THE JOURNAL

H. A. SUTTON,
S. HARPER

NEW BERNE, N. C.

We give space to the communication urging the name of Hon. GEO. H. SEAR for Supreme Court Judge. Mr. SEAR is from the JOURNAL. If he should receive the nomination for this high position the Democrats of the East will give him a full vote, and if elected we are sure the interest of the people will not suffer and the dignity and purity of the bench will be preserved.

BEN BUTLER believes that the nation will eventually force another sectional struggle. He believes the South will some day undertake to coerce the North into payment of Southern losses during the war. BUTLER once congratulated himself upon the fact that while many hard things had been said of him and he had been called by many ugly names, yet no one had ever said that BENJ. F. BUTLER was a fool. If he keeps on prophecying, he can no longer make the boast. Even now common sense suggests that there is a screw loose somewhere.

COL. WHARTON J. GREEN writes a letter to the Wilmington *Star* explaining his position on the oleomargarine bill. He puts his case pretty strongly and is doubtless conscientious in the stand he has taken; but the bill appears to us to be entirely wrong in principle. As the *Star* suggests the time may come when oleomargarine will be on the top and it will, in turn, tax butter. The State ought to have a law to protect the people against frauds of all kinds; the law should require oleomargarine as well as other articles of food to be sold for what they actually are, and when this is done, the dairy interest will have all the protection that is necessary, and the only protection, it appears to us, as being lawful.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Bradstreet's* in a communication to that journal last week undertakes to show that now is the time to buy futures in cotton. He expects an increase of 20,000 bales or more per week in consumption for the balance of the year and assumes that the present crop will be, with no disaster, 500,000 bales less than the last crop. If this correspondent's predictions of an increased demand and a decrease in production were true then it would not take a Solomon to see that the price of cotton is bound to advance. But here is the difficulty; how does he know that the increased demand for consumption, even if it exist now, will continue for any length of time? And as for the present crop, he knows just about as much about how much will be made as other men who keep posted on the condition of the crop, and no more. Buying futures is a venture in the dark, and a good way for one to lose money and a good deal of sleep.

OUR NORTH CAROLINA DOCTORS

Dr. LANDON B. EDWARDS, of Richmond, editor of the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, speaks thusly of our North Carolina doctors:

"We regret that our proceedings of this Society has to be so materially curtailed. The North Carolina profession is a peculiar one—it seems not to be aware of its own excellence. It is seldom heard from through journals published outside of the State. North Carolina is wanting simply a city sufficiently large for a distinctive medical centre. But knowing personally, as we do, many of the doctors of North Carolina, and having a like acquaintance with many of the profession of other Atlantic States, we are constrained to acknowledge that, rank and file, North Carolina furnishes the best educated doctors of any of these States; and numbers of them, were they to locate in medical centres, would shine out as brilliant stars in the galaxy of great men of the medical profession of America. We attribute a great part of this special excellence to the strict fidelity with which the North Carolina State Board of Examiners has been doing its work for the past twenty years."

That the State Board of Medical Examiners has greatly elevated the profession in North Carolina within the last fifteen or twenty years can hardly be denied. And we believe the establishment of a medical college would not only have a tendency to further advance the usefulness of the profession, but would make known to the world that we have medical skill and talent equal to that in any State. All they need is an opportunity.

GETTING BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES

For several years the people of Eastern North Carolina have been led, by reports in newspapers of fancy prices obtained for tobacco, and the enormous yields made in the cultivators of the weed, to believe that their brother farmers in the tobacco section were in clover, making money hand over fist and knowing nothing of hard times." So persistently has the news been kept before the farmers of the East that the tobacco fever is beginning to spread in that section, this in the face of the fact that it was tried in the East as far down as Craven county [illegible] years ago and had to be [illegible] because it did not pay.

We have before us [illegible] *Farmer*, a live and interesting paper published at Winston, in the midst of the tobacco region, and [illegible]

[illegible]

COL. PARDEE ON THE A. & N. C. R. AND THE OYSTER INDUSTRY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Col. R. S. PARDEE has recently written a letter from Morehead City to the *Manufacturer's Record* in which he gives the following brief history of the A. & N. C. R.:

When in 1852 the legislature of this State granted a charter to the Atlantic & Carolina Railroad, it also appropriated money enough to pay the cost of surveying the route. The company immediately organized and a survey was made. But a small portion of stock had been subscribed by individuals; enough, however, to complete the organization and do the preliminary work. In 1854 the legislature took all the unsold stock at a cost of $1,200,000—its par value; later, to meet a deficiency of capital, a loan was made from the State treasury, security being given to preferred bonds. Thus, to a large extent, this railroad is the creature and the property of the State. The majority of the directors consists of gentlemen appointed by the governor, the minority being elected by the stockholders. A management thus constituted, along made up of men of the best qualifications and intentions, must necessarily be handicapped to some extent, and a railroad thus governed cannot be expected to increase its business by liberal expenditures for advertising and other developing work. It is not surprising, therefore, that this railroad, which is but 95 miles long, should simply hold its own, without adding largely to its business, or to the development of the country traversed by it. Every act of its executive officers is closely watched, and whenever there is the shadow of a chance for criticism, it is poured out unsparingly, for there are no limits to political warfare, and the outs will always make the most of every chance they can get to worry the ins. Such is the case with this railroad, and there is no possibility that it will be otherwise until the State sells out its interest, or the road is leased to competent parties. Such at least is the view taken by many of the stockholders and by a much larger number of good business men.

The foregoing is not intended to be a criticism of any past or of the present management. So far as I know, every board has, during its incumbency, made honest efforts to increase the road's traffic, and to manage its affairs with the care due to an important trust. The present and members of the present board are principally young men who have grown into business prominence within a few years. They have already infused new life into the old corporation. It was the first in the State to change to the standard gauge. It is economically conducted, and its cash receipts are steadily increasing. A disposition is apparent to protect and increase its local traffic, and something has already been done in that direction. The rolling stock is an excellent condition, and has received additions of several cars for fruits and truck. At one place, at least, on the line the company has cut a short road through the woods that puts an extensive, well selected and very fertile section within three miles of a station, before this the people there had to drive a dozen miles to reach a depot. During the past season the management has established a [illegible] for summer travel.

After a [illegible] New Bern [illegible]

[illegible]

Swansboro Items

Mr. P. A. Koonce from Carteret county, is spoken of and highly recommended as a suitable person for sheriff of that county. Go it Pine! You'll make a good one.

Our hotel is open for the accommodation of the public. Dr. Mallette says he is going to attend to the wants of the people right, and wants them to come and try him once.

The cutlew bugs are in some places mining the corn. They have a bill something like a sword, and when they stick that sword in a stalk of corn it is sure to do above the hole the bug made.

Steamer Wave, Capt. Webb, [illegible] here. She will ply between here and New Berne through Harlowe canal; she was the first steamboat that made the trip from New Berne to Beaufort through the canal.

Our place is very healthy, as [illegible] our village a population of 350 persons only—all white, but a few who are colored. Among these 90 are children, from one month to 14 years old; no deaths have occurred in [illegible] years, and we have no [illegible] sickness now at all. So you see we [illegible]

[illegible]

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