THE JOURNAL.

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

NEW BERNE, N. C., JAN. 27 1887.

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THE Inter State commerce bill has finally passed both houses of Congress, and now only lacks the President's signature to make it a law.

THE enterprising *Tobacco Plant* at Durham publishes the views of sixty-five members of the present Congress on the repeal of the tobacco tax. The outlook is not at all encouraging for the repeal, though the North Carolina delegation is almost unanimous for the repeal of the entire internal revenue laws.

THERE is absolutely no prospects of tariff reform, abolition of internal revenue laws, or any other reform that will reduce taxation and bring the revenues within the economical demands of the government. The tendency is to bring the demands of the government up to the present enormous revenue receipts, rather than reduce taxation and economize. Of course the Democrats say the Republicans won't let them do it, and at the same time the Republicans twit the Democrats for not fulfilling their promises. In the mean time, the collection of war taxes goes on, and the people growl and complain that money is "scase."

WILMINGTON.

It must be a matter of pride to every true North Carolinian to see the city of Wilmington so rapidly gaining in importance as an export center and commercial activity. The receipts of cotton and naval stores to date this year are far in excess of last year, and if her enterprising citizens will not let the opportunity slip to secure the terminus of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road, Wilmington will continue to grow and soon become one of the chief export cities of the South.

In the meantime New Berne should not be idle; we should work for direct railroad communication with Wilmington; it is to our interest and to the interest of the whole State to see it the rival of Norfolk. We have hope that the General Assembly will see the necessity of placing a large number of convicts on the public lands in the counties of Jones and Onslow to cut public roads and aid in grading a railroad to connect the two cities and develop a rich and fertile country. If the people of Craven, Jones, Onslow and New Hanover will work together for the accomplishment of this object it will eventually succeed.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF OUR GREAT MEN.

The *Biblical Recorder* speaks its opinion plainly about the conduct of the United States Senate in promptly passing the Mormon Bill and hesitating and delaying the passage of the Inter State Commerce Bill. It says:

"The United States Senate did not hesitate last week to pass by virtually a unanimous vote, what is termed the Mormon Bill, disfranchising every Mormon in the territory of Utah; but when the noble Senators came to the Inter-States Commerce Bill, a bill to regulate railroad charges, they hesitated, debated, offered amendments, substitutes, dilatory motions and dodged the vote. Our people are slow to see the true inwardness of their great men, and seldom ever inquire into their motives.

There are very few Mormons in Utah who are living as openly in violation of our marital laws as are some of our Senators. Brigham Young himself never had more concubines than some of these Senators now have stored away in the departments and drawing salaries from the National Treasury, and yet these whited sepulchres vote year after year for bills to suppress Mormonism. But when it comes to vote on bills for the relief of the people against Jay Gould & Co., with their millions of money, how slow they are. And the reason for all their hesitation and dodging is the free use of money by hired lobbyists. A United States Senator can be honest. Logan died a poor man after years of service, but some who go to Washington poor soon become millionaires on $5,000 a year."

WHO STOLE THE CONVENTION?

We give in yesterday's and today's issue of the JOURNAL full proceedings, as published in the *News and Observer*, of the joint meeting of the board of agriculture and such farmers as saw fit to attend, in Raleigh, on Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Several topics were discussed and some good suggestions made, and there is no telling what might have been done but for the fact, as Mr. OTTO WILSON put it, that the convention gradually slipped out of the hands of the farmers and they were obliged to adjourn *sine die* in order to keep it from being stolen outright. Had the session been prolonged no doubt the Blair bill, internal revenue, tariff, coast defences and many other things of National importance would have been discussed and Congress fully informed of its duty in the premises. We trust Col. POLK, when he gets the farmers together in mass convention on the 26th inst., will have better luck and will not allow it to slip from the hands of the farmers.

The best thing that farmers can be doing now is making compost heaps and preparing for a crop. They can doubtless aid one another in their work by occasionally assembling themselves together and discussing practical methods. We hope Col. POLK's convention will be beneficial in this respect, but a Grange in each neighborhood, with monthly meetings, would be better; it would enable them, in addition to discussing methods of manuring and cultivating, to put one another on guard about the long wagons and oily tongued chaps who roam the country seeking farmers to devour with a mortgage. In other words, they can keep better posted on the humbugs that are so tempting.

"TURN THE RASCALS OUT."

A gentleman who was present at the joint meeting of the board of agriculture and farmers at Raleigh tells us that Capt. KITCHIN "spoke out in meetin'" and told Governor SCALES and Dr. BATTLE that they had no business on the board of agriculture and if he had the power he would turn them out at once. Captain KITCHIN takes the sensible position that if the department of agriculture is intended to advance the farming interest of the State it should be controlled and conducted by practical farmers; by men who are farmers in practice as well as theory.

After this plain talk of KITCHIN's the Governor ought to send a special message to the General Assembly, acknowledge his unfitness to conduct a State farm and ask for an amendment to the constitution relieving him of the duty of president ex officio of the board of agriculture.

COL. POLK ON FARMER SCALES

Governor SCALES, in his message, says, in reference to the experiment station and the necessity for establishing it:

"The great object in view was to promote the farming interests in the State upon which all her material interests depend. Our lands, *much exhausted*, as the result of slave labor, *demanded strong and stimulating fertilizers.*"

The comments upon this portion of the message by the *Progressive Farmer* shows that Col. POLK entertains about the same opinion of the Governor as a farmer that Capt. KITCHIN does. He says:

"We quote this last remark to express our regret that such a fallacious theory—long since exploded by the most practical and successful agriculturists in this and other States—should be again brought forth under the sanction of such high authority. We esteem our worthy Chief Executive most highly and regret that a sense of duty to the farming interests of the State forces us to dissent from his theory. The teaching that exhausted soils demand strong and stimulating commercial fertilizers has cost the farmers of North Carolina millions and millions of dollars since the war and has well nigh bankrupted every one who has relied upon it. "Exhausted" soils are not the kind upon which to use these "strong and stimulating fertilizers," but thousands of our farmers have followed this delusive idea to their ruin. If a man, after long and excessive fatigue and hunger becomes exhausted, should we give him plenty of good nourishing food or should he have a stimulating drink of whiskey? As well might we expect to satiate his hunger and restore his strength with the whiskey as to give strength and vigor to exhausted soils by the use of "strong and stimulating fertilizers."

STRIKING FROM COVER.

The New Berne JOURNAL says it is reported that Mr. Washington Bryan is doing all that he can to have Messrs. Clark and Lane unseated, and because of this report it publishes from an anonymous correspondent a bitter personal attack on Mr. Bryan.

As an apology for this conduct, the JOURNAL says:

"When a communication discusses the conduct of a public officer, the writer, as a citizen and taxpayer, has a right to criticise the acts of such officer."

We join issue. No citizen and taxpayer has a right under cover to make a personal attack on a public officer. The writer would have commanded respect if he had signed his true name; but to stab over a signature other than his own name is simply contemptible and smacks of cowardice.

The above is from the Raleigh *Signal*, and upon reading it one would think that it was above publishing an anonymous communication attacking any one. But in the first issue of the *Signal* there was over a column article, *copied from another paper*, from an anonymous correspondent making a vindictive, personal attack on members of the board of canvassers of Craven county. We presume the *Signal* intends the language of the last paragraph of the above clipping to apply to the anonymous correspondent of the *Gazette* whose article it copied, as well as to the JOURNAL's correspondent. But what apology does the *Signal* offer for such conduct?

The author of the article attacking Mr. Bryan was informed when he handed it in that his name would be promptly given if demanded by Mr. Bryan. Does the *Signal* know the name of the author of the bitter personal attack upon the gentlemen of the Craven county canvassing board?

We take pleasure in informing the *Signal* that there are over twelve hundred Democrats and a large number of Republicans in Craven county who endorse the action of the board of canvassers in their efforts to defeat a travesty upon an election.

THE WAY THE SURPLUS GOES.

If there is any man of ordinary intelligence who doubts that charge surplus in the treasury encourages extravagance and corruption, let him read the following items said to have appeared in the report of the clerk of the House which was made a few days ago.

According to the accounts of the clerk each congressman must have used at least 420 towels during the year, they did not show any signs of it. From the report the clerk appears to have purchased tooth brushes, nail brushes, hair brushes, combs, sponges and other toilet articles by the gross, and it is incredible that the quantity mentioned could have been used by the house of representatives. There were enough for all the legislative bodies in the world, although the tooth-brushes might not have gone around. The quantity of soap consumed was enormous, and in the lists of purchases were gallons of cologne, bay rum, toilet cases, shaving cases, manicure cases, nail polishers, nail powder, nail files, nail scissors, by the dozen and gross, as well as quinine and cathartic pills, and corset laces. The latter are supposed to have been issued to Mr. Barnes of Georgia and Mr. Baker of New York.

Among other useful articles accounted for are two directories of St. Louis and four dozen copies of "Rules for Progressive Eucre," which seems to be a game much encouraged by statesmen. The number of pen knives purchased is bewildering and would have stocked a large cutlery store. There were dozens of expensive French clocks and fans. Four fans were purchased at $50 each. There was one order for opera glasses which amounted to $697, and two of three hundred more were supplied at a lower cost. A bracelet at $22.50 is charged for; a pencil that cost $21; a knife, fork, and spoon, for which $9.50 was charged. Several trunks, alligator bags, and other articles for traveling outfits, were purchased, costing from $30 each down. Silk umbrellas by the dozen were supplied to statesmen, and one got a fur robe that was rather expensive. Another, with a view to economy which does not fit in well with the laundry bill, drew a box of celluloid collars and cuffs. Another got an embroidered shawl strap for $4.50.

Mr. O'Hara the colored congressman from North Carolina, appears to be the largest supporter of the magazines, for he subscribed through the clerk of the house for all the monthlies, both for adults and children.

The European Crisis.

The most ominous war news that has reached us recently were the orders issued by Austria to that humane institution, the Red Cross Society, to raise the staffs of the hospitals under its management to their full length, and to quadruple the number of beds in those institutions. This noble society has kindred associations in the different countries of Europe, all of which under the Red Cross flag are entitled by international agreement to pursue their humane work of caring for the wounded on the field of battle and in the hospitals, protected from all harm but chance shots by the badge they wear and the flag they display. Nor is it only the care bestowed upon the men struck down or maimed in battle belonging to one belligerent; it includes those of the enemy also, and by the rules of the society makes no distinction in good offices between them. It is the one redeeming feature of modern wars, and may be said to have had its origin during the Crimean war in the hospital service of Florence Nightingale and the devoted band of women who assisted her in the supreme conflict that broke for a time the power of Russia. The experience gained at that time of the great value of womanly ministrations in keeping up the spirits of the men in hospitals suffering from the pain of their wounds and from the shock of their depressing surroundings, led soon afterwards to the establishment of training schools for nurses for public hospitals in peaceful times, and also to have charge of private patients. Special hospitals were also founded and sisterhoods organized for their management. In the United States we have, as yet, but few training schools for nurses, the most noteworthy one being that in New York. In Baltimore a similar training school is to be attached to the Johns Hopkins Hospital when completed. But the special duty of the Society of the Red Cross is to care for the wounded in battle, and it is an ominous thing when it is suddenly called upon to fill up its surgical staff, which also implies a possibly sudden call upon the large number of men and women composing its membership. This fact joined to the active warlike preparations that are signaled everywhere, may be taken as evidence that the international situation, so far as the countries of Europe are concerned, is greatly strained, and that we are approaching a crisis which may culminate in war in the spring, or may lead, through the negotiations that are still carried on, to a doubtful and uncertain peace. If Germany is the arbitrator on the continent in one sense, Russia is also the arbitrator in another and conflicting sense, and there is nothing at present to base an opinion upon with respect to peace or war in the coming spring, or, if war, where the initial blow will be struck.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Richlands Items.

We learn from our friend, Rev. J. D. Stanford, that he is getting up a petition to send to the Legislature signed by scores of our best citizens, asking the State to send us convicts to grade a road from the head of Quaker Bridge road to connect with White Oak or Angola road within a few miles of Burgaw. So we see from this that our public spirited friends are still on the lookout in behalf of good old Onslow. May the day soon dawn when we may see the grading completed, the cross-ties laid, the track nailed down and the rolling stock on. Then with a shout we will board the train and say, "come on ladies and gentlemen, we can take supper in New Berne or Wilmington. It will not be as now, after long weary hours reach these travel-stained and with patience exhausted, in no mood to enjoy anything, but neat, smiling and happy.

The young people have not let Xmas festivities wane. One or two parties every week.

Mr. O. A. Thompson celebrated his freedom on the 19th by giving a dance. Those present say it was very enjoyable. May he live to celebrate many more birthdays.

Mrs. Rive King, the pianist, gave a concert in St. Paul the other day. After it was over a very well known lady of that city, who had lingered in the hall, met on the stairway a lady whose muffled face she thought she had seen before, but whose name she couldn't recall. "Isn't Mme. King a lovely player?" said she. "Yes, I think she is," was the reply. "But isn't she homely?" continued the St. Paul lady. "I don't think I ever saw a homelier person." "Yes, I quite agree with you, was the quiet answer. "Haven't I met you before?" inquired madam. "Your face seems very familiar. May I ask your name?" "Mme. Rive King," said the pianist. "I know that I am homely, and I also know that you meant no offense. If you admire my playing you may say what you please about my face."

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Condensed from the News and Observer

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

January 20, 1887.

The Senate was called to order by President Stedman at 11 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Betts.

Bills passed third reading and sent to the House:

To amend section 2834 of the Code, so as to allow owners of land to shoot birds on their own land in certain counties; to regulate the sale of seed cotton; to amend section of the Code, relating to discrimination in railroad freight.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A bill to require banks incorporated in this State, or private banks, to make statements to the public treasurer, to be published in the town where the banking is done. Calendar.

A bill in relation to drawing jurors in Craven county, amendment offered by the committee, that the number should not be less than the number now required. Passed second and third reading.

A bill to prevent the sale of deadly weapons. Tabled.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock by Speaker Webster. Prayer by Rev. Levi Branson.

The committee on salaries and fees reported favorably on a substitute for H. B. 251 to regulate fees of State solicitors.

Mr. King introduced a resolution of instruction, relating to the repeal of the tax on State banks. Calendar.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. King, bill to compel persons opening marl beds to enclose them with a lawful fence. Agriculture.

Mr. Howe, bill to exempt firemen of Wilmington from poll tax. Judiciary.

Mr. Gray, a bill to prohibit the throwing of dead stock into the Neuse and its tributaries. Propositions and grievances.

Mr. Gray, a bill to declare Neuse precinct, in Lenoir county, a township. Counties, cities and towns.

H. B. 187, to extend the time for the completion of Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway to Patterson, was taken up as unfinished business.

The question was then upon the adoption of Mr. Leazar's substitute. Lost, 5 ayes, 38 noes. Pending discussion the House adjourned.

Mr. M. A. Gray was added to the committee on public health and drainage.

On yesterday Mr. Thomas was not recorded as voting for Mr. Overman's bill to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for the election of additional justices of the supreme court. Mr. Thomas voted for the bill.

The bill reported yesterday as enrolled and signed by the speaker was, "to increase the number of superior court judges and judicial districts," instead of "to increase the salaries of superior court judges."

SENATE.

January 21, 1887.

The Senate was called to order by President Stedman at 11 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr Norman.

Yesterday's journal was read and approved.

PETITIONS.

The committees reported favorably on amending the election law; favorably on amending section 1276 of the Code; favorably on amending sections 3138 and 41 of the Code.

Bills and resolutions were read and disposed of as follows, viz.:

Mr. Taylor, a bill for compulsory education. Education.

Mr. Purcell, an act to license the carrying of concealed weapons. Propositions and grievances.

BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

H. B. 68, S. B. 148, to require banks incorporated in the State, or private banks, to make a semi-annual statement to the State treasurer.

On motion of Mr. McCormick, this bill was re-referred to the committee on banks and currency.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING

H. B. 93, S. B. 198, a bill for the better protection of mechanics and laborers.

Mr. Clark moved that this bill be referred to the judiciary committee; carried.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock by Speaker Webster. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Johns.

The judiciary committee reported unfavorably on H. B. 283 to exempt firemen from poll tax; favorably on H. B. 299, to amend section 2,877 of the Code relating to the stock law.

The committee on counties, cities and towns reported favorably on H. B. 839 to declare Neuse precinct, in Lenoir county, a township.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. King, bill to lay out a public pier in Onslow and Pender counties, and make vacant other lands in Stump sound and other waters for the purpose of propagating and cultivating oysters. Fish interests.

The bill to extend the time for the completion of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. was taken up as the unfinished business.

The amendment offered by Mr. Fries yesterday was accepted. The question was then upon the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Lewis, "to insert 250 for 100," which amendment was adopted—yeas 70, nays 10.

The question was then upon the passage of the bill on its second reading. Passed second reading—yeas 67, nays 13.

Mr. Leazar then offered a substitute for the bill upon its third reading. The substitute was the same as the one offered by him yesterday, except in making the number of convicts 250 instead of 100.

Mr. Leak, it seems, would rather give three convicts to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad than any corporation in the State, did not favor giving such labor to any corporation; thought the legislature should not make an appropriation of convicts to a corporation indirectly which it would not do directly and in violation of the spirit of the constitution.

Mr. Holt was of the opinion that it was a contract with the State, and that if the State did have complied with its part of said contract, that the corporation would not be here now asking for an extension of time, and the work done on the road would be at the assessment. He favored the original bill.

Mr. York thought it was consistent for us to make the appropriation [illegible]

of convicts, as the road was commenced long before the constitution was amended; that the State had bargained to furnish 600 convicts, had furnished only 185 of them, and they were now asking only 250, instead of the original number, to complete the road.

Mr. Sutton thought the argument of its being a gift to a private corporation was not correct; thought it constitutional, as the State owned an interest in the road when the contract was made, and this bill was to carry out the provisions as at first intended.

Mr. Worth saw some points in the case so clearly that he could not keep quiet; that if the plan as suggested by Mr. Leazar had been accepted at the proper time it would have avoided all this trouble; thought Mr. Leazar's substitute was based on solid business principles and Mr. Overman's argument was a matter of eloquent moonshine."

The question was then upon the adoption of Mr. Leazar's substitute. Lost—52 ayes 55 nays.

The question was then upon the passage of the original bill as amended by Mr. Fries. The bill passed its third reading and was ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

House adjourned.

SENATE.

January 22, 1887.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by President Stedman.

Yesterday's journal was read and approved.

Bills and resolutions were introduced and disposed of as follows:

By Mr. Kerr, an act to amend section 1273 of the Code, so as to prevent chattel mortgages being given upon growing crops, to take effect January 1st, 1888. Judiciary.

Mr. Turner, to amend sections 501 and 519 of the Code, requiring the transcript of appraisers, and personal property exemptions to be made to the county whence executions issues. Judiciary.

Mr. Winston, to provide for the probating and recording of receipts taken by guardians and executors. Judiciary.

Mr. Clark, in relation to the loss of the reversion by merger. Judiciary.

To amend sections 1276 of the Code, as substituted by the committee, passed its second and third reading, substitute engrossed and sent to the House; to amend the election law, passed its second and third reading. Enrolled.

S. B. 115, amendatory and explanatory to county commissioners as to public roads; passed its second and third readings, was engrossed and sent to the House.

HOUSE.

Speaker Webster called the House to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson.

INTRODUCTION OF PETITIONS.

Mr. Lane, petition from township No. 3, Craven county, relating to the no-fence law. Propositions and grievances.

Mr. Pritchett, petition from the local assembly Knights of Labor of Greensboro.

The committee on railroads, postroads and turnpikes reported favorably on H. B. 280, to grade a public road by convict labor from the foot of Queen street in Kinston to the new iron bridge.

Mr. Thomas, resolution requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to obtain adequate appropriations for the continuance of work on Beaufort harbor and adjacent waters.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Gray, bill to incorporate the National Live Stock Association. Corporations.

Mr. Brogden, bill to require the compliance with the constitutional amendment relating to sheep husbandry. Agriculture.

Mr. White of Perquimans, bill to provide signboards to be placed at public road crossings on railroads. Railroads, postroads and turnpikes.

H. R. 228, to appoint a special committee to whom all bills and papers relating to a railroad commission be referred, was taken up.

Mr. Ewart opposed the appointment of a special committee; thought the regular committees fully competent to consider such questions; he knew that a similar committee had been appointed at the session of 1883, and bills referred to it were never reported until too late in the session to act upon them.

Mr. Holt thought it an important matter; that the appointment of a special committee was in order to get such men on the committee as best knew the needs of the people, and who were well informed on the subject; he did not want to be on the committee and asked that he be not appointed.

Mr. Overman objected to the adoption of the resolution and sent forward the following amendment: "Provided that this resolution shall not apply to any bill already reported favorably or unfavorably by any committee."

Mr. Ewart accepted the amendment and the resolution was adopted.

H. B. 82, to establish a railroad commission, was made a special order for Thursday next at twelve o'clock.

This elicited quite a lively discussion between Messrs. Mills and Crawford, of McDowell, in which personalities were indulged in. Mr. Mills denounced Mr. Crawford, but explanations followed and the matter was finally satisfactorily adjusted, and the bill was then made a special order Wednesday, February 2d.

H. B. 285, to allow the commission of Hyde county to levy a special tax during 1885-'86-'87 to pay off its debts, passed second reading.

Mr. Holt introduced a bill to amend chapter 52 of the Code, relating to public printing, raising the price of the work twenty per cent. Printing.

S. B. 60, H. B. 259, to amend section 1100 of the Code, relating to throwing and shooting at trains. Passed second and third readings.

S. B. 5, H. B. 262, to regulate the challenging of jurors in capital cases, was recommitted to the judiciary committee.

House adjourned.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24, 1887.

The only bill introduced in the Senate today was one to authorize the cutting of a canal by convicts through State lands in Hyde. The following bills passed final reading: To authorize Bertie county to levy special tax; to amend charter of Roanoke and Tar River Rail way Company.

Bill to take convicts from the control of penitentiary and put them at work on public roads was made special order for next Friday.

After long debate the bill passed allowing sheriffs to collect arrears of taxes [illegible]

Bill to prohibit dealing in futures passed second reading.

Session of House was dull; among bills introduced was one to amend charter of Beaufort, and another to amend charter of Kinston; also to so alter pension law as to allow pensions to widows whose husbands died of disease contracted while in the army; one to repeal stock law for Green county; bill allowing Hyde county to levy special tax passed final reading.

In the contested election case from Wilson county Farmer was given the seat, committee stating that contestant, Stanton, had no claim whatever.

Bill to make Bogue sound, in Carteret county, a lawful fence passed final reading.

News was received here this afternoon that Associate-Justice Ashe was dying at his home at Wadesboro.

RALEIGH, Jan. 25, 1887.

In the Senate today the principal bills introduced were: To prevent preferred creditors in assignment; bill to amend Code increasing the salaries of Judges of Superior Court was taken up and fully debated; it was finally tabled.

In House today petition from Craven county was presented asking abolition of stock law; among bills introduced, principal were to allow Washington county to levy special tax; to repeal law known as crop lien law; to promote cultivation of shell fish; to allow pensions whose husbands died of disease contracted in service; to amend law in regard to dredging of oysters; to provide that in election contests all depositions shall be taken in counties where they occur; to establish normal college; to regulate freight charges and prevent discrimination thereon.

The county government bill was discussed in the House today. Mr. Pritchard offered a substitute for Pinnix's bill, which provides for the election of three instead of five commissioners.

Jones County Items.

Mr. J. P. Brogden is now the happy man—Hellen is its name.

The Rev. Mr. Washburne will preach at Lee's Chapel the 5th Sunday in January.

Abner Dawson has another boarder at the Jones county hotel, Ella Brown, col., of Beaver Creek township, for stealing clothing.

Quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church of Jones circuit will be held at Oak Grove, near Pollocksville, on the 5th and 6th of February next.

Our Methodist circuit minister, Rev. Mr. Washburne, preached his first sermon at Trenton on Sunday night last to a large and appreciative audience.

Our Trenton citizens request me to say that there are two vacant houses here now which can be obtained if any one may desire to move in this quiet, cheap-living town.

Edward Stanly, the well known Jones county sportsman, returned from Slocumb's creek on Sunday last. Said his crowd had captured 192 ducks, most of which were shufflers and mallards, and 3 wild geese, having spent only three or four days in the sport.

We would suggest that our Trenton citizens plant out as soon as the proper season arrives a few more shade trees in their town. Nothing impresses a stranger more when he enters a town of the character and intelligence of its citizens than when he sees its sidewalks lined with shade trees and their yards planted with beautiful blooming flowers.

The Methodists of Trenton are going to build a place of worship on the parsonage lot. Having already quite a respectable amount subscribed for that purpose, and the friends of the enterprise are working with a vim that will certainly secure its completion. We are glad to have the pleasure of noting this. We sincerely hope that the action of the Episcopalians and Methodists may be followed by all other Christian denominations at Trenton.

Would it not be a good idea for our county commissioners to make an effort while the present Legislature is in session to have an act passed to authorize the levying and collecting of a special tax to pay off the county's indebtedness? Our county paper is now selling at 50 cents discount. Suppose the evil day is put off two years more, what will become of us? With the greatest deference, I would suggest that steps be taken in that direction. Would it not be good policy to have the authority to collect one-half of the tax the first year, the remainder the next.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The Bible house, New York, issued 114,067 volumes during December.

The expenses of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, for the past year amounted to $36,640, of which $20,000 was for Mr. Beecher's salary.

There are 4,277 Congregational churches in the United States, 4,000 ministers and 438,341 members; 27,150 of these joined the church last year.

The Chatham, N. B., World says that at a recent revival at Mill Branch every man and woman in the place—except one—was converted.

Congregationalism is making rapid progress in the west. The success it attributed mainly to the Sunday schools, which are under excellent management.

Fifty years ago it was a capital offence for a Chinaman to become a Christian. Now the gospel is preached in China with more liberty than in many other countries of Europe.

The report of the First Presbyterian church, Washington, shows that the presence of the president and his wife as members has increased the revenues of the church $500 during the past year.

The Methodists constitute the largest Protestant denomination in Ontario, as in the states, and appear to be making the most progress. The Presbyterians come next. The Anglicans are third in size.

Of the "regular Baptists" there are 2,572,238. Of the others there are 1,228,700, including Disciples, 850,000; Anti-Mission Baptists, 45,00; Freewill Baptists, 77,929; Seventh Day Baptists, 8,501; Six Principle Baptists, 2,189; Winebrennarians, 45,000; Second Adventists, 100,000, and Tunkers 100,000.

The Vienna papers publish a letter from the Spanish senator, Lopez Lapuya, to a member of the Austrian reichsrath, Rabbi Dr. Bloch, inviting Jews to settle in Spain, where they will be well received and enjoy complete religious liberty and civil rights. The letter states that about 100 Jewish families are preparing for emigration to Spain, and that the Spanish committee formed for promoting the immigration of foreign Jews is also in negotiation with the chief Jewish communities in Roumania.

SHAMEFUL ABUSE

Heaped upon a Noted Englishman for His Open Honesty.

Wm. Ed. Robson, M. D., L. R. C. S. I., M. K. Q., C. P. I., late of the Royal Navy, of England, has got into professional trouble for writing the following open letter to the editor of the London *Family Doctor*:

"I believe it to be the duty of every physician to make known any means or remedy whereby sickness can be prevented, and it is for this purpose I write to give my experience both here and abroad. I ask the publication of the statement that people may be warned before it is too late, to say to them that there is at hand a means by which they may be restored to perfect health. It is well known to the medical world, and indeed, to the laity, that a certain disease is making a terrible havoc; that next to consumption it is the most fatal, and that when fully developed there is nothing to be done for the sufferer."

"Physicians and scientists have long been trying to throw light upon the cause, and if possible, find in nature a medicine for this fatal malady. They have shown, absolutely, that the blood-purifying organs of vital importance, are the kidneys, and that when they once fail, the poison which they should take out of the blood is carried by the blood into every part of the body, developing disease.

"In my hospital practice in England, India and South America, and also, while a surgeon in the Royal Navy of Great Brittan, I gave a great deal of attention to the study of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and found that not only was the cure of chronic Bright's Disease hopeless, but that kidney disease was remarkably prevalent; much more so than generally known, and was the cause of the majority of cases of sickness, and further that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute control over these organs in disease."

"Some time ago when I had a case which resisted all regular treatment,—which is very limited,—complicated with the passing of stones from the kidneys, much against my will I permitted my patient to use Warner's safe cure, of which I had heard marvelous results. In his case the result was simply marvelous, as the attack was a severe one, and development very grave, for an analysis showed per cent. of albumen and granular tube casts."

"The action of the medicine was singular and incomprehensible to me. I had never seen anything like it. The patient recovered promptly, and is to-day a well and healthy man. This stimulated my inquiry into the merits of the remedy, and after analysis I found it to be of purely vegetable character, harmless to take under all circumstances."

"Casting aside all professional prejudice I gave it a thorough trial, as I was anxious that my patients should be restored to health, no matter by what medicine. I prescribed it in a great variety of cases, Acute, Chronic, Bright's Disease, Congestion of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, and in every instance did it speedily effect a cure."

"For this reason I deem it my duty to give to the world this statement regarding the value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement on facts I am prepared to produce and substantiate. I appeal to physicians of large practice who know how common and deceptive diseases of the kidneys are, to lay aside professional prejudice, give their patients Warner's safe cure, restore them to perfect health earn their gratitude, and thus be true physicians."

"I am satisfied that more than one-half of the deaths which occur in England are caused, primarily, by impaired action of the kidneys, and the consequent retention in the blood of the poisonous uric and kidney acid. Warner's safe cure causes the kidneys to expel this poison, checks the escape of albumen, relieves the inflamation and prevents illness from impaired and impoverished blood. Having had more than seventeen years' experience in my profession, I conscientiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's safe cure than by all the other medicines ascertainable to the profession, the majority of which, I am sorry to say, are very uncertain in their action."

"Isn't that a straightforward, manly letter?"

"Indeed it is."

"Well, but do you know the author has been dreadfully persecuted for writing it?"

"How so? What has he done to merit it?"

"Done? He has spoken the truth 'out of school' and his fellow physicians, who want the public to think they have a monopoly in curing diseases, are terribly angry with him for admitting professional inability to reach certain disorders.

"That letter created a wonderful sensation among the titled classes and the public. This jarred the doctors terribly. The College of Surgeons and Queen's College, from which institution he was graduated, asked for an explanation of his unprofessional conduct, and notified him that unless he made a retraction they would discipline him.

"The doctor replied that he allowed his patients to make use of Warner's safe cure only after all the regular methods *had failed*, and when he was satisfied that there was no possible hope for them. Upon their recovery, after having used Warner's safe cure, he was so much surprised that he wrote the above letter to the *Family Doctor*. He regretted that the faculties found fault with his action in the matter, but he could not conscientiously retract the facts as written to the *Family Doctor*.

"The faculties of both colleges replied that unless he retracted they they should cut him off, which would naturally *debar him from again practicing his profession*, and also prevent his securing another appointment in the Royal Navy."

The illustrious doctor's dilemma is certainly an unpleasant one, emphasizing, as it does, both his own honesty, and the contemptible prejudice and bigotry of English medical men. The masses, however, having no sympathy with their nonsense, keep on using the remedy he so highly recommends and get well, while the rich and able depend upon the prejudiced doctors and die!

Swansboro Items.

Mr. Bryan Hatsell and family have moved in town from Queen's creek.

J. N. Henderson has bought the Queen's creek tract of land formerly owned by B. Hatsell, of this place.

Mr. Henry Wood, of Savannah, Ga., is in town looking after the interest of his father's property, who has lately died.

Miss Ida Pittman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pittman, has gone to La Grange to school. We wish you a pleasant trip, Ida.

Our circuit preacher, Rev. Mr. Hooker, was a long time coming to his circuit, but he arrived last Sunday and preached at Queen's creek church.

Mr. G. W. Ward's school on Bear creek closes next week, and he wants to know where next. Hope some one will speak in his favor. Mr. C. B. Frazelle is teaching at Marine's, near New river, and W. E. Mattocks at Piney Grove, near here.

Miss Minnie Ward