New Berne Weekly Journal.

H. A. MYERS, E. HAMPER, Proprietors. INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $2.00 Per Year.

VOL. VIII. NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., MAY 7, 1885. NO. 6.

Schwerin & Ash

ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

Clothing in Endless Variety.

Nice Assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Goods Saved from the Fire will be sold at a Sacrifice.

We are SOLE AGENTS for the A. A. BATTLE MEN'S and BOY'S CALF SEWED BOOTS. Every pair warranted. Should any give reasonable time given and the money refunded.

SCHWERIN & ASH.

apr 16 1w

DAIL BROTHERS,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

TWO STORES, SOUTH OF THEIR FORMER STAND,

And keep of FLOUR, MEATS, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SALT, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS, and everything in the GROCERY LINE, a FULL STOCK and at LOWEST PRICES for CASH. a24 1y

FARMERS' SUPPLIES.

We have made lately Heavy Purchases of **PROVISIONS** and other Supplies, and are ready to sell at **Reasonable Prices** for Cash or on Credit.

20 boxes Side Meat.
100 bbls. Mess Pork.
25 bbls. Sugar.
25 sacks Coffee.
25 bbls. Molasses.
50 boxes Tobacco.
100 bbls. Flour.

Besides our usual assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES,

and other Merchandise.

OETTINGER BROS.

Kinston, N. C.

LIME.

500 Bbls. Rock Lime,

ROSENDALE AND PORTLAND CEMENT.

PLASTER, HAIR.

White Lead, Paint, Oil, Varnish, Glass, Putty, Etc., Etc.

Lister and Whann's Plow Brand Guano.

Land Plaster and Phosphate, Etc., Etc.

IMPROVED COTTON SEED.

GEO. ALLEN & CO.

GOLDSBORO RICE AND PLANING MILLS,

Goldsboro, N. C.,

J. STRAUSS & Co., Prop'rs,

RICE MILLERS and Manufacturers Doors, Blinds, Sash, Mouldings, Mantels, Ceilings, Flooring, Stair Rails, Balusters, Brackets, Newel Posts.

And all and every kind of Wood Work for buildings, Frame or Brick.

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES A SPECIALTY.

Having just equipped our Factory with a complete Outfit of the Latest Improved Machinery, we unhesitatingly assert our ability to compete in prices and class of work with any house.

☞ Estimates cheerfully given. mar 17 1w

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE

PEOPLE'S MUTUAL ENDOWMENT ASSOC'N,

GEO. ALLEN & CO., AGENTS.

POLICIES Issued in Amounts from $1,000 to $5,000.

And are payable for cash or divided among the members attached, each for its proportion.

The coupons are payable to the bearer.

The cost is [illegible]

This form of Policy [illegible] insurance and [illegible] savings.

The Directors and Managers are [illegible]

GEO. ALLEN & CO.

R. O. E. LODGE,

DEALER IN

HAY! HAY! HAY! HAY!

SALT! SALT! SALT! SALT!

1,000 Sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt.

Rock Salt for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Etc.

CRAVEN ST., BELOW EXPRESS OFFICE.

feb8 1w NEW BERNE, N. C.

NEW BERNE'S INTEREST.

Our respected contemporary, the [illegible] after wrestling [illegible] the A. & N. C. Railroad [illegible] in order [illegible] STATES of its contemplated wickedness the people, [illegible] being the subject [illegible] for its Gov. [illegible] to the [illegible] and the wishes [illegible] was before [illegible] began the discussion. [illegible] In discussing the [illegible] the present the Argus [illegible]

[illegible] JOURNAL has never failed to look out for New Berne's interest whenever an opportunity offered. We have done this at times, in our feeble way, when we thought the [illegible] of the State, especially in this section, should have given us their assistance, but our brethren stood aloof and left us to contend alone for Craven county's rights. When the judicial district bill was before the General Assembly, and it became known that the committee had determined to continue the injustice to Craven county by keeping her in a district separate and apart from the other counties composing the district, the members of the New Berne bar held a meeting and made a solemn protest against such action, and the JOURNAL not only published their protest but repeatedly pointed out the injustice that was about to be heaped upon us, but we received no aid from any newspaper in this section. Had the Argus been in existence at the time very likely it would have done like the others, or would probably have put us down as a grumbler and not worthy of notice.

Our appeals to the General Assembly to give Craven county justice in the district bill had no effect. When we heard that the Governor was considering a policy for the A. & N. C. Railroad, the JOURNAL protested against it because Craven county has an interest in the road, and as a stockholder she should be consulted before a policy for its management should be settled upon. We urged this, not only in behalf of Craven county, but the other counties that held stock and for the private stockholders. Because we took this position some of our readers thought we were "pitching into the Governor," and one paper said the Governor had "offended the New Berne people." There is not a word of truth in either. If Gov. SCALES has offended any in this section we are not aware of it, and we know that the JOURNAL has not "pitched into him."

He Argus also desires to know whether the JOURNAL and a majority of its constituents are in favor of the road remaining under its present management. Our county commissioners adopted a resolution declaring that a large majority of the people were opposed to lease or sale, [illegible] but some of the commissioners say now that the resolution was not intended to convey the idea that it does. The JOURNAL wishes Col. WHITAKER's management to be placed strictly upon its merits, and in justice to him we believe that judgment should be suspended until he makes his report to the stockholders at their annual meeting. We know that [illegible] has been much improved since it was received from the [illegible] and very extensive and much needed improvements have been made on the [illegible] along the line, but we do not know the financial condition [illegible] Will there be any annual report to the stockholders, the directors elected [illegible] and appointed [illegible]

[illegible]

Mechanical Education.

[illegible]

Strictly speaking, there is none. Mechanical education in the South. Out of 1,000 southern young men of collegiate age hardly one would be found possessed of an ordinary knowledge of mechanics, and instead of improving the tendency seems to be other ways. There are numbers of so-called industrial schools and colleges, agricultural and mechanical colleges—more the former than the latter, and practically neither serve as results are regarded.

Of the young men who attend these so-called industrial schools scarcely 1 per cent do so with any purpose of acquiring a mechanical education. Their aim is simply to "graduate," and having "graduated" they are at a loss what to do, trying and failing, as a rule, at this, that and the other "polite profession," but hardly ever realizing the value and importance of an industrial education, and not one in a thousand pursuing and completing it.

How many young men in Virginia or the South to-day can plan and construct mills, factories, furnaces, bridges, etc. And yet how many, how very many thousands of young men of good education and of the very best capabilities in every Southern State are wasting their time at teaching or pottering at the law, or emigrating somewhere's else, or doing nothing, who might, by having mastered the mechanic arts, have ennobled and enriched themselves and greatly benefited their State and section.

Suppose there was a steam merchant mill with improved machinery to be erected at Dublin. Is there a young man in Pulaski who could intelligently direct the placing of that machinery. Suppose there was a cotton mill to be built at Lynchburg. Is there a young man in Lynchburg who could fully comprehend and master its equipment? Suppose an iron bridge was to be constructed over New river. Is there a young man in Southwest Virginia who could plan and execute it?

Would we not in either and all of these cases, and in hundreds of others besides, be compelled to send North not only for the designs, the machinery and the structure, but for practically educated mechanics to erect or construct them?

The southern press may continue to write the subject of our great natural resources and advantages threadbare, as it has done for years past, without advancing her material interests in the least except in an incidental way. To realize these resources and advantages to their fullest extent, the southern people should themselves acquire the mechanic skill and education necessary to their development.

Give Your Wife a Chance.

Under this head a correspondent of the *Poultry Messenger* says:

How long will it take to hammer the fact into the thick skulls of the majority of farmers that the wife can do anything profitable or practical, can make as much or more from her branch of the establishment as does the stronger half of the copartnership. When the wife has worked hard to care for the milk, cream and butter, has labored early and late to raise her noble flocks of poultry, when she takes her butter, eggs and poultry to market and returns with a purse full of greenbacks, how selfish and cruel it is for *him* to sit back in his chair and say, "Oh! well, it was my cow, it was my eggs, and my milk you fed to your poultry; if I could have had it all to feed my hogs, it would have brought three times as much—a hen eats as much as a hog." He grumbles at every pailful of milk, every pannful of corn that goes to the hens, at the use of the orchard as a poultry yard, in place of a hog run. This is no fancy sketch, for the parties live less than ten miles from where I sit. The lady, a hard working farmer's wife, not only superintends the housework, for a family of five, with extras, but cares for her apiary of over fifty colonies of bees, has to sell yearly more honey, poultry and eggs and leave out the item of butter, far more than he with his eighty acre farm and rented land all put together. He handles a good deal of money, but he has to pay hired hands, harvesters and threshers, buys hogs, feeds them that's real profit, and sells them for less profit than the corn would have brought alone, and finally, to sum up the season's work, he has very much less money to show for his work than she has for hers. She is up before daylight, on cold freezing mornings, to burn corn, scald oats and potatoes, get a kettle of warm water, and out to give her poultry a steaming breakfast. The scorched corn scatters tuneously, along with tepid water and clabbered milk. What is the result? Eggs in the basket, fat laying hens shelling them out gladdily. It makes the people stare to see not long ago let the lazy husband go to gather eggs or a hen when they are sending at twenty cents a dozen in the cities. And she does it by the expenditure of her own money, earned by the sweat of her brow, and nobody pitches into her for it. Let the husband and father, who is a man of business, who is a man of brains, who is a man of money, who is a man of power, who is a man of influence, who is a man of [illegible] and who is a man of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY.

A Drive With His New Team and an Evening of Social Converse.

New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President was accompanied in his drive this afternoon by Secretary Manning, and as the two gentlemen were recognized by the throng of promenaders on Connecticut avenue many comments were indulged in as to their resemblance. Ex-President Arthur's landau was used and the new span of horses recently purchased by the President was publicly exhibited for the first time. After a pleasant ride of an hour the President and his companion returned to the White House, where the Secretary spent the evening. Miss Cleveland was the third party which sat in the Red Parlor. After dinner and the evening were passed in social converse the President having declared a respite from work for Sunday. Since the President's private secretary has been prostrated by bilious fever some of the former's friends have urged him to be more careful and not overwork himself. He has not been able to get any recreation beyond an hour's drive in the afternoon, and it is always midnight before he retires. Owing to the pressure brought to bear upon him during the day he cannot transact business but has to content himself with being a patient listner to the hundreds of petitioners for an audience.

The absence of Col. Lamont has thrown more work upon the President than he would otherwise have to look after, and he makes it a point to clean up his desk every evening before closing business. Papers which require attention are scanned and replies dictated to Mr. Pruden, who is acting private secretary, by whom they are also signed, for the President does not put his signature to any of the letters going out of the White House. The are all signed by the private secretary by direction of the President.

WOOD ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.

The Massachusetts *Ploughman* says:

"There are few if any fertilizers in the market that possess so many desirable qualities as good wood ashes; being rich in potash, and having a fair proportion of phosphoric acid they supply two important materials that are deficient in most soils. But there are other important elements that are not only beneficial, but important for plant growth.

"Wood ashes contain large quantities of lime; not stone lime, but lime that is finer and more soluble, it having once been in a condition to enter plants, it again readily comes into a condition to be taken up by growing plants, much more so than the common stone lime. Ashes contain two other important elements, namely: Magnesia and silica; these are both necessary for plant growth, and, like the lime, they are in right condition to be readily taken up by the growing plants. In fact, wood ashes being the mineral elements for the growth of other vegetation, and that, too, in the best possible condition, because having once been taken up by growing vegetation, they have been divided into small particles and made soluble in water, and they readily return to the same condition again. This is an important fact that is generally overlooked.

"A fertilizer might be well supplied with important elements of plant food, yet be in such condition as to be of no possible use to the growing plant for several years after it is applied.

"Wood ashes is good for almost any crop the farmer wishes to grow on his farm. While the benefit the first year may not be as much as from other fertilizers, the second, and for four or five following years the benefit on many soils is great."

Educational Changes.

Racine Cottage, in Wisconsin, has introduced a feature in its curriculum of studies that is worthy of imitation in all our leading colleges and academies. Professors are employed to lecture upon topics of immediate interest, such as contemporary history, recent discoveries in science, new inventions, and the progress of the arts. In the older colleges excessive attention has been given to ancient history and the study of dead languages. A highly educated graduate of Oxford or Harvard might really know little or nothing of the wonderful modern world in which he lived, yet our era is the most glorious in the annals of the race. There was a discussion recently between President Eliot of Harvard University and President McCosh of Princeton as to the proper curriculum of a great university. Much was said touching elective studies—about discipline, and what should be required of youths on entering college, and whether certain studies should be required to qualify for graduating at a college. But great as all this is, the object of education is, is it not to fit the young man or woman for their work in life? How they should be trained with views to give them a sound physical and mental body. Then men of conscience should be exercised and their minds and they should have such a course of schooling as would enable them to make a livelihood. An industrial training should be given to every boy and girl, while the young men should be students of science, artists, teachers, and captains of industry, with a due proportion of course of [illegible] lawyers, clergymen [illegible] But one must be [illegible] in the colleges is to keep [illegible] connected with the [illegible] and culture of [illegible]

[illegible]

Floating Gardens of Mexico.

The climate of Mexico is tropical and its soil rich in flowers, trees and shrubs, as is that of Asia, and it is no wonder that its natives learned long ago how to take pleasure in its natural beauties. Remains of gardens which must have been laid out long before Mexico was conquered by the Spaniards, still exist there, showing that the half civilized races which dwelt in the southern part of our continent knew the art of decorating nature, and converting their wilds into delightful resorts.

The first floating garden consisted of masses of earth which became loosened from the main land, and were held together by the roots which lay imbedded in them. Then the Aztecs, seeing that it was possible to have floating gardens, made rafts of reeds and rushes, closely fastened together, and upon these a deep layer of rich earth was put. Thus moving islands were formed, sometimes several hundred feet long and three or four feet deep, and launched out upon the water.

It was upon these floating islands that the Aztecs grew the fruit, flowers and vegetables which they sold in the markets of the towns along the shores. They would push their gardens right up to the borders of the town, and so float from one town to another. These strange gardens had their origin in the necessities of the people of a certain locality, who, being shut in by their enemies, were forced to resort to some means to avoid famine. Finding themselves on the borders of a lake, they set to work to make boating islands, and on these they planted corn and other vegetables. They then, by means of long poles, moved the floating gardens from one shore to another, and thus supplied the hungry people. In this way the Mexicans were saved from conquest; and so successful was the plan of making the floating gardens that they became common, and instead of being used solely to raise food, they were planted with trees, and with flowers of the most brilliant colors and delicious perfume.

These floating islands may still be seen in parts of Mexico. Prescott, the historian, speaks of them as "moving like some enchanted isle over the water."

Many of the peasants, living in humble huts of brick or reeds, along the shores of Lake Tezcuco, have these islands as their only farms, whereon they raise and sell the vegetables grown in Mexico, which need but little cultivation and care. Up to within a hundred years beautiful floating gardens were still to be seen on this and other Mexican lakes. Sometimes quaint little edifices peeped from among their luxuriant shrubs and flower-beds; sometimes the pretty paths were overhung with rich clusters of tropical fruits. Such were the gardens of the wealthy nobles of that time, who took holiday trips on their floating gardens, and might move smoothly over the waters, the verdant raft propelled by servants with long, slender poles; and thus travel, reposing amid flower-beds and under deep and luxuriant shadows.

There is a large Mexican city, surrounded by a lake, the streets of which are a series of canals, as are those of Venice. Instead of driving carts and carriages to and fro, the people reach the houses by water. Here the floating gardens might once have been seen, moving to and fro, bearing their still growing burden of fruit, corn and flowers; and it was upon these gardens that the young nobles used to call for their lady loves, and instead of a drive into the country, give them a ride on the lake, amid the bowers and lodges of their romance conveyances. The scene, on a soft, moonlit night, as these gardens passed here and there, among the high reeds and rushes, or glided across the open, sparkling waters, must have been a very picturesque one.

GRADED SCHOOL REPORT.

The following is the report of the Graded School for the 9th scholastic month ending April 24, 1885:

Number of pupils enrolled [illegible]
Per cent of attendance [illegible]

ATTENDANCE.

First Grade	[illegible]
Advanced First Grade	[illegible]
Second Grade	[illegible]
Third Grade	[illegible]
Fourth Grade girls	[illegible]
Fourth Grade boys	[illegible]
Fifth Grade	[illegible]
Sixth Grade	[illegible]
Seventh Grade	[illegible]
Eighth Grade	[illegible]
Ninth Grade	[illegible]

HONOR ROLL.

Third Grade—Rosa Hall, Mary Hamilton, Sallie Hilton, Emma Kafes, Clara Morris, Lily Morris, Sadie Neal, Daisy Swett, Annie Sanders, Jennie Watson, Tilden Avery, Romulus Nunn, Eddie Vass, Stacy Cargill.

Fourth Grade girls—Jennie Barrus, Rachel Brown, Alice Crabtree, Mary McSorley, Minnie Wade, Sallie White, Ford, Etta Willis.

Fourth Grade boys—John Borden, William R. Ford, Thomas Waters.

Fifth Grade—Martie Moore, Minnie Dowell, Etta Norris, Mattie Gaskins, Lottie Rathbone, Sallie Wood, Mary Waters, Bettie Grant, John Seymour.

Sixth Grade—Ada Harris, Katie Cherchod, Maggie Dowell, Nannie Downs, Alice Gaskill, Bettie Hall, Annie Hyman, Mary Lane, Jas Harris.

Seventh Grade—Kate Daniels, Lottie Hills, Emma Jones, Hattie Mallard, Mary Snell, Annie Jones, Irving Gaskins, Hughes Hubbard, Oscar Kafes, Eli Rodgers.

Eighth Grade—Fanny Clark, Jane Lewis, Lizzie Rattenbury, Mary Hyman, Willie Hubbard, Thomas Powell.

Ninth Grade—Annie Bishop, Hettie Dail, Nettie Davis.

[illegible]

STOCK LAW AGAIN.

Asheville Citizen vs. Five of Lenoir's Best Farmers.

BELL'S FERRY, LENOIR CO., May 1st, 1885.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—My attention has been called to an editorial correspondence of the Asheville *Citizen*, dated Raleigh, Feb. 7th, 1885, and reproduced in the columns of the *Messenger* (by request) on the 13th of March last, in which the writer must have been laboring under an acute attack of dyspepsia and an over quantity of bile in his stomach, or under the painful hallucination that he was created especially by God to criticise all men's features, acts, thoughts, motives, etc.

Had the turgid, dyspeptic, crossgrained editor confined his remarks to the just and meritorious compliment paid to sixty-five of our best and most trustworthy citizens and neighbors (who are the equal of any in the State), all would have been well and *all* would have joined in tendering their heartfelt thanks for his meritorious compliment. But unfortunately he failed to sleep well the night before on the bile accumulated upon his stomach, his vials of wrath were filled to overflowing, his brain became frenzied, and hate, vituperation and malignancy loomed up in such huge proportions that he found himself in a dilemma where he must either unload or burst, and of the two he chose the former and heaped all on the heads of five as good and respectable citizens as Lenoir can boast of. But hear him! In speaking of these good and worthy citizens he speaks of them as "painfully ludicrous—five gaunt or shock-headed fossils, features pinched and cramped as if never relaxed by a generous emotion, brows heavy and dull as if never enlightened by a ray of intelligence—lantern-jawed, hook-nosed specimens of prehistoric ideas," etc. "Great God! was there ever such insolence, or viler slander ever fell from the lips of man, or dripped from the pen of a God-forsaken editor. But sir, if this poisonous shaft which he has hurled with so much malignity at the heads of these five honest and respectable citizens misses its aim and stays him in its rebound, then it will be his funeral and not theirs.

Had this virulent editor in his zeal to heap odium and contumeliousness upon the heads of these five "shock-headed, fossil" farmers of our county, remembered the old maxim of "the pot should not call the kettle black," and viewed himself in a mirror after penning his scurrilous article, no one is so insane as to believe for one moment it would ever have found its way in print. It would also have taught him the important lesson that the beauty of his own features are by no means calculated to break the heart of any fair maiden. In the exuberance of the fertility of his frenzied mind and the painful hallucination of his imagination, he is pleased to stigmatize those "five gaunt and shock-headed fossils" with being upon a level with the animals of the brute creation, in the vain hope of repleting his already exhausted purse. Now, sir, if we accept the theory of Darwin as being correct (which I do not), that the human family are all animals, then the conclusion is irresistible that this frenzied editor is nothing more nor less than a cross and the offspring of the so-called "William" goat and the porcupine, with the characteristics of both firmly embedded in his nature, which is plainly and distinctly visible to the balance of the animal kingdom.

In another point of view the production of this article was exceedingly unfortunate, when it will be remembered that the much vexed question of "Stock Law" had agitated the minds of our people for two years, during which time much bad feeling had been engendered; and when all parties had been summoned to appear before a committee of the House of Representatives, and the House had decided adversely to the repeal of the law, although feeling they had not received justice at the hands of the House of Representatives, being deeply mortified at the defeat of the bill, but seeing the hopelessness of any further effort, the friends of repeal made up their minds at once, as good citizens, to abide by the decision of the House and to return home and do all in their power to restore peace and harmony among their neighbors. But this was not to be done. Before some of them reached home this scurrilous article appeared in the *Citizen*, which only added fuel to the flames, and we are all left now to reap the fruits of the whirlwind thus produced. Hence I say the article was unfortunate in more respects than one. It is no purpose of mine to now reopen this much vexed question of stock law, but in justice to those who advocated its repeal I desire to state that it never once entered their minds that the question would be decided by the number going to Raleigh or by spread-eagle oratory there to be displayed. Had they thought so the number that would have attended with their fine oratory favoring the repeal of the law would have shocked the tender sensibilities of the frenzied editor of the Asheville *Citizen*.

GEO. C. ELLIOTT.

North Carolina Teachers' Assembly.

The "Chautauqua" held at Waynesville last summer was the first educational gathering of the kind ever seen in the South. Since that time many of our sister States have organized similar meetings, but North Carolina teachers wear the laurels as leaders of this great educational movement.

Every county superintendent in the State who desires to advance the educational interests of his county ought, by all means, to attend the Assembly, for new and practical ideas will be there developed and discussed which will be of very great interest and importance to them in their work.

Have you secured your "certificate of membership" from the Treasurer? Do not delay this important thing until you are almost ready to take the train, as you will need the certificate in purchasing the Assembly ticket at your railroad station. The Treasurer's address is R. S. Arrowood, Concord, N. C.

The "Assembly Teachers' Bureau" will be a most valuable feature of the Assembly. The Bureau will be organized at the beginning of the session and will assist all teachers who may desire situations, and it will aid school officers and committees in obtaining good teachers. Any person desiring a teacher for the fall term should address an application to "Teachers Bureau, Black Mountain, N. C.," stating qualifications desired and salary to be paid, also enclose testimonials, if support does, and the application will have prompt and careful attention. Teachers who want schools should give their names to the Bureau at once, with a full idea of the position they desire, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]