THE JOURNAL.

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NEW BERNE, N. C., MAY 19, 1887.

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SOME of our State contemporaries are already cutting gubernatorial timber. It is too early. Unless put through a process of crossoting it will decay before the builders are ready for it.

THE surplus in the treasury at Washington City seems to be increasing. The government is growing richer and the people poorer. What do we sent representatives to Congress for but to grapple with such questions as fixing taxation upon a basis to meet the wants of the government economically administered? How to spend the surplus seems to overshadow the more important one to the people, how to stop it.

Notwithstanding the fact that the independents carried New Berne, it is a pleasure to note that they elected that staunch Democrat, E. H. Meadows, Esq., mayor of the city. Mr. Meadows was at one time chairman of the Democratic executive committee and worked faithfully for the party.—*State Chronicle.*

Mr. MEADOWS was also chairman of the Coalition executive committee last year, to which position he also worked faithfully, with a prospect of doing real good for his county. It is a pleasure also to note that the same body that elected Mr. MEADOWS mayor, elected that staunch Democrat and one-legged Confederate soldier, SILAS FULCHER, clerk and tax collector. The city marshal and police force are also good Democrats and good officers.

NEWS.

There is a little railroad running between Hillsboro and Chapel Hill, N. C., a distance of ten miles. It has a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, an auditor, a general traffic manager, a general freight agent, a general ticket agent, a purchasing agent, a superintendent of motive power and an assistant general manager—thirteen officers in all. It is said that when the telegraph wire is down the officers string themselves along the road and all messages are passed along by word of mouth.

We clip the above from the Baltimore *Sun's* "current notes and comments." The only news in it is that there is a railroad running between Hillsboro and Chapel Hill.

CONDITION OF SOUTHERN FARMERS.

Dr. W. L. JONES, editor of *The Southern Farm*, in reply to a correspondent who presents a gloomy picture of the condition of Southern farmers, says:

As to the actual condition of southern farmers, it is certainly better than it has been. They are freer from debt; their places are better equipped; they are farming by better methods, and with better implements, in a better way. At least this is our observation.

We believe this is true as to the farmers in this section. For three years the cotton crop has been cut short nearly one-third. But this has served as a stimulant rather than discouraged the farmers. As a rule they are manuring more with home made fertilizers, cultivating better and diversifying the crops. Of course, there are poor farmers, as there are poor editors, doctors, lawyers and merchants; but, as a rule, our farmers are becoming more practical and are using more intelligence in directing affairs on the farm.

The reorganization of the Granges will greatly aid them in this line. The organization being homogeneous in its character, it will bring them together, and the successful farmer coming in contact with his neighbors will diffuse knowledge that will often be as good seed sown in good ground.

The greatest impetus that can be given to diversified farming in the South now is to create a demand for agricultural products; and to do this we must have manufacturing industries. Every town should have one or more factories to employ a portion of the people who would become consumers instead of producers of farm products.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR—IS IT A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION?

The Statesville *Landmark* says considerable interest is felt in the question whether or not the Knights of Labor in North Carolina is a political organization pure and simple, and it concludes, after citing a few facts as to their position in past elections, that their status in relation to politics will probably not be definitely determined until the general election of '88.

The *Landmark* bases its conclusions upon the following facts:

In Raleigh and Durham last year they voted in a body with the Republicans. In the municipal elections in Asheville and Statesville last week they did the same thing, but in Raleigh, Durham and Charlotte they divided.

Last fall's elections indicated that the order was nothing more nor less than an annex to the Republican party; this spring's elections, taking the State over, seem to leave the matter in doubt.

To our mind, if the above facts prove anything, they prove that the Knights of Labor organization is not an annex to any political party, but its members are independent voters, and will vote for men whom they think will best guard their interest, without regard to the party to which they belong. Now we cannot understand why in Statesville they voted against such a worthy candidate as J. P. CALDWELL, and we are truly glad that their opposition to him signally failed. Nor can we understand why they aided the Republicans last fall in defeating so able, efficient and honest an officer as Capt. SWIFT GALLOWAY for solicitor of the fourth judicial district; it was probably because their leader was at the same time a candidate for Congress and used his influence in favor of [illegible] GATHINGS's opponent. Knowing as I do that the Knights by [illegible] and a vote of the Republican party. [illegible] There is no doubt [illegible] them that they [illegible] cared for by the Democratic party. The Republicans [illegible] more indecent in their dealings with the Knights than the Democrats; they will increase offers to members to words than, if they were a Democratic camp fire, and if Republicans [illegible] Governor [illegible] elected [illegible] and placed [illegible] their choice [illegible] to establish the [illegible] their respect.

Since the Knights have shown by their votes that they are independent voters, it is the best policy for the Democratic party to place candidates in the field that will command their respect and their votes.

AMERICAN COMMERCE IN AMERICAN SHIPS.

Under the above heading the *Chronicle* refers to the former trade held by our seaport towns with the West Indies, which has been lost since the war, and proposes to the merchants and people of the shore counties to make an effort to recover that commerce with foreign ports fostered and enjoyed by our forefathers and which is ours by inheritance.

Capt. THOS. S. HOWARD, of this city, than whom there is no better ship builder in the country, can doubtless tell an interesting story of the former shipping interest of New Berne, and it is apparent to every one that the loss of the carrying trade of this section of the State has been a serious blow to New Berne. Then, her merchants owned the ships that carried the commerce coastwise and to and from foreign ports; the ships were built and repaired at her own shipyards, where a large number of hands were constantly employed and the profits of the business help to swell the wealth of the city. This has all been changed. Now, steam has supplanted the sailing craft, our coastwise trade is done mainly by steam vessels which are owned in Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia and the profits of the same go to build up the cities of those cities. But few hands, comparatively, are employed. Our shipyards only [illegible] repairs [illegible] trade, and but few we believe, engaged [illegible] trade, where before the war there were at least forty or fifty. The mistake our people made after the war was failing to accept the new order of things and to hold on to the carrying trade by steamer. Their impoverished condition may have prevented this; at any rate the profits of this business have been lost to our people and this is a serious loss.

But can this trade be regained? This is what the *Chronicle* proposes, but it is useless to think of returning to the sail vessel to carry the bulk or the coast trade. That mode of transportation is too slow and uncertain compared with steam. Only such freights as coal, lumber, fertilizers, etc., are now carried by sail vessel between Southern and Northern ports. But we see no reason why our trade with the West Indies should not be as good as ever. Fish, sugar, molasses and other articles of import that were formerly shipped direct to New Berne and other North Carolina seaport towns from the tropical regions should come direct now and not be seen at New York or Baltimore. The *Chronicle* also alludes to the fact that a convention was held in Charleston, S. C., last month where the question of resuming the American merchant marine was discussed, and the Southern States branch of the National Shipping and Industrial League was formed, with Hon. W. M. Walsh as president. The next meeting will be held in Washington, D. C., and as the officers are to bring with them to bear upon Congress as many of the prompt steps as the improvement of our borough commerce, to the extension of the merchant marine of the United States.

COL. WADDELL AT SMITHFIELD.

The Wilson *Advance* gives the full text of Colonel Waddell's address at Smithfield on the 16th of May. It is a good address, as we expected it would be from the polished orator. It is having big [illegible] among the young men of that section [illegible] young Mr. [illegible] speech [illegible] spoken [illegible] South for its part in the great war [illegible] Col. Waddell said:

"The young man of today who knows the Constitution as it is amended, and the government which it has been administered since the war—who never heard in that behalf contrary years denounced as the era of the slave power—who has grown up under the shadow of a mighty central and national government, and at an age of doubt was shipping a mortal sin, and who has seen only the wide contrast between the wealth and power of one section of the country, and the struggling poverty of the other—is in danger of forming opinions and arriving at conclusions in regard to the civilization and conduct of the Southern people, which are very far from the truth, and are grossly unjust. The government which the founders established, and from which the Southern States seceded was not the government under which we now live. Alexander Hamilton himself, if now alive, would not recognize them as the same. The written form of it, altered as it is, is the part least changed, and it is the part least regarded. By a process of evolution it was transformed from a Federal compact into a sovereign nationality. The best exponent of the whole subject that has ever been uttered, fell from the lips of the most eloquent of Southern statesmen a few days ago at the unveiling of the Calhoun monument at Charleston. The words are few, but they are mighty and comprehensive, and they contain both an explanation and vindication of the action of the Southern people. Mr. Lamar attributes the change in our political system chiefly to the aggression of territory by the government, whichretrocedes the States of the Union, containing a majority of the whole. The result of this was a reversal of the things in the Federal Government, making it the creator of States, instead of being as it was in the beginning, their creature.

"In 1789," said Mr. Lamar, "the States were the creators of the Federal Government; and the Federal Government was their creature, for of a large majority of the States. In 1789 the Federal Government had derived all the powers delegated to it by the Constitution from the States; in 1861 a majority of the States derived all their powers and attributes as States from Congress under the Constitution. In 1789 the people of the United States were citizens of States originally sovereign and independent; in 1861 a vast majority of the people of the United States were citizens of States that were originally mere dependencies of the Federal Government, which was the author and giver of their political being. With all these forces on the side of the Union, backed by a majority of State Governments, with their reserved powers, it was a natural consequence that the unity and integrity of the United States as a sovereign nation should be established on the battlefield; that its Government should come out of the conflict with a prestige and power greater perhaps than any on earth; and that the eleven minority States, after a resistance as heroic as recorded in the annals of Greece and Rome, should succumb to overwhelming forces."

Yes, they succumbed to overwhelming forces, but they never entertained a doubt of the rightfulness of the cause in which they were engaged, and no true man among them entertains any doubt about it today, whatever he may have thought of the expediency of it at the time the war began. Disaster did not change their convictions, although it may have verified their apprehensions. The very fact that, from the beginning, they confronted these overwhelming numbers, backed by unlimited resources of every kind, and fought them to the better end, achieving splendid victories over them, and only yielding when completely exhausted, is the most conclusive evidence of their earnest conviction of the rightfulness of their cause. Not even their former enemies deny this, and the whole world has acknowledged and applauded their heroic valor, and splendid achievements. Their fame as soldiers is secure; it is our duty, our most sacred duty, to see to it that the purity of their motives, the integrity of their patriotism, and the legal and moral basis of their magnificent struggle for independence shall be as thoroughly vindicated and established. This cannot be done if our children are to be taught that the right was exclusively on one side in the war, and that their fathers had forfeited their citizenship, even in their own States, by the crime of rebellion.

A Southern writer, in a recent book, characterized those who take pleasure in rolling the word "rebellion" under their tongues, as *anti-boss* people. To those of them who use the term, knowing the truth of history, a different name may hereafter be applied. The only rebellion, save one, in Rhode Island, that has ever occurred in this country since the achievement of American independence happened in Pennsylvania, and was suppressed by a Southern slave holder named George Washington. That otherwise in the future history of our country I have very little doubt, but they will not be on Southern soil. Now that the Constitution has been changed as to create only one sovereignty in our land, to which States and people are alike subject, the Southern people will faithfully abide by it; but it that had been the claim from the beginning there never would have been any American Union, and the opportunity to use the epithets "rebel" and "rebellion," and "traitor" and "treason" would never have arisen, for the gratification of those who revel in them.

This much I have felt to be my duty to say on this occasion, as the last of the memory of the brave and true men who went forth to battle and to die in defence of their rights, their liberties and their homes.

STATE NEWS

Gleaned from Our Exchanges.

[illegible]

Caesar Lee, [illegible] colored to an old servant of Mr. Joseph A. Smith, [illegible] finest garden we saw [illegible] season of the year.

We are having [illegible] the hottest weather [illegible] young [illegible] very destructive [illegible] cool, damp spell [illegible]

Unknown [illegible] the dwelling and out buildings of J. P. Bragdon long the news comes. We hope other [illegible] and have these incendiaries apprehended [illegible]

We learn that a [illegible] hail storm visited some of the farms in our county during last week, doing much damage. At Mr. A. Coxley's [illegible] were shattered [illegible] again. We heard a neighbor of Mr. Oxley's say that it appeared that nearly half the wheat and cotton had [illegible]

Some sneak thieves [illegible] entered the smoke house of M. B. Morton, who lives on Trenton and Core Creek road, a few days since, in the open day, between two and four o'clock, and carried away several pieces of his bacon. We suppose friend Morton will be up to keep his meat house locked up, even in the day time, in the future.

We understand the case of Mr. Jas. K. Scott's two idiots that Mr. Scott had a mold of their arms in the cotton, which is now all nicely chopped off and [illegible] He says he will venture the [illegible] that it is the finest [illegible] in eastern North Carolina, and that his corn crop is certainly [illegible] prettiest he ever saw at this end of the week. [illegible] added an informant, who has not used compound or commercial manures, all home made, and about his crops are highly manured, and now at every spare moment he is hauling and preparing for next year's crop, filling up his lots and stables.

We learn that some thieves broke open the back door of the Arcade and Trent River Steamboat Company's warehouse at Trenton on Thursday night last and took therefrom a barrel of pork, which was shipped to J. P. Bragdon, and 10 pounds of sugar, the property of Mr. C. C. Green. We learn that the agent, Mr. Wall, discovered that some one had made an entrance on the premises stored there and examined the barrels, were placed in the house the evening before and were missing, and on further investigation showed that another barrel of pork was stolen, the property of Mr. John W. Wall, Jr. The supposition is that the thieves carried off the pork in a wagon.

Died, in Trenton, on the 10th inst., Mr. Andrew Andrews, aged about 70 years. Mr. Andrews, we learn, was in his usual health and had on the day he died carried a load of pickets to the blacksmith shop, hitched hoses, went on and fed his hogs, came to the house, complained of pain in his heart, took some medicine, went to bed at 4 o'clock, and when the clock struck 5 was a corpse. Mr. Andrews was an excellent farmer, a good neighbor, a worthy citizen, and, we learn, had the reputation of being strictly an honest man. His worthy aged wife leaves two daughters, Mrs. Lewis Bright and Mrs. D. L. McDonald, and two sons, one of whom is a preacher. The sympathy of the community goes out to the bereaved children in their sad bereavement.

Why, we will ask, the great writers, scientists and inventors are the greatest destroyers of health, wealth, and happiness? The tendency of science and invention seems to subject the human race to a condition of slavery to capital, costly and more effective than ever before. Let us stop for that which is the greatest evil of all, the abuse.

It is a mistake to say that inventors and scientists are the greatest benefactors of humanity. They are rather slaves of wealth and consumers of labor as material. It is very true that an invention destroys any wealth in existence, but inventions are daily and hourly producing results which will make the future wealth less expensive. The wealth of a person or a country, does not consist in the amount of gold held up in property, but in the amount of valuable results that can be obtained from the property. Much property, like unproductive mines, represents great cost, but no wealth.

Jones County Items.

[illegible]

Mr. C. C. Green [illegible] beans and them [illegible] Sunday last.

Mr. Jas. C. Mason [illegible] daughter of Mr. [illegible] pastor, [illegible]

Caesar Lee, [illegible] colored to an old servant of Mr. Joseph A. Smith, [illegible] finest garden we saw [illegible] season of the year.

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BROOKLYN LETTER.

The feminine barber of Wall St. is not having an easy time getting into business. She has a few customers who like her work and recommend her to others, but there is too much competition of a low order to make such an undertaking success ful. Miss Gull is said to be in demand among invalids who require considerable skill and gentleness. At one bedside she was so much more deft than the nurse in attendance, that she was induced to remain for a week. But she is determined to establish a large tonsorial business. May good fortune attend her.

Mrs. George Gould—nee Miss Edith Kingdon, is said to be having the jolliest time of any bride that has lately been led to the altar. "I married my husband because he was himself, and not because he was Gould's son," she told an old acquaintance. "I have enough rich blue friends to give me all the society I care for, and this talk about being excluded from the first circles is the stupidest gossip. My society could not be bettered."

Mrs. Gould might perhaps quote with propriety this line from her favorite author, "What's banished but set free from daily contact with the things I loathe?" In the meantime there is no bright prince to be found any where.

Much fault is being found with Mr. Gould because of his bad memory. It has been suggested to him that a course of lessons from Eric Lousette would be of advantage. There is one especial "Black Lady" that some people are anxious he should recall, as well as some alleged manipulations of telegraph stock. But the railroad king smiles blandly, and continues to open up roads with the old time neatness and dispatch. But there are brokers, and prominent ones too, in Prof. Lousette's school, and they are not confined to New York and immediate vicinity, for lessons are given by correspondence just as successfully as by lectures. Lots of people who forget easily, or who have trouble in remembering what their exact political views were at any time will be especially considered by the great memory mender who delights in helping his brethren of the quill. Miss C. B. Le Row, compiler of "English as She is Taught," discovering what this system had accomplished for Mark Twain, has become an earnest and enthusiastic pupil. Thanks to the hearty endorsement and co-operation of the above mentioned gentleman the little volume above alluded to is having an immense sale, and is commanding not a few of the positions on the Boards of Education, and other advocates of the abominable grammar system which obtains in most of our educational establishments. It ought to be said for the large majority of women teachers that this pushing and cramming and speedy promoting in order to make room for other pupils, has always received their most unreserved condemnation. But as a Massachusetts teacher said to me last summer, "We are powerless. Obey, orders, or we will fill your places, we are told. And so as we have our livings to earn, and nine times out of ten others depending upon us, we are compelled to appear to endorse a system which is as deadening to the intellect as it is destructive to the body. If the mothers would only wake up to this horrible state of things, we might hope for a reform," she added and so we might. "English as She is Taught" is both a comedy and a tragedy, and it it does not start the thoughtless to thinking, nothing ever will.

Nym Crinkle calls Patti "that dear delightful little old lady." Isn't he mean? Suppose somebody should call Nym—surely he's no young rooster—that dear delightful little old gentleman? Wouldn't he squirm though?

Queen Kapiolani is profoundly interested in everything she sees. She laughingly declares that the great stores make her head go round. The Queen is a good art critic and has invested largely in pictures and embroidery patterns. She was delighted with the performance of Evangeline in Boston and sent some lovely bouquets to the performers who pleased her most.

A lady in Colfaxina good-naturedly criticises a recent paragraph of mine on tight shoes, and says, "The truth is that shoes too large for the feet occasion as much trouble as shoes too small, and many ladies are censured for their pride when they have only been trying to attain comfort." Granted, but I think these are decidedly exceptional cases. Tight shoes and high heels have destroyed many a fine constitution. In fact they can beat seven legged boots in conveying their victims to the graves. My correspondent also wishes to know if there is any shoe polish that will not crack or toughen the leather, and if there are any black stockings that will not disgustingly blacken the skin, or turn gray and streaked in washing. I hope it is not amiss to say that I always use Raven Gloss, and that I never knew it to crack or to the most delicate kid. The fine oil which it contains prevents these consequences. But there is one caution which it will be well to observe. In case boots are sent out for repairs, be sure to stipulate that the mender shall not use any kind of dressing. Cobblers usually provide themselves with a cheap, unwarranted kind, and this is sure to work mischief. In reference to black stockings, there is a brand of which I hear excellent results, but as I have never tried them I cannot speak from experience.

Mr. Henry George is said to be very fertile in names. Every friend and acquaintance is distinguished by him with some title that seems to describe him more accurately than the name which he legitimately bears. Under these circumstances "galloping cow" is not so much of an insult as it might seem. Would that there were more such canitering bovines, Mrs. Twitchell's following up of the contemptible Bliven, Treasurer of the Amateur Opera Co., was well done, and her kindness to one of his victims most sweet and womanly. Gallop, c.w, and be not ashamed of thy cognomen.

ELEANOR KIRK.

The Wishbone: Leander—"Have you got hold, Miss Ethel? Now, don't forget wish." Ethel—"Oh, I don't know what to wish, Leander gallantly—"Then I'll wish for you." Ethel blushingly—"Will you, really? Well, I hope your wish will come true. You'll find papa in the library."—*Tid-Bits.*

Treasury Statement and Surplus.

The surplus in the United States treasury continues to accumulate. Last month the increase was over $2,000,000, or at the rate of $24,000,000 per annum. Under the old way of stating it the surplus is already $116,000,000, under the new it is $76,000,000.

The principal features of the April statement are: An increase in the net cash balance of $6,000,000, a decrease in the bank note circulation of $2,000,000, during twelve months the silver net charge has increased $17,000,000, and the bank-note circulation decreased $20,000,000; the national debt has been reduced $14,000,000 during the month, and nearly $88,000,000 so far during the fiscal year; the customs receipts have increased $5,000,000 during the months of the fiscal year, compared with ten months of last year, but the expenses of government, including over expenditures for the same time has run along $70,000,000, or at the rate of nearly $85,000,000 a year.

These figures accord the statement that the tendency of the general business of the country is to a constantly accumulating treasury surplus, which it will soon be impossible, in the present method of treatment, to keep down. As early as July next there will be a very considerable surplus in the government vaults, when every dollar of the same will be withdrawn from the circulating money of the country at a time when it is greatly needed to conduct our large increasing trade.

It is remembered that Mr. Blaine, Senator Sherman, and other leading Republicans have predicted that the accumulation of treasury surplus, if not checked, is destined to create a most serious financial crisis. Nevertheless, these leaders refuse to entertain any proposition looking to a reduction of the tariff, which it will be seen is the potent cause of the unnatural condition that they deprecate and which against but positively refuse to take the necessary measures to obviate.—*Chicago News.*

THE ROUSTABOUT.

BY WILLIAM HAUGHT.

Between the cradle and the grave
There's many a lonely life,
And many and many a household slave—
The burdened child and wife.
But midst the sons of toil and grief,
Careworn within, without,
There's one of drudgery the chief
It is the Roustabout—
The cuffed and kicked, the tried and tricked,
The luckless Roustabout.

His hands are seared and seamed with toil,
Frost-bitten or sun-browned—
The drudge of all, through muck and moil,
In every nook he's found.
There's dignity in every trade
And honest worth, no doubt—
Poor soul—he's reached the lowest grade,
A battered Roustabout.
No knave, nor scamp, no loafer, tramp,
A hopeless Roustabout.

He's here today, tomorrow gone,
On better fortune bent:
And so he jogs and suffers on,
But never saves a cent.
For him no home in welcome smiles—
So happy children shout,
Unless, forsooth, the glass begiles
The lonely Roustabout.
A wander-still, go where he will
A luckless Roustabout.

The injured brute we will defend
And plead clear mercy's claim,
And yet to man disprove a friend,
Deny a brother's name.
Oh, sons of labor, small and, great,
Who stand for manhood stout,
Hail him a brother when you meet
The weather-worn Roustabout—
The battered, blinded, the kicked and cuffed,
The luckless Roustabout.

SCIENCE.

A recent pedometer for American Horses in America as expressed by Professor Charles S. Sargent, of Harvard College, who declares that with the exception of the willow our own trees are superior in quality to those introduced into New England from abroad.

A new comable star has been discovered in the constellation Cassiopeia. Its color is a decided orange-red, and between the beginning of December and the beginning of March its brightness steadily diminished, so that its magnitude had become 11.5, as compared with 8 when first seen.

Dr. Daniel Wilson, the well-known Canadian philosophical writer, has prepared a memoir on the subject of left-handedness, being a left handed person himself. He attributes left-handedness to an exceptional development of the brain, and is willing that his own brain shall be examined after his death.

The highest weather observatory in Europe is on the Sondblick, in the Austrian province of Salzburg, at an elevation of ten thousand one hundred and seventy-seven feet above the sea-level. It is expected that these lofty observing stations will one day furnish the most valuable indications for predicting great weather phenomena.

A missionary who has known lake Tanganyika for ten years, having lived in that part of Africa a great portion of the time, declares that its level has fallen fifteen feet during that period. This indicates a very extensive and important change in one of the great African lakes. Its cause is not even conjectured.

The Rev. Dr. Walker, an English entomologist who has collected insects in many different parts of the world, has recently made extensive and valuable collections in Egypt and the East. In some parts of Asia Minor insect life appears to be as abundant as in the tropics, and we are told that the nocturnal noises made by the insects at Ephesus equals those to be heard in a Central American forest.

New ideas concerning training have come into vogue among boating men in England. Formerly, a diet consisting very largely of meat was rigidly insisted on. This year, the Cambridge crew, who rowed the University boat race agains Oxford, were permitted to eat fish, puddings and desert for dinner, during the entire course of training. Physiologists now consider a variety of food essential to the best results in training a boat's crew. Sugar with pastry, however, is still forbidden.

The popular impression that the Esquimaux eat enormous quanties of raw blubber is corrected by Mr. John Murdoch, who has spent two winters at Point Barrow, on the shores of the Arctic ocean, in Alaska. He thinks it doubtful whether the consumption of fat among the Esquimaux is greater than among civilized races, when it is considered that this Arctic tribe have no cream, butter, bacon, olive oil or lard. He represents the Esquimaux as leading a life of extreme activity even in the winter.

Nervous people who alarm themselves in consequence of irregularities in their pulse may find comfort in some statements made by Dr. W. H. Broadbent in the Croonian course of lectures at the Royal College of Physicians of London. He declares that intermission of the pulse, occasional or habitual, is compatible with health and vigor up to extreme old age. Irregularity of the pulse, of nervous origin, may occur in an extreme degree in the absence of any influence that can be recognized, and without affecting the general health, or impairing vigor or endurance. The lecture mentioned a gentleman, now seventy years of age, in whom such irregularity has been very marked for twenty years, and yet apparently indicates no disease.

Renewed Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all diseases and pain. Try a bottle, only 50c. at R. N. Duffy's drug store.

A Number of guests at a fancy dress ball in Paris appeared as "earthquakers." They were attired in overcoats, crush hats, and nightgowns, while each of them carried a black leather hand-bag. The realism of the disguise evoked much laughter and applause.

A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat, Chest or Lungs, are especially requested to call at R. N. Duffy's drug store and get a trial bottle free. Large bottles, $1.

William H. Oliver,
LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, of Hartford	LIFE.
CONTINENTAL, of New York	FIRE.
ÆTNA, of Hartford	FIRE.
TRAVELERS, of Hartford	LIFE AND ACCIDENT.
ANGLO-NEVADA, of San Francisco	FIRE.
HIBERNIA, of New Orleans	FIRE.
U. S. MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION, of New York	

		ASSETS. JAN. 1, 1887.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	[illegible]	$55,792,493
Has paid to its Policy holders in New York over $[illegible]		
CONTINENTAL, of New York	[illegible]	5,239,981
ÆTNA, of Hartford	[illegible]	9,568,839
Losses paid in 65 years, over $[illegible]		
TRAVELERS, of Hartford	[illegible]	9,111,589
Losses paid in 19 years, $[illegible]		
HIBERNIA, of New Orleans	[illegible]	504,953
ANGLO-NEVADA	[illegible]	1,249,508
Total		$86,036,498

☞ Insurance cancelled during the term and premium returned, less short rate charge in some of my Companies.

NEW BERNE, N. C., [illegible] 1887.

Wm. H. OLIVER.

The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring have nothing to do with Garibaldi's movements in Italy of the Same Name.—Bug.

F. T. PATTERSON,
The Middle Street Merchant,

HAS A FINE LINE OF

Gentlemens Furnishing Goods

Consisting of Collars, Cuffs, Shirts—laundried and unlaundried.—Underwear, Suspenders, Half Hose, Light Thread Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, etc.

A Daily Line of Neat and Nobby Neck Wear, in styles and prices that excel competition. I bought for cash and am determined to slaughter high prices. Now, [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] from this handsome stock.

If you want a Suit of Clothes, [illegible] in price, not wanting in quality, do not stand on the order of your coming, but come at once.

My stock of Hats knocks all others into a cocked hat for cent. flower in price, all new, neat, fresh, and the latest styles. Also

Dry Goods—Homespuns, Ginghams, Notions, Carpets—in fact a general stock, from which everybody may select, at Rock Bottom Prices. my7 dw6m

GEORGE ASH,
THE CLOTHIER,

IS MAKING THIS SEASON

A Specialty of Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

And is therefore better prepared than ever to suit the most fastidious at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Our Suits are stylish and well made, from tasteful fabrics, and are sold at Rock Bottom Prices.

Our line of FURNISHING GOODS embraces everything that Gentlemen use. In NECK WEAR and SILK HANDKERCHIEFS we are exhibiting a line of goods that are creations of the beautiful and captivating in their elegant simplicity.

STYLISH HATS—Derbies, light, black and brown. Fur Hats of all shapes and qualities, and Crush Pocket Hats in all colors, only 75c. Big assortment of Straw Hats, latest shapes, handsome and cheap.

Full stock of DRY GOODS and NOTIONS. Ladies' and Gents' Shoes at prices to suit the times and your pocketbook. A Ladies' Foxed Gaiter only 59c.

We are still having a big run on our $3.50 genuine, fine French Calfskin Shoes in Bals and Congress, which are acknowledged the nicest and best Shoe in the market. A full guarantee given with every pair.

DAVID M. JONES of Beaufort will be pleased to meet his old friends and customers at

GEORGE ASH'S,
Middle street, next to L. H. Cutler's.

"The Little Store 'Round the Corner"

Has doubled itself. It is square in shape and square in its dealings with all.

Our old friends have long been convinced of this fact, and it will take only one call from new ones to positively assure them. Bear in mind we are always able to put before the customer anything and everything we advertise and at the prices named.

Listen to the wonderful inducements we are offering this season, and remember we have not the slightest fear of competition; our prices can not be met by any house in the city. Why? do you ask? It is a simple story and easily told—

WE PAY CASH! SPOT CASH!

Thus saving the time prices and the cash discount, which is a very large item. Our customers get the advantage of these in our very low prices. Now see for yourselves:

Heavy Unbleached Homespun, yard wide, 5c.
Good Unbleached Homespun, 4c.
Good Gingham, 5c. Plaid Homespun, 5c. The very best Calicoes, 5c.
Lawns, very handsome patterns and good quality, 5c.
India Linens, from 8c. per yd. up.
Plaid Nainsooks, all grades and all prices.
Striped Nainsooks, all grades and all prices.
Colored Striped Nainsooks, only 10c. yard.

Embroidered India Linen Suits, only $2.50.

Beautiful Chambrays. Satines, 12½c.
Embroidered Satine Suits, the latest and prettiest novelty of the season, elegant and very low.
Cashmeres and Woolen Dress Goods of all kinds.
Percales, Dress Gingham, and Gingham Dress Suits.
Large size all linen Towels, only 10c. An elegant knotted fringe bleached Damask Towel, only 35c., and the largest and finest Damask Towel in the city for 20c. and 25c.

Endless variety of Napkins and Table Damask.

Stamped Linens of all kinds. Bonte Scarfs, Splashers, Tidies, Table Scarfs, etc., with the best wash working silks in all the new colors, only 4c. skein, and the very best French Working Cotton, *turkey red*, blue and white, at 10c. per dozen, worth 20c.

Rick Rack Braid, full 18 yd. pieces, 5c.

All linen Torchon Laces, 10c. doz. yards. Full line imported Torchon and Medici Laces, very low. Our Oriental and Egyptian Laces are cheaper than ever seen.

Ladies' Cape Collars, 5c. and 10c. Child's linen Standing Collars, 8c. Ladies, Cuffs, 10c. Lace Scrim, full width and beautiful goods, only 11c. per yd., worth 20c.

Cambric embroidered Edges and Insertions, embroidered Cambric Flounces, Swiss Flounces, Cambric All Overs and Swiss All Overs.

Ladies Corset, good, 75c. Ladies' solid colored Hose, 4c. Gents' ½ Hose, 5c. Gents' ½ Hose, British, no seams, 9c. pair. Gents' ½ Hose, imported British, 10c.

Pants Linens and Cassimeres of all kinds. A good Pants Jeans, 97c. Gents' Soft, Felt and Stiff Hats, and ask for our pure Mackinaw Straw Hat at 50c.

Gents' nice linen Cuffs, only 16 2-3c. per pair.

Gents' Collars in all the very best and latest styles, and very low.
Gents' gauze Shirts and Drawers of all grades.
Ladies' gauze and Balbrigan Vests from 40c. to 50c., very fine goods.

Be sure to call for our Ladies Worked Button-hole Shoe, only 90c. per pair.

And remember we have a complete line of Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes of the very best grades. We are at least 25 to 50 per cent. lower on Gents' Shoes than any house in town.

Be sure and look for us. Our stand is the same old place, one door from Pollock on Middle street, and though the store has been very much enlarged and altered in appearance, it can be easily found.

J. F. IVES,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

N. B.—The finest and very best Gents' Shirt ever sold in North Carolina can be found with us, at only 75c. Remember it is made of New York Mills Muslin, 21 hundred, Linen Bosom, Collar Band and Cuffs, and *hand made button holes*. We guarantee them to be as good if not better than any shirt ever sold in New Berne for $1.00. If not so we will refund the money to any customer who is not satisfied.

Ask for Ives' Leader Shirt. J. F. IVES.

DAIL BROTHERS,
Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

TWO STORES, SOUTH OF THEIR FORMER STAND,

And keep of FLOUR, MEATS, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS MOLASSES, SALT, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS, an everything in the GROCERY LINE, a FULL STOCK and at LOW PRICES for CASH. a24b