THE JOURNAL.

H. S. KUNN, - - - Editor.
B. HARPER, - - Business Manager

NEW BERNE, N. C., [illegible]

Entered at the Post-Office at New Berne, N. C., as second-class matter.

THE N. Y. *Sun* [illegible] the statement [illegible] gent Northern and the [illegible] States' [illegible] adherents [illegible] gratifying news if it is true.

JOHN KELLEY has had a [illegible] relapse but is reported out of immediate danger. Notwithstanding his serious illness he [illegible] grip on Tammany Hall, having once again made Chairman of the Committee on Organization by a unanimous vote.

BUT for the Civil Service humbug there would be no quarrel between the President and the Senate about removals from office. There it would be known that if a Democratic President removed a Republican it would be because of the fact that the President wants subordinates in political sympathy with him to administer the affairs of the government.

IT is said that the prospects of the passage of a new tariff bill by Congress are good. The Democrats are largely in favor of it, and the Republicans, looking upon this as the rock upon which the Democratic party will bust its brains out, are willing to let them have their way. But there is a good opportunity for the Democrats to frame a bill that will be endorsed by the people.

THE Greensboro *North State* has been publishing and commenting upon the expenditures of the Agricultural Department for several months. It says now, that in view of the high toned feeling among sportsmen it had no idea that when it went gunning for extravagance and squandering of the people's money, of witnessing the scene of the *Stat: Chronicle* picking up the game and running home with it, claiming it as its own. The question, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" is not yet decided.

MR. STEPHEN G. WORTH, of the Fayetteville *Weekly News*, late Fish Commissioner, proposes to take a hand in showing up the Agricultural Department. Mr. WORTH was connected with the Department for eight years and claims to know as much about it as any man in the State. He thinks the Department capable of doing good, and he will place such truths before the public as will tend to perpetuate it. He makes his bow in the last issue of the *News* and besets himself to his work, asking no favors or consideration and defying all assailants.

THERE is a bill before Congress to appropriate half million of dollars for a monument to General GRANT, yet the papers that raise such a howl about money being appropriated by Congress for the public schools in the States say not a word against it. Millions for monuments to the dead, but not one cent to educate the living! How is it that the Constitution is so greatly outraged by the BLAIR bill which proposes to give back money wrongfully taken from the people for the education of the masses, while millions can be appropriated for monuments without giving it the slightest shock. It strikes us as a curious Constitution that will allow Congress to spend money lavishly for the dead but forbids anything being done for the living.

SENATOR EDMUNDS has introduced a resolution in the Senate calling on the Attorney General to furnish the Senate with all the papers in the possession of the Department of justice touching the suspension of GEORGE M. DUSKIN, late United States District Attorney for the southern district of Alabama, and the appointment of JOHN D. BURNETT as his successor. The Democrats did not vote on the resolution while every Republican voted for it. This is regarded as the opening of the fight on the President in regard to removals and will soon give him an opportunity of showing his hand. His firm adherence to what he conceives to be right is evidence that he will not surrender any prerogative vested in him, the desire of the Senate to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE Pan Electric Telephone Co. seems to be creating some stir about Washington. The N. Y. *Sun* classes it as a great scandal in which Attorney General GARLAND and Secretary LAMAR are deeply implicated. That paper regards it as incomparably the greatest scandal by which any member of any President's Cabinet have ever been affected. The *Sun* has certainly forgotten that one BELKNAP was once Secretary of War. The Southern people will be slow to believe that Mr. GARLAND or Mr. LAMAR are guilty of any such scandal as that which befell BELKNAP but if it turns out that they are, then they should not, and we take it they will not hesitate to condemn these gentlemen in as strong terms as they did the speculator in post traderships or the dealers in Credit Mobilier stock. Senator VANCE has been reported as a stockholder of the Pan Electric, but the Senator emphatically declares that if he has been put down as a stockholder it was without his knowledge or consent. The people of North Carolina will believe VANCE.

THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION A LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER PATRICK

Our comments upon the Commissioner's write up of the Bureau of Immigration has brought from the Commissioner, Mr. JOHN T. PATRICK the following letter

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 28, '86.

I notice in your editorial department of Jan. 25th an article in relation to the S. H. Gray house sold to Northern gentlemen. I know that it is simply necessary for me to call your attention to facts in my possession which go to show that the gentlemen who bought the land were brought to your place by a gentleman acting with us in trying to induce people of means and intelligence to the State. I do not claim for myself all the honors of inducing the parties to purchase the lands, neither do I claim all the honor in a single instance, though I may be entitled to it. I am laboring with all my power to aid our North Carolina people to induce strangers to the State. Through the kindness of your townsman, Mr. Geo. Allen, I have been furnished, at his own expense, with circulars giving the advantages of New Berne society. These circulars have been sent to a great many persons seeking homes in North Carolina. I correspond with men in different sections of North Carolina furnish me with pamphlets and descriptive circulars. I send them out and the new comers—a great many—come to the State without my knowledge. Yet in my feeble way I aid to some extent in bringing them, for I find out their names and send them the information about the State that brings them down. In regard to the names I furnished the *Chronicle*, I have proof in my possession which will show that I or some of our Northern men aided in inducing the settlers to the State. In this instance you refer to, I furnished, to a co worker the orders for low rates for the parties to North Carolina, and was co-operating with the man who came with them.

In closing, Mr. Nunn, allow me to say that without the co-operation of North Carolinians I can do no good. If we could get the aid of good citizens in each county of North Carolina, a grand work could be accomplished, and at once. Alone and unaided I am but as a feather upon a great stream. In several counties of North Carolina the people have "put their shoulders to the wheel" and much good is being done. When but little aid is extended, but little good is accomplished. I do not know you personally, but from what my friends have said of you, I know it is only necessary to show you why I claimed any hand in inducing the men to your place, and that you will do me justice.

I send you copy of letter received from Mr. Satterlee, who was aiding in the work for North Carolina; see he acknowledges securing tickets, etc., of us for the gentlemen.

Yours truly,

J. T. PATRICK.

As to our readiness to do Mr. PATRICK justice, he has been correctly informed. We knew Mr. ALLEN and others of our enterprising citizens had spent both their time and money in advertising this section and trying to induce men of means to come among us and help up to develop it. Before writing the article to which Mr. PATRICK refers, we saw Mr. ALLEN and enquired of him if the Bureau of Immigration had anything to do with inducing the parties from Pennsylvania to visit this section and make the purchase of Capt. GRAY. He informed us that he was not aware that it did; that he had spent considerable money and time in sending out descriptive circulars and pamphlets, and that he did not know whether his work had accomplished anything or whether it was the work of the Bureau. At any rate he was willing for the *Chronicle's* report to stand as it was and rather advised against making any comment. We did not know, nor do we suppose Mr. ALLEN or anyone else here knew, that Mr. SATTERLEE, who came with the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, was co-operating with Mr. PATRICK. But from his letter published above, and a letter from Mr. SATTERLEE to him of which he sends us a copy, it is clear that Mr. SATTERLEE was co-operating with Mr. PATRICK, and the Bureau has a right to claim a hand in the work.

But after all, the greatest inducement that can be offered to Northern people or any others seeking homes, is the fact that our own people are contented with their homes; that they are reasonably prosperous; that they are law abiding; that our State and county governments are economically administered; that schools and industrial enterprises are fostered and encouraged, and that the burden of taxation is kept within reasonable bounds. A stranger coming among us and witnessing such a state of affairs will need no further inducements to settle, provided he can buy lands on reasonable terms.

We hope our people will give Mr. PATRICK the co operation he desires and needs. With a united effort many immigrants may be brought in, but we should be sure we are ready for them when they come, or their coming might rebound to our injury.

THE CRYING NEED

But the crying need in North Carolina is an Experimental Farm. It is a system of public schools that will educate Progressive Farming well?

These are words fitly spoken. North Carolina has been boasting for several years that she was one of the most progressive States in the Union, and yet in many of the rural school districts a public school is kept open at most a month in the year, and many of the children have to walk miles in order to attend these schools. The General Assembly now in session will have the question presented to them in such a light that a good school fund will be provided, and every school house will be supplied with a competent teacher. We do not forget to provide more money

CHEAPER MONEY

SENATOR MCPHERSON has introduced a bill which makes it lawful to issue to the amount of dollar for dollar in silver dollars deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. Alike money to the loan recommended by the House committee on banking. This will enable the national banks, if it should become a law, to put in circulation nearly twelve per cent more money than they now have. It will be a good thing for the country provided it will aid in giving those sections that now pay high rates of interest, cheaper money. But it does not bring about this result it will only make the banks richer.

The greatest drawback that we know of to this section is high taxes and the exhorbitant rates of interest charged for money. No farmer can improve and develop his farm on money at eighteen and twenty per cent, and if he undertakes it by buying goods and family supplies on credit it will be worse than borrowing money at twenty per cent. Previous to the war New Berne had some where near five hundred thousand dollars banking capital; money was plentiful at six per cent and the farmers around were prosperous. Cheaper money and lower taxes are what we now need, and are what we must have to make this section again prosperous and thriving.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S silver bill, it strikes us, is one which can be accepted as a compromise of the vexed question by both the gold and silver advocate. He proposes to stop the coinage of silver and authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at the market price not less than two millions nor more than four millions troy ounces of silver bullion per month, and issue in payment therefore coin certificates in the denomination of ten dollars each, the bullion to be retained in the treasury for the security and payment of the same. This certainly ought to be acceptable to the silver men, as it will prevent the demonetization of silver, and if the Treasurer cannot circulate the silver dollar then why coin it? If it is to be kept in the vaults why go to the expense of coining? Mr. SHERMAN is one of the greatest financiers in the country; he has shown this in the management of his own finances as well as the finances of the Government, and his views are entitled to consideration.

THE MENHADEN INDUSTRY.

An Important and Successful Enterprise.

(Cor. Raleigh State Chronicle.

KINSTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—The Menhaden Industry of Carteret county is perhaps as little known and understood as any great industry in our State. It is familiar to many that a certain member of the Legislature, some years ago, seriously objected to any legislation in favor of the fishing interest of the State "For," said he, "they are catching shad—yes, shad, and making manure of them." That man was wise, like a great many other men are, and talked by sound. For he, like others, had no doubt heard these fish called, as they are often, shad or more familiarly, fat backs, and he took them to be the veritable white shad. They are unlike any other fish. They are of the same genus with the shad and resemble the white shad in shape and live like they do—by suction. Its length is from 8 to 14 inches. The color of the upper parts is greenish brown the lower is silvery and a black spot on the shoulders—the whole surface iridescent. This describes a fish not very palatable and is valuable only for oil and manure—as one fish is considered equal to one shovelful of barn yard manure, and the oil is regarded by many as superior to linseed oil for painting purposes.

It is not known where they spawn—certainly not in fresh water, but somewhere in the ocean—it may be off the Gulf of Mexico. At least they start north in early spring and follow the coast as far up as New York State, and perhaps further, and then they return in the fall. They are poor and without oil in the spring, but very fat in the fall. They will perhaps yield upon an average 6 gallons per 1,000 of good rich oil.

FACTORIES.

Within three miles of Beaufort is located Charles P. Dey & Bro.'s large and well equipped factory. It is unlike any other factory you ever saw. A large house containing tanks through which steam pipes go and into which the fish are placed—cooked by steam and then put into a hydraulic press. This process separates the oil from the fish—the oil passing through other pipes into another department and the fish is placed into a well constructed railway car and carried some distance to a large platform to dry for scrap. They have invested in buildings, machinery, steamers and boats of all descriptions, over $25,000, twenty five thousand dollars, and have capacity of working over ten million fish annually. Near by is the large and commodious factory of Chadwick, Jones & Co. It has recently been purchased by this firm and they are enlarging its capacity for manipulating fish.

These two factories alone employ between fifty and a hundred men. A little higher up the river is the factory of Howland Bros. Then there are two or three more smaller factories in the county. This whole industry in one way or another employs over three hundred men, and pays out annually to the laboring class over $50,000 fifty thousand dollars. There are from fifteen to twenty sail vessels and one steamer employed in the business. You can very easily see how an industry of this kind tends to build up the country and make the waste places to smile and blossom as the rose.

Those who visit Beaufort and Carteret county, especially that part that stretches along the sound, and look chiefly at the soil for wealth and sustenance grow away with the impression of poverty and want, forgetting that her resources of food and plenty are in the water that washes her shores.

WHEN AND HOW THE FISH ARE CAUGHT.

Briefly, at sea, fishing are along the coast from Maine that be Capelookout, from a quarter of a mile from shore to three miles at sea.

STATE NEWS

[illegible]

THE COTTON MOVEMENT

The market for cotton spot and futures was more active during the week just closed, and the total sales showed a heavy increase. It may be stated, however, that this activity, especially in spots, was obtained at the expense of values, which encouraged a good demand for high grades now at the middle of the week. The causes for the decline in prices were practically the same as those which have been ruling for some time past, January delivery closed last week at 9.17c. on Friday last. On Saturday the fuller crop estimates cabled to Liverpool were reflected on New York, and no reassuring points being noted, that month's delivery fell to 9.09, where it held steady on Monday. On Tuesday a gain was registered to 9.12 caused by the general belief that the liquidation was about completed, but the drop back to 9.09 on Wednesday showed the influence of inland port receipts and the lack of sustaining influences. Without much reason for so doing the market on Thursday hardened, and January rose to 9.13. One strengthening influence, however, may be noted, and that was the better outlook reported from the east in the print cloth market. A tendency noted throughout the week in the future market was that of raising February at the expense of the later months.

On Friday the market showed a further decline, the general resume of the week's receipts at ports and at interior towns having its effect upon a dispirited market. The receipts at ports show a considerable increase this week, as also do the interior towns. January delivery closed at 9.08, a decline of 9 points from last week. Spots weakened 1-16c., and closed at 9.3-16c.

The total future sales this week were 593,600 bales, against 368,000 bales last week. Spot sales amounted to 4,524 bales, against 3,517 bales last week. Deliveries on contract were 3,500 bales, against 3,800 bales last week. The receipts at ports this week amounted to 151,725 bales, against 108,253 bales last week, and 75,294 bales this week last year. The receipts since Sept. 1 were 4,096,241 bales, against 4,082,729 bales at the same time last year.

The following comparative figures are given to January 29:

	1886.	1885.
Visible supply	3,077,961	3,062,510
Exports since Sept. 1	2,464,87[illegible]	2,521,[illegible]
Six days receipts	107,279	76,606
Exports Great Britain	50,548	47,930
Exports continent	31,358	14,820
Exports France	4,363	13,397
Stock, New York	270,854	298,151
Consolidated stock	1,080,942	880,013

The following table shows the closing quotations for futures at New York Thursday evening, with comparisons:

	1886.	1885.	1885.
	Jan. 29.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 30.
January	9.08	9.17	11.26
February	9.1[illegible]	9.20	11.17
March	9.2[illegible]	9.30	11.28
April	9.3[illegible]	9.40	11.31
May	9.4[illegible]	9.51	11.41
June	9.3[illegible]	9.62	11.51
July	9.6[illegible]	9.71	11.61
August	9.7[illegible]	9.80	11.72
September	9.8[illegible]	9.90	11.82
October	9.9[illegible]	9.99	11.92
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.[illegible]

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

[illegible]

The following is the Liverpool statement for this week:

[illegible]

The Providence cotton market shows a decline in quotations from a week ago, middling uplands being 9c., and middling gulf, 9½c. The Philadelphia market is dull and barely steady at 9½c. for middling uplands.

The Situation in the Cotton Regions

[illegible]

A SANITARY LESSON.—"Dr. [illegible] says the women of ancient Greece undoubtedly wore corsets."

"Yes, my dear, and it taught to [illegible] a lesson."

"What was the lesson?"

"[illegible]"

WANTED.—For complaint and [illegible] "Ever suffer [illegible] pain?" "Ever [illegible] of a cough?" "Ever [illegible] night sweats, [illegible] consumption?" If so, [illegible] Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. [illegible] 50 cents.

Mr. Garland's Example.

The unfortunate position Attorney General Garland occupies through the ownership of his speculative Telephone stock cannot be changed by the pleadings of personal friends or the mendacity of paid partisans. The truthful record is before the people—a just if exacting jury. It did not need the admissions of Dr. Rogers to make it clear that the stock of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company was given to the prominent Senators and politicians named to obtain influence, prestige, and aid in political and official quarters.

At the time they accepted the gift of the stock Mr. Garland and Mr. Harris were Senators of the United States.

Mr. Garland's position is the more unfortunate because when tendered a seat in Mr. Cleveland's Reform Cabinet he accepted it and became Attorney General while still retaining possession of his stock, although he must have known that as the head of the Department of Justice he would be called upon to aid in the determination of a question which would make his stock worthless or raise its immediate value and give it a chance of swelling into a large fortune.

In the discharge of its duty as a faithful and fearless public journal *The World* has published these painful facts. It has made no "scandalous insinuations" against Mr. Garland. It has uttered no word against Mr. Lamar's action, for the reason that Mr. Lamar is in no manner or degree implicated in the ownership of stock, and is a gentleman above reproach or suspicion. It has not called upon the Attorney General to resign. It has simply insisted that it is his duty to himself, to the President, to his party and to the country to wash his hands and make his official honor clean. We told Mr. Garland 3 months ago, we told him three or four days ago and we tell him now that if he desires to retain the respect and confidence of the people he must get rid absolutely of every dollars worth of interest in this Telephone Company's stock.

Why? Not only because the general mind cannot be persuaded that his influence will not be used to promote his personal interests, but for the still graver reason that the example of his action is a great public evil.

Example is more powerful than law. Let Mr. Garland's conscience be as clear as crystal, he must know that the effect of his position is demoralizing and pernicious to the whole public service. If the head of a great department can engage in improper speculations, why not his subordinates? Right in this city an obscure newspaper is openly conducted by a United States District-Attorney, with means raised through the influence of that office. This model official, with 2,800 untried cases on his docket, naturally finds time to give Mr. Garland an enthusiastic support in his journal. Of course in the eye of the journalistic District-Attorney his chief had as perfect a right to be head over ears in telephone stock as the District Attorney is head over ears in his own speculative enterprise. Like master, like man. But is this a wholesome example? Are these the "business" principles upon which the public service is to be conducted? Is public office a public trust when it is thus prostituted for private gain? If a United States District-Attorney under the Department of Justice and a Reform Administration may run a political newspaper backed by men who ought to be under investigation in the District Attorney's office, an Appraiser or Collector of Customs under the Treasury Department may have a partnership interest in an importing house or have an interest in the invoices he has to pass upon. Is this Civil Service Reform?

Mr. Garland should sell absolutely and outright every dollar of speculative telephone stock in his possession.—N. Y. *World*.

Richlands Items.

Business not very brisk.

Our citizens are just thawing up.

The recent cold weather caused everybody to stay as much indoors as possible.

We have a new teacher now, Mr. Wade Kornegay, from Keansville. He is a graduate of Wake Forest, and comes in our midst highly recommended.

Some of our farmers have commenced work, while others still, true to the adage, "haste makes waste," are cozily sitting in the corner smoking the "pipe of peace."

Three of our young men have taken a pledge that they will touch no more intoxicating drinks for the next six months. The first who brakes this pledge is to fork over to the other two $25. A most worthy resolution, and we would be glad to know of more of our young men making a similar vow and STICKING TO IT.

Mr. John Taylor of Hookerton, and Miss Callie Woodward were married on Dec. 31st, in the M. E. church in this place. Several of our young men seriously objected to this union, but the young couple have our best wishes. We KNOW that Miss Callie is one of the finest ladies our county has ever produced and though not very well acquainted with Mr. Taylor, we believe him to be in every respect, a gentleman and worthy of the prize he has won. This is saying a great deal.

We venture to say that a bachelor of our neighborhood has one of the finest pack of hounds to be found in Onslow or the adjoining counties. He kills about three deer every week, and often when he can't go with them they go alone. It is just impossible for a fox to get away from them, they run in a circle wide enough to take him on every side if he attempts to change his course. They are no respecters of—week day—is it? Though not matrimonially inclined, we think this gentleman would make one of the most devoted and kind husbands, provided she took the interest in his dogs that he did and didn't come to go to ride very often.

Who's the Best Physician?

The one that does most to relieve suffering humanity of the thousand and one ills that befall them, bringing joy to every household, is certainly the best of all physicians. Electric Bitters are doing this curing hundreds of those tried and other remedies and failing in relief. As a spring tonic and blood purifier they are a perfect specific, and for liver and kidney complaints have no equal. In the strongest sense of the term they are positively the best and most skillful physician known.—*Daily Times*. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents.

CALENDAR CRAVEN SUPERIOR COURT.

February Term, 1886

FIRST WEEK.

Monday, February 8th.

18. Cully vs. Cully.
1. Milier vs. Jerkins.
3. Asher vs. Whitehurst.
5. Clark vs. Clark
6. Jenkins vs. Jenkins
7. Perkins vs. Gardner.
10. Black vs. Colleen.
12. Keys vs. Keys.
30. Clark vs. Congdon.
34. Reynolds Bros. vs. M. N. C. R. R. Co.
48. Sonneborn & Co. vs. J. F. Hanff.
58. Mills vs. M. N. C. R. R. Co.
70. Sultan vs. Hutzler Bros.
79. Cuthbert vs. N. & T. Steamboat Co.
101. Foley Bro. vs. Lewis & Blank.
104. Cotton vs. Jones.
105. Scott vs. Perry.
113. Bryce vs. Stone.
116. Moore vs. Railroad.

Tuesday, Feb. 9th.

17. Carter vs. Carter.
35. City of Newbern vs. Woodruff.
39. Pate vs. Guthrie.
41. Pate vs. Forrest *et als.*
42. Patterson vs. Patterson.
61. Barrington vs. Chance.
64. Wiggins vs. Wiggins.
68. Gardner vs. Nelson & Rhem.
82. Gardner vs. Nelson & Rhem.
90. Harvey vs. Jackson.
114. Grist Tobacco Co. vs. Mace.
125. Boyd vs. Forbes.

Wednesday, Feb. 10th.

11. Johnson vs. Pate.
15. Cohen vs. Woodhurst *et als.*
43. Carpenter vs. Boone.
50. Bass vs. Bass.
51. Stanly vs. Stanly.
52. Green vs. Dudley.
53. Lewis vs. Lewis.
54. Bryan vs. Bryan.
71. Becton vs. Ipock.
72. Be ton vs. Ipock.
78. Daniels vs. Foy.
128. Smaw vs. Cohen.
129. Rountree vs. McCoy.
131. Simmons & Manly vs. Fey & wife.
140. Johnson vs. Pate.

Thursday, Feb. 11th.

20. Moye vs. A. & N. C. R. R. Co.
26. Killebrew & Dillard vs. Hogans.
55. Williams vs. Williams
57. Wilson vs. Wilson.
58. Moore vs. Moore.
62. Shaw vs. Patterson, Admr.
65. Moore vs. Roddick.
69. Edwards vs. Bryan.
98. Dougherty vs. Wood.
99. Killebrew vs. Barnes.

Friday, Feb. 12th.

7. Bangert vs. Hudson.
27. Smallwood vs. A. & N. C. R. R. Co.
38. Claflin vs. Perry.
40. Justice vs. Justice.
2. Bryan *et als* vs. Spivey *et als.*
106. Hahn vs. Taylor & Lane.
115. Stimson vs. Colligan.
117. Latham vs. Latham.

Saturday, Feb. 13th.

31. Frazzle vs. Wadsworth.
33. Hardee vs. Churchill.
83. Foy vs. Trent River Trans. Co.
84. Mallison vs. Green.
92. Morris vs. Dawson.
93. Muskett vs. Credle.
94. Whidbee vs. Whidbee.
100. Bangert vs. Bowden.
103. Harrison vs. Bray.
119. Salone vs. Salone.
120. Morris vs. Morris.
126. Mathews vs. Small.

SECOND WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 15th.

22. Congdon vs. Western Insane Asylum
23. Sultan vs. Stimson.
28. Boyle vs. Stimson.
29. White vs. Griffin
47. Sultan vs. Stimson.
77. Daniels vs. Toler.
85. Russell vs. Cashwell.
102. Adams vs. Adams.
107. Boesser vs. Kilburn.
108. Boesser vs. Kilburn.
109. Guthrie vs. Kilburn.
110. Boesser vs. Kilburn.
134. Pipkin vs. Pipkin.
135. Bryan vs. Bryan.
137. Leggett & Co. vs. Blank.
138. Fuchleb & Co. vs. Blank.

Tuesday, Feb. 16th.

16. Prescott vs. Davis.
49. Yeomans vs. Hahn.
19. Clarke vs. Brinson *et al.*
60. Cohen vs. Smith.
67. Hardison *et al* vs. N. & P. Transportation Co.
74. Morris vs. Hill.
75. Pate vs. Perkins *et als.*
76. Justice *et al* vs. Caho *et als.*
82. Kornegay vs. Steamboat Co.
111. Small vs. Bembry.
121. Godett vs. Bray.
132. Barrow vs. Barrow.
133. Bryant vs. Bryan.

Wednesday, Feb. 17th.

8. Willis vs. Winfield.
32. Cohen vs. Steamboat Company.
44. Boykin Carmer & Co. vs. Whitty.
57. Powell vs. White.
88. Rouse vs. Griffin.
89. Jackson vs. Williams.
122. Cuthbert vs. F. & M. Steamboat Co.
127. Hahn vs. Jones.
138. Scott vs. Richardson.
140. Fisher vs. Crescent Ins. Co.

Thursday, Feb. 18th.

4. Jones vs. A. & N. C. R. R. Co.
45. Congdon & Son vs. Shaw.
46. Cohen vs. Cox.
73. Williams vs. Western Union Tel. Co
80. Robinson vs. Vyne.
123. Taylor vs. Dennison.
130. Crawford vs. Watson.
136. Neely & Co. vs. Duffy & Gaskins.

Friday, Feb. 19th.

56. Bell vs. Hooker *et als.*
86. Stokes vs. Causeway.
91. Cuthbert vs. Heath.
96. Stallings vs. Hobbs.
97. Willis vs. A. & M. Hahn.
112. Harrison, Admr., vs. Smith *et als.*
124. Gardner vs. Com. of Craven.
129. Green vs. Davis.

M. DEW. STEVENSON,
F. M. SIMMONS,
W. E. CLARK,
O. H. GUION,
W. W. CLARK,
Committee.

DISPUTATIOUS.—A man fond of disputing resembles an Irish immigrant, who landed in New York on election day. A "repeater" for some candidate, thinking that Pat might be induced to vote, even if he was a new arrival, approached him with the inquiry, "Are you for the Democrats or the Republicans?" "Arrah, bur I care nothin' for either of 'em!" but I'm against the government!"

Trollope, the novelist, must have been first cousin to Pat. Though full of common sense, he was ludicrously obstinate and perverse; roaring and spluttering, and wholly incapable of argument.

Once he and a party of friends were in conclave at Henley. Some subject of importance was being considered, and some one made a suggestion. Trollope, engaged in conversation at the other end of the room, at once raised his head and voice.

"I differ from you entirely!" he roared like a bull at a red rag. "I differ from you entirely! *What was it you said?*"

Mortgagee's Sale.

[illegible]

BEST FERTILIZER IN THE WORLD.

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Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Liquor business, heretofore existing between J. F. TAYLOR and J. E. SMITH, under the style and firm name of TAYLOR & SMITH, is, this 6th day of January, 1886, dissolved by mutual consent. The said J. E. Smith having bought the interest of J. F. Taylor in the business, is authorized to collect all debts due to the firm, and assumes all debts due by the firm.

J. F. TAYLOR.
J. E. SMITH.

Having sold to J. E. SMITH my entire interest in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Liquor business of TAYLOR & SMITH, I thank my friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past and respectfully solicit for MR. SMITH a continuance of the same.

J. F. TAYLOR.

Having bought the interest of J. F. TAYLOR in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Liquor business of TAYLOR & SMITH, I will continue the business of the old stand under the style of J. E. SMITH. I thank my friends and the public for their liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same in the future.

J. E. SMITH

Trinity College.

Spring Term Jan'y 6th—June 10th, '85.

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Kinston, N. C., Jan. 26, '86. 5w ow

J. C. ETHERIDGE & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

110 Water Street, Norfolk, Va.

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ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of Compensation Allowed to the County Commissioners of Craven County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } *Craven County.* }

I, Joseph Nelson, Register of Deeds, *ex officio* Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Craven county, do hereby certify that the following is a true statement of the amount and nature of all compensation audited by the Board of Commissioners of Craven county to the members thereof severally, the number of days the Board was in session, and the distance travelled by each member in attending the meetings of the Board, for and during the period commencing Sept. 1st, 1884, and ending Nov. 30th, 1885, as appears from records of my office, to wit:

JAMES A. BRYAN, *Chairman Board Commissioners.*

8 days' attendance at meetings of board, including 5 days in July and August, 1884, at $2	$56.00
Signing vouchers from July, 1884	32.00
1 day settling accounts of sheriff	2.00
5 days settling accounts of county treasurer	10.00
Attention to poor house from June, 1884	68.00
	$168 00

WM. GEO. BRINSON, *Commissioner.*

36 days' attendance at meetings of board, including 6 days in July and August, 1884, at $2	$72.00
2 day's attendance to poor house	4.00
Signing vouchers	4.00
2 days settling accounts of county treasurer	4.00
	$84.00

SAMUEL W. LATHAM, *Commissioner.*

90 days' attendance at meetings of board, including 7 days in August, 1884, at $2	$74.00
37 miles travelled to and from meetings at 5c., and ferriage	1 80
2 days settling accounts of county treasurer	4.00
	$84.80

JAMES W. BIDDLE, *Commissioner.*

26 days' attendance at meetings of board, from Sept. 1884 at $2	$52.00
638 miles traveled to and from meetings at 5c.	$1.90
	$53.90

THOMAS H. MALLISON, *Commissioner.*

30 days' attendance at meetings of board, including 5 days in Aug. 1884, at $2	60.00
510 miles traveled to and from meetings at 5c	25.50
	$85.50
Total amount	$505.70

Number of days the board has been in session is thirty-three (38).

I further certify that no unverified accounts have been allowed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name at office, in Newbern, this 23d day of December, 1885.

JOSEPH NELSON,
Register of Deeds,
Ex officio clerk.
jan 2 dw4w

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