THE JOURNAL.

G. G. HUNN, - - - - Editor.

NEW BERNE, N. C., MAY 29 1884

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THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

The River and Harbor Bill as reported from the House committee contains only five thousand dollars for Neuse river, and nothing for the Trent river nor Beaufort harbor. The Secretary of War recommends that twenty-five thousand dollars more be expended in the improvement of the Trent river, and in the face of these favorable circumstances, backed up by strong petitions from our people, it seems that our Representative in Congress does not get the Trent river down for anything. This district is largely Republican, and whoever they put up must go to Congress. The trade and commerce of our city is largely dependent on the rivers, and creeks tributary thereto, for its transportation. Therefore we ask the Republicans to give us a man who has some influence in Congress. BROGDEN and HUBBS done much better for us than O'HARA is doing. Other sections are down for large appropriations for their rivers and harbors. North Carolina has the largest water front of any other State on the Atlantic coast, and we venture the assertion that the money expended on our rivers and harbors in this locality has given as good if not better results of any like amount expended in any other portion of the United States. We hope RANSOM and VANCE in the Senate will see that we get our part of the appropriations for New Berne and its vicinity.

STRANGE RESOLUTIONS

We find the following correspondence in the Washington *Gazette* from Edwardsville:

EDITOR GAZETTE:—We propose the following resolutions:

Whereas, The government in every department in the Old North State is in a prosperous condition, and especially the county government and our public school system, and—

Whereas, The intelligent negroes do call upon the intelligent white men and colored men to maintain the present system of county government. Therefore, be it—

Resolved, That we the colored intelligent portion of Beaufort county do not, and will not give our support to any candidate who is opposed to the system of county government as it is.

COLORED VOTERS,
Of Beaufort county.

These resolutions sound a little odd for colored voters, but they are plausible just the same. When the colored people begin to appreciate good government, and learn to discriminate between mere sentiment and actual facts, there is hope of their becoming intelligent voters. [illegible] sentiment, promulgated by office seekers, that the abolition of county government was oppressive and undemocratic, but the fact embraced in the resolutions, that the counties of North Carolina are generally in a prosperous condition, cannot be denied. The school system too, while it is nothing like what it ought to be, has greatly improved and the intelligent portion of the colored people are bound to acknowledge this fact. The present system of county government is much the same as that in operation before the war and the masses of the people are satisfied with it so long as they have evidence that the affairs of the counties are managed with care and economy.

THE STATE EXPOSITION—PAMLICO COUNTY WILL BE REPRESENTED.

When a portion of Craven county was seded to Pamlico, it was on the condition that Pamlico should assume a proportional part of the debt Craven owed the A. & N. C. Railroad. The amount was forty-odd thousand dollars, fractional portions of which have to be paid annually. Several thousand dollars still remain unpaid, and the county treasury is to-day minus the full amount due on the present annual installment. It, therefore, is not in a condition to appropriate for an exhibit or for any other purpose. And this state of its finances is the reason why Pamlico will not be represented at the State Exposition.—*Enterprise.*

This may be considered a good reason why the county will not make an appropriation, we think it but it does not necessarily follow that the county will not be represented. New Berne has proposed to the counties of Jones, Onslow, Carteret, Craven and Pamlico to make a joint exhibit and we are determined that it shall be done. Now is there a farmer in either one of these counties who, if he has an extraordinary fine stalk of corn, cotton, rice, wheat, jute, or a hill of sweet potatoes, specimens of marl, phosphate rock, and various other things that we cannot call to mind just now, will not bring it to New Berne, the central point, and let a committee here take charge of, label and store it for the exposition? And will not the saw mill men of each one of these counties bring us specimens of lumber? Most assuredly they will. Now we hope the *Enterprise* will urge upon the farmers and lumber men of Pamlico the importance of this matter.

What would be thought of an individual who owed a large debt if he sits down, folds his arms and says, "I can do nothing because I am in debt." Why the inevitable conclusion would be that he had no desire to pay the debt and consequently would make no effort in that direction. Now the fact that Craven and Pamlico are in debt is no good reason why they should not want to advertise to the world the advantages and capabilities they possess in order to attract the attention of immigrants and those seeking investments for capital. Pamlico county will be represented at the Exposition.

ELECTION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Next Monday the Justices of the Peace of the several counties in the State assemble for the purpose of electing County Commissioners, Superintendent of Public Schools and to levy taxes. All these are matters of importance to the people of the counties, and the Justices will be held accountable for the manner in which they discharge these several duties.

In Craven county the election of County Commissioners is a matter of importance. We have the course of construction [illegible] taxes are burdensome, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the affairs of the county be managed with prudence and economy; reduce the expenditures if possible, and at the same time preserve the credit of the county. There is a difference of opinion among the Magistrates as to who to elect, some favoring the retention of the old board, some favoring an entire new board and others wanting to retain a part of the old board and elect some new ones. We have been asked by several why we did not take position on one or the other of these propositions. Our answer is simple and plain. It is not the mission of the JOURNAL to advocate the claims or to work for the advancement of any faction. Our aim is rather to unite factions as far as possible, knowing that the existence of such is detrimental to the growth of any town. We desire to build up, but we see nothing to be gained by pulling down one man to build up another. The people of New Berne have liberally patronized our enterprise; we desire to repay them by putting in a word for New Berne whenever it can be done, and extending the circulation of our paper. We can not do either of these by becoming an organ of any faction or party.

While the present board of commissioners may not be above criticism, yet in making a change there is danger of doing worse. They are familiar with their duties, have their plans for completing the court house, and the credit of the county is good, the bonds being now nearly at par. The most objectionable feature of the board is a want of harmony among themselves. But if the Justices of the county are what they should be they need no advice from us. They are sufficiently familiar with the affairs of the county to know what men to elect.

"FIGHTING WEEDS."

We meet frequently with this heading to paragraphs in exchanges. It conveys a wrong lesson, as commonly used. Simple and quiet examination is better. If weeds are allowed to get a foot in height, a warfare is then begun and carried on to an indefinite length of time, and the weeds often come off victorious. The usual cause of this failure is in attempting to cultivate too much land with a small force. The result is an enormous growth of weeds, a choking and diminution of the crop, and a supply of noxious seeds to fill the soil and last for years. The weeds get entire possession in this way, and the crops have an unequal chance until another ploughing checks them temporarily.

This remedy is a well arranged plan for going over the ground once a week, in all hoed crops, sweeping the surface, killing all weeds before they come up. All this work is more than paid for in the increased growth of the crops by this continued stirring, provided the right tools are employed. Take the corn crop instance. The plough and the harrow will prepare a clean mellow bed of earth before planting. If the field is inverted sod, it may be reduced to a state of fine pulverization with a disc harrow, the finish being given with any smoothing harrow. By planting the seed an inch and a half or two inches deep, in the shallow furrow made by the marker, a fine slant-tooth harrow may be passed over both before and after the plants are up without injury to them. The operation may be continued once a week until the corn is a foot high. Some of the plants may be bent over, but they will be erect again in a day or two. After this, a shallow cultivator may be run between the rows till the corn is as high as the horse's back. This work, properly performed, will leave the field as clean as the floor—the small slant teeth killing the sprouting seed in the row and among the plants as well as over the whole surface; and the subsequent cultivating keeping the space clean between the rows. We have never seen cleaner fields than such as were treated in this way, and the cost of the labor, first and last, was less than the old hand hoeing.—*News and Observer.*

One of our prominent citizens tells us that he was surprised to notice, while passing over the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, that nearly all the crops of cotton and corn were planted on a flat surface, thereby enabling the harrow and cultivator to be used. During the past ten years the cultivator and harrow has almost displaced the plough in the cultivation of crops, making it possible for one hand and one mule to cultivate twice as many acres of land instead of two.

Rumors are the [illegible] Richmond and Danville [illegible] pushing a certain [illegible] who is to be made the [illegible] of the greater [illegible] We do not know that [illegible] rect—we trust not—but if it is true [illegible] the public because it [illegible] late will be worth [illegible] a large mortgage. The N. [illegible] Democracy will [illegible]

It appears [illegible] railroad [illegible] corporation [illegible] take it out of politics [illegible] true one of the reasons [illegible] given for [illegible] Railroad [illegible] falls to the ground. The way to prevent "boss rule" in North Carolina, by either [illegible] the people to attend the primary meetings and submit to the will of the majority of said meetings [illegible] reward of a [illegible] have done it.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, (W. H. B.) renews the attempt to show that the resolutions adopted at a meeting held in Charlotte, N. C., May 20th, 1775, are a forgery. [illegible] Mecklenburg resolutions [illegible] Declaration of Independence [illegible] 1776, [illegible] as a [illegible] borrowed from [illegible] Mecklenburg resolutions [illegible] the ideas of Mr. JEFFERSON were afterwards [illegible] Mecklenburg resolutions [illegible] among the Magistrates as to who to elect, some favoring the retention of the old board, some favoring an entire new board and others wanting to retain a part of the old board and elect some new ones. We have been asked by several why we did not take position on one or the other of these propositions. Our answer is simple and plain. It is not the mission of the JOURNAL to advocate the claims or to work for the advancement of any faction. Our aim is rather to unite factions as far as possible, knowing that the existence of such is detrimental to the growth of any town. We desire to build up, but we see nothing to be gained by pulling down one man to build up another. The people of New Berne have liberally patronized our enterprise; we desire to repay them by putting in a word for New Berne whenever it can be done, and extending the circulation of our paper. We can not do either of these by becoming an organ of any faction or party.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

May 24th, 1884.

Wednesday of this week was Martin Luther's day in Washington. To the long list of statues of statesmen and warriors that adorn the Capital there was added on that day a colossal bronze memorial to the great reformer. The occasion brought hundreds of Germans here from all parts of the country, and many of the clergy and members of the Lutheran denomination. Fully ten thousand people stood in the blazing sun in front of the Memorial Church during the hour and a half we witnessed the unveiling. The enthusiasm there was very large, but they entirely failed to manifest it by such [illegible] of the giving away of the [illegible] which twelve hundred people were started to see the arrival of the [illegible] bonds [illegible] when [illegible] longer, the [illegible] of the day was in the midst [illegible] reference to Luther [illegible] N. Schmucker [illegible] enveloped the statue in [illegible] the light [illegible] The [illegible] about half way up [illegible] refused to go on [illegible] At this moment of suspense and expectancy, Luther's [illegible] had provided through [illegible] the flag and two men [illegible] compelled to assist by ladders to the top of the statue, and [illegible] the [illegible] odds. When the sunlight fell upon the figure, the Marine Band played Luther's hymn, and a benediction closed the exercises.

Congress is working industriously, and has disposed of a good deal of miscellaneous business during the week. Mr. Randall is pushing the appropriation bills through with the hope of an adjournment early in the middle of June. Other members, however, do not think the session can close so early. The Senate has cleared its calendar of public buildings bills. The favored towns being Jacksonville, Ell., Vicksburg, Miss., Chattanooga, Tenn., Troy, N. Y., Portland, Oregon, Opelousas, La., Sacramento, Cal., Asheville, N. C., Dayton and Springfield, Ohio. The cost of each of these buildings, including sites, is from $50,000 to $250,000.

The Senate also debated at length and passed the agricultural appropriation, adding, among other items, $20,000, for sinking artesian wells on arid lands, and an item of $15,000, for the encouragement of silk culture. Mr. Morgan, the liberal Senator from Alabama, earnestly advocated government assistance in behalf of the latter industry. He wanted silk worm eggs of various qualities and varieties that are grown in the different latitudes of the United States, distributed gratis among the old women and children of the country, so that they could raise the next winter and strengthen the industry of this kind. He stated that the silk worm eggs issued in this country were better than those raised in Japan, and that they were largely exported to Italy, France and Germany. Senator Hale suggested that as it was not an incipient or struggling industry, Congress had no reason to appropriate money for it. Senator Morgan then referred to the fact that Congressmen were very anxious to vote money to buy lettuce seed, cucumber seed, tomato seed and corn seed, for distribution among the horticulturists and kitchen gardeners of the United States, and he would like to convert the whole amount in silk worm eggs to the people.

The House of Representatives has been talking about bankruptcy, off and the Peele-English contested election case. During the consideration of the latter a bushwhacking of presidential campaign fire was opened in a few minutes. The old flags, bearing the names of "Tilden and Hendricks" was shaken in the face of the House of Representatives by Representative Lowery. The Republicans pounced upon their pagers and cried "copper!" "To get rid of such men the other side cried "treason!" The debate was made exciting by several other bills, and Hepburn was selected to close it.

Representative Moulton did not want a substitute bill of any kind passed. He said all bankrupt laws had been in force in every country, and experience was a precedent on the subject.

The House refused to adjourn against its wishes, declaring for an over whelming vote against the bill for the abolishment of existing duties on paintings and statuary.

For Governor: Alfred M. Scales, of Greensboro. For Lieut Governor: John Rogers, of New Berne.

Of all the names suggested for the first two places on the State ticket, none have stuck more respectfully and in the people's heart than Scales and Rogers. Let Mr. Scales be Governor, and Mr. John Rogers, of New Berne. When men [illegible] Democrats will [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The House Committee on Pensions to-day agreed to favorably report a bill providing for the payment of a pension of $50 a month to Mrs. De Long, the widow of Capt. De Long.

PARIS, May 21.—French transports are conveying several battalions of marines from Tonquin to Madagascar. They are supplied with a month's provisions. The French Government has decided to send a Regiment to Madagascar.

PARIS, May 21.—The *La Paix* says that French troops will revenge the refusal of the United States Congress to reduce the duty on works of art. The *Paix*, the paper says, demands that the French Salon exclude the work of American artists.

PARIS, May 21.—The Boulangist papers attack considerable report made to Prince Napoleon, on his return to Paris, by the chief of his staff, Prince de Joinville, and reside in Brussels, [illegible] This advance is believed to be a demand that Prince Victor, Prince Napoleon and Prince Victor.

GLENDIVE, Mont., May 21.—Five men were found by Sheriff Taylor and a posse resisted him with rifles when he attempted to arrest them for the attack on Paymaster Whipple, and for the murder of Sergeant Cook. Maj. Bell with troops and posse has gone in pursuit of them. Alexander McCannon, a horse dealer, has been arrested as an accomplice.

KEY WEST, MAY 21.—Advices from Nassau say that what is supposed to be a Cuban plot has been discovered here. Documents have been discovered on the body of a person found drowned disclosing a plot to destroy the Government [illegible] and an infernal machine, probably intended for the work in Tampa, has also been discovered.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—In the General Conference of the Protestant Church this morning the Committee on Revision made a partial report, which was acted upon. The Conference refused to strike from the discipline the clause permitting the choice by the candidate of the mode of baptism. It also refused to make any change in the prescribed marriage ceremony. A proposition to expunge from the Discipline all that relating to infant baptism which makes its observance obligatory was voted down.

LONDON, May 21.—Tumultuous advices of May 9 say that Gen. Mitchell notified the foreign Consuls that a blockade will soon be declared along the entire coast of Madagascar. The Hovas are still in force near the French lines. The French renewed their negotiations, insisting upon their protectorate already demanded.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 23.—Three monster icebergs are reported on the Newfoundland coast, one over nine miles long drifting along at the mouth of White Bay, one estimated to be seven miles long passing south forty miles east of St. John's, and a third, several miles in circumference, in St. John's Bay aground on George's Rock, and almost block ding the harbor of St. John's.

LONDON, May 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, said that no news had been received from Gen. Gordon since April 10. A further confidential message had been sent to Gen. Gordon. The Mudir of Dongola believes that the messenger has entered Khartoum and is unable to return. The Mahdi, Lord Edmund said, is at El Rahat. It is reported that heat flowers prevent him from going to the White Nile.

PITTSBURGH, May 23.—The doors of the Penn Bank were thrown open at 2:30 p. m. to-day. The bank was crowded. There were twenty-six persons depositing as there were drawing out. The doors of the bank were kept open until 5 o'clock this afternoon in order to satisfy all demands, being better that from the run had ceased, and the bank officials expect that when they open to-morrow business will proceed in the same manner as before the suspension. The deposits were said to be $50,000 in excess of the amount withdrawn.

LONDON, May 23.—The Duke of Marlborough has made an offer to the director of the National Gallery of eleven of the best pictures in the collection at Blenheim Palace for £367,500. The Duke has applied to the Court of Chancery for permission to sell his pictures, and this offer is made subject to his getting that. The Treasury has declined to recommend the purchase. The *Times* admits that the sum demanded is large, but hopes that the Treasury has been [illegible] lost to the National Gallery [illegible] "The pictures [illegible] the historical [illegible]

The Outlook for Business.

The flurry in Wall street, which at one time threatened the business interests of the entire country, has apparently proved to be only a stock panic, confined almost wholly to those who have been betting on prices. With this danger averted, we are better able to gain some idea as to the present prospects for future business; though, of course, something may arise to cause an unexpected change. For several years business has been settling down to what seems to be a sound basis. Over production in manufactures has almost, if not entirely, ceased, and the stocks of manufactured goods from pig iron to calico are not so large but that an increased demand would soon show that stocks are not excessive, and an advance in prices would almost surely follow. Consumers of dry goods, as well as of pig iron and all other articles have purchased only to meet their immediate requirements, and in many cases wear and tear has been going on,—in railroad rolling stock, for instance,—without being counterbalanced by new purchases. The consumptive wants of the country are, therefore, large, and under favorable conditions these wants will be supplied.

With business of all kinds good, we would soon see our factories crowded with work to meet the demands upon them. The conditions are therefore favorable for an improvement in trade, provided the agricultural interests, upon which so much depends, are prosperous. Looking to the South we find that the people of that section are turning their attention more and more to the production of foodstuffs. The acreage in wheat in the South ern States this year is 750,000 acres more than last year, and the indications point to a most excellent crop soon to be harvested. We think it probable that the Southern States will produce more wheat this year than ever before. The oat crop promises a fair yield, while tomatoes will be abundant; early vegetables will add many hundreds of thousands of dollars this year to the wealth of the South. The area in corn will, we think, be larger than last year, and in cotton there will hardly be any decrease in acreage. In other sections the crop outlook is equally promising, and, with favorable weather from now till harvest time, we will probably gather the largest wheat crop ever produced in this country. Should these indications be fulfilled, business would necessarily receive a decided impetus, and the fall of 1884 would almost surely witness a marked improvement all along the line.—*Baltimore Record.*

Bridge First!

"We have continually to go abroad for skilled labor," said an intelligent gentleman to the Senate Committee on Labor.

"How do you account for that fact?" asked the chairman.

"It is due to the general antipathy of young men to learning a trade," answered the gentleman.

The observation of those who mingle with young men confirms the statement. "I don't care to go into that business, there is too much hard work in it!" is again and again heard from boys whose only capital for years must be their honesty, intelligence and industry.

"Show me what you can do, and I will show you what you are," said Lord Derby to the Glasgow students.

That is a more stimulating thought for a boy to carry with him than the enervating one: "Give me a soft place and I will show you what I can do!"

Those who trudge and drudge to-day shall ride tomorrow.

An American importer recently asked a German woollen manufacturer how it was that he could pay the freight and the high duty on his goods and yet compete with American manufacturers. His answer should open the eyes of American boys, especially those who are the sons of manufacturers, as to the advantage of beginning at the drudgery of a business. He said, in substance.—

"The German manufacturer's practical experience, which has become a second nature to him, is the cause of his ability to compete with American manufacturers. He has grown up in the mill.

"He may have his work in the office, but he understands every process of manufacturing and knows by personal observation what is going on in every department of his factory.

"He educates his sons, as his father educated him, to know all about the business. They begin an apprenticeship, as if they were outsiders, and learn every branch of the business by engaging in it, even the most irksome and laborious. Thus they become intelligent manufacturers.

"If anything is the matter with the goods, he is able to tell at once the cause, and where the person to blame. Your manufacturers are [illegible] of the quality of goods, [illegible] they have not this practical [illegible]

A Bold, Bad Man.

"Pa, there is a dreadful fight going on around the corner."

"Yes?"

"I should say so. One man has bit another man's nose, and the pieces of bullets are flying around as thick as hail."

"Well?"

"Well, [illegible]

"Pa [illegible]

"Pa, who is that?"

"What man, my son?"

"That man [illegible] loud voice, [illegible] away from [illegible] nose and [illegible] something to eat?"

"He is [illegible] much who he is, [illegible] he is somebody."

"I thought he [illegible] gentleman."

"You are a broken, no-[illegible] gentleman is not [illegible] He has the [illegible] that is given the other gentleman."

"But they look [illegible] to better [illegible] than the other guest."

"No. [illegible] and hewing on the [illegible] log cabin [illegible] to town to live."

"Then, why [illegible] in such a manner?"

"Because he is a rich [illegible] son."

TO THE WORKING PEOPLE.

We are in receipt of letters from persons who have worked for us, stating that they made from 50 cents to $5 per day and upwards, and that they found our business pleasant and honorable, and that we paid promptly for all work done. We think it is the best paying business that any good industrious people can get into, and we wish we could find good men and women who would work for us in their localities. It does not interfere with anything else you may be doing, as you can devote your spare time to it, or your whole time if you prefer it. We do not ask you to leave home and go away to strange places, and we do not ask you to risk your money in our business. We do ask you to investigate our business before you decide that it is not what we represent it to be. We do ask you to write to us if you think you would like to work for us in your own locality, and we will send you our circular containing full particulars, which we can not do here. We do ask you to do this if you want to make money rapidly. We do not ask you to do it if you do not want to make money rapidly. We do not ask any man or woman to do our business who does not think that he or she can make from $50 to $100 per month in their own locality. We do not ask any person who does not think that we can do what we say we can, to write to us. We do not ask any person who does not want a business by which he or she can make from $5 to $10 per day and upwards, to write to us. We do not ask any person who does not want a business which will pay him or her from $50 to $100 per month in their own locality, to write to us. We do not ask any person who does not want a business which will pay him or her