New Berne Weekly Journal.

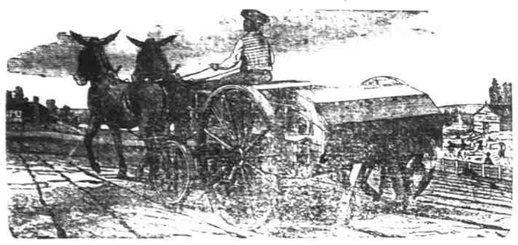
H. S. MANN, E. HARPER. } Proprietors. INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $2.00 Per Year.

VOL. VI. NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1884. NO. 47.

NO WELL REGULATED FARM

Can Afford to be without a

KEMP'S MANURE SPREADER.



The Greatest Labor Saving Implement of the Age.

It spreads evenly and unifromly all grades of Manure Coarse or Fine, either broadcast or in drills

Refer to the following farmers who are using it and will testify to their superiority:

J. M. MANN, Hyde County, N. C.
GEN. R. RASSEM, Newbern, N. C.
J. L. REEM, Newbern, N. C.
WM. DUNN, Newbern, N. C.
J. L. TUCKER, Pitt County, N. C.

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

Agent also for Tennessee Farm Wagon, "Oriole" and "Roland" Chilled Plows, "Champion" and "Granger" Turning Plows, Canada Corn & Peas, 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, Sorghum, 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 Candies.
65 boxes Soda, quarters and halves.
50 cases Pickles, Sauces, etc.
100 cases Baking Powders.
450 boxes Pipes and Tobacco.
100,000 Medium and Large Cigars.
1200 lbs. Loose Leaf and Cut Plug Tobacco.
125 Boxes Raisins.
125½ Kegs Prunes, Apples, etc.
10,000 Lemons.
1000 Mackerel.
2000 Pounds Codfish.
5000 lbs. Pickled Pork.
200 Kegs Nails.
Canned Fruits, etc.

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.

LEND ME $5,000!

BY FANNY READE.

Tom Kirby was not strong-nerved as to the first requisite of success for either the old nor the American code—amount of economy in regard to dress—but that accomplishment absorbed his wife's attention. It was useless to ask explanations, or even recommend her that her endeavors growing odds therefore, it was a relief to his anxiety when the last of the eight pages of closely written note paper was read, and she looked at him over the coffee-urn.

"You remember the Vernons, Tom?"

"I should be ungrateful if I did not, since I met you first at their house."

"They were very kind to me, and took me everywhere. I was far too poor to see much of society at their balls. Fanny writes me they have money troubles. She wants me to lend her $5,000."

"Dollars, I fancy."

"And you will?"

"I wish I could. Liberal as my allowance of pin-money is, I am painfully aware at the end of the quarter. She wants the money for six months."

"And you cannot oblige her?"

"No, I wish I could. But you can?"

"I am a banker, and lend money on good security. But I cannot afford to give away $5,000."

"You do not doubt that Fanny will return the money when she says she will?" asked Kate, in surprise.

"I would not be so rude. Besides, a mere promise is, to say the least, unbusiness like."

"Tom, you are surely joking. You will not refuse Fanny—or rather me?" exclaimed Kate, in dismay.

"A practical joke, then," he answered, coolly.

"Which are always mean and vulgar," returned Kate, hotly.

"I don't agree with you. They are amusing, if cleverly managed."

Tom had risen, gathering up his letters and papers as he spoke. He had not been married long enough to know whether to expect a scene, and he was anxious to get away. But Kate took his refusal coolly, though she did not hide her disappointment. Tom was rich, and liberal enough with his money; but he was also habitually sharp in a business matter, and not fond of risks. He was afraid he had offended his wife, but he could not help it. She would constantly be made a dupe of by her friends, if they found she had unlimited credit.

"Then you refuse to let me help Fanny?" asked Kate, as she left the room.

"Certainly, unless she gives proper security."

"Then it is only the security you wish?"

"Yes; and if you will write—"

"Pardon me," interrupted Kate. "I could scarcely after all the Vernons' kindness, write that I doubted their honesty."

Tom Kirby said no more, but went to his bank. Kate strolled through the conservatory, fed her birds, gave the necessary household orders, and sent word to the coachman at what hour she wanted the carriage. Then she wrote a long letter to Fanny Vernon. Tom Kirby would have been surprised if he had read the last half dozen lines. Kate expressed regret at not enclosing the desired cheque, but promised to do so in a week. Then she dressed to go out.

Her first visit was to her jeweler's where she bought some trinkets, looked at sets of jewels, and ended in ordering her diamonds to be reset in an antique style she fancied. They were to be sent home the first of the week, in time for a ball that was to be given. Then she drove to her dressmaker's, and wasted an hour or more in looking over fashions, before she ordered a dress for the coming ball.

Tom Kirby was glad to find that Kate had forgotten their little trouble about the $5,000 loan, at dinner. Kate was pretty sure to secure her requested sum. In this she knew best. He was very busy one morning, and in a state of pleased, when his clerk announced Mrs. Kirby's desire to see him at once. He found a good many visitors and local dignitaries there. He thought women managed business very well, if they would only leave it to men.

"What can I do for you, Kate?" said Tom.

"Pay me that money," she answered, laughing.

"Oh!" was Kate's only answer.

"Kate," asked Tom, suspiciously, "can anything change your mind so suddenly? Was it something in Fanny's letter?"

"Why did you so suddenly recollect your business engagement?" asked Kate, in her turn.

"Answer me first, Kate. Fanny's letter—"

"Nothing upon which you could put your finger," said Kate, with a laugh.

"Well, then I'll confess. I could not go to Saratoga without my diamonds. But of course you will let me have them."

"Have you gone mad, Kate? Where could I have put your diamonds?"

"Where else but in your safe? Seriously, Tom," and Kate came softly behind him, and leaned her cheek on the top of his head, "I must have $5,000. Fanny Vernon is ruined. Her husband has been—"

"Kate, I will not be made a fool of. Fanny Vernon is a—"

"Hush!" said Kate, imperiously. "She is my friend. Will you—"

"Never!"

"Then I will—"

"Do as you please. I shall not—"

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"Do as you please. I shall not—"

Milk, Butter, Jerseys and a Model Dairy.

Some of the newest

While at Greensboro, a few days ago, the writer had ample opportunities of seeing how readily the common and grades cows of the country respond in supplying milk to generous feeding. Seeing on Dr. Benbow's bill of fare milk and butter from our own dairy," and knowing from experience the fine quality of his dairy, we strolled out along "milking time" to the dairy, which is situated about one mile from Greensboro, and found the Dr. superintending the milking of thirty-two cows. Everything around the large stable presented a neat appearance. The cattle are milked twice a day. The milk is drawn in large, clean cans; then carried to the large spring-house and thence into a large swing churn, driven by horse-power. The butter is treated to less than one-quarter of an ounce of salt to the pound, and thus none of the finer and more delicate qualities are lost. It is made from the milk of healthy Jersey grades and common cows, who eat only the sweetest feed, alternating with corn meal, cotton seed meal, hay of the farm, and ensilage, and they drink the purest water and breathe the cleanest air—are curried and brushed and carefully bedded and are always treated with gentleness. The butter is made from milk which is immediately removed from the stable, though the stable is daily sprinkled with gypsum and has no cellar under or near it. The butter is made from cream which has risen in less than 36 hours, in clean tins and a clean atmosphere; it is granulated and worked with the greatest care. The cows, the tins, the milk, the cream, the salt, the butter, are all kept clean and in an odorless atmosphere.

Dr. Benbow said, "Which are your best grades for butter?" "The Jerseys, decidedly." They will respond to feed beyond the amount of food required to meet the waste of the body, and will make this excess return in butter as surely as the Shorthorn will make it in beef, or the Ayrshire in milk. The Jersey being thoroughbred can be depended upon to transmit in breeding the good qualities of one parent, in many cases of both parents, and very often the best qualities of remote as well as immediate ancestors.

"Are there other reasons?" "Yes; the butter globules have a larger average size in Jersey milk than in that of any other breed; and in consequence of their larger globules the cream rises quicker and hence needs to be exposed a much shorter time to the air, so there is less injury from fermentation, odors and dust. It also requires the use of fewer tins and causes less labor. The larger globules have a thinner envelope, and consequently churn quicker, and have a more sprightly flavor."

This then, gentlemen of Lenoir and Greene, is your cow for the non-fence district. Kill or sell your ten common cows, and buy a good Jersey, one of which is worth two dozen razor-back fence litters. The Jersey, with your abundant seed feed and corn meal, will stand more feed, yield more milk and butter without getting fat, will put the oil into her bag rather than in her carcass, goes dry a shorter period than any other breed. Capt. Baldy Williams, of Granville county, has one cow that gives five gallons. Mr. Swan, of Guilford county, one that gives thirty-two quarts of a milking. Mr. Joe Rhem, at New Berne, ditto. Drink more good milk and eat less western pork.

D. R. WALKER.

How a Farm Was Earned.

A young man, says the Cincinnati *Times*, was very anxious to secure a piece of property which was for sale on very advantageous terms. He went to confer with a friend who was a lawyer, and he inquired who there would be prudent to pay the requisite sum and pay it in partial instalments, thinking that he should be able to make up all but the first instalment. He was advised to borrow from the bank a sum large enough to cover the first payment, lay it strictly aside, and then go ahead. "Run," said his friend, "your note and keep all your plans. You must make a stand or drop in it all the money you can get." The young man and those who were bravely to work to follow his advice. It was never safe to run on a bond of bolted silver, and so they did, and in short time it was paid. Every payment was a triumph and. Energy, money, and the property, and the corn was all in the bank. The young man had earned his property. He had learned more in that year than he could have learned in any other way. He had learned self-possession, that coin which observers, before declaring of the character of a man, look for. The young man succeeded. Almost before the year was out he was selling lots on the property he had earned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The twelve doctors sent from England to the Egyptian cholera districts received $7 0 per month.

Lord Baltimore's landing place in Maryland is to be marked by a $10,000 monument.

The cotton factory which was established in the Cotton Exposition building in Atlanta is now running 10,000 spindles, employs a capital of $250,000, and is making a clear 50 per cent. on its first year or two of work.

General Grant's physical condition is such as to give his friends great uneasiness. He has not yet recovered from his fall on New Year's day sufficiently to go out, and it is ill he gets little sleep, being kept awake night and day by the pain of his hands.

The municipal schools in Paris are now visited regularly twice a month by medical inspectors, who also are required to attend in urgent cases. It is hoped by these means to limit the spread of contagious diseases. There are 126 of these doctors, and they receive $160 a year each.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 11.—In the second ice yacht race for the Dr. Barron cup this morning, the starters were Eolus, Icicle, Jack Frost, Jessie B. and Flash. Jack Frost won easily, and, having thus won the cup the second time, it will be kept by her owner, Archibald Rogers.

The *Medical Record* estimates that among 1,000 doctors the annual death rate ranges between 15 and 25, making a yearly loss of 1,800 physicians out of our 90,000. But the supply is such as to remove all causes of apprehension, for the number of our medical graduates in 1882–83 was 3,079, more than double the estimated number of deaths.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A delegation of Apaches from the San Carlos reservation called upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day. They expressed themselves as much pleased with their visit to the Carlisle and Hampton Indian schools, and said they intended to devote their attention to agriculture.

The latest thing in Parisian millinery is the cat adornment. Small stuffed kittens are now fashionable as the ornaments of the prevailing large-brimmed hats, and the effect of these tiny tigerish animals is striking. At present only one cat at a time is worn; but after a little while, when emboldened by success, a family group of cat and kittens may be looked for.

An order was issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to their employees on Saturday forbidding the receiving of all perishable matter or live stock as freight for places west of Pittsburgh over the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, and west of Cumberland on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, except at the risk of the owners for delay or loss. This order was issued on account of the floods.

An English M. P., when standing for an Essex constituency, is said to have been interviewed by an undertaker as to his vote. Anxious to secure it, the learned candidate ordered a coffin of him. This was forwarded to London, but, unable to induce his wife to tolerate it in the bridal chamber or his servants to allow it in the nether regions, he had it carted down to Lincoln's Inn, placed on end, fitted with shelves, and used as a book case.

A letter was recently admitted as a will at Westminster, Md. The case was strongly contested. J. Henry Hopper died intestate, and his estate amounted to about $30,000. Lilla Ann Byers presented to the Court a letter to herself from Hopper, in which he said: "Ann, after my death you are to have $10,000. This you are to have, will or no will. Take care of this letter until my death. Ann, keep this to yourself." The paper was declared by the executors to be a forgery. The jury, after a two days' trial, decided it genuine. Issues were taken to the Court of Appeals to determine whether the letter was a testamentary paper, and the Court decided it to be sufficient for a will.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate subcommittee, composed of Senators Hoar, Chairman, of Wisconsin, Dyer, S. Chairs, and Dennis, will leave Washington to-morrow for Jacksonville, Miss. They will thence proceed to Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Fe, Galveston, New Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Albany, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and will be absent from Washington about three weeks. The object of the visit is to investigate the Mormon question.

Educational Questions, Etc.

Why should the State exercise control and supervision over education?

What do you mean by the State?

Why is knowledge the universal right of man?

Why is education the universal interest and duty of man?

How is man's inalienable right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness best secured?

Are ignorant men free men?

Is ignorance a menace to free institutions?

What would you consider a sufficient qualification for the exercise of suffrage?

"What were Thomas Jefferson's views of the relation of education to the welfare of the State and the happiness of the people?

What were the words of President Geo. Washington in regard to education, in his farewell address?

What distinguished jurist was the author of the following sentiment? "The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, defrauds the community of a lawful citizen and bequeaths to it a nuisance."

Who was the author of this sentiment? "You will confer the greatest benefit on your city, not by raising the roofs, but by exalting the souls of your fellow-citizens; for it is better that great souls should live in small habitations, than that abject slaves should burrow in great houses."

Would it do to leave the promotion of education to the operation of the law of demand and supply?

Who uttered this sentiment? "Let the soldier be abroad if he will, he can do nothing in this age, there is another personage abroad, a person less imposing, in the eyes of some insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full uniform array."

Much has been accomplished within the past few years in both method and matter. Is further reform needed? and if so, who must be the leading factor?

It is to be hoped that all teachers in Lenoir county will go forward and have their names re called as members of the Lenoir County Teachers' Association, at its next meeting. The white teachers not only of Lenoir, but of adjoining counties, would find it greatly to their advantage to join our association and attend every meeting, as questions of vital importance to the profession are there fully and ably discussed, by teachers of high intellectual, moral and professional attainments.

The colored teachers of the county also organized by the election of officers of excellent attainments. I hope the colored teachers will avail themselves of this opportunity of improvement. Let us not forget that, "wherever any portion of the race is to be raised from the degradation of ignorance, it must be done through the power of wise teaching during the period of childhood and youth." Hence, we must provide teachers adequate in numbers, in learning, in capacity, and in skill to the magnitude of the work to be performed. We should ever bear in mind that if the uncultivated cannot be the judges of cultivation, they cannot surely be leaders of it. It has been said that "Properly to conduct and control the humbles school, demands more wisdom than to rule a State.

Very truly, etc.,

W. S. BIRD.

Seven Springs, Feb. 9, 1884.

K. of P.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge The Order in a Flourishing Condition.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of North Carolina met at 10:30 a. m. in the new castle hall of Center Lodge No. 3, Grand Chancellor R. G. Harrell presiding with the following officers: G. P. C., J. L. H. Mesdlter; G. V. C., W. T. Hollowell; G. P., J. W. Mauge; G. M. of E., R. T. Scanlin; G. K. of R. and S., John L. Durfley; G. M. at A., J. C. Brewster; G. I. G., J. F. Carter; G. O. G., E. M. Pavlo, Capron.

The committee on credentials having reported the following P. C's were admitted and duly obligated: A. Brooks, Geo. McKimmon, J. M. Short and No. 2, E. B. Hackburn. No. 3, Washington and No. 27.

The G. C. of R. and S., G. K. of R. and S., and Master of Exchequer were elected and appointed committee for distribution.

The Grand Chancellor's very flattering terms the Supreme Chancellor of Knights of Pythias and requested him to favor the Lodge with his views as to the condition of the order in the general. The S. C. replied in a very appropriate way and flattering manner as to the condition of the order, mentioning the advancement made and which he expected, especially the latter, which he says is very encouraging to the order.

The Grand Lodge then elected officers as follows: Grand Chancellor, R. G. Harrell, re-elected; Grand Vice Chancellor, W. T. Hollowell, re-elected; Grand Prelate, Rev. Mr. Hall, Wilmington; Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, J. L. Durfley, re-elected; Grand Master of Exchequer, E. M. Pavlo, Capron; Grand Master at Arms, J. C. Brewster, re-elected; Grand Inner Guard, J. F. Carter, re-elected; Grand Outer Guard, E. B. Hackburn, re-elected; Grand Representative, J. M. Short, re-elected.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the election of Supreme Representative, which resulted in the election of Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the election of Grand Master