has been evincing in various ways a sensible desire to preserve a pacific policy; while feasting Fritz it did not forget France, but sent her a very acceptable New Year's gift and greeting in the shape of a formal and final settlement of the vexed question of consular jurisdiction at Tunis, a proceeding which has given great satisfaction.

W. H. McGunnigle, of Saginaw, Mich., has a gold watch in which a bullet is embedded. His father wore it in the Seven Days' battle, and just as an officer was congratulating him upon an escape and he was saying, "There's no rebel bullet for me," a Minie ball struck the watch. The momentum of the bullet was such as to break three of Mr. McGunnigle's ribs.

Barnum's new white elephant is reported to be a magnificent specimen of its kind, of a pale ash color, with livid markings. There is no such thing as a white elephant pure and simple. The present specimen is as near an approach to the color as has yet been met with, and even King Theebaw had some reluctance in parting with his sacred treasure, despite the amount of money paid for it.

Half an hour after the west-bound train over the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad had steamed out, a young man who was engaged to be married and was behind time arrived. "Hire a locomotive!" a policeman said. The youth, on ascertaining that the Superintendent would supply him with a locomotive for $40, said he would telegraph to the girl's father about it, and then let the Superintendent know. Half an hour later the youth said he should not want the locomotive, as the girl's father had telegraphed, "Susan changed her mind yesterday, and was married to Frank."

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A despatch to the Standard from Khartoum, dated Jan. 15, says: It is reported here that a number of dervishes near Berber have summoned the people to join El Mahdi. A great army is expected to arrive in ten days. English sovereigns, which were recently popular in the bazaars, are now refused or at only taken at a discount. Taxes are regarded as oppressive. The bearing of the people is totally changed. There is some strong influence at work."

Seven hundred blacks, who have been recruited at Suakim, and sent to the camp outside the city of Cairo, and who were yesterday ordered to board a train preparatory to being shipped to Suez, openly rebelled and refused to go. A large force of cavalry with drawn swords charged the blacks and compelled them to take the train. During the melee four officers of the black troops and forty men escaped, and it is thought they are now on route to join El Mahdi. The telegraph lines to Khartoum and Suakim have been destroyed.

Gen. Gordon left Brindisi, Italy, yesterday for Port Said, on his way to the Soudan. The *Times* says that Gen. Gordon goes straight to Suakim. He will meet Sir Evelyn Baring at Cairo, and then go to an agreement to regard to the cooperation of the English authorities in Egypt. Messia, chief of the Hadendowas tribe, whose son Gen. Gordon saved to Egypt, is summoned to Suakim, and Gen. Gordon will go as far as Berber, if possible, to Khartoum, where he will assemble the leaders of the tribes and persuade them to accept the protection of England to be extended over Egypt, and remove the Soudan from the Egyptian jurisdiction. He will then return to Cairo, and return to Suakim, and then to Berber, and then to Khartoum, and then to Cairo, and then