JOURNAL.

. . . Editor.

NEWBERNE, N. C., DEC. 19, 1884.

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It is now claimed by some of the leading journals in the country that SAM RANDALL saved the Democratic party from defeat in the last election. Mr. WATTERSON, of the Courier-Journal, will doubtless emphatically deny this. But it is a fact that there are many SAM RANDALL Democrats in the country.

THE *State Chronicle* has doubtless been convinced that the wisdom of the secular press is not settled in the Baptist's Council, and wishes to end the controversy by the Baptist Orphan Asylum having an orphan's Christmas dinner. That is about as good way to settle it as could be suggested.

THE French Spoliation Claims bill, says the Wilmington *Star*, has passed the Senate, and is same as passed two years ago. Now why don't the House pass it and let the surplus be turned loose. Several of our citizens of this city are largely interested in this claim, and we would be glad to see them get their rights.

SOME of the papers have it that Gen. SCALES will be inaugurated Governor of North Carolina on the 19th of January? Bro. ENNIS or Mr. BRANSON ought to send these editors an almanac so that they may guess a day that will sound more reasonable. We don't believe Gen. SCALES will agree to having that ceremony on Sunday, though it will doubtless be a good thing.

THE Elizabeth City *Falcon* calls attention to the fact that legislation is needed to enlist capital for the development of the oyster industry in Pamlico sound. Other States North of us get large incomes from their oyster trade, and if legislation is all that stands in the way of North Carolina's reaping a like benefit we hope the General Assembly which meets this winter will speedily remove all objections. Its laws and enact such as will aid in developing this great industry. We second the suggestion of the *Falcon* that Commissioner WORTH prepare a bill to submit to the Legislature.

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER, of Virginia, it is said, gives as one reason for his opposition to the confirmation of Mr. MCCULLOCH as Secretary of the Treasury, that he is a protective tariff man, and that when one so nearly a free trader as Mr. MCCULLOCH is is nominated for Secretary of the Treasury, it is but fidelity to his convictions to oppose his confirmation. He says he hears the voice of Virginia, and he is claimed that she is as solid for protection as Pennsylvania. Whether Mr. RIDDLEBERGER is right or not as to Virginia's position on the tariff, it is evident that the protection idea is growing in the South.

LISTING AND PAYING TAXES.

One of the questions that will probably be brought before the next General Assembly will be that of securing a more uniform valuation of property in the State. That great inequalities should exist is a natural consequence arising from the present method of valuation. Each county has its board of assessors, acting entirely independent of one another, some assessing lands at what they think it would bring if sold for cash at public outcry, others judging its value by the amount of produce actually made on the plantation, while others still fix a valuation according to what they think the land is capable of producing if properly cultivated. And we may add, there are some, no doubt, who are afraid that the valuation in their particular county will be higher than other counties and they will pay more than their just proportion of the State taxes.

But securing a uniform valuation is not all that is needed. There should be some more effectual means of collecting taxes. Paying taxes is becoming more and more a voluntary act on the part of many every year. And, too, as the *Chatham Record* well says, the present method of listing taxables opens too wide a door to perjury. Many men think it smart to cheat the government out of their taxes even though they have to swear to a lie to do it.

FLOGGING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The New York *World* discusses the above question and concludes that public opinion regards corporal punishment in the common schools as a relic of barbarism and ought everywhere to be abolished. Public opinion has undergone a great change on this subject within the last thirty or forty years. We can remember when the teacher opened school the earliest in the morning, kept open the greatest number of hours during the day and whipped the most was considered the best teacher in the place. Many children regarded going to school as a sort of punishment inflicted by their parents and hailed with great rejoicing when the term of school was announced. That is for the better, but many teachers would find it difficult to maintain order if it were known among the pupils they could not use the rod. It would be better; expel from the school, "spare the rod and spoil the child," or to express it more mildly, even if the rod should be deemed necessary? The *World* is of the opinion that such boys are better out than in public schools, because their example is harmful to other scholars. It also cites the schools of New York City as proof that whipping is not indispensable to good management and obedient, well disciplined pupils.

OUR SWAMP LANDS.

The *State Chronicle* publishes a communication in which the writer suggests that it would be good policy for the next General Assembly to provide for the draining of the lands owned by the State Board of Education by means of convict labor. The suggestion is a good one and is not original, as the *Chronicle* believes, but one that the JOURNAL has been urging for the last four years. But no matter where the idea originated, it is practical, and one which ought to command the attention of the General Assembly.

There is a great deal written and said about the defects in our public school system. The greatest defect is the lack of money to carry out the system. What better work can the convicts be engaged in than draining these lands so that they may become a source of revenue to the public schools? A beginning has been made in White Oak pocosin by building the Quaker Bridge road. The cutting of this road shows the feasibility of draining these lands and it further shows that the lands are far more valuable than before estimated. If another road was cut through this same body of land at right angles with the Quaker Bridge road, it would then be getting in proper shape to sell off by sections.

Senator THOMPSON and Representatives PEARSALL, KING and CHADWICK have an opportunity of doing good for the whole State by convincing the General Assembly of the importance of this work and procure an act for cutting additional roads through these lands.

MORE ADVICE FOR FARMERS.

The JOURNAL thinks very little of the advice given to farmers by editors who never spent a day at work on the farm in their lives, but we think the following from the *Orphans' Friend* is worth republishing and must have been written by some one familiar with the farm:

FIVE MISTAKES OF FARMERS.

1. To think that anyone can farm; that a man who has starved as a canvasser for a patent toothpick or had been unsuccessful as a carpenter, can jump into a business requiring high intelligence and preserving efforts, and, being utterly unfamiliar with details, be able to make money.

2. To let foolish pride or narrow minded prejudice prevent the adoption of new methods when they have been proved by practical men.

3. What is it but the worst kind of a mistake to pay hundreds of dollars for good farm machinery, and allow it for want of proper shelter to rot and become useless a year or so sooner than it should?

4. To get up after the sun, lean on fork handle, speculate for an hour or two upon what the weather is going to be, let the weeds get a good start and then wonder why farming don't pay.

5. To leave a lot of unchopped wood, wet or half split wood at the pile, a lot of old harness in the kitchen, and muddy tracks in the dining-room and expect to see the woman folk good natured.

FARM NOTES.

NUMBER 2.

THE LABORERS.

I expect farmers have noticed how easy it has been to get labor the past season, more especially for picking cotton.

Now really there is not as many laborers in this section of country as there was ten years ago, but the change in their condition and that of the farmers has made an apparent surplus. When I began farming in 1867 the country was full of laborers who were hired at $8 to $10 per month and rations. Cotton being a good price (except for part of that year) and farms being generally out of repair, advantage was taken of this to mend up, ditch out and clean up, so that by 1876 farming was looking up, and there was none too many laborers. *Farmers were working their own lands and making money by it.*

Then came two years of low prices, so very low that farmers were discouraged. They could not hire the hands because the crops at 8 cents for cotton would not pay them. Laborers were too plentiful; the land was idle and teams abundant and unsold. Then came the general setting up of idle hands as farmers by renting them the surplus lands and selling them the surplus teams on time and as a rule there has been but little improvement in this country since, except where the farmer owns only what land he needs and can manage with his own money, paying his men with ready money and buying *every* thing he needs for cash, and this is the only true way to farm.

Our present trouble now is, what can be done for our laborers, for they are, or soon will be, destitute. If we do not find work for them they must *either* steal, starve, or go away, and we don't want them to do either.

Now is the time to make a little money go a great way in work. Instead of buying fertilizers, hire men and make them. A man offered to burn and deliver to me 100 bushels clean oak ashes at 10 cents per bushel. I told him to do it. They are better and cheaper than kainit at that price. I expect to burn a lot of shell marl for lime and think it will be as good as Lee's Prepared Lime, bushel for bushel, at less than one tenth the cost.

If land intended for early Irish potatoes is ridged up high like sweet potato ridges and left so till planted it will be drier and finer when the time comes to plant it than if left alone as it is to sob and soak with the winter rains.

J. P.

If you are in need of bill, letter or note heads, call at the JOURNAL office and have them printed neat and cheap.

STATE NEWS

Gleaned from our Exchanges.

Eastern *Reflector*: Mr. R. F. Patrick went out hunting a few days since and killed three turkeys and a large two-snag buck. Good hunting for one day.——People in these parts should be careful about sending money by registered letter unless we had better mail routes. Several letters sent from Greenville last week came near being lost, and after diligent search had been made were found in a valise in Bethel.

Wilmington *Review*: We hear that typhoid pneumonia is quite prevalent in some sections of Pender county, although the cases have proved fatal only in a few instances.——We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Joseph V. Duncan, which occurred at his home at Rocky Point, Pender county, this morning. His disease was typhoid and pneumonia. He was a good man and a useful citizen.

Elizabeth City *Falcon*: Farmers in this vicinity are unusually depressed by reason of the very low price of corn. The crop raised was far from a good one, and it is difficult to market the grain at 35 cents a bushel. Indeed we have heard of small lots corn selling at 25 cents a bushel in town last week. The effect of the low prices will be to keep corn off the market until necessity compels the planters to make sale.

Western *Sentinel*: Big hogs call forth considerable discussion these days, but the best we have heard are the porkers of Mr. Thos. Spaugh, in Salem, three in number, which weighed respectively, 431, 405, and 315 pounds, net. Total 1151 lbs. Age, 1 year and 17 days.——Hon. S. R. Linville, living near Kernersville, this county, was in town the past week, and tells us that his sons killed a wild cat with their dogs while out hunting the other night. The animal was brown and white striped, weighed about twenty pounds and measured three feet in length. It gave the dogs a lively tussel.

Smithfield *Herald*: Nearly 400 bales of cotton sold in Smithfield last Tuesday.——Mr. David S. Avera, from the upper edge of this Township, eight miles from Smithfield, is one of the best farmers in this portion of the State. He has a large farm at his home place besides other plantations. Besides his tenants, Mr. Avera ran seven plows in his own farm; with these seven mules he cultivated 160 acres in cotton, and raised 167 bales of 400 lbs., over 25 bales to the mule; besides this he raised about 275 barrels of corn, about 10,000 lbs. of oats, 153 bushels of wheat and a large crop of potatoes.

Tarboro *Southerner*: Who will be postmaster is still agitating the Tarboro public. Daily a new Richmond takes the field. So great is the number now that they cannot be easily enumerated. We think there is such a thing as being too previous.——We do not think that there is in this county three bales of cotton or fifty barrels of corn in the field. Our people in their year's work are nearly a month ahead.——A colored man in this county with one horse made twenty-two bales of cotton and between thirty-five and forty barrels of corn.——Mr. E. Zoeller says Mr. Benj. Selby, of Wilson, has not been seen since the fire at that place and no one has any information as to his whereabouts. Mr. Selby was employed at his brother's livery stables which was burned. His absence was not noted until it was too late to search for the remains in the ashes.

Wilson *Advance*: A seven years old son of Mr. Isaac Womble, a prosperous farmer who lives near Nashville, picked 208 pounds of cotton in one day this fall. How is that?——In Greene county, near Seth Beamon's, Mr. Geo. N. Farmer, son of Benj. D. Farmer, of Wilson, who was visiting in Greene, fell in a ditch and struck his breast against a stump, and died in a few minutes. Mr. Farmer suffered from heart disease and it is thought the jar from the fall brought on his disease in its worst form from which he died. His remains were brought to Wilson Wednesday and buried in the old family burying ground.——We are glad to know that Capt. W. A. Darden, the excellent representative-elect from Greene, is in full sympathy with us in our war against the high tax on marriages.

Waynesville *News*: So many accidents have happened by the careless handling of guns and pistols that such items as this are no longer regarded with surprise by the general reader. The victim whose sad death we have to chronicle this week was the unfortunate little Walter Brown, son of Mrs. W. Brown who lives near town. Walter and a crowd of small boys were out hunting Saturday evening last, and in handling the gun he had the barrel pointed directly toward his face when Master Hugh Herron came up to him and accidentally dropped his gun, it striking the hammer of Walter's gun, causing it to explode, two shot entering the right eye and some in the face. The wounded boy was carried home and the services of Dr. McFadyen were summoned, who found the injuries too severe for life to be sustained, and death ensued early Sunday morning.

Wilmington *Star*: The movement for extending the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad from Fayetteville to Wilmington, and for the construction of the Wilmington, Onslow & East Carolina Railroad, is attracting attention throughout the State. We firmly believe that both of these connections will be made, and at an early day, too.——An officer of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad informed us yesterday that locomotive engines which sold for $13,500 two years ago, could now be bought for $6,000; and that steel rails had declined over 50 per cent in value in the same time, the price now being about $26.00 to $27.00 per ton. It does seem that now is the time to build and equip railroads.——Yesterday morning, at about ten minutes of twelve, officer S. H. Terry went to the residence of Mr. Batson, Superintendent of Lights, on Princess, between Eighth and Ninth streets, to awake him, when the back door of Mr. J. M. Hardwicke's store, situated almost in front of Mr. Batson's house, was discovered to be open; and, just as his attention was directed to the circumstance, a lusty colored individual came rushing out at the door and made for the street. Officer Terry jumped off the piazza where he was standing at the time and gave him one blow across the legs with his club and then started in club at him as he ran out of the gate. The fugitive, after gaining the street, ran down Princess to Eighth street, and down Eighth to Market, officers Terry and Merritt in hot pursuit, the former firing at him two or three times, but without effect, and the man finally succeeded in making his escape.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

(N. Y. World.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President Arthur is now looking as well as he did when he first came to Washington to preside over the Senate. At the time of Garfield's death he was very much overcome by the sudden responsibility of the painful situation so unexpectedly forced upon him. He was very much worried during the first year of his office. The physical fatigue of the work connected with the office was much more than anything he had previously experienced. One year ago last spring he was really very ill. He had been in bad physical condition for several months. The doctors ordered a change. The President, under bad advice, went to Florida at the close of the season, when the relaxing days of spring were at hand. The result of this trip was bad. At one place the President was taken down with an attack of inflammation of the stomach. This illness was reported as a mere bilious attack, but the truth is it was a most serious case of inflammation of the stomach, and if it had not been for the most skillful treatment he would have died. This would have precipitated the awful calamity of St. Jerome Edmunds as Chief Executive upon the country.

When the President returned to Washington he was still ordered to wander in search of health. His Yellowstone trip was made under very favorable circumstances, but it was very fatiguing and the President felt it necessary to go to the seashore to rest for some weeks. He came back in the fall in fairly good condition. But he did not get back into a first class condition of health until he took to horseback riding. He rides now when the weather will permit for two hours after his work is done in his office.

I saw the President yesterday in the White House library, where he now sees his visitors. Grant and Hayes preferred the Cabinet room. Mr. Arthur always sees every one in the library. When he is talking with his general visitors he stands up. When he is receiving special callers he sits behind a small writing desk and, wheeling on his revolving chair, talks to the visitor, who is seated in a chair upon the left. I have never seen the President look so well physically. His color is good. His complexion is clear. His flesh looks solid and has lost the flabby look of a year ago, when he was in such poor health. He was dressed in a snug-fitting business suit, a dark mixed goods. A red rosebud was in the tight, narrow lapel of his four-buttoned cutaway coat.

The President is always willing to talk freely with people in whom he has confidence. Newspaper correspondents who treat him fairly find the President as accessible as any of the public men of Washington. He has a prejudice against interviews. He thinks it is not in keeping with the dignity of the position. So during his administration no interview coming from him has been published. His reasons for such a policy are very simple. Upon public matters he has regular channels for communicating his views. Private matters he thinks no President should ever take up for public discussion.

I asked him yesterday if he would not say something in answer to the criticism that he had not given his party the aid he should have during the late campaign. I said to him: "Some of Mr. Blaine's friends think you could have saved New York, and they charge you with more than indifference." The President said in reply to this that whoever excused himself, in his opinion, accused himself, and he should not depart from his rule of silence no matter what critiqism was made. He did not care to talk about the New York Senatorship, beyond his referring me to his private secretary, Mr. Phillips, who was authorized to say all the President desired to have said upon the subject.

The President in talking about his daily work spoke of one of the severest tasks he has during the day, and that is his reception of his general callers. He stands up all through his reception of this class. This generally occupies three hours. He has in this work to be constantly shifting his position to cut short too importunate interviewers, and has to stand always on guard against too great a demand upon his attention. He is not always able to escape from the house to take his horseback rides in the afternoon, as at times the demands upon him are so pressing from people who know how to break through the most inflexible rules.

The President believes that the Executive should be provided with a house separate and entirely distinct from the executive offices, although he has never seen fit to embody this suggestion in his messages to Congress. This explains his fondness for laying out at the cottage in the Soldier's Home. He said yesterday: "You have no idea how depressing and fatiguing it is to live in the same house where you work. The down-town business man in New York would feel quite differently if after the close of his day he were to sit down in the atmosphere of his office to find rest and recreation instead of going up town to cut loose absolutely from everything connected with his work of the day."

As I came back from the library I asked Mr. Phillips to give me Mr. Arthur's position so far as the New York Senatorship is concerned. He said: "The President is good a candidate, he has not been and will not be. No one is authorized to speak for him or put him in the position of seeking the honor. He will not do anything from the first to the last, inconsistent with the position."

"Then what is there in the story of the rumored withdrawal of his name reported yesterday?"

"There is absolutely no truth in it. The President could not withdraw from a position he has never occupied, that of a candidate."

"Might he not take some such action if his friends should persist dragging his name through a hopeless fight?"

"I cannot speak as to what may or may not be done in the future. Certainly no contingency has arisen which calls for a single word of act from him relating to the matter."

The President will, when President-elect Cleveland arrives in Washington, tender to him the use of any room or rooms in the White House for the purpose of consulting with any of his friends. He will also give him a dinner a few days before his own retirement from official life. These courtesies he regards as due Mr. Cleveland, and when it comes to fulfilling the requirements of courtesy the President permits no one to surpass him.

CRANKS AT THE CAPITAL.

(N. Y. World.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Last Saturday a fresh colored, good-looking English woman, well dressed and having the appearance of a lady in good circumstances, called at the White House and asked to see the President. The sergeant at the door, who is an expert in detecting cranks, suspected from something in the caller's manner that she was not in her right mind, so he asked her if her business was very urgent. She replied that it was. She had invented a machine to kill or lay a ghost, and she was anxious to see the President to have him ask Congress to appropriate a sum of money to employ her to clear up all the haunted localities in the country. She offered, as a test of good faith, to lay the ghost of Guiteau, which she says haunts the Washington jail. She had also a psychologized wheel for telegraphing information to the people. Turn it from you to send and reverse it when you desire answers. This she wanted the President to use. Save upon these two subjects the visitor was apparently as sane as any one. She was persuaded with difficulty, however, to give up seeing the President, but finally went off to see Senator Eugene Hale.

The sergeant in charge of the door of the White House said that this was the only crazy visitor who had called at the White House during the week. Generally there are a dozen or more among the callers in this time. They increase greatly during periods of political excitement, and fall off at holiday times. By the time the new Administration comes in there will be a constant struggle on the part of the doorkeepers to keep out crazy people. At the installation of every new President a number of claimants to "the throne" present them elves and insist upon being put in possession at once. Generally this class is made up of dangerous lunatics. They nearly all are sent promptly to the Government asylum. The doorkeepers never think any crazy person is harmless. They always get them out as quickly as possible. They remember that from 1880 to the present Administration one-half of the elected Presidents have fallen by the bullet of a crank assassin. It sounds like a large number to put it that way, but it is nevertheless a fact. Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Garfield are the Presidents who have been elected since that period, and two of them were killed. What despotism can show so bad a record for its rulers.

Mr. Blaine, ever since his experience in the Garfield assassination, has had a perfect horror of the roaming cranks of Washington. It is doubtless one of the consolations to him that at least he now will escape the attention of the crazy people who swarm here at all times of the year. There was a man who used to haunt the walks in Lafayette Park last summer, who bid fair to follow in the tracks of Guiteau, so far as some high official was concerned. He was a tall, red, frowsy-bearded man, with a most powerful figure, clothed in the shabbiest of clothes. He was formerly a mail contractor and had come to Washington to collect a claim against the Treasury. Of course he had not succeeded. The injustice, his failure and dreadful poverty were not long in unhinging his mind. He used to send to the *World* correspondent the longest of incoherent letters picturing the terrible injustice of the Treasury officials. He used to walk in the park late at night muttering and threatening. I remember his coming up to me one night and telling that Jesus Christ had appeared to him the night before and had directed him what to do. If he had in one of his inspired moods "removed" the Secretary of the Treasury it would not have been surprising. Mention was made to one or two officials one day of this man and a day or two afterwards he disappeared. I never knew where he went, but it is probable that he is now an occupant of one of the wards in St. Elizabeth's Asylum.

It is astonishing how easily this asylum can be made to open to inclose any eccentric individual who in an unguarded moment makes threats. It is always easy enough to get a certificate from a half a dozen of the physicians whose clientage is largely among the official class. All of the justice offices are appointive and directly controllable by the powers above them. Suffrage is banished in the District. If you, as an individual, are wronged, you will have to hunt a long time for redress if you are in conflict with the official class.

Any one would laugh at the idea of the *lettre de cachet* under our institutions. But some of the incarcerations here in the Government Asylum have had the look of the most arbitrary tyranny. There was the case of Biggins, who had the idea that Grant had destroyed his domestic happiness by seducing his wife. He was same upon every point but that, and he was thought to be same upon that point until he appeared before a House committee and said his wife had been seduced in spirit. One day Biggins disappeared. It was afterwards found that he was first shut up in the asylum and after a time taken to Europe in charge of two Government agents. He was left in England and freed upon his promise never to return. This was the strongest part of the performance, to release an insane man upon his word. After a time Biggins came home and is now carrying on a successful grocery business in the northwestern part of the city.

Naturally one might be inclined to ask where the money came from to carry off a man to England and back, the expenses of the agents. An investigation of the Secret Service fund of the Treasury department might throw some light upon this subject. For this office $100,000 a year has been appropriated for a long period. The money has been appropriated in bulk, without a single real limitation upon its expenditure. If any Democratic secretary of the Treasury is ever smart enough to get at the history of this fund from the days of Col. Whitely, he will make the great sensation of his administration.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a recent carnival in Denver, Col., all the guests appeared in costumes made entirely of paper.

Congressman Follett of the First Ohio district will contest the election of Benjamin Butterworth to the Forty-ninth Congress.

A movement is on foot to secure from the Secretary of the Treasury a recommendation that legislative action be taken for the relief of the whiskey dealers.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 9.—The citizens of this place are becoming alarmed by farmers from the smallpox stricken village of Stoco visiting the Kingston market. Measures will be taken by the authorities to prevent such visits while danger of infection exists.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Hugh O'Brien, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected to-day by a plurality of 3,424 over Augustus P. Martin, the present Mayor, who was the Republican and Citizen's candidate. The total vote was 51,966, a falling off of about 7,000 from the vote at the national election.

By a peculiar concatenation of events, the free traders are generally in favor of protection to the Louisiana sugar industry and the protectionists are against it. This is because the Government receipts from the importation of sugar are about $50,000,000, and if that should be done away with the revenue would need very little further reduction, and the remaining protective features of the tariff could stand without disturbance. This is the reason why the free traders are for a little protection in Louisiana. Alas that expediency should so often be the foundation of principle!—*N. Y. Sun.*

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 9.—Joseph Cook, leader of the gang that robbed the passengers on the Pine Bluff train on Saturday night, confessed this morning, and implicated Clifford, Adolph Parker, and Kline, his confederates. Clifford and Parker are in custody here, and Kline is reported to have been captured in Garland county this afternoon, and will be brought here immediately. They are all young men, and residents of this city except Clifford, who came here three weeks ago from Chicago. Parker is the son of a leading furniture dealer of this city, and only 17 years old. The police have recovered nearly all the property and money that the gang got on the train.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—Before Vennor died he had completed the manuscript of his almanac for 1885, which has just been issued from the press here. In his general forecast, he says we are in a "moist period," which will continue for two years, extending over the Northern and Middle States and Canada. The fall of 1884 he predicted would be very open, with a mild, unsettled winter to follow, with great falls of rain and snow. He also predicted an unusually green Christmas and a mild New Year. As far as eastern Canada is concerned, the forecasts have been fulfilled almost to the letter. The country is destitute of snow, and the rivers are free from ice, with mild, rainy weather.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—"The world," said Director-General Burke yesterday, "never witnessed an exposition of the magnitude of this. There are more machinery, more art, more agriculture, and more exhibits of the natural resources of America, than the world has seen before at one time. Two thousand car loads of material have been carried to the Exposition, and the buildings are not yet half full. Two thousand car loads of freight are on wheels or in vessels, and we shall open with more in position than has ever been seen in an exhibition heretofore. Applications for space have been allotted for British, French, Belgian, Prussian, Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Central American, and Mexican exhibits, covering 160,000 square feet of space. Our floor space is about 2,500,000 square feet, and we shall not be able to allot space for a week, because the ground floor and the galleries are full to overflowing. We shall add a building 400 feet long to the main building, and have it finished by Dec. 16, although not a post is up."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A delegation of Congressmen, headed by Commissioner-General Morehead, of the New Orleans Exposition, and Senators Lamar and Hampton, called upon the President to-day and invited him, in view of his inability to be present at the opening of the Exposition, to take part in the ceremonies while he remained in Washington. It is proposed to connect the White House with the Exposition buildings at New Orleans by telegraph wire. At noon, the 16th inst., in the presence of his Cabinet, members of Congress, judges, Government officials and foreign representatives, the President is expected to start the machinery of the Exposition by electricity. President Arthur will probably give his answer to-morrow. Invitations have been sent to the House and Senate asking each body to participate in the opening ceremonies.

A Hard Year.

Apropos of the late groundless alarm among the colored people on account of the election of Cleveland, a friend from the neighboring county of Columbus tells a good one. He says an old darkey was heard remarking to this effect one day recently in his hearing:

"In de spring and summer thar was so much rain that the swamps was all under water. And no shingles could be got, and in de fall de wedder was so dry dat we was almost dying for water, and now the dimocrats have done got into power! Bless de Lord, its a hard year fur niggers, anyhow."—*Wilming ton Star.*

Harper's Magazine.

With the year 1885 two important serials will be commenced in *Harper's Magazine*, one of them by Constance Fenimore Woolson, whose "Anne" and "For the Major" placed her in the front rank of American novelists. Her new novel will be called "East Angels," and it promises to be as strong a story as "Anne," while superior to it in artistic treatment. The other—"At the Red Glove"—is a bright, humorous novel located in Berne, Switzerland, by a writer as to whose identity the public is permitted to guess. It is to be fully illustrated by Mr. C. S. Reinhart, from sketches made amid the scenes of the novel.

No other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best combination of vegetable blood purifiers, with the Iodide of Potassium and Iron, ever offered to the public.

Envelopes and business cards printed in good style and cheap at the JOURNAL office.

A Good Opportunity to Visit New Berne.

Bradford (Pa.) Republican.

Through the efforts of some of our friends in Bradford county in connection with others in New Berne, N. C., the following arrangements have been made for persons living in this section or adjacent hereto who may wish to take a pleasant trip to the sunny South during the winter months, viz.: Tickets are now on sale at the office of W. H. Fitzgerald, No. 157 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., of the Baltimore Steam Packet Co., (Old Bay Line), good from Baltimore to New Berne and return at the low price of $9.00. Of course while on the boat state room and meals are extra, but they can be taken as desired. Persons living in Elmira, N. Y., or in this vicinity, or at any points south of Elmira on the Northern Central Railway, can leave home Wednesday morning and arrive in Baltimore in time to get a ticket, take the steamer down the Chesapeake, spending Wednesday night in refreshing sleep on one of the elegant floating palaces of the Old Bay Line, arriving at Norfolk, Virginia, Thursday morning, and having ample time for a transfer from the Bay boat to the Norfolk Southern Railway, which is a short but pleasant run of about forty miles to Elizabeth City, N. C. Here the cars run right down near the bank of the Pasquotank river, where lies the large and comfortable steamer Shenandoah, of the Old Dominion Line. Passengers will have about two hours' time at Elizabeth, when all go on board the Shenandoah and have a delightful sail down the Pasquotank river and into the North Carolina sounds. Thursday night we spend on the waters of eastern North Carolina; Friday morning we awake in sight of the city of New Berne on the placid waters of the river Neuse.

New Berne is situated at the junction of the Neuse and Trent rivers, with a water view of the Neuse Bay below, of at least twenty miles. The natural resources of the back country is rich and is capable of producing full crops of all kinds of food products. It has fine timbers of various kinds which are convenient to the rivers and creeks. Hunting, fishing, driving, rowing and steamboat riding are perfectly practicable. Shell rock for making lime abounds in an unlimited supply on the Trent river; a fine opportunity for an enterprise in lime manufacturing. The winters are mild, and this section is specially adapted for raising early spring lambs for Northern markets. Fruit growing, truck farming, bee culture, and grass growing may all be profitably engaged in, and only need the energetic push of some of our progressive people to give a full demonstration of the profits that may be reaped therefrom. As a pleasure resort, New Berne possesses many natural advantages. In addition to named already, there is wild goose shooting, wild turkey hunting, and ducking all the time. At the lakes just below the city, near the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway, there is an abundance of wild fowl, while the forests are full of deer, bear, coons, opossum, and kindred game.

Over in Onslow, by a pleasant drive of forty or forty-five miles on good roads, may be reached a country in which wild deer actually roam in flocks of five to a dozen, while the New river affords the finest oysters south of Lynn Haven Bay, and equal in quality to any in the world. The settlers are a genial and hospitable class of people who highly appreciate a visit from any well disposed person during the leisure of their winter recess, and will see to it that a sojourn among them is inexpensive as well as enjoyable.

New Berne, as may be seen by the map, is the center of a rich section of country and enjoys the advantages of both land and water in providing delicacies for the table. It would be well that some of our people should avail themselves of the rare opportunity to see this pleasant land.

Teachers's Association.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Allow me space in your paper to state to the public the progress of our Craven County Teachers's Association. Whereas, a number of the officers and members met on Saturday, December 6, at the colored graded school building on West street.

Meeting convened at half past twelve o'clock. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and also other business was attended to, after which the president gave out certain work to be done and presented at the next meeting.

Meeting adjourned until the first Saturday in January 1885. All friends of education are invited to attend.

ALEXANDER BASS, President.
J. G. SUTTON, JR., Secretary.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have to fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its popular, tested success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FOR THE
WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown or black, as desired. It produces permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists in Medicine.

FOR ALL THE FORMS
of
Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,
the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood purifier, is
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles, $5.

Jack for Sale Cheap.

I HAVE A FINE JOE NO SPANISH JACK FOR SALE CHEAP. Must be sold. Apply at JOE & NUTT'S STABLE in rear of Dr. Hodges.
nov 30 dtf w3t JOS. NUTT.

Stolen,

One WHITE STEER with dark red shoulders, and one RED COW. They were brought to New Berne on Saturday, the 6th inst., and came across Pettipher's Ferry. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and pay for some. E. SWERT.
Dec. 11, 1884. dw4t

Extra Early Peas,

Of the following prices, in lots of two bushels or over:
Best Extra Earlies, $2.50 per bushel.
Early and second early at above $2.25.
Early Kent, $2.00.
All kinds of Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds.
CHAS. C. MCCOLLIGAN & CO.,
8 High Street,
Baltimore, Md.
dec 16 d 2w

At Cost.

The Entire Stock of Hardware and House Furnishing Goods in Store, northeast corner of Middle and South Front streets, will be closed out AT COST within the next THIRTY DAYS, by order of the assignee.
nov26 dw1m C. A. HART, AGT.

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. nov13-1ydw

FERRY'S
Seed ANNUAL
FOR 1885
INVALUABLE TO ALL!
Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower SEEDS, BULBS, etc.
D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT, MICH.

Wholesale Dealers.

FLOUR.

The Flour House of WYLIE, SMITH & CO., of Baltimore has a national reputation for the extent of their business and character of goods.

Their BRANDS OF FLOUR ARE ALWAYS UNIFORM, STRICTLY RELIABLE and delivered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CAKES AND CRACKERS.

The Old and Well Known Firm of JAS. D. MASON & CO. supply a full line of every variety of Cakes and Crackers. Satisfaction in every instance guaranteed.

I am Sole Agent here for the above firms; being in daily receipt of telegraphic market quotations, I can therefore guarantee LOWEST PRICES and FULLEST SATISFACTION.

Goods ordered by telegraph.

JAS. W. MOORE.
dec6 dwtf

SANTA CLAUS
HEADQUARTERS
—AT—
R. S. HAY'S
CHEAP STORE,
TRENTON, N. C.

TOYS for the HOLIDAYS,
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Candies, Apples, Oranges,
NUTS, RAISINS, Etc., Etc.,
IN FULL LINE.

DRY GOODS:
Calico, 5 cents,
Homespun, 5 cents,
N. C. Plaids, 9 cents,
and other Goods at LOW RATES.

GROCERIES, Cheap for Cash.
dec2 dwlm

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between PHILEMON HOLLAND, Jr., and OWEN H. GUION is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Holland retiring. Mr. Guion will continue the practice of law at the stand of the late firm.
PHILEMON HOLLAND, JR.,
OWEN H. GUION.
December 6th, 1884. 7 dtf

OWEN H. GUION,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office on Craven st., two doors above Pollock. Will practice in the Counties of Craven, Jones, Onslow, Carteret, Pamlico and Lenoir Prompt attention paid to collections.
apr29-dawly.

SALE AND EXCHANGE
STABLES.

Horses, Buggies and Carriages for Hire at Reasonable Rates.
CENTRAL HOTEL LOT, New Berne, N. C.
J. W. STEWART,
Proprietor.
dec1 dwtm

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.
June 8 dwtf K. R. JONES.

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

Oysters.

I have fitted up in first-class order, on Craven street, one door from S. Front street, Rooms for my Business.
I am now prepared to furnish my old and all new patrons oysters in every style cooked.
Also, families supplied by the pint, quart or gallon.
Thanking my patrons for last years liberal patronage, I hope to continue to serve them.
oct 24 dwtf A. E. KIMBALL.

FOR—
Special Potato Fertilizer,
Special Cabbage Fertilizer,
Special Pea Fertilizer,
Special Turnip Fertilizer,
Special Bean Fertilizer,
Special Radish Fertilizer,
Special Onion Fertilizer,
SPECIAL AND COMPLETE FERTILIZERS FOR ALL CROPS
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
J. L. WOLFENDEN,
NEW BERNE N. C.
oct 26 dtf

NOTICE

Beginning about April when from concern, that applications will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina for a Charter and Act of Incorporation for the Cove Creek Company, by those concerned or interested.
WM. J. CLARKE.
New Berne, N. C. Nov. 8th, 1884.
dlaw4w

BRICK! BRICK!
100,000
For sale by
R. H. AMBROSE, Kinston, N. C.
Orders solicited.
Special Rates to all points on the A. & N. C. Railroad.
Sample by express at Office of Co.
oct 9 dtf

E. H. Meadows & Co.

2,000 Sacks Dissolved Bone,
1,000 " Pine Island,
3,000 Sacks Kainit (guarantee German),
1,000 " Pokomoke.
Meadow's Extra Early Peas, Seed Potatoes, Beans and other Garden and Field Seeds.
CORNER POLLOK AND MIDDLE STREET