New Berne Weekly Journal.

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

VOL. VII. | NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., MAY 15, 1884. | NO. 7.

The "CLIMAX" COTTON PLOW

is

KING OF THE COTTON FIELD.

"BUCKEYE" Riding and Walking Two-Horse Cultivators.

Buckeye Tongueless Cultivator.

These Cultivators are Fully Warranted.

SPECIALTIES:

"Tennessee" Farm Wagons; "Acme" Harrow, Clod Crusher and Pulverizer; "Iron Age" Cultivators, with horse hoes; Drake's Patent Shingle Machines. "MEADOW KING" Mowers and Reapers. Grain Cradles, Grain Fans, Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers.

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Cart Wheels and Axles finished and painted, either Iron Axle or Thimble Skeins. "Samson" Post Hole Diggers, a long felt necessity supplied.

Machinery and Machine Fittings of all kinds.

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CRAVEN STREET, NEWBERN, N. C.

OETTINGER BROS.,

KINSTON, N. C.,

Announce the Arrival of Their

New Spring Goods,

CONSISTING OF A SPLENDID LINE OF

Ladies' Dress Goods,
Gents, Youths and Boys' Clothing,
Boots, Shoes, Hats,
Trunks, Valises, Etc., Etc.
A New and Full Supply of

Furniture! Furniture!

We beg a generous public to come and examine our Stock and Prices.

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SIGN OF "THE CELEBRATED PEARL SHIRT."

Wm. Pell Ballance & Co.,

GROCERIES,

TOBACCO, SNUFF,

CIGARS,

[illegible]uits, Confectioneries

—AT—

WHOLESALE.

[illegible] FRONT STREET, NEWBERN, N. C.

[illegible] are not members of the Board of [illegible] nor have we ever been, and we are [illegible]ying the Largest and Best Selected [illegible]k of Fancy and Staple Groceries ever [illegible]layed in the city, consisting of the following:—

25 bbls. Best in the World F[illegible]
50 " South Lake F[illegible]
100 " Tip Top Flour.
100 " Purity Flour.
50 " Saratoga Fan[illegible]
50 " Saratoga Extra [illegible]
25 James River [illegible]
65 bbls. Pork.
5000 lbs. Fat Backs.
5000 lbs. Long Clears.
5000 lbs. Smoked Sh[illegible]
1250 gallons Molasses [illegible]
50 buckets Lard.
10 Tierces Lard.
25 Tin Cans Lard.
4000 lbs. choice [illegible]
1000 lbs. [illegible]
500 gallons [illegible]
500 gallons [illegible]
250 bags Salt.
15 bbls. [illegible]
100 boxes [illegible]
40 bags Coffee.
20 gross [illegible]
100 boxes [illegible]
150 boxes [illegible]
[illegible]

And everything [illegible] and Confectionery line, wh[illegible] to sell at the VERY lowest [illegible]

We carry [illegible] and Fancy Groceries [illegible] GROCER'S PROFIT ONLY.

We solicit only [illegible] trade. Come and see us.

MAY.

Directions for Work on the Farm, in the Garden, Orchard and Poultry Yard, by Practical Agriculturists.

Roots and Potatoes.—Plant potatoes and sow the seeds of beets, mangold wurtzel and rutabaga.

Millet, Corn Broadcast, Oats, Peas, etc.—Sow any or all of these for ensilage, feeding green to stock, or to be cured into winter provender.

Sweet Potatoes.—Set out slips toward the close of the month. Continue to plant Irish or white potatoes for a late crop.

Peas or Beans.—Plant these for a crop as soon as the weather is warm and the land is dry and suitable.

Pumpkins.—Plant these as soon as convenient this month, though June will do.

Stock.—Be careful how cattle are first admitted to clover in pasture. They are apt to over eat themselves at first and become hoven. Give plenty of salt. Be sure and breed good stock. Select the best animals in reach to breed from; never breed from a scrub. Go without the future issue, if you have access only to a common cheap male of either or any sort of breed of stock. Improve your stock by breeding from the best and highest bred animal within reach or breed not at all. This is the month that the farmer lays out his full plans for the year, and while they should be judicious they should be industriously pursued. Be not too grasping, only plant what you are sure can be well cultivated and at all times taken care of. Let the area be small, but highly cultivated. The season may tempt you to lay out too great a space for your future ability to properly care for.

FLORICULTURE.—This is a busy month in the flower garden. Do not be in too great haste to put tender plants in the open ground. Plant dahlia roots and gladiolus bulbs. The hyacinths and tulips will now be the chief attraction. Tender bedding plants should be placed in frames where they can be covered by sashes on cool nights until after the middle of the month. Violets that have bloomed during the winter should now be divided and planted in a moist spot to make growth for next winter. Treat double daises in the same manner. Chrysanthemums for blooming in pots in autumn should be started from cuttings the first of the month. Astu seed sown now and grown through the summer in pots make beautiful objects for autumn decoration. The tops of the fall-blooming yellow amaryllis Sternbergia, will now be ripe and the bulbs may be lifted, divided and replanted. Put stout stakes to dahlias as soon as planted. Towards the last of the month the roses begin to bloom. Look around to see desirable sorts which you may not have. Transplant evergreens of all sorts. Transplant the annuals grown from seed sown in February and March to their places in the open ground. Keep the lawn constantly mown and the grass edges neat. The pots of camellias and azaleas should be put in a cool, shady place. Never bury roses that have been forced into bloom in pots.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Much labor will be saved by the timely thinning of crops. The most useful tool for this work is a corn hoe reduced to two inches in width by means of a cold chisel. After going through with the hoe return and single out the plants by hand. Furrow out for early tomatoes five feet apart; lay a plant in the furrow leaning against the side at intervals of four feet and cover up with the plow, finishing neatly with the hoe. We do not allude to varieties as the seed catalogues give the desired information, but do not expect tomatoes, cabbage or any product of the garden to be at the same time large and early—it is against nature. For this reason early plantings should be closer than late. As a protection against the fly dust the seed beds of cabbage with soot and partially shade with branches of trees. Whether you have weeds or not the hoe and cultivator should be kept agoing as a preventative against drouth. About the 10th sow more tomatoes for canning purposes. Plant early varieties of sweet corn in rows made by the marker, weighed if necessary. This article is usually planted too deep, causing it to rot; avoid deep planting generally. About the middle of the month sow [illegible] squash, gumbos, cucumbers, [illegible] during the month several sowings of bush beans. To have long [illegible] beans tender for winter use [illegible] should be sown late the [illegible] of the month. The second [illegible] of tomatoes—those sown in April—[illegible]

and exceedingly difficult to dislodge and exterminate. During the day they may readily be found clustered in countless numbers *under the roosts* [illegible], and they are so very small that an inexperienced person will often overlook them. A good way to manage them is to have a strong solution of carbolic acid and water, and with a stick to which is tied at one end a good swab of rags wash them off into the bucket; then close up the crevices doors and windows and fumigate thoroughly with sulphur brimstone stick is the best to use for an hour; then open the doors and windows and give the house a good airing before allowing the fowls to remain inside. If the flocks are infested with the regular chicken louse every bird should be annointed under the wings, and immediately over the vent with lard and sulphur—mixed to the consistency of ointment. This is best done at night for various reasons. The louse that is found on the heads of chicks as soon as they are dry in the nest, is claimed by some to be the gape louse; but if the heads of the chicks are rubbed on top with the lard and sulphur, as soon as they are removed with the hen from the nest, and the hen annointed as mentioned above, the broods will thrive. Fowls that are still confined on account of the garden, as it is just in the height of the "egg season" it will be necessary to feed liberally, not forgetting to furnish plenty of green food if the yards are bare. The weeds from the garden, especially pursley and lambs' quarter, the fowls are very fond of. If they can be let out an hour before sun down they will go for the greens lively. Don't neglect plenty of fresh water. Proper care and liberal feeding will be well paid for in eggs. Only the meal and middlings need now be fed, as the green food can be secured *ad libitum.—From Powell's Fertilizer Pamphlet.*

The Electoral College.

There is a natural public curiosity in respect to the mode of making up the Electoral College and the basis of apportionment of delegations in the National nominating conventions.

The Electoral College consists of 401 members, one vote being allotted to each Congressional district and two votes additional for each State, corresponding with the number of Senators.

The National Convention is composed of two representatives for each Congressional district, two for each Senatorial office and two for each Territory and the District of Columbia.

The list, grouped by States and sections as thus apportioned, is as follows:

SOUTHERN STATES.

Maryland	16	Texas	26
Virginia	24	Mississippi	18
West Virginia	12	Tennessee	24
North Carolina	22	Kentucky	26
South Carolina	18	Arkansas	14
Georgia	24	Missouri	32
Florida	8		
Alabama	20	Total	[illegible]
Louisiana	16		

WESTERN STATES.

Ohio	46	Nebraska	[illegible]
Michigan	26	Colorado	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	Nevada	[illegible]
Illinois	44	California	[illegible]
Wisconsin	22	Oregon	[illegible]
Iowa	26		
Minnesota	14	Total	[illegible]
Kansas	18		

MIDDLE STATES.

New York	72	Delaware	[illegible]
New Jersey	18		
Pennsylvania	60	Total	[illegible]

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Maine	12	Rhode Island	[illegible]
New Hampshire	8	Connecticut	[illegible]
Vermont	8		
Massachusetts	28	Total	[illegible]

Total [illegible] States [illegible]
Total [illegible] Territories [illegible]
Total District [illegible]

[illegible]

By Rail to South America.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—In compliance with a [illegible] of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Representative [illegible] of Texas, has prepared a bill [illegible] the appointment of three commissioners, to serve [illegible] years, [illegible] in extending American trade and commerce, and in acquiring information looking to railway communications between Southern [illegible] and the United States. The bill provides that the [illegible] shall visit Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil. The bill appropriates $75,000 to pay the expenses of the Commissioners and [illegible] salaries of $500 [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Stewart [illegible] of building [illegible] the Argentine [illegible]

A TALK WITH JEFF DAVIS.

Opinions He is Said to Have Expressed About Grant, Sherman, Lincoln and Others.

[Indianapolis Journal.]

Mr. William L. Taylor of the law firm of Peelle & Taylor, returned yesterday from New Orleans. While on the trip he visited Jefferson Davis at his home, near Beauvoir, Miss., a small station on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, midway between Mobile and New Orleans. Mr. Taylor describes the home of the Confederate leader as a typical old time plantation mansion, one story in height, with spacious halls and an imposing portico. The house lies in view of the Gulf, and is surrounded by a thick grove of orange and magnolia trees. Mr. Taylor says that he was received cordially by Mr. Davis, and, after they had been talking a few moments, Mrs. Davis and her daughter, a handsome young lady, appeared in the room, accompanied by a young Chicago lawyer. Mr. Davis insisted that he should remain in the house over night. During the evening the conversation turned upon the war, and Mr. Davis talked freely upon all subjects that were brought up.

"What is the Southern estimate of the Federal Generals?" inquired Mr. Taylor.

"I cannot give you the Southern estimate," Mr. Davis replied. "I can give you my own estimate."

"What do you think of Grant?" was asked.

"Grant," he said, "was largely a creature of circumstances. I remember that the first time I met Grant was when he was stationed on the Pacific Coast as a Lieutenant. I was then Secretary of War. He was charged with drunkenness and neglect of duty. I gave him his choice between standing trial and resigning. He resigned. I knew that he would. Gen. Grant was a great military commander. He was very tenacious. He fought a battle as a matter of business. Men were mere cogs in the wheel. All the men and means he wanted were placed at his command, and he had every advantage. He would have been discharged from the Army of the Potomac if it had not been that too many changes had already taken place in the army."

"What is your estimate of Gen. Sherman?" was asked.

"Sherman," Mr. Davis said, "was looked upon in the South as Alaric was by the Romans. He was their 'scourge of God.' He was cruel, yet he was a great strategist."

"Yes," interrupted Miss Davis, "he was an inhuman monster. What he did not use he destroyed."

"Sherman hesitated," Mr. Davis continued, "for a long time between joining the Confederate army and the Union army. We were uncertain which he would do. He finally joined the Union army, thinking, I suppose, that more could be gained by it."

"My idea," remarked Mr. Davis, "is that Meade was the most skilful General in the Federal army. Gen. Lee once said to me that he could understand the movements of all the Generals in the Federal army easier than those of Gen. Meade. Those above Meade never allowed him to display his full power. He was hampered and kept down through jealousy."

Mr. Taylor—How did you regard McClellan?

"Well, sir, McClellan was the best trained soldier in the war. While Secretary of War I sent him on three important missions—one to Europe, to study military methods. He returned with a better knowledge of military discipline and methods than was possessed by any man in his country."

Mr. Taylor—Could he have entered Richmond if he had pushed on across the Chickamauga?

"Well," Mr. Davis answered, "I once knew a farmer who said that if his foresight had been as good as his hindsight he might have made a fortune on cotton. Something of the same kind was probably the trouble with McClellan. If he had known the weakness of the Confederates, and had thrown his army across the river, I think he could have entered Richmond. We thought he would, and I believe Gen. Lee thought so, too."

Mr. Taylor—Who do you regard as the greatest of the Confederate Generals?

"I consider Gen. Sidney Johnson the greatest General produced on either side by the late war. Gen. Lee stands next in my estimation, and as we move away from the war and its desperate struggle against overwhelming numbers will be a marvel [illegible]."

"Mr. Lincoln was a vulgar joker," Mr. Davis said, "but with it he was a great man. He was wise and he was honest. He could have been of great good to the South if he had lived, and his untimely death was a great loss to us." He was [illegible] apparently in deep meditation, and then [illegible] "Yes, it was a great loss, [illegible] succeeded by a low, [illegible] Johnson—[illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

The Marine Bank of New York City, with a capital stock of $400,000, has failed.

It is said that the Democrats of Ohio will send a colored delegate at large to the Chicago Convention.

Dr. Edward Siegle, of Newton, N. C., committed suicide near Charlotte on Sunday last by taking laudanum.

The general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, representing 41 annual conferences and comprising nearly 300 members assembled at Baltimore on Monday last.

VIENNA, May 18.—The *Tagblatt's* Warsaw correspondent says that, owing to the discovery at Moscow of a plot to assassinate the Czar, the festivities designed in honor of the coming of age of the Czarevich will be held at St. Petersburg.

Gen. John B. Gordon publishes a statement that the movement to erect a home for disabled ex-Confederate soldiers by voluntary contributions is said to be spontaneous, and is receiving the hearty support of both ex-Confederates and men of the Union army.

The effective strength of the British army on the 1st of January last amounted to 158,029 men, and the total establishment to 165,386. The number wanting to complete was 7,588. The infantry numbered 100,818 affectives and an establishment of 106,630, wanting 5,812 to complete.

ROME, May 6.—The Grand Orient of Italy publishes an ironical reply to the encyclical letter of the Pope with regard to Free Masonry. It says that the Vatican is free to lament that it is deprived of the temporal power and to oppose the Divine Providence which has decreed its downfall, and that it may rave with respect to what it considers the abasement of human dignity.

TROY, May 6.—Nathan Curtis and a man named Freeman were killing fish with dynamite cartridges on Lake Champlain last Saturday. One of the cartridges accidently exploded, demolishing the boat and throwing the men into the lake. They swam ashore. Curtis' arm was so badly torn that amputation was necessary, and one of Freeman's legs was hurt.

HATTON, MO., May 6.—Ham Patterson, a negro, was taken from his bed on Saturday night last and killed by a mob. Patterson and his brother Julius circulated scandalous reports about nearly all the ladies in this neighborhood, and some twenty or more reputable citizens took the matter in their own hands. The negroes here are greatly excited, and are making threats of vengeance against the whites.

About one hundred stoats and weasels, which had been caught with considerable difficulty in different parts of Lincolnshire by a vermin catcher, have just been sent to New Zealand. They have been purchased by the government of that country for the purpose of destroying the rabbits which overrun the colony. One thousand five hundred live pigeons have been shipped for the consumption of the animals during the voyage.

MONTICELLO, May 4.—Edmund Bell of Meredith, Delaware county, loaded his gun on Friday to shoot a dog. The ramrod stuck in one barrel. Bell shot the dog with the contents of the other barrel, and then thought he would make the job more complete by firing the ramrod through the dog. He fired, and the barrel bursted near the breech. Bell's left hand was so completely blown to pieces that nothing but the thumb could be found. It was hanging on a bush several rods away. After recovering his thumb, Bell walked a mile to his home, and Dr. McNaughton, of Delhi, amputated the mutilated member at the wrist joint.

CAIRO, May 4.—Majors Kitchener and Rundle and Col. Wardley, attacked the Egyptian army, have been ordered to ascend the Nile in a steamer on the 9th inst. for the purpose of making a reconnoissance. French reports of the surrender of Berber are in circulation here. An Egyptian soldier has been sentenced to ten years in penal servitude for inciting black troops to mutiny. When asked the meaning of his conduct, he replied that he was compelled to spread dissension and excite revolt. All efforts to make him divulge further were without avail, as he refused to make any additional statements.

At the hotels in Switzerland and Germany wine is the chief source of profit, and more is made on common than on high-priced qualities. The former are much more largely consumed, and while a wine costing [illegible] may be sold for two francs, a wine costing 5 francs cannot be sold at [illegible]

[illegible] despatched it. It was a [illegible] engineer, five fe[illegible]

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

A World's Fair on an Immense Scale.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Exposition to be opened at New Orleans on the first of next December, which was originally designed to celebrate the centennial of the first exportation of cotton from America, now promises to become a more extensive exhibition of the industrial resources and products of the world than any that has hitherto been held in this country.

New Orleans gives expression to the desire of the South to be aligned with more progressive communities by making generous provision for the occasion.

It was intended to group all of the machinery, miscellaneous and collective exhibits in one grand building, and with this view the main building was planned to cover thirty-three acres of ground.

It affords 1,656,300 square feet of space, or 1,215,000 net exhibiting space, being larger than the Crystal Palace building, and greater in size than the main building and the Machinery Hall combined of Philadelphia in 1876.

Seven months before the opening it is found that the buildings are inadequate, and arrangements are being made for another building almost as large as the main structure.

All of the Southern States have applied for space to represent their natural resources, except Kentucky, and a bill is pending before the Legislature of that State for that purpose.

Twenty northern and western States and Territories have notified the management to reserve space, and others are making arrangements to be represented.

Fourteen foreign governments have signified their intention to take part in the display, and a large amount of space has been applied for by foreign firms and individuals.

The applications from manufacturers and exhibitors in the United States now call for more space than was occupied by such exhibits at Philadelphia. Expositions are also to be held at London, Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and Denver city, all closing before the New Orleans Exposition opens, so that their choicest exhibits may be transferred there. In addition, demands for space will be made by foreign nations, persons and firms who have delayed applications until the importance of the Exposition was demonstrated.

The display of minerals from Mexico, Central America, and from the western States and Territories will be large.

A live stock department will afford opportunity for the South and her Spanish-speaking neighbors to display their choicest breeds of animals.

In the horticultural department a liberal and comprehensive premium list has been adopted, embracing specimens of fruits and plants from all parts of the world. Over $20,000 in premiums, besides gold, silver and bronze medals, are offered.

The President of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society is made chief of the department. One superintendent is appointed from Missouri, one from Indiana, several special commissioners from the east, and a foreign commissioner of national reputation from Georgia.

At least 20,000 varieties of fruits are provided for.

The direction of the Agricultural Department has been tendered to the eloquent and handsome Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States.

Gen. Eaton, who organized the educational display at Philadelphia and at the Paris Exposition, will doubtless take charge of the Department of Education and Instruction. It already has the approbation of all the State school superintendents of the country and of many of the teachers' associations.

A department of woman's work is to be organized to practically illustrate and develop the field of woman's efforts, and enlarge the sphere of usefulness of the sex in the domestic economy and industry of the world.

Provision is made for exhibiting saw mills in motion, wood, brick and tile factories, experimental gardens, growing crops, such as cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco and the like.

Arrangements are making to secure large quantities of evergreens from the nurseries, north and south, with which to embellish the grounds, and many parts of the park which have been set aside for the exposition will be rendered more attractive by the Mexican and Central American authorities, Florida and California, through their special gardens.

The Mexican Government has appropriated $200,000 for the Exposition, [illegible] resources.

Each of the Central American [illegible]

[illegible] 135. The [illegible] landed at [illegible]

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Gentlemen of the Board of Education of Craven County, North Carolina:

At the close of another year of the public schools of Craven county it becomes my duty as a matter of public information, to submit my official statement of the educational work done during the last term.

Since the first Monday of last August I have examined into the qualifications and renewed the certificates of 81 teachers, 30 white and 51 colored. Of those, 41 obtained the first grade, 25 the second, and 15 the third. We have operated during the year 62 schools, 29 white and 33 colored. Notwithstanding the last Legislature made no financial provision for the visitation of the schools, and seemed to intend specially to disable and prohibit the superintendent from performing this most important part of his work, I have felt it my duty personally to visit and inspect every school district in the county. I am gratified to be able to say that our progress has been steadily forward and improved. The standard of scholarship and character among our teachers is constantly improving. The people of the country districts are everywhere being aroused on the subject of education. I have delivered public addresses wherever I could get an audience. Study, diligence, painstaking application are everywhere the watchwords of teachers and children. We have had no division or strife among our school officials, but the greatest concord and harmony from first to last. Although we have had only about $8,000 to distribute among 62 schools, we have continued the most of them for a term of three months, and many of them for four. Nearly every school district, through the admirable wisdom and energy of our school committees, is now fitted out with new and excellent school houses, which are the property of the county. I desire especially to call your attention to the well-conducted graded schools of this city. I do not consider them perfect by any means, but we intend that they shall approach perfection before we are through with them. The white school under Professor Thomas, and the colored under Mr. Savage, have each about 500 scholars, the principals and teachers are competent and faithful, good work is constantly being done, and success is the only condition sought or acknowledged in either. By the beginning of another school year, the white graded school expects to be lodged in a magnificent new building. And if the Blair school bill shall have passed through the House of Representatives, we expect in the Good Providence of God to see the dawn of a brighter day for the school interests of North Carolina.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN S. LONG,
Supt. Public Instruction.

Letter from Georgia.

WADLEY, GA., May 7, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that you would like to hear a little from Georgia by one of your old North Carolinians I will endeavor to give you a few facts concerning farming, saw milling, etc. The farmers, when breaking up land, use a plow something similar to our 55, only that the point and all is casted in one whole piece. After breaking up the lands they run off their rows from 6½ to 8½ feet apart. when the corn is up a little they use a little thing to side it about 3½ inches wide, like we used to use for opening the row for cotton seed when sown with hand. All their plows are in the same shape, only larger. Corn now is from 18 to 20 inches tall. Upon an average they make about twelve bushels per acre. It is worth 90 cents cash, $1 25 on time, per bushel. Farmers say that they make a plenty every other year and next year fail. This is a year of plenty, as they failed last year. Don't make any rice. Cotton is planted in our old style. An average crop is two-thirds bale per acre, fertilizer is used extensively. Kainit is but very little known of here, and marl there is none at all. Saw mills are thicker than churches and school houses all put together. Turpentine stills are about the same. The towns [illegible] but very little whiskey sold here, only about one half of the counties are allowed to sell it, though there is a great deal of it drank everywhere. It is ordered from Charlotte, N. C., by jugs full. I was at the station last Saturday and counted 17 jugs that were brought from Charlotte. It is ordered only about once a week and then everything goes "on a [illegible]."

There is one mill-dam about two miles from Macon that is 190 miles long. I noticed a small stream of water a few mornings ago that was running very swift about 8 o'clock, and that eve I passed it again and it was dry. I asked about it and was told that a great many of them done the same way, dry up about 10 o'clock in the eve and commence running again in the night. NORT.

Jones County Items.

P. M. Pearsal has been elected by the commissioners of Trenton town treasurer.

The farmers are chopping out their corn crops which have improved very much in the last few days.

Every one is coughing up here. When you meet one he says he has got the worst cold he ever had. Colds are certainly epidemic with us.

Mr. John B. Turner, an old citizen of Tuckahoe township, aged 86 years, died last week, leaving many relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

[illegible]

AYER'S Hair Vigor

[illegible] restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. [illegible] light or red hair may be darkened, [illegible] thin hair thickened, and baldness often, [illegible] cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the Vigor is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O.*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. [illegible]"

J. W. [illegible], proprietor of the [illegible]: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is the most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880*: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

[illegible]

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Professional Cards.

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Having formed a copartnership for the practice of the law in Jones county, will regularly attend the courts of the same. Prompt attention paid to collections. may12d&wtf STRONG & PERRY.

PHIL. HOLLAND, JR. OWEN H. GUION.
HOLLAND & GUION,
Attorneys at Law,
(Office one door west of Gaston House.)
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