THE JOURNAL.

S. S. NUNN, - - - Editor.
S. HARPER, - - Business Manager.

NEW BERNE, N. C., APRIL 8 1886.

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

THE New York Board of Aldermen are being terribly shaken up. The reports in the New York papers read much like Boss TWEED times.

CONGRESS continues to discuss **the silver question, though nothing new is brought out in the long, dry speeches which take up several pages of the Record.**

The New York *Star* says it knows of several members of the House who are personally opposed to the Blair bill but yield to the demands of their constituents. That is so much like politicians.—Wil. *Star*.

Would the *Star*, or the *Stars*, have politicians to do otherwise than yield to the demands of their constituents? Would a member of the House be a representative man if he paid no attention to the needs and wishes of those who sent him? There are too many men who misrepresent instead of representing their constituents.

THE Wilmington *Star* thinks the **reference of the educational bill to the Committe on Labor, when there is an Educational Committee, will strike the intelligent mind with force. But how does it strike a people who favor a republican form of government, a government of the people and by the people, to have an important measure, one that has passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority, one that the people want, smothered by the Committee on Education, or any other committee. Is it Democratic doctrine to resort to such tricks to prevent an honest expression of opinion? Why not bring the matter up and have a square vote on it?**

HAIR-SPLITTING DECISIONS.

It will perhaps be considered unbecoming and out of place for a small, local newspaper to criticise decisions of our Supreme Court, especially so when the editor of such paper is not a lawyer and not versed in the rules which govern in courts. But it does really seem that when the court, grants a man who has been convicted of a crime a new trial upon the ground that one of the grand jurors who found the bill of indictment had not paid his taxes, the thing is being reduced to a fine point. This might have been a reason for quashing the indictment, but what has it to do with the trial? The *Biblical Recorder* makes the following sensible remarks on this point:

It is very difficult for ordinary mortals to understand the quirks of law, or the mental processes of courts of justice. Nearly all people know right from wrong and sense from nonsense till the one or the other of these becomes a subject of judicial action; then the mists and fogs of law, rules of procedure and technicalities, if supported by money or social influence, are sufficient to mislead even those who profess a full knowledge of the complicated code. A case in point presents itself in the recent decision of our Supreme Court, in granting a man, who was fairly convicted of a crime, a new trial, because there was some question as to whether one of the grand jurors who found a true bill against the party had paid his taxes. Be that as it may, it will be a difficult task to convince the people of North Carolina that this was sufficient reason for granting a new trial, and thus virtually allowing the guilty party to escape justice.

GIVE THE SOUTH HER SHARE.

It is now quite sure that the present Congress will make no reduction of tariff duties. The MORRISON bill discriminates against Southern industries to such an extent that it ought not, and we believe will not, receive the support of Southern members, however much they may favor tariff reform. It is equally certain that the internal revenue tax will not be repealed, though Southern Democrats may use every effort in their power to accomplish this result.

Money, then, will continue to flow into the National treasury, and remain as a temptation to Congress to make extravagant appropriations which is done with lavish hands whenever it is to be distributed in the North in the way of pensions and monuments to soldiers. But when a proposition comes up for an appropriation of money which gives the South an equal share, there is at once a howl about the constitutionality and dangers of the measure. Southern members are warned and cautioned by such able, constitutional lawyers as GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS; they are told to spurn the infringement upon their ancient State Rights doctrine and work out their own salvation. Now why did not Mr. CURTIS raise his voice and warn the North against the confiscation of the property of the Southern people, when the avowed object of the war was simply to restore the Union?

The granting of pensions to federal soldiers is one of the results of the war, and Southern members of Congress have supported it with great unanimity. The freedom of the slaves, the property of the Southern people, was also the result of the war, and a Congress without Southern representation, made the slaves citizens and gave them the ballot. That it is the duty of the government which turned loose this mass of ignorance and made them citizens to aid in their education in order to make them better citizens is clear and undeniable. The constitutional right to free the negro, make him a citizen and give him the ballot, carried with it the constitutional right to appropriate money to aid the States in educating them. In doing this Congress would be, most assuredly, providing for the general welfare unless it can be shown that the negro is a better citizen uneducated; and if such can be shown, then the Southern States ought at once to abandon the attempt to educate him. If this latter view of the question is really the one held by Southern newspapers and men who so evidently oppose the BLAIR bill, why are they not bold enough to say so? Is they are better citizens in ignorance, let the whole free school system be abandoned and each race and neighborhood look out for their own.

The truth of the matter is there are men in Congress who have repeatedly voted for measures far more glaringly unconstitutional than this educational bill, and Northern newspapers and constitutional writers are dumb as oysters when measures are going through to distribute money in their section, yet their opinions are held up by Southern newspapers as models of profound knowledge of constitutional law and great respect for the rights of the States. At the same time they are befogging and deceiving the Southern newspapers about their love for the constitution and State's Rights, they are saying to themselves, we will defeat this educational bill and we will have more money to build monuments to our dead heroes and give pensions to our soldiers, and thus keep the money with us who freed the negro, and put the Southern aristocrat to work. This is the sentiment that the newspapers in North Carolina are re echoing in their opposition to the Blair bill. They don't want the South to have her share of the money which she has paid into the National treasury; they are afraid some great "State's Right" will be violated.

A CURIOUS DODGE.

The Pamlico *Enterprise* publishes the river and harbor bill as completed by the House of Representatives with the following remarks:

We fail to see any appropriation for Bay river, notwithstanding the fact that the Legislature has memorialized Congress relative to this matter, as well as the citizens of Pamlico county, joined with a statement of facts from every captain of a vessel and every pilot who navigates this river. Now if the Legislature has the right to instruct our members in Congress to tax her citizens three dollars for the privilege of saying we will give you back one-third of it for educational purposes, and they feel bound by these instructions, when the taxpayers have not asked them to do so, how much more ought they to feel themselves bound by the instructions of the Legislature when memorialized by the taxpayers. As our members of Congress may not be able to answer the question, will our esteemed contemporary, the New Berne JOURNAL, please answer for them?

To get at the gist of this matter and to show the reason why the *Enterprise* puts such a question to the JOURNAL, it is necessary to refer to the position assumed by the *Enterprise* some two weeks ago in regard to the BLAIR bill. In its zeal and anxiety to outstrip its contemporaries in denouncing the educational bill now before Congress, the *Enterprise* declared the bill dishonest and corrupt and declared that every Southern Senator and Representative who voted for it would be held responsible for treason to his party. The JOURNAL thought it right and proper to remind the *Enterprise* that if the Democratic party of North Carolina was thoroughly committed to anything it was National aid to public schools. The Convention of the party in which there were representatives from every county in the State, fresh from the people, endorsed it by a large majority. The General Assembly, overwhelmingly Democratic, also fresh from the people, passed resolutions, by a unanimous vote we believe, *requesting*—not *instructing*—our Senators and Representatives to vote for such a measure. This being the case we thought it very unjust and unwise in the *Enterprise* to charge our Senators and Representatives with treason to the party when they were simply carrying out the wishes and demands of the party in North Carolina. The *Enterprise* evidently saw that it had gone beyond the bounds of prudence, but instead of manfully acknowledging its error and trying to correct it, propounds silly questions for the JOURNAL to answer.

We have not the least doubt that Senator RANSOM and Congressman SKINNER are giving attention to the matter to which the *Enterprise* refers, and will do all they can to secure an appropriation for Bay river. But if we were ever so strongly opposed to river and harbor improvements we certainly would not charge our Senators and Representatives with treason to their party if they voted for it.

SERIOUS WORK WITH THE STRIKERS.

The great labor strike that has raged on the Texas and Missouri Pacific railroads during the last month culminated in bloodshed at Fort Worth, Texas, last Saturday. The Knights of Labor in the beginning of the contest, had the sympathy of the country at large in their efforts to obtain redress from oppressive corporations, but they have gone beyond the bounds of prudence, and right thinking people cannot endorse their lawlessness and their refusal to let others reason and labor. But the organization proper, ought not to be held solely responsible for the difficulty at Fort Worth, as Mr. P. WHITNEY, their chief, had directed that all strikers return to their work and await arbitration.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed, with great unanimity, a bill by which such difficulties as may arise between railroad corporations and their employees may be arbitrated, quickly, fairly, and at small cost. But the danger is, the Knights of Labor, like all other organizations, will be more or less hampered by lawless members who imagine that their wrongs can only be righted by a total accession to all their demands. If the organization can control these and enforce their submission to the decisions of the board of arbitration, then the bill just passed by the House will be of incalculable benefit to the country.

During the discussion on this bill, Hon. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, of New Jersey, hit the spirit in the following words:

"I have no fear that the working men of this country will get all their rights. It is only a question of time and manner, and for my part, I do not dread the result, but I do dread the processes. And I would do what I could to make them more orderly and more efficient. The workingman will get the rights that he lacks just as he got those he has by public opinion. He will attract, persuade and convince the public. If the bill provides a method of arbitration, a simple one that the plain men can understand, and that is stripped of all legal complexity, perplexity, and subtlety, it can be used promptly, and it can be used without expense. The procedure is sure to excite attention because it is a public one, and to win respect because its orderly steps are directed by a United States statute; and the decision is equally sure of respect and attention, for it has the shape of a judicial judgment. It goes into the public archives, and it is filed and recorded in a public office where Congress and the people can see and read it. Because this bill does give the workingman a means of quickly and conspicuously proving his wrongs, and because, in my opinion, he has only, in this country at least, to prove his wrongs to get promptly and fully his rights, I am glad to vote for the measure."

The temper of the times is pretty well indicated in the following remarks during the discussion of the bill:

"Mr. Lawler, of Illinois, said that the opponents of this bill had had three long months to prepare something upon the question, and had not done so. But now they insulted the intelligence of the well-meaning men on the Committee on Labor, who have given it their attention. Passing on to the consideration of the strike on the Missouri Pacific, he declared that, without wishing to become communistic in his utterances, he was free to say that if Jay Gould was hanged to a lamp post in New York it would be a blessing to the community known as the United States. Laughter. The action of Jay Gould might cost hundreds and thousands of lives throughout the Western States. The death of a man like this was nothing when compared with what might occur if the difficulties were not settled in those States. There was no sentimental basis in this matter. It was the justice to the workman. There was no harm in this bill, and the discussion of it had had a healthy effect upon the country. It was an honest bill, and if there was anything wrong with it Congress could repeal it any time."

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HOP QUESTION.

Recently we published an account of hop raising in Washington Territory by Col. PARDEE and gave a notice of a book on the subject which one of our Jones county farmers sent for. But a friend hands us the following clipping which shows there is a limit to the business and more danger of over production than there is in making cotton:

SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1886.

Hops, the "gamblers' crop," is a losing one this year. It costs from 14 cents to 15 cents a pound to raise them, and now prices range here from five to ten cents per pound. At this time last year, prices were from 14 cent to 17 cents per pound; in 1884 they were from 22 cents to 26 cents; in 1883, 35 cents to $1; and in 1882, from 25 cents to 27 cents. At other times in each year prices were considerably higher. The high prices for the crop of 1882, which culminated at $1.25 per pound for choice hops, led a multitude of outsiders to engage in hop-raising, hence the present glut. California advanced from 7,000 bales in 1882 to 75,000 bales in 1884; New York from 100,000 in 1882 to over 150,000,000 in 1884. The increase was proportionate in the other great hop growing States—Wisconsin, Michigan, Oregon and Vermont—and in Washington Territory the increase was greatest of all. Germany, Belgium, Australia and England all likewise added thousands of acres to their hop areas. Although prices were hardly remunerative last year, and are far "below cost" this year, growers cling to the business like topers to their beer. All see that a great curtailment of production is absolutely necessary to make the crop remunerative, and each wishes his neigbor would "plow up," and the reluctance of any to make a beginning of plowing up the whole or a great part of their hop yards, encourages the others to hold on, and little or nothing is done.

Holly Hill Items.

Mrs. Alonzo Fulcher, of Morgan swamp vicinity, has been quite ill for some weeks past.

Rev. Ben. Albritton preached at the Old Chapel to a crowded house on Sunday last. We always enjoy to see a little fun in our midst.

Mr. William Holloway met with the great misfortune of losing a valuable horse a few days since. The horse was taken with a severe attack of colic and died in about eight hours.

Mr. James Fulcher, the leading merchant of this place, is another great hog and corn farmer. He expects to cultivate the coming year, 2 acres in corn, 15 acres in cotton, 3 acres in peas, and 2 acres in sweets.

Hog cholera is raging at Holly Hill with severity for hogs. Mr. Sylvester A. Gaskins has lost nearly all his stock, and Mr. Lewis Truslow has lost many, and is continuing to lose right on. Why don't some nineteenth century genius discover a remedy by which to stay the spread?

Our matrimonial department has been quite dull for a few months past, but if we may judge from the signs of the times, we shall soon be able to report some success in early day.

VAN BOYKIN'S SERVICE.

[illegible]

Communication from Commisssioner of Immigration on Fruit Canning.

[illegible] one class of immigrants are needed more than another it is practical fruit canners.

They are needed for several reasons. First, because thousands of bushels of fruit go to waste every year in North Carolina for the want of market. If a fruit cannery was located in every county in the State the farmers could readily sell peaches at from 25 to 50 cents per bushel. In the majority of villages of North Carolina twenty five bushels of peaches is sufficient to supply the market for a week. A cannery would enable the producers to sell one hundred bushels per day and thereby encourage the farmers to grow fruit and vegetables which pays a handsome profit. It would also give employment to needy women and children and keep in North Carolina thousands of dollars that goes North annually for canned goods, besides drawing money from outside the State.

Sm. Canning establishments are with the reach of every town and community. [illegible] a number of farmers near Baltimore put up canned goods on their farms. North Carolina can do the same. Practical canners who will give their time against the money necessary to start a cannery can be secured. The average canner can fix up all necessary machinery to run for the first year at a cost of not exceeding $200.

The running expenses may be paid from the sales of canned goods. Commission merchants will take the goods and advance enough to cover the current expenses. An outlay of money is needed to purchase fruits until a return can be made from the goods shipped. All expenses necessary would reach probably four or five hundred dollars. There is no risks, the canned fruits will not spoil.

I will be glad to correspond with any party in North Carolina who would like to learn more concerning the canning business, or to visit any town where the citizens would interest themselves in starting a canning factory. Now is the time to enact so as to be ready for the present year's fruit and vegetable crop.

The Raleigh *News and Observer*, speaking of the canning industry says:

"The intelligent efforts of Commissioner Patrick to establish fruit canneries in North Carolina should receive the hearty support of every citizen of the State. No scheme yet devised has more possibilities in a small way, which is the way we want nowadays, of good to the body of the people. A moments consideration in the vast quantities of small fruit annually thrown away in the State will make this apparent. The details of Mr. Patrick's scheme are given elsewhere, and it will be seen that they are practical. It only remains for the people of influence to aid him heartily in his project and much will be done to improve the condition of that class which is most in need of improvement."

Pelletier's Mill Items.

We were at Onslow court and saw many things; among the best we saw was Mr. Nowitzky with his magic rings and celebrated drinking tea. Our old soldier, Judge Gilmer, presided. We were glad to shake his hand as of old, which made us think of war times. We saw our friend Taylor of the JOURNAL looking well.

They are hard at work cleaning out the rocks in New river. The dredge is a monster concern, having an engine of a 184-horse power, with a bucket that weighs 4,900 lbs., which fills with dirt and empties once a minute. The boat is 90 feet long by 37 feet wide, commanded by Capt. Geo. Lord and a crew of working men; a curiosity to those that never saw one.

Prohibition is getting to be pretty popular with a great many people. We think it there was a law to punish drunkards for getting drunk, that is making it a misdemeanor for a person to get tipsy and cut up shines, as the saying is, it would be a good law, and we think would be more apt to suit everybody than the regular prohibition law of taking liquor entirely out of the county, because we think that will be harder to do than one imagines, but we are in favor of either if the majority of the people are. Then you are with the majority, no matter where they are.—ED. JOURNAL.

We have cocht that gaitor, but we didn't cocht him in our trap yet; tomorrow is the day for that. We went down today and shot one, and you ought to have seen Jesse Watson holding on to the tail and squalling for Buddie to shoot; Buddie shoot or give up your gun to me. Mr. Edwin first shot and wounded Mr. G., and then came the fun, but we got him just the same. He was not a very big one; only about nine feet long; but we have one baited and though we haven't measured him yet, expect to before Sunday, and then I will tell you about catching a big alligator in a bear trap.

Our farmers are very busy; some are done planting corn and planting melons. Dr. Emmett has about 15 acres in melons and is trucking considerable in onions and beans, and his fruit trees are beautiful; besides peach and apple blossoms, we notice several fine young orange blossoms, though not the kind as was killed in Florida last winter. Then Steve Holland; he is one of our best goahead farmers; makes his own manure, eats his own bread and meat, makes his own rice, catches his own oysters and fish, attends to his own business during business hours, etc. This year he will plant 10 acres in rice, 5 in peas, 4 in potatoes, 25 in cotton and 50 in corn, besides melons and other vegetables in abundance.

Dr. [illegible] are getting pretty brisk. This year is Cutler's time to furnish a man for Senator for our district—the 9th—and we have heard several gentlemen spoken of, but none with more earnestness than Dr. J. W. Sanders, of Sanders' Store. We think he will make a good one, and hope his name mentioned very often. Then there is Dr. G. N. Duncan, of Cedar Point, and C. R. Thompson, of Beaufort. We reckon [illegible] these men would not disgrace the Capitol. Our county officers are plentiful; like [illegible] in Onslow county. We [illegible] for every place in Onslow. Jesse Ward and H. E. [illegible] for the House; C. [illegible] Higgins and others [illegible] Ward, Register of Deeds, [illegible] Sheriff we don't want 'em [illegible] W. Sanders, is one [illegible] we hear spoken of as a candidate for Sheriff.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT

From Bradstreet's.

The market during the week just ended, while showing a slight strengthening in values of both futures and spots, was not of a satisfactory character, and the volume of sales and not equal that of the week before. The same tone of Liverpool in the early part of the week was sufficient to keep prices just about steady and no more. All influences of a domestic nature had been discounted, and Liverpool and Manchester remained the sole pivot on which prices could be turned. Toward the end of the week the Liverpool market took a favorable turn, and the causes of this latter effect were of such a character as to lead dealers to believe that it was of a substantial origin, and would affect the market in an upward direction. The slight change for the better came on Thursday and Friday; the market, owing to this diversion, was just able to hold its own. Spots at New York were sent up 1 16c., but this was looked upon as merely a speculative rise, due to trading of later months for April delivery.

The total future sales this week were 307,400 bales, against 490,500 bales last week. Spot sales amounted to 1,080 bales, against 2,331 bales last week.

Deliveries on contracts were 4,500 bales, against none last week.

The receipts at ports this week amounted to 59,436 bales, against 64,381 bales last week, and 25,773 bales last year.

The receipts since September 1 were 4,827,847 bales, against 4,541,972 bales at the same time last year.

The Vote on the Educational Bill.

The vote on the educational bill in the House shows that the Southern Representatives, with the exception of those from Missouri, generally favor the measure. The Western and Northern States only were generally found in opposition. They have abundant means and are independent of the negro problem. The east is in favor of the measure because it wants to see the blacks educated on general principles. Mr. Long, of Massachusetts, represents the eastern sentiment probably in holding that "the whole country is responsible for slavery, for the enfranchisement of the blacks, and for conferring citizenship upon them, therefore it cannot escape its responsibility for educating them up to some degree of ability to discharge the duties of citizenship." That the measure will, if made law, be of great benefit to the South can not be doubted for a moment by anyone familiar with existing Southern conditions, and that it is in violation of the constitution cannot be maintained. The Southern people are to be congratulated on the brighter prospects of its passage.—*News and Observer.*

ASTOR AND GIRARD.—It has often been said that John Jacob Astor was, sixty years ago, the only citizen of America worth $1,000,000. He may have been the only New Yorker then possessed of such a fortune, but the wealth of Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, would at that time have reached at least $6,000,000. He died in 1831, leaving an estate of $20,000,000, much of it having been accumulated within fifteen or twenty years.

"Sleep breathes at last from out thee, my little patient boy." Oh! yes, certainly. But that child would have cried all night with his feet, if it had not been for a timely bottle of Salvation Oil. Only twenty-five cts. expended brought him rest.

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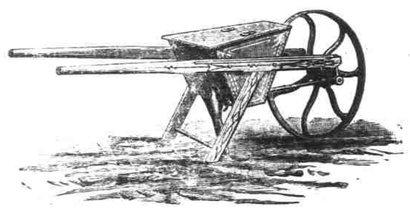

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Full Size Gents Handkerchiefs, 5c.	Elegant Ladies Handkerchiefs, 5c.
Ladies Fine Cambric Handk'ch'fs, 10c.	Knitting Cotton, 20c. lb.
Heavy 6 lb. Note Paper, 5c. quire,	Envelopes, 5c. package.
Novelty Hair Pins, 5c. package.	800 yds. Spool Cotton, 5c.
Pearl Dress Buttons, 5c. dozen.	Children's Handkerchiefs, 2½c.
Jerseys, 50c.	Brass Pins, 5c. paper.
Children's Straw Hats, 5c.	Children's Polo Caps, 10c.
Ladies Hose, 5c.	Gents Half Hose, 5c.
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