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Spermatorrhea and Impotency

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GLEET, [illegible]

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

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When you come to New Berne for Furniture be sure to call at

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Second door above K. R. Jones'.

He keeps on hand Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Centre Tables, etc. For sale at

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jan3dwly

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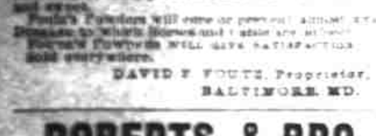

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contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE

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

Sold by all Druggists.

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Steam Transportation Co'y.

[illegible]

SUMMER SCHEDULE

[illegible]

to go into effect [illegible]

Monday—

[illegible]

Tuesday—

Leave New Berne [illegible]

By this arrangement we are enabled to make close connection with the Norfolk steamers.

Thursday—

Leave Hyde [illegible] at 4 a.m. stopping at Adams Creek.

Saturday—

Leave New Berne for Bayboro at 5 a.m., stopping at Vandemere, Adams Creek, Smiths Creek, Pamlico, Vandemere and Stonewall.

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Having good accommodation both for passengers and freight at very low rates, ask that the merchants and producers along its line give it their cheerful support.

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E. R. PIERCE,

Agent at New Berne

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ABE LEE, Adams Creek.

D. M. WATSON, Lake Landing, Hyde Co.

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Freight received under cover every day the week.

S. H. GRAY,

General Manager.

jan22dwly

THE

NEUSE & TRENT RIVER

Steamboat Company

Will run the following Schedule on and after Friday, August 22d, 1884

Steamer Trent

Will leave New Berne for Pollocksville, Trenton and intermediate landings every Wednesday and Friday, returning on Thursday and Saturday.

Steamer Kinston

Will leave Newbern for Kinston every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, returning leave Kinston for Newbern every MONDAY and THURSDAY, touching at Jolly Old Field and all intermediate points both going and coming.

These steamers make close connection with the O. D. S. S. Co. and North Carolina Freight Line. For further information apply to

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OFFERS THE

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

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Watches,

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To be found in Eastern North Carolina.

Every article [illegible]

18K Plain Gold Engagement and Marriage Rings a Specialty. No charge for Engraving.

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ASA JONES,

Middle Street, Newbern, N. C.

DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, Etc.

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ASA JONES.

Dail Bros.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NEW BERNE, N. C.

THE JOURNAL.

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

THE BLOODY SHIRT

The publication of the MULLIGAN letters prove beyond a doubt that BLAINE used his official position [illegible] his private [illegible] Southern [illegible] "bloody shirt" [illegible] He was always ready [illegible] after the [illegible]

[illegible] the CUSTOM HOUSE [illegible]

The first speaker was the Rev. J. A. Blades. "The question before the country," said he, "is whether the Republican party shall be continued in power, or the Democratic party admitted to the control of national affairs. To my mind there is one serious objection to the latter course. The Democratic party is not a national party. By all its traditions and acts it is a sectional party. In none of its recent platforms has it receded from any of its old states rights doctrines. Its history is the history of sectionalism. When the slave power was the dominant power, the Democratic party was always obedient to it, and when Stephen A. Douglas attempted to broaden the party it became divided, and Lincoln was elected. *They say that we must not raise the question of war, but I protest that the bloody shirt should not be buried until the solid South is buried.* Applause. *If the Democrats will insist on bringing forward the solid South, they should be made to smell the bloody shirt.* The Democratic party is not broad enough to take in the whole country. Has it ever stood by a measure that contemplated the good of the whole country? Has it not always seasoned its political measures with Southern salt? If there ever was a time that the saying of the prophet that men shall glory in their shame is true, it is the present time, and the instance I would cite is the Democratic party glorying in the solid South.

"I am satisfied to retain the Republican party in power. When in March, 1861, it came into possession of the administration, it received a heritage of poverty. The credit of the country was wretched; the country itself was in disorder. Yet it has put down a great rebellion, united the country and fostered its industries. It has made a great record. You may examine the history of the world and you will not find a history so glorious as that of the Republican party." Applause.]

Mr. Blades concluded with an eloquent reference to the Republican candidates. Blaine he considered a man of brains, a man of heart, a man who would be an American president of the greatest American nation. Blaine, the statesman, and Logan, the soldier, formed a combination that would receive the support of people of every class.

With the defeat of BLAINE, sectionalism will be buried forever.

North Carolina's Manufacturing Facilities.

It is chiefly by means of the smaller industries that North Carolina is building up. These afford a field for the small capitalists give training to "the captains of industry," and bring the largest returns upon the investment.

There were, in 1880, 776 establishments here working wood. The State Commissioner of Agriculture states in general terms that "since that date, there has been a large increase in the number and variety of products of this kind of factories." The wood works of 1880 had a capital of $1,743,217. Their products in part were 214,882,000 feet of lumber, 13,330,000 laths, 8,707,000 shingles, 1,253,000 spool and bobbin stock. The total value of all the products was $2,772,795. Saw mills constitute the greater number of these establishments, but the variety and excellence of the North Carolina woods are giving rise to many new and profitable enterprises. Among the most valuable woods now in use are the white oak, white hickory, white ash, elm, maple, beech, poplar, persimmon, black and white walnuts, torch or mountain mahogany, chestnuts, locusts, holly, gum, and curled pine. Of these the white oak, hickory, ash, elm, maple, and beach are used largely in the manufacture of agricultural and naval implements, cooper's ware, spokes, felloes, hubs, etc. The dogwood and persimmon are used in making shuttles, spools, and bobbins; the gum, in wooden dishes and plates, and the others in furniture and ornamental works.

Raleigh, Wilmington, New Berne, Salisbury, Lumburg have car shops, where railway coaches and freight cars are made on the most approved models. Hickory and Salem have extensive wagon factories, and [illegible] United States. [illegible] Fayetteville and Raleigh have important [illegible] works. [illegible] Oxford, Statesville and High Point there are works in the manufacture of shuttles and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] West.—*Post.*

[illegible] the Department of State.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

Yesterday an Excessively Busy Day.

From News and Observer.

All day yesterday the main building rang with sounds of all kinds, the beating of hammers, the rasp of saws and the rattle of planks. For the people were hard at work. Everybody was spurred to the highest pitch of exertion.

The electric light machinery was taken out yesterday and will be put in place at once.

The main building was gay with flags yesterday.

The painting of the buildings is almost completed.

The exhibit of the department of agriculture is now so well under way as to assure its complete arrangement by the end of the week. The exhibit alone is worth going a great distance to see. It is that made at [illegible], amplified and improved. It is full of curiosities. [illegible] stump of a [illegible] [illegible] good. [illegible] place like the [illegible] of a palmetto is one of the interesting things. It came from [illegible] island, at the mouth of the Cape Fear river. There the palmetto grows, as it is known, to a height of forty feet and over.

The Chatham exhibit will be screened by a lattice-turned rail, composed of a hundred different kinds of wood, all collected in the county. This is all in place.

Wallace Bros., of Statesville, the world famous dealers in medicinal herbs, will have a superb display. It will be the largest they have yet made.

Raleigh is crazy, say some papers, on the exposition question. It is a sensible madness, and is benefiting the entire State of North Carolina. That's just about the size of its entity it is.

GENERAL NEWS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The term of C. E. Coon, as Acting Secretary of the Treasury under special designation by the President, expired at the close of business to-day. All business which by law must be transacted by the Secretary, such as the signing of warrants and vouchers, appointments, making and approving contracts, approving bonds, deciding questions under the customs and other laws, waving regulations of the Department, etc., will therefore have to be held in abeyance until an appointment is made to fill the vacancy. Two assistant secretaries and other officers of the Department will be in attendance to-morrow and every day until the office is filled, and will transact the current business of the Department, except in cases requiring the action of the Secretary. It is not expected that this practical cessation of the business of the Department, so far as the Secretary's office is concerned, for one or two days, will prove particularly injurious to the public. A longer delay, however, can only result in complications and embarrassments which would undoubtedly prove serious.

Among other speculative stories current here regarding the vacant Secretaryship, is one to the effect that Postmaster-General Gresham is to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury for a brief period, or until the President is prepared to fill the office permanently, when Mr. Gresham will retire and assume the seat on the bench vacated by Judge Drummond. The fact that Geo. H. Sharpe is actively engaged in preparing for his South American tour, is regarded as an indication that he is not a candidate for the Treasury portfolio.

There is prospects of serious trouble in this city between resident laborers and a gang of Italian and Hungarian laborers, imported from New York by Thos. McCann, of that city, who has a contract for $300,000 or $400,000 worth of sewer construction in this district. The laborers here, principally colored men, have been receiving $1.50 per day, and it is said by them that the imported laborers are only to be paid 75 and 90 cents per day. A gang of two hundred of the foreigners is encamped in Gale's woods, just outside the city limits, and is employed on the boundary sewer. To-day Robt. C. Hennitt, representing the resident laborers, and Wm. H. Mahler, contractor of this city, called on the District Commissioners to see if anything could be done to prevent the importation of foreign low-priced laborers. They informed the Commissioners that if foreign laborers were allowed to come here and crowd out Washington laborers, the District would be obliged to support the latter this winter as paupers. Mahler, who was a bidder for sewer contracts and whose bid was next to the lowest, said that the District contractors in making their estimates of the cost of the work had based them on the current rate of laborer's wages in the District, and that they thought it unfair that a foreign bidder, who had evidently based his estimates for wages on the rate paid to these imported laborers, should be allowed to compete with them. The Washington laborers are very indignant over the importation of foreign laborers and are making threats. A picnic of laborers is to be held on Monday next in Gale's woods, where the foreigners are encamped, and trouble is anticipated if the foreigners are not removed from the vicinity.

Take Care of Your Habits.

Character is the substance, reputation the shadow, only sometimes longer and sometimes shorter. How important, then, is care in the growth and formation of habits, since character is but a "bundle of habits" that years have been picking up and combining; and when combined you may annihilate the composition, but you cannot alter it. It is no easy matter to drop habits, even those that hang most loosely upon the outside. We have an attachment to us, which is not readily separated. They are like an old pair of shoes, which, though there are no advantages attending them, still they are easy, and we are loth to "cast them off." They are like an old hat, which, though it has become unsightly, still sits comfortably on our head, and we dread the breaking of a new one.—*Ex.*

WIT, HUMOR AND PLEASANTRIES

[illegible]

Martyrs.

The death of an obscure man, unknown outside of the quiet inland town in which he lived, makes it fit for us to tell the story of a life heroic self sacrifice.

The wife of a Virginia planter died in 1850, leaving one child, a boy of nine, whom we shall here call Mark. He showed a remarkable talent for mechanics and mathematics, and it was his father's wish and the boy's passionate hope that he should be educated as a civil engineer, and go out from the dull farm life to find his proper work in the world.

The father married again. Three sons were born before the mother, in a sudden fit of mania, took her own life. It was then discovered that her family inherited suicidal insanity, which usually developed itself soon after maturity.

The father died just when Mark was strong, healthy, happy young [illegible] about to enter eagerly [illegible] profession. An [illegible] for him. [illegible] the second [illegible] [illegible] needing constant care.

Mark, taking counsel with himself, declined an opposing [illegible] that had been offered, and remained on the plantation.

The work of a farmer was uncongenial to him, but he made a home for his brother, and by his constant, watchful care held the incipient insanity at bay. The brother died of consumption after he had attained manhood.

All of Mark's friends now believed that he would go out to live his own life, and do the work for which he was so well fitted. But the younger boys had reached the critical ages. Again he remained at home, not a successful farmer, perhaps, but filling the part of both father and mother to his brother.

He did not avert their terrible fate. One became a feeble, morbid monomaniac. The other, a clever, scholarly man, had occasional violent attacks of frenzy. It would have been possible at any time for Mark to place them in an asylum, or put them in the care of a paid keeper. He chose rather to give up his own life wholly to them, guarding them strictly, but developing in them while sane all the capacities for usefulness and happiness which God had given them.

He never married. He was not willing to bring a wife and children into such a home.

He outlived his brothers but a year or two. He had built no bridges nor railways, and hence his friends thought his real work was never done. But he died honored and beloved, a noble man, whose gentle, benignant influence was felt throughout the whole community.

We name those Christians saints who were burned and torn to pieces by wild beasts in Rome. They gave their bodies for their faith. But there are in many a household obscure men and women who silently sacrifice their hopes, their ambitions their talents, to duty; to the daily, patient care of an invalid, or of a helpless family of children, or of some selfish profligate.

Is it not true that the noble army of martyrs praise God now, as in the early ages?

Sandwich Island Houses.

A letter from Honolulu to the Boston Transcript says:

The houses of Honolulu are always open, day and night, as the temperature is so warm that one has to sleep out of doors, as it were to get enough fresh air. They are built mostly of wood, though many of the oldest and more substantial houses are built of coral stone, a few of lava stone, and many may yet be seen within the limits of Honolulu made of grass and occupied by the natives.

These native huts or houses are built by making a framework of bamboo poles, covered with layers of the banana trees, the trunk of which can be removed in layers. This, again, is covered with grass and trimmed on the corners and top by weaving the grass into different patterns. One opening or door usually admits enough light and air for the average native, though some huts are divided off into several rooms, with two and sometimes three doors.

A mat hung down on the inside, covering the opening, is the common door.

Mats made of broad grass interwoven or braided, and sometimes flags, form the carpets, and a pile of from two to ten, and sometimes even more, makes the bed on which the natives and invited guests sleep.

Furniture there is none, the natives always sitting on the ground with their legs crossed beneath them. Their kitchen is outside and is composed of a keap of stones and ordinarily an iron pot.

False Funeral Fashions.

A custom to which especial attention should be directed, in order to have it changed, is that of men standing bareheaded in the open air, apparently indifferent to the burning sun of July or the cold winds of March, without regard to the season or the weather. Taking into consideration the associated conditions, the necessarily depressing influence upon the emotions of the sad duty which at the time is pre-eminent in the mind, the physical condition resulting from sitting in a cramped position during a tedious ride in a carriage, and the unaccustomed exposure to the weather, it is not surprising that cases of illness result from the removal of the head covering, particularly in elderly people with an enfeebled circulation. On a hot day there is danger of producing, if not actual sunstroke, at least a congestion of the membranes of the brain, which causes persistent and violent headaches, and to the ministers and [illegible]

When the day is cold, wet or windy, [illegible] the services [illegible] of the attendant's head [illegible] feeble, delicate and weak persons [illegible] [illegible] and especially [illegible] common sense rather [illegible] custom and keep on their hats [illegible] risk a sickness by their [illegible].—*Medical Times.*

Looking on the Bright Side.

"Oh, dear me, Janet! you've spilt water all over my play house," complained sister.

"Yes, but never mind," said Janet. "We'll play it rains so fewly in their country the dolls will be glad."

Turning the Tables.

When Aaron Burr was a student in Princeton College, he had a grudge against one of the professors, who had reproved him sharply for some deficiency in the recitation room. The professor was unpopular with his students, and young Burr determined to have his revenge. The opportunity one day presented itself unexpectedly, and Burr's impudence and quick wit used it.

Burr was president of a literary society, whose meetings the professor, being a former member, occasionally attended. As he took no part in the proceedings, save as a spectator, he rarely came in at the opening of the meeting.

One day, when he had been a little later than usual, Burr coolly called on him to rise, and then, as president of the society, he express his regret that duty constrained him to administer a rebuke. A professor of the college, and a veteran member of the society, he said, was expected to set a good example to the younger students. But he had noticed, with great regret, that the professor was uniformly late in attendance, and thus exerted a baneful influence upon others. It was painful to him to reprove an officer of the college, and he hoped a single allusion to the fault would lead to its correction. The professor was then requested to take his seat.

It is needless to add that he did not appear again at a meeting of the society, during the term of office of the student, whose matchless impudence and coolness could insult a member of the faculty, and disguise the affront under the appearance of an official duty.

They Drove Him In.

The owner of a place on Sibley street appeared in front of the house yesterday morning with a step-ladder and a saw and began the work of trimming up his shade trees. While he was at the first limb a pedestrian halted and queried:

"Going to trim your trees, eh?"

"Yes."

"Um. I see. First-rate time to trim trees. Um. Exactly."

He hadn't got two blocks away before number two came along and called out:

"Going to trim your trees, eh?"

"Yes."

"Ah! I see. Ought to have waited a month later."

The limb was off when No. 3 halted, stood for a minute with his hands in his pocket and then asked:

"Going to trim trees, eh?"

"Yes."

"Ought to have done that last month."

No. 4 said that April was the proper month. No. 5 wouldn't trim a tree except in May. No. 6 thought November the best time of year, and so it went until every month in the year had been named and there were five or six individuals to spare. Before the first tree was finished the seventeenth pedestrian halted, threw away the stub of his cigar and loudly demanded:

"Going to trim trees, eh"

The man hung his saw to a limb, got down off the ladder, and spitting on his hands he walked close up to the inquirer and said:

"Supposing I am! What are you going to do about it?"

"Oh, nothing," answered the other as he dodged around a pile of brick: "I was simply going to ask if you used tar or porous plasters to cover the scars?"

The citizen got his saw and ladder and disappeared in the house, and the remainder of the work will be done at night.

The "Straw" Taker.

It was on the C., H. & D. Road a few days since, that an irritable old fellow with a big bronze mustache and a craggy brow, sat brooding over his paper.

A tall, thin individual, with a duster that nearly swept the floor and eye-glasses aboard, entered the car with small book and pencil in hand. He seemed possessed of all the confidence and self-assurance of a census taker. He approached the first man and after a short consultation jotted down something in his memoranda. Then he approached the second and the maneuvering was repeated. Then the third; meanwhile the man with the craggy brow began to get nervous. He'd twitch his paper, stretch himself half in the aisle, and exhibited all the signs of an athlete needing exercise.

The thin individual approached. A crisis was at hand.

"Your politics, sir?" said he.

Just then there was an uprising, and the irritable man made a pass at the glasses. Something went over three seats and fell in the corner where the bananas and oranges lay side by side.

The man was crushed—so were the bananas.

He crawled out of the car and into the smoker.

"This," said the irritable man, as he resumed his seat, "is the fourth time that I have been pestered with that thing in the last two days. He's making a Republican canvass of this section and he knows my politics. I knew something would happen to him before he got through."

The Decline of Saratoga

Saratoga is no longer the center of headlong fashion and frivolity; of gambling in stocks and cards, and of the direction of national political contests. The two most colossal and gorgeous hotels of the continent—the Grand Union and the United States—are yet great hives of fashion and of business, and the seekers of rest still exhibit by hundreds on their vast porches and fairy-like grounds, but even in the hight of the summer season none of the hotels are crowded, and the old-time "boom" of Saratoga has perished. There are many of both sexes who come to exhibit their manifold and expensive costumes, but the predominant element even at the leading hotels is that of the more quiet and unostentatious, and fashion, extravagance, politics, gambling and all that follow in the train of social and financial display, are perceptibly on the decline at Saratoga.—Correspondence Philadelphia *Times.*

A NEW SORT OF MAN.—A Canadian man writes a newspaper letter scourging bad boys and declaring his belief that all boys are bad. Says he: "I have long made it a practice to chastise with a few strokes of the stick every boy that I meet, because if he had not already done mischief he is certainly bent on doing some." We would advise that Canada man, for his own comfort, if he ever happens to come to America to refrain from any little exercise of that kind.

Antiquity of Agriculture.

Notwithstanding the obscurity that surrounds the beginnings of agriculture in different regions, it is settled that the dates vary exceedingly. One of the earliest examples of cultivated plants is drawn from Egypt, in the shape of a design representing figs in one of the pyramids of Gizeh. The date of the construction of the monument is uncertain; authors vary in assigning it to from fifteen hundred to four thousand two hundred years before the Christian era. If we assign it to two thousand years before Christ, we would have an antiquity of four thousand years for the fig. Now, the pyramids can have been constructed only by a numerous people, organized and civilized to a certain degree, who must consequently have had an established agriculture, going back several centuries, at least, for its origin. In China, twenty-seven hundred years before Christ, the Emperor Chennung introduced a ceremony in which, every year, five species of useful plants were sown—viz., rice, soja, wheat, and two kinds of millet. These plants must have been cultivated for some length of time in some places to have attracted the attention of the emperor at this period.

Agriculture seems, then, to have been as ancient in China as in Egypt. The constant intercourse of the latter country with Mesopotamia justifies us in presuming that cultivation was almost contemporaneous in the regions of the Euphrates and Nile. Why may it not have been quite as ancient in India and the Indian Archipelago? The history of the Dravidian and Malaysian people does not go back very far, and is very obscure; but there is no reason for presuming that cultivation, particularly on the banks of the rivers, did not begin among them a very long time ago. —*From "The Origin of Cultivated Plants," by* A. DE CANDOLLE, *in Popular Science Monthly for October.*

The Wife.

Ruskin, whose voice is that of a prophet, recalling men and women to those domestic ways in which pleasantness and peace are found, thus writes of the beautiful word "wife."

It is the great word in which the English and Latin languages conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of *femme.*

But what do you think it comes from? The great value of the Saxon words is that they mean something. Wife means "weaver."

You must either be housewifes or housemoths; remember that. In the deep sense you must either weave men's fortunes and embroider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay.

Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her.

The stars may be overhead, the glow-worm in the night's cool grass may be the fire at her feet; but home is where she is, and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with cedar or painted with vermillion—shedding its quiet for those who else are homeless.

This, I believe, is the woman's true place and power.

The Art of Borrowing.

Bubb Dodington was one day walking down Bow street, at the time when it was well inhabited, and "resorted to by gentry for lodgings," when a borrowing acquaintance rushed from the opposite side of the way, and expressed great delight at meeting him; "for," said he, "I am wonderfully in want of a guinea." Dodington winced, and taking out his purse, showed that he had no more than half a guinea. "A thousand thanks!" exclaimed the persecutor, half forcing the coin from between the owner's fingers: "that will do very well for the present," and cleverly changed the subject to a good story. When they had parted the impudent borrower turned back to Dodington, saying: "By the by, when will you pay me that half-guinea?" "Pay you! What do you mean?" "Why, I intended to borrow a guinea of you, and only got half; but I'm not in a hurry for t'other. Name your own time, only pray keep it."

What the Matter Was.

A woman is far more sensitive than a man. She has finer feelings and a more delicate mind. There are a very few men who realize this, and in consequence woman is made to endure much unnecessary suffering. One of our merchants was going to church with his wife on Sunday morning, when she suddenly stopped and put her hand to her head.

"What's the matter?" he asked, startled by the look of her face.

"Oh! I have got on my brown hat."

"Eh?" ejaculated the astonished man.

She burst into tears.

"What, Martha, what is the matter with you?"

"Don't you see what is the matter?" she returned, in a sobbing voice. "I've got on my brown hat with my striped silk. Oh, what will people say?"

Prospecting.

"Come in," said the fourth floor lawyer as the boy tapped on the door.

"Say, mister!"

"Well?"

"Are you going to burn coal this winter?"

"I may."

"Then you'll have to buy some."

"Perhaps."

"And you'll have to have it carried up."

"Shouldn't wonder."

"And I'd like the job."

The lawyer locked his hands back of his head and looked out of the window for a long time without a word in reply. The boy put in his time looking around the room, and when the silence had become painful he said:

"Well, good-bye. If you get a case this fall, and get any money, and buy any coal, and don't want to carry it up yourself after dark, I'd like the job. You can remember I'm the boy who spoke to you. I've got red hair and two boils on my leg, and I feel awful sorry for poor folks."

The Reason Why.

"What was your real reason for selling Maud S.?" he was asked.

"You won't give it away?"

"Certainly not."

"Whenever I drove her on the road people would say 'There goes Maud S.' With any other horse they say, 'There goes Vanderbilt.' That is the reason."—*New York Sun.*

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A plan of the Cemetery is kept at my shop on Caswell street, two doors west Einstein's store, where samples of my Tombstones and Monuments can be seen.

Respectfully,

J. C. HAY.

KINSTON, May 1, 1884. w3m

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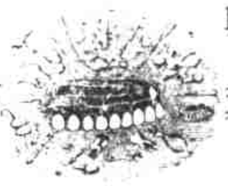

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