THE JOURNAL.

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THERE must have been a gentleman from "Illinoy" at the closing of the General Assembly.

THE Mormon organs think President CLEVELAND went out of his way to allude to polygamy, and characterize it as the weakest portion of his address. However, they are not going to quarrel with him about it.

THE executive committee of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, consisting of Messrs. RICHARD V. GAINES, WM. C. WICKHAM and A. S. BUFORD has issued an address to the people of Virginia calling a meeting to be held at Richmond, on the 15th of April for the purpose of organizing an Industrial Association. The address contains statistics showing the number of people born in Virginia and living elsewhere, and the number born elsewhere and living in Virginia. In this table we find that North Carolina has 19,486 Virginians while Virginia has 22,505 North Carolinians. The address urges the people to co-operate with the Society in this movement which has for its objects the fullest development of the resources of the State.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has begun the work of "retrenchment and reform" at headquarters; that is, he has begun at the White House and had notice given that after the 15th inst. one-half of the clerical force there will be discharged, not to give place for Democrats, but because Private Secretary LAMONTE thinks the work in the executive office can be more efficiently performed without them. This is in keeping with the business-like qualifications that have always been attributed to the President; it is in keeping with the principles advocated on every stump by Democratic orators throughout the country, but it is not the rule generally applied by successful politicians fill all the places and create as many new ones as possible for the benefit of his party friends. The President's plan will give satisfaction to the masses of the people if he rigidly adheres to it, but it will not satisfy those who expect office, and as this class will undoubtedly make the most noise, if the newspapers will let them, it is hard to tell yet if his administration will be popular; that is, we doubt if it will appear so.

A TEST CASE.

The term of Postmaster PEARSON of New York will soon expire, and then President CLEVELAND will have an opportunity of showing to the country whether he will stand by the party that elected him, or will take the bit in his mouth and start on the road that JOHN TYLER traveled near a half century ago. The *Evening Post*, an independent Republican paper, published in New York City, insists that the President must reappoint PEARSON, who, it seems, has fallen under severe condemnation from the radical Republicans because he did not close his office on the day of the Presidential election and turn loose at least one hundred active Republican workers.

PEARSON'S conduct in this is undoubtedly in keeping with the President's idea of a public servant, but there are hundreds and thousands of Democrats who would regard a public office as a public trust and would administer the affairs of the office in New York as faithfully and as acceptably to the people as Mr. PEARSON.

CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL LAW.

The important changes in the school law as pointed out by Superintendent FINGER are published in to-day's issue of the JOURNAL. The greatest draw back to our public schools is lack of funds. In sparsely settled districts where not more than twenty or thirty children can be gathered at one school house there is not money enough, under the old law, to employ a good teacher for more than one month or six weeks in the year. The changes made by the present General Assembly will remedy this to some extent, as only two-thirds of the funds are to be distributed *per capita*, the remaining third being left to the discretion of the county board of education to apportion as to afford equal facilities for all the districts as far as practicable.

The separating of the school affairs from the other county business is also an important change, and if the justices and county commissioners, at their joint meeting on the first Monday in June, elect men for their fitness, men who will take an active interest in the public schools, it will prove a very beneficial change. With the small amount of funds for carrying on the public schools, the State superintendent must have the hearty co-operation of the best business talent and the warmest friends of popular education in every county in order to succeed. We trust the magistrates and commissioners of each county will give him such a board, and a county superintendent whose heart will be in the work.

In regard to the school funds, they can be largely increased in every county if the county commissioners will insist on the sheriff's collecting the poll tax. Under the present laws for collecting poll tax no one but an absolute pauper can avoid it if the sheriffs exercise the proper diligence in trying to collect it. We think it would be a good idea for the commissioners of each county to serve notice on the sheriff now that no insolvent polls will be allowed them until they show that every means provided by law for collecting the same have been exhausted.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT

The war cloud in Europe has had a rather depressing effect upon the cotton market during the week, while the same news of war has stimulated an advance on breadstuffs. Both these commodities, however, fluctuate with the varying reports of probable hostilities between Great Britain and Russia, cotton weakening as the reports seem to favor war and breadstuffs advancing; *per contra*, as the news was favorable for peace cotton would advance and breadstuffs decline.

During the last week middling cotton declined in New York to 11 3-16, but opened this week firm at 11¼. The spot sales amounted to 1,045 bales against 1,294 bales the week preceding. The future sales amounted to 512,200 bales against 335,400 bales last week. The total receipts at ports for the week were 43,385 bales against 54,862 bales last week and 47,628 bales this week last year. The total receipts since the 1st of September amounted, according to the New York Cotton Exchange, to 4,465,290 bales against 4,481,000 bales reported by A. B. Shepperson at the same time last year.

The following is the week's movement at interior towns, with comparisons:

	This w'k.	Last w'k.	Last y'r.
Receipts	13 912	18 018	18,728
Shipm'ts	33 202	37 973	41 292
Stock	107,642	186,907	170,985

The following comparative figures are given to March 13:

	1885.	1884
Visible supply	2,835 817	3,268,695
Recep'ts since Sept.	4,456 438	4,406,716
Exp'ts since Sept.	1 3,202 507	3,089,833
Six days' receipts	84,558	88,489
Exp'ts Gr't Britain	47 845	57,465
Exports continent	11 641	15,829
Exports, France	7,901	10,957
Stock, New York	343, 26	341,567
Consolidated stock	753,055	847,089

Below will be found the closing quotations for prompt delivery uplands at New York on Friday evening, as compared with last week and this week last year:

	This w'k.	L'st w'k.	Last y'r
Ordinary	8 15 16c.	9+c.	8 11-16c.
S'd ord'y	9¼	9 9-16	9¼
G'd ord'y	10 3 16	10¼	9 15-16
S'd g'd ord'y	10 9 16	10¾	10 5-16
L'w mid'g	10¾	11 1-16	10 9-16
S'd l'w m'g	11 1-16	11¼	10¾
Middling	11 3 16	11⅜	10 15-16
G'd mid'g	11⅝	11 9 16	11 3-16
S'd g'd m'g	11 9-16	11¾	11 7-16
Mid'g fair	11 15-16	12¼	11 13 16
Fair	12 9 16	12¾	12 9-16

The following table shows the closing quotations for futures at New York Friday evening, compared with last week and this week last year:

	This w'k.	Last w'k.	Last y'r
March	11 20	11 23	10 95
April	11.18	11.36	10 97
May	11.30	11.48	11.16
June	11 42	11.58	11.30
July	11.50	11.66	11 41
August	11 57	11.74	11 51
September	11.17	11.31	11 21
October	10 68	10.83	10 78
November	10 53	10.65	10 65
December	10.56	10.65	10 67

Below will be found the sales for the week ending Friday, and the closing quotations for middling uplands at seven leading ports, with comparisons:

	W'k sales.	To-day.	L'st w'k.	L'st year
Galveston	972	10 9-16c.	10 11-16c	10 7-16c
N'orleans	1,000	10¾	10¾	10⅞
Mobile	1,000	10 9-16	10 7-16	10 9-16
Savannah	275	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
Charleston	125	10¾	11	10⅝
Norfolk	900	11⅛	11	10 7-16
Baltimore	200	10⅞	11⅛	10⅝

Total 17,201
Last week 20,062

We are indebted to *Bradstreets* for the above figures.

GROVER CLEVELAND is carrying out one of the things so long demanded by the Democrats, and that is, Retrenchment. Every mail brings news of the dismissal of unnecessary employees who have been hanging around the Capitol for many years and drawing their salaries and contributing regularly to the campaign funds. Secretary MANNING has ordered 500 dismissal blanks from the printer, and Secretary LAMAR has ordered the sale of all horses connected with his department except those absolutely needed for dray work and thus the work of retrenchment and reform goes forward. Democrats must bear in mind that these places are not made vacant in order to make room for them, but the dismissals are made because their services are not needed. This is genuine reform, whether it gives satisfaction or not.

MR. JAMES G. BLAINE has called on the President. The interview lasted near a half hour, and they both say it was pleasant and satisfactory, and why not?

The New School Law

(For of News and Observer.

[The following is a letter to the State superintendent of public instruction, explanatory of the public school law:

I trust that it will not be considered improper for me through the newspaper press, one of the great educators of the people, to explain the modifications of the school law, enacted by the legislature general assembly. I am impelled to do so because of the numerous inquiries relative to the matter, showing as I do that it will necessitate some weeks before it will be possible for the law to be published and sent out as required by law.

The prominent changes from the old law are indicated by the following provisions:

1. On the first Monday in June next, and every two years thereafter, the justices of the peace and the county commissioners at their joint meeting are required to elect three residents of their county, who shall be a county board of education. Their duties will be the general supervision of the school matters of their county—mainly such as are now performed by the county commissioners. They are to meet four times a year, with a compensation of two dollars per day and mileage.

2. The county superintendent is to be secretary of the board of education. His pay is two or three dollars per day, as the board may determine, for the days that he is actually engaged, and he is under the direction and supervision of the board. He will, in addition to the ordinary duties of superintendent, perform the duties now required by the register of deeds in school matters. A good board will give him pay and work within the limits of the law, according to his efficiency.

3. The county board of education will hereafter not be required to make a *per capita* appointment of funds among the several school districts of the county as heretofore required. The law requires that two thirds of the money be apportioned on a *per capita* basis, and the remaining one-third is to be apportioned "in such manner as to equalize school facilities to all the districts of the county, as far as may be practicable and just to all concerned, without discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race." If the board find it desirable so to do, they may control prices to be paid teachers, and they are prudently to require comfortable school houses to be provided.

These provisions indicate the principal changes in the law—all others are minor changes, made necessary to make the system conform to these provisions.

As I understand it, the assembly intended to separate school affairs from other county business, and put them in the hands of persons specially appointed with a view to their fitness to manage them judiciously and economically, giving them large discretion, and evidently taking into consideration the fact that the State is exceedingly diversified in its interests and population, and on this account demands larger local discretion than has heretofore obtained.

This local discretion extends also to the county superintendency. While it is almost axiomatic truth that there can be no good system of public education without the services of an active and competent superintendent, some of our counties are slow to realize the fact. Such counties are allowed, under the late legislation, to elect an inferior man superintendent, restrict the scope of his labors and jog along, being continually distanced in the educational race by their more progressive neighbors. A successful business man never invests money in any enterprise without either superintending it himself, or employing a competent person to superintend it for him. This principle applies to school business with double force. A short term of good schooling is worth more than a longer one of inferiority; time is saved in proportion to the efficiency of the teacher, and a good county superintendent promotes the efficiency of the teacher in a marked degree.

The system is not more expensive than the old system. The special board of education will not cost much, if any, more than was the cost of the county commissioners as boards of education, and the fees heretofore paid to registrars of deeds will be eliminated.

Seeing that the constitution of the State requires a system of public education, may I not ask the justices of the peace, the county commissioners and the people to assist me in executing the system given us by the assembly under their constitutional requirements, to the end that we may provide at least a rudimentary education for all the children of the State, and to the end that what money we do pay for education may be judiciously and effectively used. May I not hope that wise, benevolent and suitable men will be found in every county who will consent to act as members of the board of education, which is the foundation of the system? Very obediently,

S. M. FINGER,
State sup't pub. instruction.

[Will the newspapers and periodicals of the State please copy and send the number containing the copy to me, at Raleigh].

Items from Beaufort & Hyde.

A couple in the lower part of Beaufort county have reunited.

Mrs. Aug. Latham, of Leechville, has been very ill with pneumonia for several days.

The P. S. L. and S. Co. are preparing to begin operations in their swamp and mill.

Some of our fellow citizens attended the Inaugural, and enjoyed the pageant very much.

Our very popular deputy register paid a flying visit to his mother at Burgess' Mill, Hyde county, on the 6th inst.

Mr. Geo. F. Flynn, of Pantego, so well known as inventor and patentee of the celebrated Flynn harrow, is very low.

Died, near Leechville, March 10, Mrs. Lucinda Paul, aged 82 years. Funeral services by Elder D. W. Topping, of the Primitive Baptist Church, of which the deceased was a member.

Mr. W. Wallace Hovey efficient mate of the steamer Washington, who has been detained at Morehead City for some time by illness of his family, has returned to his post of duty. Glad to see him.

Mrs. Eunice Clark, widow of C. H. Clark, died at her residence, near Hassin, a short while since. The deceased was mother of Mrs. H. H. Tooke and Mrs. Capt. A. A. Good, of Leechville. A good woman and a good neighbor has gone to her reward.

[illegible]

"What wif?"

"Hair pins."

"Oh! is that all? Why you must spoke I didn't know but the cook had been using some of that extra fine flour along with the buckwheat, though I expressly forbade her doing so."

ENGLAND ON RUSSIAN SOIL.

The British Forces Encamped Behind the Outposts of Russia.

LONDON, March 14.—The terms of the arrangement with Russia, as they have been explained by Mr. Gladstone, meet with nothing but denunciation on the part of the Conservatives. Even by the standard towards the Government has shown the Liberals the agreement is not readily received. The Liberal press in general admit that the arrangement is a virtual surrender to Russia of the frontier demanded. On the other hand there are numerous evidences that the Government has no idea that peace has been secured. The preparations for war are many and are on a most extensive scale.

An enormous military transport force is being rapidly collected on the Thames, at Portsmouth and at Plymouth. The size of this fleet far exceeds any possible needs of a Soudan campaign.

The Woolwich Arsenal works are being hurriedly enlarged by the erection of temporary structures. The workmen in this arsenal are on double time, engaged in preparing and packing munitions of war.

BRITISH TROOPS ACROSS THE LINE.

Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Commissioner on the Afghan frontier line, has again changed his camp. This time he has fixed it at Zuradam, on the Persian side of the Herri Rood. Sir Peter's present position is in the rear of the Russian advanced outposts. As Russia claims that these outposts are inside the boundary line claimed by her, Sir Peter's present position has been made the subject of an official representation to the British Government. Baron de Staal, the Czar's Ambassador to England, has asked the British Government to order Lumsden's camp to be removed within undisputed Afghan territory. This request has been refused, and Sir Peter has been instructed to keep his present position and to maintain from it communication with the Afghans stationed at Robat Rass.

FORTIFYING THE AMEER'S COUNTRY.

On the recommendation of Earl Dufferin, present Viceroy of India, large grants have been accorded from the Indian treasury to Abdurrahman, Ameer of Afghanistan, for the purpose of putting into a state of complete repair the forts of his territory and particularly those at Herat. This work of repair is to be done under the supervision of English engineers, and the additional guns needed by the fortifications of Afghanistan are to be supplied from Woolwich. These and other indications convince observant Englishmen that a struggle between England and Russia has been merely averted temporarily.

STOCKS RISING AGAIN.

Mr. Gladstone's statements in the House of Commons last night regarding the Anglo Russian situation have had the effect of restoring prices in the stock market. A general advance has been caused in both home and foreign securities. Russian securities have advanced one and one half points over yesterday's closing prices. Money, during the early part of the week, was in request for the stock settlement. Lenders, however, were cautious, owing to the heavy fall in the prices of securities. Short loans were firmer, but rates have since dropped. Discounts are quiet and firm. Political reasons keep the Bank of England rate of discount unchanged, otherwise there would be a drop. All Government securities were distinctly lower and but little was done in them. Foreign securities gave way generally and severe losses followed. American railway securities were firm throughout the week. The business was not large, but benefitted by the decline in other securities. Lake Shore advanced 1 3-8 per cent., Union Pacific and Central Pacific declined ¾, Louisville and Nashville ¾, and Norfolk and Western and Ohio and Mississippi ½ per cent.

THE PRESS UNITED FOR PEACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says: "The negotiations between Russia and England still continue. They are conducted with the firm desire to avoid a warlike collision, and upon the profound conviction that it is to the interest of both countries to reach a solid settlement of the present dispute, one that will firmly establish peace and substantially strengthen the good relations existing between the two."

VIENNA, March 14.—The *New Free Presse* contains an interview from its Paris correspondent with some influential Russian, probably Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador to France. This man, who may be, says Russia has for decades seen Herat. He claims the Russian and Afghan forces should let it in the meantime from the insurgents. It is as he [illegible] the desire to arbitrate. [illegible] Europe [illegible] to speedily [illegible]

PARIS, March 14. [illegible]

[illegible]

A REFORM ADMINISTRATION.

New York World.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—There is no one thing about the new Administration that will commend itself to the country more than the rejection of dead-head privileges which have for a number of years been offered as a matter of course to the President. The acceptance of personal favors was developed in its highest degree under Grant. No President has ever accepted as many presents as he. Whenever he travelled railroad corporations placed free special trains at his disposal. The result was loss of his independence as the Chief Executive. How could his secretaries pass impartially upon the merits of a question where the interests of a corporation were concerned that had showered benefits upon the head of the Administration? The corporations obtained much of their power in Washington not through coarse and vulgar bribes, but by the indirect influences of one comparatively small favor after another, which when once accepted bound their recipient much more firmly than if they were purchased with mere bribes.

Mr. Cleveland has made a great reform in just striking at this dead-head feature of official life. He will accept no presents of any kind. He declines to receive theatre boxes. In other words, he pays his own way wherever he goes. The cutting down of the force at the White House shows that Mr. Cleveland is willing to begin at home in his reforms. They have had at this place a very cumbersome method of keeping the records. It was apparently made cumbersome for the purpose of creating extra work. Col. Lamont has simplified the records in such a way that half the men will be able to take care of the records of the White House better than they have been done in the past. It is only recently that there have been any attempts to keep records at the White House. When Andrew Johnson went out of the office there was not a single paper left in it any kind. Grant kept but few records. It was under Hayes' rule that the cumbersome system of records at present employed was adopted. There is very little in the business of the White House as it is now being conducted that needs a record. No applications for office are received there. All papers relating to them have to go to the departments.

Mr. Cleveland has now abundant leisure for the consideration of the higher duties of the Executive. While he requires the departments to make recommendations for all of their leading subordinate positions, he yet reserves to himself the right to veto upon a final hearing. He is not unwilling to have the names of possible appointments go out to the public, so that he may have an opportunity of learning what there is to be learned in the way of criticism before the appointment is made final. I know of a particular case in point where a certain Treasury appointment was as good as made. The name of the man to be appointed was published upon good authority as one that would be made. Before it was finally completed, Mr. Manning learned that the man in question had been in the lobby for a number of years, although not in a scandalous or direct way. It was proved, however, that he was a lobbyist, although a high grade one. The appointment therefore fell flat and the office is still open for consideration. Mr. Manning was the first to discover the true character of the man. It was on his explanation to the President that the appointment fell.

Mr. Manning is studying his department with a patience and an energy which must certainly lead to good results. He was very reluctant to come to Washington. Now that he has he intends to make a success of the management of his department. He intends to put it upon a first-class business basis. All changes to be made in the department will be made with a view of improving the character of the business management. I do not believe that there will be a single appointment made in the reorganization of the Treasury for purely political reasons. It appointments are dictated by motives of purely political character there certainly would be no hesitation in the appointment of Phil Thompson as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The solid Kentucky delegation has asked for this appointment, while at least sixty members of the House have joined in the recommendation. It is largely a question of whether Mr. Thompson has the business qualifications necessary for this place which has kept him from being appointed. It is felt that it is more important to have a man of strong business education for this great bureau than it would be for any other bureaus of the department.

The Clevelands live very simply and quietly at the White House. They have not changed their habits of manners by coming to Washington. Mrs. Cleveland was very much embarrassed last Saturday by the rudeness and disobeying of Marshal McMichael, who has played the part of the flunkey at the White House since the Arthur Administration. As he was familiar with what was expected at the receptions, he [illegible] to assist the ladies of the Cabinet to their first reception. Everything went [illegible] and Sunday he plans to [illegible] the ladies must would be expected of them. Nothing but Miss Cleveland's [illegible] saved her position [illegible] Mr. McMichael was given to understand his rudeness. He [illegible] the afternoon [illegible] the East Room and [illegible] the President's [illegible] the leading [illegible] The favored [illegible] Administration [illegible] all of the posts of [illegible] Cleveland's [illegible] the wife [illegible] President's was as good [illegible] as any one. All this must have been done for the purpose of [illegible] the importance. It [illegible]

[illegible]

broke up this exclusiveness to a certain extent, but he never went so far as Mr. Whitney. He sees everybody until 2 o'clock without a card. This innovation upon his part has nearly paralyzed the ancient negro, Lindley Muse, who has had charge of the Secretary's door for the last twenty years. This old man has had it in his power in the past to snub more prominent people than any doorkeeper in the employ of the Government. When Robesou was Secretary of the Navy it was worse than charging an ordinary battery to try and get by the vigilant and supercilious Lindley. Since Mr. Whitney has come into the Navy Department the old man looks broken. He who trampled upon the feelings of admirals, Senators and Supreme Court justices is now obliged to hang open the door for the humblest American citizen who comes into the department and calls for Mr. Whitney. He takes his revenge, however, after 2 o'clock, for it is then that the department is closed to the public, when Mr. Whitney only sees people with whom he has special business.

STATE NEWS

Gleaned from our Exchanges.

Rocky Mount *Reporter*: Last Saturday a peddler was robbed and then beat to death by a crowd of colored robbers near the line between Pitt and Martin counties.

Greenville *Eastern Reflector*: On last Sunday a little eight year old son of Mr. H. R. Hearne, who lives in Belvoir township was playing with his father's pistol when the weapon was accidentally discharged and the ball striking a little son of the late Mr. John R. Rollins, in the hip, inflicting a prinful wound. The ball narrowly missed Mrs. Hearne, who was standing near her little boy when the pistol was fired.

Raleigh *News and Observer*: The people at the ice factory are putting everything in readiness to get up steam. The additional plant will soon be put in and then twenty tons of beautiful ice will be turned out daily.——There was recently a movement of the Anson county negroes for an exodus to Arkansas. Hundreds went. Now the Asheville darkeys are thinking of going to Liberia, en masse.

Wilmington *Star*: A little daughter of Capt. W. J. Potter, who is staying with her grandfather, Mr. Wm. Drew, a short distance from Smithville, had her clothing to take fire, a week or so ago, and ran out of doors to her grandfather, who finally succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The unfortunate girl was burned very badly, and it was thought at first that she could not survive her injuries, but at last accounts she was reported as improving.

Edenton *Enquirer*: The steam dredge Roland, owned by the Morgan Steam Dredge Co., will commence work in our harbor as soon as the tug and scows arrive, which were expected yesterday. The U. S. engineers arrived Thursday the 5th inst. and have finished the soundings in the channel, and have staked off the work preparatory to commencing the dredging. $9,000 are available for this work, and the channel will be dredged to a uniform depth of nine feet at mean low water. After this is accomplished, the remaining funds will be used for dredging a turn basin and approach to the railroad wharf.

A BAD ROOM TO SLEEP IN.—"Say, how long do these mosquitoes bite?" asked a guest at an Arkansas hotel as a colored gentleman entered with a pitcher of water; "I have been lying here fighting 'em for an hour. How long do you suppose they will keep up this business?" "Well, I dunno sah; 'cerdin' to how many da is." "They are as hungry as wolves." "Den yer's mighty likely ter hab trouble wid 'em, sah." "Why don't you put a bar over the bed?" "'Cause nobody ever sleeps in dis room but one night. When a one-night man comes along, we give him dis room. Didn't nobody sleep in heah las' night, an' dat's de reason da so hungry. Et yer'd happen to strike dis bed jes' arter a fat man had been in it, yer'd had an easy time, sah."

HE BLAMED MOSES FOR NOT KEEPING HIMSELF POSTED.—"Vhell, sooch luck as my brudder Moses has had in Chicago vhas enough to discourage an honest man," he said, as he shook out and folded up another pair of pants.

"Trade bad?"

"Trade vhas so flat dot two dollar wests go begging at six shillings, but dot vhas all right. Moses vhas a good man to hole on. Der trouble vash he got burnat oudr."

"And no insurance?"

"More ash four tausand dollar. But der company breaks down dot same day, und so he loose eafery-thing."

"Too bad. If Moses had known that the company had failed there wouldn't have been any fire. I suppose?"

"Of course not. I blame Moses dot he doan look in der daily papers und keep himself posted."—*Wall Street News.*

A Hint to Pastors.

Colonel Yerger, meeting Reverend Whangdoodle Baxter on Austin Avenue, asked him:

"How is your congregation coming on?"

"We am goin' right ahead, sah. Since we has quit passin' de hat we has taken in lots ob money. De kettlebottoms has increased wonderfully, sah, wonderfully."

"I don't understand how you can take up collections if you don't pass the hat?"

"We passes de plate now."

"Well that's the same thing as passing the hat, isn't it?"

"No, sah, hit ain't de same thing. Deacon Webster passed de hat for mosh dem a year, and de kettlebottoms was mighty small; but now I passes de plate myself, and de money just rolls in. De plate am much more reliable den de hat."

"How is that?"

"Deacon Webster put hat on de top ob his hat."—*Sy Gomes.*

WASTED SYMPATHY.—Pete Ostrabout is one of the most rascally negroes in Galveston. He was caught stealing poultry, and brought up before the justice.

"The evidence," said the judge, "shows that you stole the chickens from Col. Jones' hen-coop, and the fine should be five dollars, but I'll let you off this time."

"Who wants ter be let off," exclaimed the prisoner. "I steals my chickens, and I pays my fine, and don't ask nuffin ob nobody. Dis heah mixing up sentiment and business am what's ruinin' de kentry."

Small Economies.

Americans who travel in France, Germany and Switzerland have remarked on their return that the waste of the average American family would support one of equal size in Europe. The free air and independence of America seems at variance with the close economy which exists among the European farming classes. The American farmer has the laudable desire to educate his family, to live respectably and comfortably, and even to sacrifice his worldly gains to the comfort and convenience of his family. We should hardly want to claim that the kind of success which is lauded so much among the European peasantry is worth its cost transplanted to our soil. It is a wonder, however, to an American visiting these latter classes, how they are able to exist with such slight incomes, and it is only by close examination of their habits and methods we learn that attention to the small economies of life alone accomplishes the result.

There is undoubtedly a measure of economy in small things which may be drawn hait way between the stinted means of the European peasant and the extravagance of the average American family which would be better at least for the latter. Money is not worth the sacrifice of manhood nor the terrible competition with dumb beasts which is exhibited among the poorer classes in rural France and Germany. Yet success, even in America, with its large possibilities, must ever depend upon properly directed economy.

A recent traveller in Switzerland in discussing this subject writes that he was astonished at the awkward ways of doing things in that country. He had no idea that outside of Egypt such primitive practices prevailed. The farming implements of the Swiss husbandmen would be laughable if they were not monstrous. Tubal Cain certainly made better farm scythes than are used there. The Swiss axes are simply sharp wedges with a hole near the top, and a short straight stick in the hole for a handle. Hay forks are big and queer, and twice as heavy as our stable forks. Grain is oftener threshed with the old-fashioned flail than otherwise; and the traveller often wonders that they do not tramp it out with oxen in the primitive fashion, which would undoubtedly be a slower process, and yet how to be slow seems to be made a special study among the Swiss. The plows are the climax of agricultural monstrosities; they are great cumbersome things made almost wholly of wood, with a beam mounted on two wooden wheels, big enough for coal carts. On a certain farm the plow was pulled by six cows, while two men were holding the plow up. They were half a day plowing half an acre.

When one looks upon such primitive methods and reflects upon the possibilities of America, its soil, labor-saving instruments and motive power, he must come to the conclusion that all Americans lack in making small special farming profitable is a part of the persistency and economy in small things which are exercised by these poor people, who not only make a living but save money on a poor soil, and with the old-fashioned tools of Egypt to work with. The writer above mentioned thinks the whole secret lies in economy, in the saving of a hundred little things that shall outbalance even the waste of these awkward implements and these slow methods.

There will not be seen a blade of grass among the vines of Switzerland, nor a weed on the farm. There will not be a twig of wood left to rot, nor a potato, however small, undug. A gentleman's private garden could not possibly be any cleaner or better kept than the average farm in Switzerland, while cultivation such as is bestowed only on hot-houses in America is common there to every farm. Not one foot of ground is uncared for. It may consume a good deal of time with such slow hands to accomplish the work, but yet it is done in a thorough manner. Not a chip, not a straw is wasted. "We put this little thing and that little thing together," says a Swiss farmer, "and at the end of the year it makes a large total." In truth, one cannot afford waste or bad farming on land at five or six or ten hundred dollars an acre, as is the price in Switzerland. Something at least can be learned from the small economies of the Swiss farmer.—*Manufacturers' Gazette.*

The Modern Shakespeare.

"So soon returned, Andromeda?"
Soon! say's thou, callous creature!
Soon?"

"Soon, said I, fervid fairy, simply soon. Time's but a wink in realm of retrospection, love, and days do flash across the track of busy minds."

"Angels of constancy attend the rascal! Oft have I heard his stoic soul o'erflow at lip with speeches such as these: 'Thou art me heart! Thou art me life!' and felt of heart and life for six long days, he greets their restoration with a 'soon.'"

"Fore heaven then! wandering from the realm of sense, for he that is of life and heart beft is surely dead, and what is time to him that sleeps in death?"

"Have at thee, wilting, for a sweet apologist! This tips thy greeting with due reciprocise, for if to thee my absence were death, me coming guerdons thee with resurrection. And yet did truly miss me, soul of mine?"

"As sunlight's missed when a month is sad a mist, but then it a miss in winds is taught amiss."

"So mean'st then not that I'm a naughty miss, that speech hath won thee twenty kisses, dear; there's ten toa value of its compliment, and ten for brilliance of its courtly wit."

"If that's me compliment, I'll score it, tender one, and wager ten der one I'll raise me due."

"As rays on dew obliterate the dew, if so thou do, thou'll loose thy due, me dude.

"Adieu to his fair duelist, arbiter, or else thou'll dim thy senses ere then'rt. Then'rt such a warbling at this war of wit that thou might'st whittle till there's not a wint."

"A chipper cut, thou axiomatic youth! There's hint therein that I've a wooden mind."

"I wooden mind a hint like that, me love. Let's block this raillery and shingle out some other fuel for our pleasantry."

"We will, Henrico, an' it please thee so. We'll coax the coke to brighter glow the while I woo thee with me coquetry."

"Beam on me with that purpose, maid for I'm mood to like thy vocal timbre, when I'm wooed."—*Yonker's Gazette.*

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.—"Ise very sorry, boss, dat I was led estray ter take de watch," said Jim Webster to an Austin justice.

"I am glad to see that you regret your crime. What was it that led you to take the watch? replied His Honor, calmly.

"I was deluded by de chain, sah. I bleeved it was a solid gold chain, and dat ar was a gold watch hanging at de end of it. De chain deluded me, sah, inter taking de watch. De brass chain am de course ob all ob dese heah complercashuns."

"You will not be deceived by chains for a time at least if I can help it," remarked His Honor, giving him two months on the chain gang.—*Siftings.*

YANKEE INVENTION.—The following conversation, which was overheard between two unmistakable Yankees in Boston, is illustrative of the inventive genius of the New Englanders.

"How did Abijah come on with that patent ink that could not be erased?"

"He made a fortune out of it. He got fifty thousand dollars for the patent, but now he has got a better thing than that."

"What is it?"

"It is a new kind of ink eraser that will remove even writing done with his own ink. He has refused $75,000 for the patent."

SOCIETY NOTE.—Mrs. Snoberly, a very aristocratic New York lady received a visit from a friend, who among other gossip said:—

"Do you know that your son has been seen several times in company with a seamstress? Everybody is talking about it."

"O, that doesn't amount to anything," replied Mrs. Snoberly, smiling.

"But I am told that the young lady is perfectly respectable."

"Horrible! Horrible! shrieked the agonized mother. "He may bring disgrace upon our family by marrying her."

HAD SEEN IT ALL.—One night while John McCullough was playing "Virginius" in Little Rock, a lean, old fellow from the hills, while standing at the foot of the opera house stairs was accosted by an acquaintance, who asked:

"Uncle Billy, are you going to see the show?"

"What sort o' a show is it Lige?"

"One o' these here actin' shows, whar men an' women come out on a platform an' bow an' scrape."

"No, hosses in it, Lige?"

"No hosses, Uncle Billy."

"Then I don't believe I'll go up. I get enough o' that sort o' thing when Abe Spiller's school shet down. We've seed all they can do. Come on here an' let's go 'round here whar that fellow is playin' a fiddle in a grocery."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Beware of Mercury and Potash.

Mercury is more destructive to human health and life than war, pestilence and famine combined. So said a distinguished writer many years ago, and it is as true to-day as then. The poor victim of Blood Disease is drugged with Mercury to cure the malady, and then dosed with Iodides to cure him of the Mercurial Poisoning; but instead of any relief, the first breaks down his general health and makes him a cripple, and the other ruins his digestive organs. Mercury and Potash are dangerous even when administered by directions and under the eye of a good physician, and when put up in nostrums, often by incompetent persons, are apt to produce evil consequences. Be careful of these poisonous mixtures or you may regret it. Swift's Specific is entirely a vegetable preparation, and should not be confounded with the various imitations, non secret humbugs, "Succus Alterans," etc., all of which either contain Mercury and Potash, or are composed of old remedies which have long since been discarded as of no value in the treatment of Blood Diseases, and none of them contain a single article which enters into the composition of Swift's Specific. There is only one Swift's Specific (S. S.) and there is nothing in the world like it. Be sure to get the genuine.

Inflammatory Rheumatism.

I have been afflicted for nearly fourteen years with the severest form of inflammatory rheumatism. For a large portion of the time was confined to bed, and suffered the most excrutiating pain, my legs badly swollen. My case was thought incurable by the physicians, and I have often hoped that death would ensue and relieve me of pain. Last month I secured, at the suggestion of a friend, one dozen bottles of Swift's Specific, and after using about six bottles I am entirely free foom pain, the first time in nearly fourteen years. My joints are becoming more supple, and the swelling gone. I am ready to answer any inquiries as to the facts in the case. G. W. ST. CLAIR.
Cabot, Ark., April 19, '84.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale in New Berne at HANCOCK BROS

$50 Reward.

RAN AWAY from Onslow county, March 1st—

EDMUND SHEPARD—Bright mulatto; height 5 ft. 6 in.; little black mustache; quick motioned; about 38 years of age.

ELIZIR SHEPARD—Dark mulatto; height 5 ft 10 in.; heavy beard when turned out; wearing black mustache; about 22 years old.

HENRY JARMAN—Dark brown; height 6 ft.; big flat nose; about 40 years of age.

The above are under bond for appearance at next term of Onslow Court.

mar17 dw4w R. J. NIXON.

PHŒNIX TOBACCO STORE.

Phœnix-like I arise from the ashes, and locate myself on Middle street, next to the corner of Mrs. Swert's Meat Market where I shall be pleased to see my old friends and many new ones, of which Capt. A. G. Mosley, Isham R. Fasson, W. M. Hurst, Dr. Matthew Moore and D. J. Middleton of Duplin county, and L. W. Harget, Frank Thompson, A. J. Murrill, Solomon Gornto, W. H. Hurst and A. Hurst, jr., of Onslow county, said: These seed are the most PROLIFIC and the best to grow planted in our section of the State, and we unhesitatingly say, the seed raised and sold to us by Col. E. W. Fonvielle are the best we have ever planted or ever seen grow.

☞ If I can't sell the best I shall sell none.

PRICE OF SEED

Duncan & Jones Seed	
Two bushels and under	$3.00
Five bushels and over	1.50
Dickson Seed	
Two bushels and under	2.00
Five bushels and over	1.00

Those wishing to buy had best order at once. If the seed they order should be sold I will send their money back in registered letter.

Registered letters, with funds to pay for seed, at my risk only.

I will sack and mark, as I may be directed, and pay freight to Wilmington and have them shipped by railroad or express as I may be directed.

EDW'D W. FONVIELLE,
Duck Creek,
Onslow County, N. C.
February 15th, 1885. fe23dw1m

NOT DEAD YET.

Atlanta papers are giving the public some curious and wonderful cures that are quite interesting. It seems that a young lady of Atlanta has been reported as dead, but it came to the ears of the Atlanta Journal that she was still alive, and being on the alert for news, a reporter was sent to the residence to learn all the facts. Miss Belle Dunaway, who had been pronounced dead, met him at the door, stoutly denying that she was dead. She said:

"For four years, rheumatism and neuralgia have resisted physicians and all other treatment. My muscles seemed to dry up, my flesh shrank away, my joints were swollen, painful and large, lost my appetite, was reduced to 60 pounds in weight and for months was expected to die. I commenced the use of B B B. and the action of one half a bottle convinced my friends that it would cure me. Its effect was like magic. It gave me appetite—gave me strength, relieved all pains and aches, added flesh to my bones, and when five bottles had been used I had gained 50 pounds of flesh, and I am to-day sound and well."

IS IT A LIE?

Some one said that Potash was a poison. Who makes the assertion except those who desire to mislead and humbug you? He who denounces other remedies as F