THE JOURNAL.

G. G. STONE, - - - - Editor.

NEW BERNE, N. C., OCT. 2 1884.

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THE Young Republican Club of Brooklyn has declared for BLAINE by a vote of eight to one. If this is a fair estimate of BLAINE'S strength in New York he will be badly left in November.

THE campaign in Ohio is boiling hot. The Democrats held a grand rally at Columbus on the 25th of September, at which were one hundred thousand people. Speeches were made from four different stands of the State House by HENDRICKS of Indiana, Senator BAYARD of Delaware, Speaker CARLISLE of Kentucky, Gen. MANSUR of Missouri, J. A. DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, P. A. COLLINS of Massachusetts, PENDLETON, PAYNE, Gov. HOADLEY, DENVER and WARD, of Ohio. The Republicans are equally as active; their candidate, Mr. BLAINE, has just entered the State, and it will be one grand jubilee while he remains.

THE accident to Gen. SCALES has given Dr YORK the opportunity of testing the metal of some of the best speakers in the State. So far he has met Governor JARVIS, Captain COKE, Col. COWLES and Senator VANCE, and if accounts of these discussions that are published in the papers be true, the DOCTOR must possess a wonderful amount of pluck or he would have quit the canvass long ago. Every speaker fairly skins him, and carries the crowd against him. The joint canvass closes on the 2d of October, after which he will visit Republican mass meetings, recuperate and get ready for the news that will pour in about the 5th or 6th of November.

The latest result of Democratic administration in this State is the completion of a bridge in Craven county. The omnipotence of money could hardly tell which deserved the credit, Divine providence or the Democratic party.—*North State.*

Go from home to hear the news. We would like for the chairman of our board of county commissioners to explain why he has built a bridge, had a big speech over it, and never let the JOURNAL know anything about it. Perhaps though the work was done by the State; if so, will the *North State* tell us what stream the bridge covers, and why the thing has been kept in a corner? We try to keep pretty well informed upon what is going on in this vicinity, but this is one time we have been caught napping.

DESERTING THE CANVASS.

After exhausting every effort to drive Gen. SCALES from the joint canvass with Dr. YORK, first by trying to bulldose and then by proposing to make all the appointments, the Liberal and Republican committees draw off the DOCTOR after October 2d and put him to holding mass meetings with other Republican speakers. They have evidently found that a joint discussion does not pay. This will please some of our eastern Democratic papers who think like the Republicans, "it don't pay." Let us watch the result in the counties where the joint canvass has been made and compare it with those where there was none.

QUIT LIVING ON COTTON.

Col. E. W. FONVILLE, of Duck creek, Onslow county, in a letter to the *Southern Cultivator* says:

Well, brother farmers, I have concluded to quit living on cotton and try living on oats, wheat, field peas, clover, orchard grass, a little corn, yam potatoes, sorghum millet and a few good cows, oxen, etc., etc.; and shall write to the Cultivator soon to tell me how to fix up and prepare my land. I shall also advertise in the November number for a partner to go into the oyster business with me. There is more money in that business, if properly conducted, than any one-horse farm in these United States.

How happy our New river farmers would be if they were connected with the rest of the world by steam. With a soil adapted to the growth of a greater variety of farm products than, perhaps, any section of the State, they have in addition the fine New river oyster, and the numerous species of fish that abound in their waters. When they quit living on cotton, and talk about purchasing fine stock and cultivating the oysters of New river the outlook is promising for a prosperous and happy people.

REGISTER AND VOTE

From now until the day of election, on the 4th of November, registration books will be open in every precinct, and in order to exercise the privilege guaranteed by the Constitution of expressing, at the ballot box, a choice between those who are candidates for the various offices within the gift of the people, every voter's name must appear upon the registration book of the precinct where he is entitled to vote.

Many of our people underestimate the importance of the great privilege of expressing their wishes at the ballot box. Having never been denied this right they have come to regard it merely as a compliment or an accommodation to the candidate to favor him with their suffrages. This class belongs principally to the Democratic party, and for this reason the party organization is compelled to make extra efforts to get their voters to the polls; and to do this effectually, clubs are formed in every neighborhood for the purpose of arousing an interest in the election, and seeing that every voter is properly registered and appears at the polls on the day of election. The more thoroughly the work is done by these organizations, the larger the Democratic vote.

With the Republicans it is different. The bulk of the party in this section have recently been enfranchised. Having been always denied the privilege of the ballot, they know how to appreciate it; hence it requires no extra effort to get them to the polls, nor to get them to vote for the nominee of the party.

The work then of organization is of far more importance to the Democrats in this section of the State than to the Republicans. It is confidently claimed that SCALES will be elected by 20,000 majority. This is probably a fair estimate, *if the Democrats turn out and vote*, but eight or ten "stay at homes" in each voting precinct will swallow up this majority.

Now to bring this question right home, are the clubs that have been organized in Craven county doing any real practical work? Does the Central Club in the city of New Berne know the number of voters whose names are not on the registration books? If not, what is it worth as an organization?

The Republicans will poll every vote of their party with but little effort. The Democrats will lose many votes if they don't make an effort to get the people to the polls. A large vote in North Carolina means Democratic success. A small vote means Republican success. Register and vote.

GO TO THE EXPOSITION.

This week the great Exposition at Raleigh opens and will remain open during the month of October. There will be collected specimens of farm products, marl, woods, and natural resources from every section, and almost every county, of the State. Every farmer who can ought to attend, and carry the boys. One who stays on the farm all the time becomes discouraged, and the boys grow selfish and narrow minded. By attending the annual Fairs their ideas expand and they catch new ones; they become acquainted with different sections of the State and will return home much encouraged and with new resolutions.

An unusual effort has been made this year to show up North Carolina's wealth and resources; the annual Fair has been converted into one grand Exposition, and instead of lasting only one week, as usual, will be kept open for a month. Our farmers can select a day which will least interfere with their fall work, and by getting the boys to put in a few extra licks in housing the crops they can be taken along. A day or two spent at the Exposition will be worth as much to them as a session at school, most assuredly so if each boy will take his pencil and note-book along and make a note of all that is interesting and instructive. Go to the Exposition and carry the boys. The railroads have reduced the fare to nearly one-half the usual cost, which will be another inducement for the farmers to attend.

THE CORN CROP.

Notwithstanding the immense corn crop made this year both South and West, the price keeps in advance of wheat. In fact the speculators seem to have lost confidence in everything else but corn. We copy from the Chicago *Current* an article which may aid our farmers who have corn to sell in deciding upon a proper time to sell. It strikes us that *now* is the accepted time:

The corn crop as a factor of the times, is worth talking about. Its whole history this year has been peculiar and astonishing. Nature gave it three extra weeks of the hottest of weather, as if to indemnify mankind for the crimes of Wall street. New States that were a safe field for unreal juvenile tales only five years ago have not only outstripped all other empires in their wheat crop, but they have brought in a yield of corn measurable in figures, but not by practical, every-day thinking. In addition to all this good fortune, general confidence, probably lacking in all other quarters, has concentrated on corn, and many persons have become anxious to buy who never before have had, or never again will have, any use for corn. Thus, with wheat at 50 cents in many western places, we see corn in Chicago, through the manipulations of chronic speculators and the renewed fury of hopeful investors, bringing 80 cts. a bushel. About a million bushels a week pass eastward through Chicago. Illinois this year loses her prestige as the greatest producer of wheat and corn. Iowa has grown as much corn, and Kansas has grown more wheat, than the Prairie State. Kansas, next year, in all probability, will take the place Illinois so long occupied as the greatest agricultural commonwealth in the Union. The officers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway declare, likewise, that they will yet urge Kansas into making more money out of sorghum than she does out of wheat. Illinois, however, has not declined in energy or productiveness. Now, these enormous far western additions to the agricultural output have greatly unsettled the equilibrium attained in 1880. Men with the good of the country at heart should hurry westward the complement of manufacturers and experiments, so that money can be better kept in circulation and not take on distorter's valuation. With thieves destroying confidence in the East and farmers increasing eatables in the West at a rate little short of magic, it is not very strange that the circulating money and credit have dwindled to a sum insufficient for the just needs of the country. And yet the corn mania shows how utterly capricious and unreasonable are popular hope and belief. Upon such a quicksand must our national welfare rest until men learn to be less appalled by dreaded evil than by real disaster. If the corn speculation shall end at all successfully, it will undoubtedly unlock the entire hoard of the country. And it is also true that, with the recent stagnation in trade and manufacture, the consumption of the country must have eaten an enormous hole in our accumulation of non-agricultural products.

IT IS NOT COMPLETED.

Mr. J. H. McIver writes from Cove post-office, Craven county: "At last we have finished the Quaker Bridge road. We moved over on the Core creek road in Jones county on the 9th instant. We are all in good health now. We have forty-six convicts at this time on the road. It will be a great advantage to the people as it lessens the distance from Onslow county to New Berne twelve miles. I wish to return thanks to the Onslow people for kindness shown me while in their midst."—*News and Observer.*

Capt. McIver must have known when he wrote the above that the road in its present condition will be of very little advantage. He knew also that by obeying the order of the commissioners, and bringing his force to the Jones county side and putting in about ten days work widening and deepening the ditches so as to take the water off of that portion of the road that *never has been completed*, it would be of great service to those people. But the Captain is not wholly to blame. The man who advised him not to obey the commissioners under whose direction the road was to be built, as provided by an act of the Legislature, and who promised to "stand between him and all damages" should explain to the people of Onslow county what he means by denying to them the service of these convicts which has been granted by the Legislature. To have them withdrawn when the work is so near completed, and just before the people want it to market their present crop, really looks like a willful effort to deprive them of the advantage which they have so long hoped for. Let the people interested assemble together and lay their grievances before His Excellency the Governor and the Penitentiary Board of Directors.

The people of Onslow are not the only ones interested in the completion of this road. It is of great importance to the business interest of New Berne, and it is of no little importance to the State Board of Education and to all interested in the success of our public schools.

Chapel Hill Notes.

Ninety matriculates

Dry weather and plenty of dust.

The ratification meeting came off very pleasantly. Senator Ransom created much enthusiasm, as usual.

Maj. Stedman was in town last week for one night only. The boys called on him for a speech and he responded to their call in very pretty and cheerful language.

Gen. Scales is announced to be here, some say the 7th October, others say later. At least we anticipate hearing him at no distant date. He is now coming east.

Prof. Holmes is now getting his herbs and plants ready for the exhibition. One lot went down Saturday morning; the others are to go Monday. They are right fine specimens, I hear.

Memorial Hall is marching to completion apace. It is now prophesied that it will be finished by next commencement. Not a few smile dubiously at this prophesy, though.

"Is This Not Enough for You?"

In 1303 and 1304, according to a French periodical, the Rhine, Loire and Seine ran dry. In 1615 the heat throughout Europe became excessive. Scotland suffered particularly in 1625; men and beasts died in scores. The heat in several departments during the summer of 1765 was equal to that in a glass furnace. Meat could be cooked by merely exposing it to the sun. Not a soul dare venture out between noon and 4 p. m. In 1718 many shops had to close; the theaters never opened their doors for several months. Not a drop of water fell during six months. In 1773 the thermometer rose to 118 degrees. In 1779 the heat at Bologna was so great that a great number of people were stifled. There was not sufficient air for the breath, and people had to take refuge under ground. In July, 1793, the heat became intolerable. Vegetables were burned up and fruit dried upon the trees. The furniture and woodwork in dwelling houses cracked and split up; meat went bad in an hour. The rivers ran dry in several provinces during 1811; expedients had to be devised for the grinding of corn. In 1822 a protracted heat was accompanied by storms and earthquakes; during the drought legions of mice overran Lorraine and Alsace, committing incalculable damage. In 1832 the heat brought about cholera in France: 20,000 persons fell victims to the visitation in Paris alone. In 1846 the thermometer marked 125 degrees in the sun.

Harrowing Corn

The Iowa *Homestead* says: We believe in harrowing corn thoroughly, completely, and often. But we would not harrow on a wet day or a cloudy day, or on ground full of half covered stalks of last year's growth. In other words, no directions can be given to fit every possible condition. All general advice must be used with a large amount of common sense. When the ground is clear of rubbish and the sun shines, the harrow is the best implement that can be used in the corn field. It is the boss weed killer and soil pulverizer. And these are the two objects to be attained in cultivating corn. Therefore as a matter of experiment, we ask our readers to select an acre of ground and commence harrowing as soon as they are done planting, until the corn is up, and then keep on till it is three or four inches high. Harrow that acre till you are sure you have ruined it, and then keep on every few days till your neighbors are quite sure you are fit for the asylum.

A Hepleure from Bosting

A thin man wearing eyeglasses entered a Harlem restaurant a few days ago and asked:

"Have you any beans?"

"Yes, sir."

"Round, tat beans?"

"Yes."

"With a brown crust on 'em?"

"Yes."

"I'll take a plate."

"Ere Billy," shouted the proprietor through a hole in the wall, "Tell your mother to dish up some beans from the black pot. 'Ere's a hepleure from Bosting."

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

NUMBER ELEVEN.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, Sept. 6th, 1884.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Since I have been traveling on the Continent, I have been getting my letters only, and have missed the JOURNAL. When I get to London, I will be glad to gather some of its items. An extract has been sent me, however, in which you rather complained of not receiving a weekly letter, and of a break in the series. I regret that there was any disappointment in any way or quarter. Inexperienced in such traveling as I have been doing, it has been impossible for me, at the outset, to utilize my time, and do such correspondence as I desired. Not having any specific plan about sending you letters, and intending to give you full measure, I did not think it necessary to send you any special note about the delay. I regret my doing so, but believe all will readily acquiesce in it, and that no grounds in New Bern will have some Chesterfield my correspondence, and petit personal information; and that the JOURNAL will receive, in the very fullest sense, a complete fulfilment of my promise to send a number of letters from Europe. This is, I think, the twelfth or thirteenth letter for the JOURNAL since leaving home.

And now shall I give some account of the Sessions of the Evangelical Alliance, or of Stockholm? An extended narrative, that cannot be now well digested, will not interest. Very great difficulty exists in giving accurate reports yet, because of the large use of the Danish, Sweedish, German, French, and other tongues in the addresses, and proceedings, so that we English folks lose much, and no publication of the proceedings is yet accessible in English. The introductory meeting was in the Hall of the University on the 30th August, and was a polyglot affair of welcome and salutations; and then an adjournment to No. 25 Linnegatte, where another polyglot effort was made to refresh the inner man, and have familiar chat. Every session has a fresh moderator, so that honors may be easy among all nations. The regular sessions are held in a fine building called the "Missionshuset Bethesda," or the Bethesda Mission House. Two halls, A and B, enable the Alliance to have two meetings going on simultaneously. Most of the papers are in foreign tongues. Some of them are interpreted in English, and some of the English addresses are translated into Danish.

This method is clumsy and laborious, sometimes. Yet these Danish Christians have made faithful arrangements to give comfort, and every facility for doing good work. They have done admirably well. Politeness is a very marked characteristic of this people. Their ushers are remarkable for their attention to delegates. My name was promptly learned, and any request was attended to with great readiness, and without regard to trouble. The ushers or marshals were polished gentlemen, spoke many languages, and were so numerous that one could always be found. They wore little shields of the Danish colors, red and white.

ATTENDANCE.

More than 1500 members are enrolled in the printed catalogue. I heard it stated that there were 1500 present, and on a grand excursion given us to the ancient Cathedral of Roschilde, and the Royal tombs of the long line of Danish Kings. But more of this trip at another time. Many great men are here. Some of them are, the Lord Mayor of London, Principal Cairns, Dr. M. Lang, Sir W. MacArthur, K. C. M. G. M. P., (let this title suffice,) Dr. Sinclair Patterson, Prof. Rechord, Lord Radstock, of Great Britain; from Holland, Baron von Wassenaar von Catwykz, Prof. von Rhyn; from Germany, Profs Christlieb and Cremer, with lots other spectacled, wise and old looking men; from France, the distinguished Monod and Pressense; from Switzerland, the great commentator, Prof. Godet; from Greece, Dr. Kalopothakes; and Norway, Sweden and Denmark roll up their hundreds. Kjobmand L. O. Firing, konsumelaege Heimbech, Skolebestyrer Kullerud, Capt. Marinen A. Gyldenskjold, Skraedder-mester J. Hasselquist, Praest Deichmann Brandt, Hoesteretsadvocat Liebe, Forstander for Brodremenighden Lund, and Instituthestyrerinde Ricard. These names will suffice to give some idea of the manifold some wives have when they call their husbands by their full names. I expect they shorten them. I must add, that America has Profs. Schaff and Day and Cattell, Bishop Hurst, Prof. Welch, Dr. M. De Hoge, of Richmond, Va., and L. G. Leiss, of *Northern*, and others. Yet it is not an assembly of as many distinguished men, of wide celebrity, as was the last general session. This is the eighth meeting. Most pleasant fraternal feelings have manifested all the sessions thus far. The best able addresses were from Prof. Christlieb, of Bonn, Prof. Godet, and Dr. Hoge, of Virginia.

ROYAL ATTENTION.

The King and Queen of Denmark and the King of Greece, the Crown Prince and Consort, and other distinguished members of the Court, have been at the sessions. Courts and Barons and Counts and Colonels and Congressmen, gather around. We folks from the United States are all kings, and are not afraid of other mortals. We know no lords except when we go to our kings, and now be the little sovereign nation, but outside we hold our heads as high as any king. But enough of this, which looks like egotism, and I must close this letter. Yours &c.

COPENHAGEN.

This is a large, important and imposing city, the capital of the noble little Kingdom of Denmark. This country has occupied a very considerable place in the world's history. These Danes have been and are famous seamen. Their vessels have traversed all seas, and their naval heroes have made a wide renown. Their city is in high northern latitude, almost 56 degrees, and built on islands, chiefly Zealand and Amager. It has an excellent harbor, and is strongly fortified. The castle of Frederikshavn, and the batteries Trekroner, Sixtus, Intermediate Fort, and Lamotten are ready to hurl destruction to any fleet attempting to force admission here, as Lord Nelson once did. Water runs up into the midst of the city and great ships can run in and unload on prominent streets. The city has gained possession of the old walls and embankments and nearly all around them all, and turned them into building lots and pleasant walks filled with trees. Still standing a portion of the old moat, on which a walking path lines. Two windmills are still doing good work. A little stream with water power here, the only mills around, and must the various separate. Rapid has been the growth of the population, and it now reaches 300,000. The old places are immense piles of masonry. Many grand and elegant buildings meet the gaze on all the streets. The material is stone and brick and the roofing of red tiles. I was on the top of a remarkable round tower here, treading in the footsteps of Peter the Great, and as I looked down, an extensive sweep of the several roofs was in every direction. Picturesque scenes meet one in every excursion; in the street sweepers, with their clumsy wooden shoes, turned up at the toe, like a Chinese shoe; in the fish women, with their blue skirts and close fitting bodies and queer bonnets; in the market people in the broad streets, with their baskets of vegetables, fruits, and flowers. On every side abound the charitable institutions, and those to promote education and the arts. I have been more interested in the Thorwaldsen Museum than in any place in Europe. But these subjects must be left for another letter, which must be written after leaving the city. Until then, adieu.

L. C. VASS.

The New South.

MORRISVILLE, N. C., Sept. 22, 1884.

"The South is recovering her youth as the fountain of industry."—SENATOR VANCE, N. C.

The marvelous development of the West and Northwest has been the theme of general comment among the older countries of the world. Vast wildernesses have been turned into glowing pastures and the boundless prairie wastes into productive fields. Yet, great as the growth of this part of our country has been, there is every reason to believe that it will be eclipsed by the "New South."

The Southern States were once in the vanguard of national progress, and if the same means are adopted with them that have worked such wonders in the West they will be before long regain their former position.

As an agricultural region the South compares most favorably with any part of the States." Its rich soil and genial climate, with the fact that nowhere else under the sun are grown more successfully the staple products of cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar cane, will always enable it to retain its commanding agricultural position.

With increasing manufacturing industries, cheap transportation and further development of its mineral wealth there will be an enhancement of the value of its agricultural products. In iron, coal and wood it is destined to take the lead on the American continent.

The development of these natural resources requires the same means that have made the great West of to-day—*Immigration*, muscle and money from the outside world!

The tide of immigration from the old world must be directed to the "New South."

What class of immigrants are the most desirable?

It is conceded that immigrants from Germany, Switzerland and Austria have been the pioneers in the boundless West, and principally to them, their economy, thrift and industry are we indebted for its wonderful development. They are neither exacting in their demands upon communities nor do they expect favors inconsistent with our American institutions. It is the German immigrant that will work out a needful change in the agricultural system of the South by bringing forth a greater diversity of products. But it is not only behind the plough that German immigrants have proven themselves valuable; they are equally valuable and useful in Lumber mines, mills, factories and other branches of industry. Their main desire is to create a home and become good citizens.

What are the best means of attracting this class of people?

One of the best methods is unquestionably the establishment of Bureaus of Immigration, setting forth in glowing colors the advantages offered by each State, and distributing them in the North and West and North-west. Pamphlets, books and other attractive methods of attracting attention are not losing their influence, because they have been abused and are self-evidently written in the interest of the promoters of various schemes. A newspaper is above suspicion and commands attention, where the other methods would be ignored.

In order to accomplish this object and more particularly to enlighten the German speaking population concerning the advantages the Southern States offer to investors, and settlers, a Bureau of Immigration, under the Secretary of State, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, Toronto, Canada, Liverpool, London, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Basle, Zurich, Geneva, Milan, Turin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Canada, Glasgow, seems to be the favorite.

Cut Worms.

Cut worms destroy. Fay Shriner, 1 Lafayette place, N. Y., is guaranteed to destroy and expel worms—the child's greatest enemy. w

The Industrial Outlook at the South.

Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

The general depression in nearly all industrial interests that has made itself felt in every section of the country, has been particularly severe in the iron trade and in the manufacture of cotton. These two industries are still greatly depressed, and the blowing-out of furnaces and the shutting down of cotton mills have been very numerous for some time. The South has naturally felt this dullness. It is true and it is so admitted everywhere that the advantages of the South for cotton manufacturing and pig-iron making are much superior to those of any other section, but despite this fact these industries were not in a position to continue running at a loss, nor is it desirable that an overstocked market should be still further loaded down with goods that were not wanted. We have been passing through one of the periodical trade depressions that seem to be inevitable, not only in America but in all parts of the world, a depression that is by no means due to the influence of a protective tariff, as some papers claim, for if this were so, how would the still more severe business depression of Great Britain be accounted for? Because this depression has necessitated the temporary shutting down of some Southern cotton mills, and the blowing out of some Southern furnaces, there are a few people who seem in doubt as the South's advantages for these industries, as they had been led by extravagant statements to suppose that no depression, however severe, could affect the cotton mills and the iron furnaces of the South. That many of the cotton mills in the South, started only within the last few years and often with inadequate capital, could continue in profitable operation, when the gigantic New England mills, backed by long years of experience and immense capital, were compelled to shut down, was not to be expected. The South's natural advantages for cotton manufacturing over New England's are unquestionably great, and this fact is gradually being fully demonstrated; but it will take some time for the Southern cotton manufacturing interests to be placed upon as solid and substantial footing, so far as capital and experience are concerned, as the older mills of the country can be.—When the revival in trade, that is sure to come, in the not distant future, arrives, the South will very quickly feel it, and Southern cotton mills will enjoy greater prosperity than those of any other section.

The blowing out of furnaces in Virginia, Alabama and elsewhere in the South, has been done notwithstanding the fact that these furnaces can produce pig iron at a much lower cost than many furnaces now in blast, simply because the difference between the cost of production and the present selling price is absorbed in the heavy freights paid to get the iron into the hands of consumers, an item of expense that Northern furnaces, as a rule, do not have, as they are generally located near the consuming markets. What the South needs now far more than an increased number of furnaces, is an increase in the diversified industries that use pig iron as a raw material. Then there would be no need of shipping the pig iron to the North and West at an expense of from $2 to $5 a ton. Gradually this is being accomplished. Week after week our list of new manufacturing enterprises in the South is increasing and a study of this list shows that almost every branch of industry is represented; foundries, machine shops, agricultural implement factories, stove foundries, mills and factories are going up all over the South. Despite the general depression so much talked of, the industrial outlook at the South is improving every day, and to the prosperity of all other industries will be added the returned prosperity of the cotton and iron interests.

Death of Robert Hoe, Printing Press Manufacturer.

The firm name of R. Hoe & Co is known wherever American printing presses are to be found, and that is in nearly every quarter of the world. The senior member of the house, Robert Hoe, died at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 13, in his 70th year. The elder Robert Hoe, the father of the deceased, came to this country from England in 1803, and was the first man in the United States who made saws of cast steel, beginning the manufacture of printing presses in 1805. The late Robert Hoe, when a young man, with his brother Richard M., succeeded to the business established by their father, which has become the largest of its kind in the world.

Their cylinder press, in 1827, marked the first great advance on hand printing presses, and it was followed in 1837 by the double cylinder, and in 1846 by the rotary, of which the largest sized, or ten cylinder, would print twenty thousand sheets on one side in an hour. Their latest, or perfecting, press will print twenty thousand large sheets on both sides in an hour, and deliver them folded. The deceased was a public spirited citizen, an active member of several charitable institutions, and one of the chief movers in the establishment of the Academy Design.—*Scientific American.*

A Popular Delusion.

It is generally urged that before one can properly pronounce judgement upon any mooted point, he must first hear all that is to be said on both sides. This is a fallacy. The proper cause is to make up one's mind first, and hear the evidence afterwards. Having the mind made up, the evidence can easily be made to conform to one's opinion; whereas, on the contrary, if one is to listen to evidence, first on one side and then on the other, one's mind becomes confused by the conflicting testimony, and it is well nigh impossible to come to any definite conclusion. If one would enjoy rights, one's mind should be impressed by evidence either pro or con.

AT H. N. C. R. R.—As the steamer sails out of the harbor, she is followed by numerous native boys, who dive down one side and come up the other, and climbing upon the chains, shoot up to the main and top sail, and jump twenty, thirty and forty feet off in the water. Passengers throw dimes and quarters into the water as far as they can; the native boys then all make a rush through the water, dodging and diving under until the spot is reached; when the foremost divers down, until he gets it; and seldom if ever do they come up without the money tightly held between their teeth.

General Scales' Appointments.

General A. M. Scales will speak as follows:

Goldsboro, Monday, Oct. 6th.

Wilson, Tuesday, Oct. 7th.

Farmville, Pitt county, Wednesday, Oct. 8th.

Greenville, Pitt county, Thursday, Oct. 9th.

Washington, Beaufort county, Friday, Oct. 10th.

Yatesville, Beaufort county, Saturday, Oct. 11th.

Belvidere, Perquimans county, Tuesday, Oct. 14th.

Gatesville, Gates county, Monday, Oct. 15th.

Winston, Hertford county, Thursday, Oct. 16th.

Oxford, Friday, Oct. 17th.

Pittsboro, Saturday, Oct. 18th.

Jonesboro, Monday, Oct. 20th.

Red Springs, Robeson county, Tuesday, Oct. 21st.

Wilmington, (at night), Wednesday, Oct. 22d.

Duplin Roads, Duplin county, Thursday, Oct. 23d.

Princeton, Johnston county, Friday, Oct. 24th.

Dr. York is invited to attend and divide time with General Scales.

Other newspapers will please copy.

R. H. BATTLE, Ch'm.

Digging Wells.

The Mass. Ploughman gives a hint about constructing a well so as to have the water free from impurities: After digging as low as is desired, a cement pipe, some two feet in diameter, and two or three feet long is sunk at the bottom and worked down as low as possible by digging out the inside. The pipe should be covered over with a flat stone through the middle of which a two-inch hole has been drilled; directly over this hole stand in drain pipe, then being to fill up the hole, and add drain pipe, as the filling proceeds till it comes near the surface, when a pump can be attached. A well of this kind is reliable and permanent, requiring no repairs, the water is cool and free from impurities that open wells are subject to; no insects or animals can find their way into it, and the cost is not more than one-half that of a well that is stoned. If dug, as it should be, when the springs are low, a constant supply of water that is as pure as the underground springs is secured. As the well is always full, there is no chance for bad air to injure the water, and in fact but little danger of being polluted by surrounding cesspools, compared to that of open wells.

The Hebrew.

Upon this broad earth of ours there is scarcely any locality where the Hebrew may not be found. In America our cities and towns are dotted with them, and, though they differ to a great extent from the American in their habits and customs, we have to acknowledge their superiority in push and enterprise. They take but little to the country.

Loafers, tramps or drunkards is scarcely known among them, and scandals among their families is of the rarest occurence. Some of their noble acts consists of charity toward the poor, and toward others as well as their own. They are great believers in education, good providers for their families, and have, in spite of persecution, prospered in a way which can not be excelled by any other race under similar obstacles. The persecution of this race of people is confined to the foreign countries which has caused them to emigrate extensively to America. They should be welcomed, —*Ex.*

The Great Eastern.

It is now regarded as certain that the Great Eastern will be chartered by the Exposition management to bring from London to New Orleans the collective and individual exhibits that have been promised by the governments and by private individuals and firms of Europe. Unless the negotiations fail, the great vessel, the largest in the world, will leave London between the 15th of October and the 1st of November. The Great Eastern herself will be no inconsiderable feature of the great show and will be worth going hundreds of miles to see. The management has not yet decided what use the great ship will be put to after her arrival.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1871 I took a severe cold, which half seized my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 65 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied that CHERRY PECTORAL saved me."

HORACE FAIRBANKS.

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup. It seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested that we try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and in an hour the child was in a deep, quiet sleep, breathing easily. We are sure that the CHERRY PECTORAL saved our darling's life. We can never be thankful enough for it."

MRS. EMMA CARTER.

159 West 127th St., New York, Nov. 9, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for years, and never shall hesitate to do so while I can procure a bottle of this remedy. I regard it as the best medicine ever tried."

E. G. COOK.

Lake Crystal, Minn., Mar. 11, 1882.

"I suffered for years from a bronchial cough, and was finally so low that I could not walk across the room without stopping to rest. I was induced by my physician to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and after taking two bottles was cured."

D. BALDWIN, Mass., April 3, 1882.

"I took a severe cold, which settled on my lungs. I was so hoarse that I could not speak for ten days. I tried many remedies, but grew worse. I finally took AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and in two days was better. I continued its use, and was soon well."

P. FORRISTER, Tax Assessor, Ala.

No other preparation can produce such results as these. Nothing surpasses AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL as a remedy for all diseases of the lungs and throat, and it will always pay you to procure this, in preference to any other cough medicine.

Keep the bottle handy for those you love. This advice, if followed, may prove good. If you trade with Alpheus Wood, He's place you'll find on Craven street, And he'll be glad with you to trade, In New Berne City, the last September, The place and date you must remember

ALPHEUS W. WOOD.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. novl3-lydw

MOTHER

—ARE YOU—

TROUBLED With any disease peculiar to your gentle sex?

If so, to you we bring tidings of comfort and great joy. You can

BE CURED

and restored to perfect health by using

Bradfield's

Female

Regulator!

It is a special remedy for all diseases pertaining to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful menstruation, in whites and partial prolapsus. It affords immediate relief and permanently restores the menstrual function. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "CHANGE OF LIFE," this invaluable preparation has no rival.

Saved Her Life!

RIDGE, McINTOSH Co., GA.

DR. J. BRADFIELD—Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Female Regulator for falling of the womb and other diseases combined, of sixteen years standing, and I really believe I am cured entirely, for which please accept my heartfelt thanks and most profound gratitude. I know your medicine saved my life so you see I cannot speak too highly in its favor. I have recommended it several of my friends who are suffering as I was. Yours very respectfully,

MRS. W. E. STEBBINS.

Our Treatise on the "Health and Happiness of Woman" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,

Atlanta, Ga.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by R. Berry and R. N. Duffy, New Berne, N. C. dw aw

President Cleveland

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The Best Medicine for Horses Out.

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ANTHONY DAVIS, Executor.

BOARDING.

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W. DUNN, Jr.

Airy Rooms, Splendid View.

Front Street, Beaufort, N. C

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Compensation Audited and Allowed to the County Commissioners of Craven County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Craven County.

I, JOSEPH NELSON, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Craven county, do hereby certify that the following is a true statement of the amount and nature of compensation audited by the Board of Commissioners of Craven county to the members thereof severally, the number of days the Board was in session, and the distance traveled attending the meetings of the Board during the period commencing September 1st, 1883, and ending August 31st, 1884, as per records of this office, to-wit:

JAMES A. BRYAN, *Chairman Board of Commissioners.*

Twenty-five days attendance at meetings of Board at $2 per day	$50 00
Two days examining Treasurer's accounts at $2 per day	4 00
Attention to Poor House, signing vouchers, etc.	52 00
Total	$106 00

WM. G. BRINSON, *Commissioner.*

Twenty-seven days attendance at meetings of Board at $2 per day	$54 00
Two days examining bill of costs (court bills	4 00
Total	$58 00

T. H. MALLISON, *Commissioner.*

Thirty days attendance at meetings of Board at $2 per day	$60 00
390 miles travel to meetings of Board at 5c. per mile	19 50
Total	$79.50

S. W. LATHAM, *Commissioner.*

Thirty days attendance at meetings of Board at $2 per day	$60 00
Two days signing vouchers as chairman pro tem	4 00
Four days examining bill of costs (court bill)	8 00
Mileage and ferriage	5 10
Total	$77 10

JAMES W. BIDDLE, *Commissioner.*

Twenty-four days attendance at meetings Board at $2 per day	$48 00
552 miles travel to meetings of Board at 5c. per mile	27 60
Total	$75.60

The Board of Education was in session six days, for which service the Board made no charge.

I hereby certify that no unverified accounts have been audited by the Board.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name, at office in Newbern, this 9th day of September, 1884

JOSEPH NELSON,
Clerk Board Commissioners,
se16 d x4w Craven County.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Gabriel Hardison, dec'd, all persons having claims against the decedent are hereby notified to exhibit the same to me on or before the 1st day of September, 1885.

Aug 23d, 1884. GEO. D. CONNER, Executor of Gabriel Hardison.
an28w6t

A DESIRABLE FARM

On Tr