THE JOURNAL.

[illegible] Editor.

NEW BERNE, N. C., NOV. 6, 1884.

[illegible] the Post office at New Berne, N. C. [illegible] second-class matter

ABOUT FARMING.

Every farmer who brings cotton to market will agree that there is no money in it for the producer at present prices. Yet these same farmers will go right on making it hoping that next year the price will be better. The fact is they don't know how to get out of the old ruts, and we frankly confess that we can't tell them how to get out. We think it rather too presumptuous for editors, many of whom never worked a day on a [illegible] to be continually telling [illegible] what they ought to do, and this gratuitous advice is not confined to editors alone. Go to any town and take a seat at the loafer's corner or at the hotel and it will not be many minutes before some wise head will begin to dilate upon what the farmer *ought to do.* We have once been a farmer, and we know how disgusting all such stuff is to those who know their business, and don't want the advice of this class who never succeed at anything but loafing.

But there is no better medium for spreading information among farmers than through their local newspapers. A good live paper will seek out the successful farmers in the community and learn their plans, report their successes and their failures, that all their farmer readers may profit by them. A good farmer, who wishes to benefit his brother farmer, will not hesitate to tell how he manured and cultivated the field that made him the best yield, nor will he hesitate to tell the cause of failure on another field. By having their local newspaper to publish these experiments from different sections, a practical benefit would be derived, and the editor would be relieved of giving as much advice about a matter of which he is ignorant.

THE JOURNAL has a standing invitation to the farmers of this section to make use of its columns [illegible] disseminating knowledge among [illegible], as to the best mode of [illegible] and manuring, and also [illegible] in stock raising. [illegible] done this through our [illegible]dents, but we wish to im[illegible] JOURNAL in this respect [illegible] it a source of information [illegible] farm work as well as the gen[illegible] news of the day.

[illegible] order to do this we offer the [illegible] and *Southern Cultivator* [illegible] for one year to the farmer in Eastern Carolina who will give us the best article, *from actual experience*, on "Diversified Farming," to be sent in between this and the 1st day of January, 1885. We don't want the mere theory of any farmer, but his actual experience. Tell us how the farm is made self-sustaining; what proportion is planted in cotton, and the net result; how much in corn, and the net result; how much in cereals, grasses, etc., etc., and how it is stocked. Now we know we have many successful farmers in Eastern North Carolina that can give us interesting articles on this subject that would prove beneficial to their fellow farmers and help to get them out of the old ruts.

SHEEP RAISING.

We publish below an article on sheep raising that would be of interest to many of our Eastern farmers were it not for the inevitable dog. But DOSSEY BATTLE will be sent to the Legislature as soon as Edgecombe becomes a Democratic county, and then we will have a dog law and sheep husbandry will be encouraged. The country between this city and Morehead City is a fine one for stock raising; all it needs is for some enterprising fellow to break the way and a new and profitable industry will spring up.

We are now importing upwards of one million dollars of wool per month. Under such circumstances wool growing ought to be profitable in this country; if not profitable, it ought to be made so. The reduction in the tariff on wool has reduced the profits to just that extent, it is true; but there is yet profit in sheep, especially for the man upon poor land. No other farm animal is so well adapted to the renovation of worn out soils as is the sheep. In this connection we cannot do better than to present to our readers the following from a late essay in the *Rural New Yorker:*

"In renovating worn-out lands sheep may play a very important part, provided green crops are grown on the lands, to be consumed thereon by sheep inclosed on plot after plot by movable hurdles; for as they feed they enrich the soil with their well-scattered droppings. Roots can never form as important a factor in sheep-raising and crop rotation here as in England, where a large proportion of the acreage of each farm is devoted to turnips, to be fed off the land by sheep, together with some grain. Thus sheep are fattened and the land is manured and prepared for wheat or barley. This cannot be done here, for even if roots could be grown as successfully as in England, they would be frozen fast in the ground just at the time they would be most wanted. But though roots cannot, green fodder crops can be grown, and it is to these, in connection with sheep, that the farmer should trust for the restoration of the fertility of much of his land. It must be understood, however, that this plan is simply a means to an end, that end being the capacity of the land to grow clover. Land that will grow good crops of clover will grow, or can be made to grow, any thing.

"Suppose, for instance, the case of a man who, in the fall, has six acres of land so poor to bear seeding down, and who is without manure sufficient to put it in such condition, and who is also possessed of 50 sheep; let him plow up the land, put it in as good shape as possible, and sow thickly with rye, and let him provide himself during winter with 100 rods of hurdles—less or more—which he can make himself, if need be. It will be extraordinarily poor land which will not yield a crop of rye sufficient for his purpose. In the spring, when the rye is about five inches high—which should be early in May—let him inclose with his hurdles half an acre and turn in his sheep; in addition to the rye, he must feed daily half a pound of grain per head, to enrich the manure, and for this he will be well repaid by the extra flesh upon his sheep, as well as by the fertilization of his land. The best food for this purpose is one which contains a large proportion of oil for fattening and also of nitrogen. An excellent ration would be a quarter of a pound each of linseed oil cake and bran. Each day he should move his sheep to a fresh half acre, by resetting the hurdles, a task which need not occupy over half an hour. In this way he will go over the whole six acres in twelve days, and by the time the last half acre is fed off the first will be ready to be repastured. The rye, being cropped before the seed panicle is formed, will grow rapidly after each successive cropping, the more so as it is receiving constant accessions of manure.

"Six acres of well rotted winter rye, with the above mentioned amount of grain, will support, in good condition, a flock of fifty sheep, and the land will be left in such an improved condition that it may be sown in the fall to wheat and seeded to grass, with clover added in the spring, and with every prospect of good results."—*South and West.*

THE TRUTH IS ENOUGH.

We learn that George Terrell (col) who was defendant in a case for selling whiskey, in the U. S. Court at New Berne, was released this week and sent to Wilson with instructions to register and vote. This is what Radicalism does.—*Wilson Advance.*

The Republican party has sins enough to answer for when the truth and nothing but the truth is told. A false charge like the above will be sure to re-act and hurt the party that makes it more than the one it is intended to hurt. We were present when the case of United States vs. George Terrell was called, and he went to trial before a good jury, three-fourths of whom we dare say were Democrats, and they returned a verdict of "Not guilty" in less than ten minutes after they took the case. Whether any instructions were given to Terrell by the officers of the court after his acquittal we know not; but this we do know, if he is like the rest of the colored men in North Carolina he needed no such instructions as is said in the above item to have been given.

We believe the officers of this court are as free from partisan bias in the discharge of their official duties as any court in North Carolina. We think it the duty of the press to defend the courts against unjust charges of corruption as well as to expose them when they are guilty. While there is no direct charge of corruption made in this case, yet the intimation is that George Terrell was released for the purpose of having him to vote the Republican ticket. Such was not the case.

The North Carolina Fair.

[Correspondence Fayetteville Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—As I am in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, where the State Exposition is in progress and will continue until the 28th of the present month, I hope you will allow me to give your readers a faint idea of the *immense exhibit.* Really, I am so greatly surprised and carried away in amazement, that I am at a loss to know where to begin. The first thing that strikes me most forcibly is that any one State possesses so many varied resources and in such inexhaustible quantities. Being far removed from this State our ideas of her have always been very closely associated with those of "tar, pitch and turpentine." But not so now. This exhibit tears away the glass, through which we had seen her but dimly, and we behold an empire; vast, rich and virgin.

Energy and enterprise have penetrated the deep recesses of the earth and brought up rich and sparkling gems and ores, which form one of the most glittering constellations that adorns the diadem of any State in the Union.

On tables and shelves arranged for the purpose are large nuggets of pure or almost pure gold, crystals, silver, copper, iron, mica, coal of several varieties, *itacolumite* of flexible sandstone, amethysts, sapphires, &c., &c. Last, but not least, we see beautiful specimens of the new and valuable gem known as the Hiddenite. This mineral is said to be more valuable than the diamond, and is found only in this State. The display shows that North Carolina produces every manner of fruit or grain that can be grown in any State, and as fine in quality as that gathered from any soil.

The displays of machinery, art and handiwork show that the people of North Carolina are not wanting in genius or mental ability.

A most wonderful curiosity was pointed out to me in the Albemarle exhibit, being the trunk of a mammoth cypress tree, inside of which can be quartered one company of the State Guard, thirty three in number. Time and searching may yet compel California and the Yellow Stone National Park to hand the banner for large trees down to North Carolina.

The people seem to have awakened from their lethargy and appear to have all the energy of giants refreshed with new wine. They have just discovered that they are surrounded by untold millions of undeveloped wealth, and they will soon command a position as a State commensurate with their resources, wealth and ability.

It certainly eclipses any State exhibit that I have ever seen, and my surprise at all this array of wealth could not have been greater had I suddenly and unexpectedly awakened from a night's repose in some foreign country.

I shall never regret having visited the Old North State and seen this magnificent display.

PROSPECTOR.

A Large Landholder's View.

Col. Robert Beverley has done us the favor of handing us a copy of the "Proceedings of the First Annual Session of the Southern Immigration Association of America, held at Nashville, Tenn., March 11, 12 and 13, 1884." These proceedings make a book of 352 pages, in which will be found authentic and interesting information relating to nearly all the Southern States. We find in the proceedings a letter from Colonel Beverley addressed to the President, Hon. A. J. McWhirter, in which, after expressing his regret at not being able to be present, Colonel Beverley says:

But you have my heart, my whole heart, in this cause that promises so much to our Southland, and to our whole country, and your association is pursuing the right course, because I know it is only necessary to bring this fair land that has been obscured heretofore by the shades of African darkness to the bright vision of the Anglo-Saxon race to make it the most prosperous land under the sun. When our Great Creator made this wonderful world he kissed this fair land of ours and blessed it with a most salubrious clime, and implanted within its bosom everything necessary to the most comfortable sustenance of man, and it has been settled with a race of freemen (white) that are not equaled on the habitable globe. I was educated to believe that slavery is an institution ordained by God, and that the Bible, the Word of God, so taught; and doubtless it does suit for some lands, yet I believe (though I was a large slave owner) it was a curse to our fair land.

It has been said that our enervating Southern climate will never be densely populated; but our Southland is about the same parallel with France, Germany and Italy in Europe, and Pekin in China, the most densely populated countries on the globe; while Norway, Sweden and Russia, in high latitudes, whose governments antedate ours several centuries, are to-day sparsely populated. In a climate where a man can work out of doors every month in the year, and not like the bear of Russia or our own North and Northwestern States, *hibernate* five months out of the twelve, the labor of men, in whatever avocation, must pay and produce wealth.

Why send the *proceeds of our products* to the Northwest to purchase food supplies when our country similarly cultivated will produce more food per acre than the Northwest? Why send to the North to purchase our manufactured goods, wearing apparel, agricultural implements, and railroad supplies when we have all the raw material here, cotton, wood, iron and wool, of which to manufacture all our wants. I believe with ensilage and seed meal there is no country so much the home of the sheep as our own Southland.

No, bring the North and Northwest to us and hold out open arms to them instead of going to or sending the products of soil to them. *We want them among us*, and my word for it, if they will come they will never regret the move. Then the *offal* of all the products of our soil will be left at home to restore its fertility; but continue to ship all the products of our soil away, and it is only an arithmetical calculation, and a very short one, how soon it will be reduced to utter sterility. Our Northwestern friends may think they have an inexhaustible virgin soil. I am old enough to recollect when Ohio thought so, but how now with Ohio, and even Illinois? Rely upon it, when you ship away *all* the product of the soil, whether vegetable, in the cereals, or cotton or wood, and mineral in the way of iron or coal, to be manufactured abroad, you will destroy the productive power of any country on the habitable globe, and sterility and poverty must follow. I would encourage particularly the manufacturing immigrant from the North and the diversided agricultural immigrant from the Northwest, who, like foreign immigrants, have been schooled in the nurseries of those rigorous climes, rather than the raw immigrant from the Old World. Yet we want both, we want all, have room for all, and we will give them a hospitable greeting.

That such testimony may have its due weight with any distant reader of this paper who may not know who Colonel Beverly is, we take occasion to mention that he was president of the National Convention of Farmers held last year in Louisville, that he is President-elect of the Virginia Agricultural Society, and that, as we suppose, he is proprietor of more farms than any other man in Virginia, more than a dozen of which, and large ones at that, are worked under his personal supervision.—*Industrial South.*

"The Voodoo Doctor."

It was during slave time [illegible] voodoo doctor" flourished. He did a thriving business among runaway negroes, who were promised immunity from punishment in case of recapture for a small sum.

One of the voodoo doctor's methods of operating is to secure a black chicken and two pieces of silver from a dupe. He then procures a skillet, which he half fills with water, placing the pieces of silver in the skillet opposite each other. He then requests his dupe to mentally name one of the pieces after the enemy, whom he desires to circumvent. When the water begins to boil he drops an occasional feather from the black chicken into the skillet, mumbling something which is unintelligible. As soon as the water boils the pieces of money begin to rise and fall, as they [illegible] would do, and by a skillful manipulation of the skillet [illegible] [illegible] pieces on top of the other [illegible] one beneath always being the one named after the enemy of his dupe. For this the [illegible] [illegible]

The Right Spirit

[illegible] reading the inscriptions on the stones. After a time they came to one bearing the name of [illegible] "Sacred to the memory [illegible] and across the bottom in large letters were the words, "I still live."

"Arrah, Dinnis, [illegible] that now!" said one to the other.

"Phwat's that, Tim?" was the reply.

"Faix, it's that onthruth there on the bottom of that ould fellow's stone—'I shtill live.' Dinnis, if I was did and burrid, I'd own up to it!"

Bribery in Politics.

The practice of buying votes has reached a development in this country that calls for the [illegible] attention of the [illegible] men. It has always [illegible] been carried on to a certain extent, but never on so large a scale as in recent years, and there is reason to fear that it is on the increase. The bribery we speak of is that by means of money, to which the poorest and most ignorant portions of the people are most liable. But, in addition to this, there is the method of bribery by the promise of office, which has been so widely commented on, but which, it is to be hoped, will soon be largely removed by a better system of appointment. Bribery by money, however, cannot be thus removed, although it may be checked; and unless some better remedy can be found [illegible] corruption of our politics [illegible] will go on. [illegible] of ignorant voters [illegible] the vast interests [illegible] our national elections [illegible] sums now at the [illegible] managers, [illegible] that until [illegible] taken to counter[illegible] continue to grow.

Nor is the [illegible] the only form of [illegible] have to contend [illegible] legislators and other [illegible] quite as ready to sell [illegible] the most ignorant of [illegible] are. This purchasing of [illegible] is notorious; and [illegible] is not always effected by the payment of money, but in some less open way, it is none the less a form of bribery. We are all familiar with the mode of purchasing legislators by means of corporation shares and bonds, distributed by interested parties "where they will do the most good." Even some of the judges are not above suspicion, so that justice is liable to be polluted at its very source; though in most cases the purity of the courts is in refreshing contrast to the corruption prevailing elsewhere.

Such is the evil with which we have to contend, and it is not easy to find a remedy. With corrupt leaders, and corrupt followers, too, the problem of purifying politics is by no means a simple one. The difficulty is increased by the venality of some of the newspapers, by whose influence the people are misled as to the real character of candidates and the conduct of public affairs.

The punishment of both the giver and the taker of bribes would of course remove the evil, if the crime could be detected and the punishment applied. But experience proves that bribery is one of the most difficult of all crimes to prove; while at the same time the powerful interests involved in most cases of political bribery render it extremely difficult to secure the punishment of the criminals, even when their guilt is undoubted. If candidates that had been elected by purchased votes could always be deprived of their seats in consequence, an effective check would be given to the bribing of voters; but this remedy is rarely available in this country, owing to the partisan character of our legislative bodies. It is notorious that contested election cases are apt to be decided in the interest of the dominant party, with little regard to the justice of the case; and so long as this shameful practice continues no effectual check to bribery can be looked for in this quarter. The [illegible] of the civil service will [illegible] the temptation of the offices, but will not affect the other forms of bribery. It is true that when [illegible] are secure in their positions they will not be disposed, as [illegible] are now, to swell the corruption fund of their party; but there will be no lack of funds for all that. [illegible] so many corporations [illegible] interested parties [illegible] government favor, and [illegible] seeking office [illegible] the way they [illegible] will never be any lack of [illegible] the purchase of voters and legislators.

It is evident that [illegible] effectual remedy is the improvement of public sentiment and the enlightenment of the public mind as to the evils that bribery produces.

The improvement of public sentiment on this subject must necessarily be a work of time, and it cannot begin too soon. We may say, indeed, that it has already begun with the discussions of this year's canvass; but much more must be done in order to produce the desired effect on the public mind. It is especially incumbent on those who profess to lead and counsel the people on political subjects, whether in official station, in the press, or elsewhere, to lead the public aright in this matter. By exposing cases of bribery that may come to their knowledge, by showing what evils result from it, by denouncing it *especially in their own party*, by setting an example of perfect honesty in their own public lives, and, above all, by scorning to use public [illegible] they can do much [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible]

[illegible]

How to Conduct Prayer Meetings.

[illegible]

"Why don't [illegible] lawyers [illegible]"

"Oh, I suppose [illegible] they are always broke."—*Boston Times.*

A Railway Lesson.

It was a hot, dusty day, when two or three passengers entered the train on the Iowa Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Road at Bridgewater. Among them was a stylishly dressed young man, who wore a still white hat, patent leather shoes, the neatest of cuffs and slattiest of standup collars. He carried a cane, and carefully brushed the dust from the seat in front of me before he sat down.

Just across the aisle, opposite him, sat a tired woman, holding a sick baby. I never saw on any face a more discouraged, worn-out, despairing look than that on the mother's face. The baby was pale, sick, [illegible] cry. It [illegible] moaning and gasping [illegible] [illegible] window [illegible] at the open door and windows. The heat and the dust made everything, even the strong, no [illegible] boost [illegible].

I [illegible] the stylish young [illegible] a specimen of the dude [illegible] and the [illegible] ornamentation on the [illegible] [illegible] of brains under the [illegible], to my astonishment, [illegible] the aisle and said to the woman:

"Madam, can I be of any assistance to you? Just let me hold your baby awhile. You look very tired."

The woman seemed much surprised, though the request was made in the politest and most delicate manner.

"Oh, thank you, sir!" said she, tremulously, "I *am* tired," and her lips quivered.

"I think the baby will come to me," said the young man, with a smile. "Poor thing! it's too sick to make any objection. I will hold it carefully, madam, while you lie down and rest awhile. Have you come far?"

"From the Black Hills."

"What! By stage?"

"Yes; the baby was well when I started. I am on my way home to friends in the East. My husband—my"——

"Ah yes, I see, I see!" continued the young man, in a sympathetic tone, as he glanced at the bit of crape on the little travelling hat. By this time he had taken the baby, and was holding it in his arms.

"Now you can lie down and rest a little. Have you far to go?"

"To Connecticut," replied the woman, almost with a sob, as she wearily arranged a shawl over a valise and prepared to lie down in the seat.

"Ah yes, I see! And you haven't money enough to go in a sleeping-car, have you, madam?" The poor woman flushed faintly and put one hand over her face, while the tears dropped between her worn fingers.

I looked out of the window, and must confess my eyes, while I changed my calculation of the young man's mental ability. He looked thoughtfully and tenderly down at the baby, and in a short time the mother was fast asleep.

A woman sitting across the aisle from me, who had heard as much of the conversation as I had, came and offered to relieve the young man of his charge. "I am ashamed of myself for not offering to take the baby from the mother, before. Poor little thing! It's asleep."

"So it is. I'll surrender it to you now" (with a cheerful smile).

At this point the train stopped at a station, and the young man rose in his seat, took off his hat, and said in a clear, earnest voice:

"Ladies and gentlemen, here is an opportunity for each one of us to show that we have been brought up in a Christian land, and have had Christian fathers and mothers. This poor woman" (pointing to the sleeping mother) "has come all the way from the Black Hills, and is on her way to Connecticut. Her husband is dead, and her baby is ill. She hasn't money enough to travel in a sleeping-car, and is all tired out and discouraged. What will you do about it?"

"Do!" cried a big man down near the water-cooler, rising excitedly, "Do! Take up a collection, the American citizens' last resort in distress. I'll give five dollars."

The effect was electrical. The hat went around, and the way the silver dollars and quarters and ten-cent pieces rattled in it, would have done any true heart good.

I wish I could describe the look on the woman's face when she awoke, and the money was given to her. She tried to thank us all, and failed; she broke down completely. But we didn't need any thanks.

There was a sleeping-car on the train, and the young man saw the mother and child transferred to it, at once. I did not hear what she said to him, when he left her, but it must have been a hearty "God bless you!"

More than one of us in that car took that little lesson to himself, and I learned that even stylish as well as poor clothes may cover a noble heart.—*Youth's Companion.*

TIL ROMANCE TO ORDER.—[illegible] night was dark, cloudy and [illegible] she stood under [illegible] window [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The Quick Learner.

The newspapers have been called the wife's foe, because the husband, while reading the evening journal must not be disturbed by conversation. A worthy clergyman in England found it the rival to the Bible.

He had taught an old man in his parish to read, and found him an apt pupil. After his lessons were finished, he was not able to call for some time, and when he did, only found the wife at home.

"How is John?" said he. "How does he get on with his reading?"

"Oh, nicely, sir."

"Ah, I suppose he'll read his Bible very comfortably now?"

"Bible, sir! He was out of the Bible and into the newspapers long ago!"

This transition from the solid and essential to the idle and superficial has many forms in the experiences of modern life.

Newspapers are a daily necessity to men of intelligence, but too much newspaper reading may become a waste of time and divert one's time from the sources of permanent intelligence. One need to read his own times and present literature in the clear knowledge of all times and the world's literature.

[illegible] of throat or lungs, we will send proof that Piso's Cure for Consumption has cured the same complaints in other cases. Address E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa. jy26 d&w

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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.

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"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected 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 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER." 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 the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours, MRS. EMMA GEDNEY." 159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE." Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN." Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON." Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

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Will be sold at the COURT HOUSE door, in the TOWN of TRENTON, on MONDAY, the TENTH day of NOVEMBER next, five Tracts or Parcels of Land situated within a few miles of the Town of Trenton and formerly belonging to James McDaniel, Senr., deceased.

One known as the Foscue or Venters Tract.

A second known as the Farnifold McDaniel Tract.

A third known as the McLendal Jarman Tract.

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A fifth known as the Edmon Hatch Tract.

A large part of these lands is as valuable as any lands in Jones county. Two hundred acres of which are cleared and in cultivation. They will be sold together or in parcels to suit purchasers.

For further information apply to L. T. Wilson, Esq., Register of Deeds, at Trenton.

Terms of sale:—one third cash and the balance on one and two years time, with interest at eight per cent from day of sale.

A. J. LOFTIN AND OTHERS. Oct. 10, 1884. [illegible]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Onslow County. Superior court. Before Clerk.

M. E. Bloodgood and wife, Callie B. and Joseph Moore, Plaintiffs, Against Alexander Moore, Robt. B. Clark and wife, Margaret A. and C. E. Moore, Defendants.

To C. E. Moore:

Take notice that an action as above entitled has been commenced against you in the Superior Court of Onslow county, before the Clerk of said court, for the purpose of making partition between the respective tenants in common of certain land lying in said county and described in the complaint, and that you are hereby required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Onslow, on the 9th day of December, 1884, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in this action, and that if you fail to answer said complaint within that time the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

A. C. HUGGINS, C. S. C. Oct. 7th, 1884. oc15 wt

Land For Sale.

A TRACT of FORTY-FIVE ACRES on the North Side of Neuse River, opposite the City of New Berne.

Will be sold altogether or in fifteen acre lots.

A No. 1 Dwelling and Outhouses.

Valuable for trucking.

Apply to HENRY MILLER, Goldsboro, N. C. oc24 d&w 1m

WOMAN!

BEAUTY PRESERVED! YOUTH RENEWED!

"Grace was in all her steps, Heaven in her eye, In every gesture dignity and love."

So appeared Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense and proper treatment. [illegible] enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbance or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In every such case that sterling and reliable specific BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, will effect relief and cure.

It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of strictly officinal ingredients, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It bears the palm for constancy of strength, certainty of effect, elegance of preparation, beauty of appearance and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried.

Cartersville, Ga. This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularity, and having been treated without benefit by various medical doctors, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect in such cases is truly wonderful, and well may the remedy be called "Woman's Best Friend." Yours respectfully, JAMES W. STRANGE.

Send for our book on the Health and Happiness of Woman. Mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co., Atlanta, Ga.

HEALTH RESTORED!

Dail Bros., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NEW BERNE, N. C. se23 d&w

DAN. KELLY Has opened a FIRST CLASS **Horse-Shoeing Shop** [illegible] BLACKSMITH LINE. [illegible] DAN. KELLY.

Damaged Goods at MACE'S AT 50 PER CENT. BELOW COST. [illegible] Large Stock of NEW GOODS [illegible]

KAN-GO-DOR. [illegible]

C. E. THOMAS. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on Craven street, in Stanly building, near corner of Pollock street. nov1dwly

The Largest Merchant Tailoring and Clothing House in America. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, Philadelphia. A full line of [illegible] samples of the great [illegible] stock [illegible] with C. E. IVES, SALES AGENT, New Berne, N. C.

THE UNRIVALED **NEW FARMER GIRL** COOK STOVE.

Nothing further [illegible] to make the New Farmer Girl a Perfect and Beautiful Cooking Apparatus. [illegible] large Flues and Oven, Patent [illegible] Swinging Hearth Plate, [illegible] Ash Pan Door, The Cross Pieces [illegible] air braces, and the covers are [illegible] heavy. Large [illegible] Tin-Lined. The largely increased sales of this Stove attest its popularity.—Every Stove fully warranted.

P. M. DRANEY, Sole Agent, oc4 NEW BERNE, N. C. dw

THE HENDERSON HOUSE, Now under the management of THORNTON BROS., is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging at reasonable rates. **LIVERY STABLES.** Horses and Buggies constantly on hand for transporting passengers to any neighboring town. THORNTON BROS., Henderson House, Middle street, New Berne, N. C. jy23dwly

Brick, Brick.

For sale in any quantity at prices to suit the times. Brick have been examined by good Masons and pronounced first-class. Samples can be seen at my store. Orders solicited. K. R. JONES. junesd&wtf

SAVE THE EXPENSE OF **BUILDING A BRICK CHIMNEY.**

Our Fire Clay Chimney Pipe does not rust nor crack by heat nor crumble from frost. It has been used ten years for dwellings, schools, churches, &c. No danger from fire, as it does not communicate heat to wood. Insurance Companies have decided it to be a safer chimney than brick. Any one can put it up. A complete chimney costs from $5 to $10, according to height of building.

Send for descriptive circular with full information.

Also GRANITE ROOFING, CHEAP AND DURABLE.

Send for descriptive circular, full information **CHAS. H. TORSCH & CO.** S. E. Cor. Pratt and Charles Streets, BALTIMORE

BRICK! BRICK!! 100,000

For sale by S. H. ABBOTT, Kinston, N. C. Orders solicited. Special Rates to all points on the A. & N. C. Railroad. Sample to be seen at JOURNAL office. oc1wam dlw

JONATHAN HAVENS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, NEW BERNE, N. C. Will attend to the sale of Cotton, Rice, and all other produce consigned to him. Solicits consignments. se25 dlw w3m

BOARDING HOUSE, Queen Street, Kinston, N. C. T. J. FORLAW, Proprietor. In the centre of town, in A. R. Miller's Brick Building. oc29 w2m

W. H. MORRIS. F. MORRIS. ESTABLISHED 1847. **J. J. BURGESS, of N. C.,** WITH **W. H. MORRIS & SONS, GENERAL Commission Merch'ts,** *Nos. 23, 25 & 27 Commerce St.,* NORFOLK, VA. Special attention given to sales of Cotton, Grain, Peanuts and Country Produce generally. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Prompt returns and highest market prices guaranteed. au2dw tjan1

Bargains, Bargains.

Don't Stop Half Way.

READ IT ALL!

Worsted dress goods in all colors, plain and figured, 12½c. per yard, reduced from 15c. and 18c.

Ottoman dress goods, 15c., 22½c. and 25c., good value and very cheap.

Double width Cashmeres at 18c. per yard, worth 30c. last season, in black and colors, and the best line of all wool black Cashmeres in the city, ranging in price from 50c. per yard up, just marked down, both in blue, black, and jet black for mourning. Also a new style, double width, figured dress goods, for 37½c. in black and colors.

A very handsome piece of Jersey cord dress goods, black, for 95c., reduced from $1.10.

Woolen plaids 15c. to 25c. Dress flannels, single width, 15c. Double width flannels, 99c., all wool, 56 inches wide.

The very best black Dress Silk at $1.00 per yard, worth $1.25, warranted all boiled silk; will stand alone.

Satins in all colors and black.

Velveteens, plain and brocaded, from 45c. to 90c., the last priced being almost as good as real velvet.

Corsets, 35c., 40c. and 50c. White Handkerchiefs, 3c., 5c., 8c. and 10c. All linen Handkerchiefs, hem stitched and tape border, 10c. apiece. A large line of colored bordered handkerchiefs for 5c. apiece or 50c. per dozen.

Ladies colored hose, 5c. a pair. Ladies oil color hose, in solid colors, black and fancy stripes, for 25c. a pair, very cheap. Also, a full line Balbriggan hose in all grades.

Bleached Domestics from 4c. up. 4-4 goods in bleached and brown, only 5c. per yard. The best 4-4 bleached goods for 8c. ever offered here, worth 10c.

Prints 4c. and 5c. Bed tickings. Blue Denims. Colored table linen 25c. 5-4 table oil cloths.

A full line of good woollen shawls for $1.25.

We sell the best 5c. and 10c. easels ever offered here; also easel frames, 25c.

Nursery pins, lead pencils, collar buttons, tooth brushes, tooth picks, pocket books and purses, suspenders. Linen Torchon trimmings, 3c. Webster's Spelling Books. All kinds of Perfumery, including Tappen's celebrated Sweet Bye-and-Bye Extract for 25c. per bottle.

Large stock of Ladies' Walking Jackets, Dolmans and Cloaks, from auction sales, which we are offering very low.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, collars, cuffs, neckwear and undershirts.

Also, sole agents for the justly celebrated Duffy & Ives Dress Shirts, which we guarantee equal, if not superior, to any shirt sold in New Berne.

We also have the control of Kaliske's Custom-made Shoes. Call and see our N. K. Calf Shoe for $3.00. Also our Hand made Shoe for $5.00, sold elsewhere for $6.00. We are agents for the East New York Manufacturing Company's popular State Prison Shoes, in Ladies, Misses and Children's, that have been sold in this market for the past fifteen years, and during that time have given the best satisfaction to the trade; a genuine ladies' kid shoe of this make, with a French kid flap and worked button holes, for $2.50. Call and see them.

Hamburg edgings and insertions. Cotton and crochet edgings. Oriental and Spanish laces. Cape collars, 5c. apiece. Writing paper, 5c. per quire. Envelopes, 5c. a pack. Knives and forks, 5c. apiece. Towels, 5c. each.

A large stock of children's hose for 10c. a pair, worth 15c. and 20c., in fancy stripes, solid colors and black. Hoop skirts, 15c.

And an endless variety of all kinds of goods too numerous to mention.

When you need any goods in our line be sure to come to see us, as we guarantee our prices as low, if not lower, than the lowest, and you will feel fully repaid for coming.

Agents for the Domestic, Davis, and Household Sewing Machines. Each machine sold by us warranted for 5 years.

DUFFY & IVES, MIDDLE STREET, NEW BERNE, N. C.

WANTED! WANTED!

100,000 BUSHELS OF RICE,

For which we will pay the **Highest Market Price.** We will sell **Rice, Corn, Cotton,** in this or any other market, for **One Commission.**

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE IN HAND.

WE OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF

Choice Groceries,

in stock and to arrive, at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES for CASH, consisting in part of:

50 bbls. "Eureka Extra" Flour.
50 bbls. "Daisy" Flour.
50 bbls. "White Swan" Flour.
50 bbls. "Huh's Choice" Flour.
50 bbls. "North Lake" Flour.
50 bbls. "None Better" Flour.
50 bbls. "[illegible]" Flour, that is as good as is made.
25 Sacks Rio Coffee.
10 Sacks "Laguayra" "Java" and "Mocha."
25 bbls. Pork. 10 boxes [illegible] Bellies and Backs.
Best refined and bucket lard.
10 [illegible] Butter. 25 Cheese, best creamery.
50 boxes Crackers and Cakes.
25 bbls. of Molasses and Syrup.
20 bbls. of four year old "Pure" Vinegar.
15 bbls. Sugar. Teas, Spices, Extracts, etc., etc.

We carry as fine a line of Canned Goods as can be found in the city. [illegible] Cigars, from $1.10 to $15.00 per hundred. [illegible] and [illegible] Snuff at manufacturer's prices. [illegible] by the box. 50 boxes Soap. [illegible] in Paper Sacks.

If you don't think we are in earnest, call on or send your orders direct and consign your produce to

Walter P. Burrus & Co., Red Front Store, South Front St., New Berne, N. C. oct14 d&w