THE JOURNAL.

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GOVERNOR Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, has been invited to our State Fair. Hope he may come.

W. G. BURKHEAD, Esq. has returned to the Tobacco Plant. There is where he ought to stay, and make the Plant grow with Durham.

THE Volunteer has been selected to compete with the Scotch yacht Thistle for the America cup. The race will come off sometime in October and is looked for with much interest.

THE Chicago Anarchists are to hang for the Hay Market riot in which several of the police force were killed and many wounded. It is a just decision if the facts have been given.

GENERAL Wm. R. Cox is prominently spoken of in Washington circles for Assistant Secretary of State, Judge Porter having resigned the position. If he has a notion of taking a hand in the campaign in this State next year he may decline the position if tendered him. He is an excellent campaigner and has the confidence of the people. The Democrats will need all such in 1888.

GEORGIA has imposed a tax of ten thousand dollars on wine rooms. It is getting about as rabid on prohibition as Maine. High license is one of the plans to close bar-rooms and prohibit intemperance, but high license, prohibition laws, and all the sumptuary laws that a legislative body can conceive will not prevent men's drinking wine so long as the grape is permitted to grow.

THE Chicago Anarchists are considering the question of carrying their case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Perhaps it will be well for them to exhaust every means to save themselves that others of their faith may know that while this is a free country, the lives and liberties of its citizens are protected by laws which demand life for the willful taking of life.

THE Governor's mansion at Raleigh seems to be an elephant on somebody's hands. The Democratic party having undertaken the job ought to complete it and pay the Governor salary enough to live in it. The present salary almost precludes the idea of electing any but a rich man to the office, and if he has to live in the mansion a poor man would be absolutely prohibited from being a candidate.

THE Rutherford Banner suggests the name of Maj. C. Dowd as a candidate for the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party of North Carolina. The Charlotte Chronicle says he is very popular in Western Carolina and can easily carry the State. It is as important that the candidate shall be popular in the East as well as in the West. We want a man known all over the State; one who is acquainted with the people, knows something of their habits and wants. Such a man is Judge Gilmer.

THE Raleigh News and Observer in noticing the fact that the Georgia Legislature has passed a bill to submit an amendment to the State constitution providing for five Supreme Court judges instead of three as now, suggests that North Carolina should follow the example of her sister State. We were under the impression that the General Assembly at its last session did the very thing that the Georgia Legislature has done, and there is no necessity of *following* the example of our sister State; but it is worth while to make an effort to have the people ratify the amendment.

HENRY GEORGE talked to the farmers of Washington county, N. Y., at their annual fair last Friday. He announced that he was a Republican-Democrat and at the same time the nominee of another party. Under these circumstances he did not think it proper to talk politics, and what he meant by politics is generally to be the abuse of the other side. He denied that it was the object of his party to abolish property, but it is to make everybody rich. But he did not explain how he proposed to keep them rich after they are made so; a more difficult task if possible than making them rich.

THE New York Republican State Convention has headed its State ticket with the name of Col. Fred. D. Grant. This, it is said, is intended to heal the differences between the stalwarts and half-breeds. Seth Low of Brooklyn, a Cleveland Republican in 1884 was temporary chairman of the convention; Warner Miller, the defeated candidate for the U. S. Senate was permanent chairman; a resolution was adopted looking to the appointment of a colored man as an extra member of the State committee, and a little bid was thrown out for the prohibition vote. The object of the convention seemed to be to harmonize differences and bring all factions into the fold. The principle thing that Grant has to recommend him is that he is the son of his father. If he were a candidate down South many of the Republican voters would rejoice to think that they had an opportunity of voting for the General again.

SPECULATIONS IN COUNTY PAPER.

The Goldsboro Argus speaking of the financial affairs of Wayne county says it is a crying disgrace that the county orders are sold day after day at a discount. We know of several other counties in the same deplorable condition, yet they have been held up as shining examples of the great benefit of the present system of county government. We do not attribute this state of affairs in counties which we now have in mind to the present system of county government: the same thing existed in a worse form under the elective system, and it existed in many counties then where it does not exist now.

The General Assembly has from time to time passed rigid laws in regard to speculating in county claims, and if these laws were enforced there would be less of it than there is even in counties where the taxes collected are occasionally not quite sufficient to meet current expenses. One of these laws makes it the duty of the county treasurer to post at the court house door on the first Monday in each month an *itemized* statement of receipts and expenditures during the preceding month. This is one of the safeguards against speculations, but how many county treasurers comply with this law? We are pleased to state that the present treasurer of Craven county does. It is almost invariably the case, specially in counties where the treasurer neglects this duty, that as soon as it is found that the county receipts from taxes are not sufficient to meet current expenses, cashing county vouchers ceases, and speculation is rife, and the speculators' claims are often given the preference. It is where this state of affairs exist that the people are restless and dissatisfied; but the proper remedy is not in changing the system of county government, but in enforcing the laws. If the laws in relation to county government were rigidly and faithfully executed the people would be amply protected against frauds, extravagance and speculations.

WHAT WE WANT.

Our New Berne friends are making a desperate effort to make their charming little city the outlet for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road. The Elm City has the Messenger's best wishes, but the Yadkin Valley Road's natural outlet is *here* at Wilmington, and at no distant day our people will order it so, and in such a manner that nothing will turn the road aside.—Wilmington Messenger.

We suppose the "natural outlet" will be the place that offers the greatest inducements. We do not object to Wilmington's having a connection with the C. F. & Y. V., but the people of this section have about fully made up their minds that the A. & N. C. R. must be put in a condition to do them substantial service. They want it extended to either Fayetteville or Sanford, and their wishes will be put in such shape that no one will dare to trifle with them.

PROGRESSIVE DURHAM.

Durham has voted another fifty thousand dollars for another railroad, making one hundred and fifty thousand dollars within the last three weeks, yet in population it is a smaller town than New Berne. The vote on Saturday last for fifty thousand dollars to the Durham and Oxford road, was unanimous, being six hundred and fifty for, to none against. It is progressing rapidly towards piling up a big debt. But what is a debt to a live, progressive town? The debt is a small thing, *provided* the debtors get value received. Durham has men of such business capacity that they will see that it gets value received for every dollar put in these railroads. If so, all will be well. But if they fall out and quarrel over the management of their railroads while some other town gathers the chestnuts, woe to the people who have to pay these debts.

This leads us to ask, has Craven county had value received for the three or four hundred thousand dollars she has paid for the A. & N. C. R.? If not, why not. Is it too late to devise means to make it pay? Cannot our people with those of Pamlico, Lenoir and Carteret agree upon a plan of extending the road so that it will pay? It is said that New Berne is lacking in men of business capacity. If to preserve harmony in conducting public affairs in which the whole community is interested, is to be taken as a criterion for judging the business qualifications of a town, then we plead guilty. But we have got men of business capacity, and if they would be of one accord in their efforts to build up and improve the city the thing would be done.

Behold progressive Durham!

Behold stand still New Berne! Why stand ye here all the day idle? Take hold of the means within your power and inaugurate steps to improve your condition. Go at it with one accord and you are bound to succeed.

THE Grand Army post at the constitutional centennial treated the President with proper respect. There are some among them whose patriotism is not overshadowed by partisan politics.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. N. Duffy. dec16 1y

Aurora Items.

Eggs 15 cents per doz.

Mr. J. B. Hudnell is with Mr. Felix Cherry.

Rev. L. O. Wyche has returned from Ocracoke.

Mr. Joe Crawford is gone North for new goods.

Seed cotton is coming in now and selling at $2.50 to $2 60.

Mrs. Ferebee and daughter of New Berne is in town visiting relatives.

Mr. W. T. Bryan and L. T. Thompson are gone North to buy fall goods.

We are glad to see Dr. Fields back again. The doctor has been quite sick.

A boat with nice oysters is in market, fine fat beef, and we are living just now.

The "ole hat man" had more new goods come in on steamer Washington Thursday.

Dr. T. P. Bonner has returned from a trip to Ocracoke. A short rest has improved him.

The "ole hat man" says he has some new home made brooms and is going to sweep the trade.

J. H. Watson is building a new dining room and Dr. Bonner is adding improvements to his dwelling.

Mr. S. G. Watson, Esq., has returned from a long visit to Hyde county. Glad to see him in our midst again.

We have a live town now, only one rum mill and we hope ere long to be able to say no whiskey, no drunkenness.

Cotton picking makes things lively for the women and children, and during this good weather lots of it is being picked.

Rev. Mr. Wyche will hold a series of meetings in the M. E. Church, beginning on Wednesday before the 2nd Sunday in October.

The steamer Alpha arrived at our wharf on Tuesday last with new goods for J. B. Bonner, Whitehurst, Mayo, Hudnell and W. H. Gaskins. These gentlemen have bought large stocks. We are glad to learn this fine new steamer will make regular trips to our town on her way to and from Baltimore.

Onslow County Items.

Mr. E. W. Mattocks has returned home from Augusta, Ga., on a visit.

Our crops are very sorry, except potato, they have not been tried much yet.

Mrs. Ida Fulford from your city and her sister Miss Etta Harget are visiting here.

M. Russell who has been to Wilmington for a month or so at work, has returned home.

Capt. Jas. Laughlin is putting his still in readiness and will commence stilling next week. Someing new and wanting in our village.

Mr. G. T. Farnell has gone to Bayboro, Pamlico county to take charge of a high school. We wish him success, he deserves it, being a graduate of Nashville, Tenn.

Messrs. D. J. Sanders and W. H. Hawkins have just returned from your city via Morehead and Bogue sound. They were in the hot, calm waters of the sound about 16 hours, arriving here about 11 o'clock at night completely fagged out.

Another hot, dry spell of weather which causes an amount of sickness. Capt. Heady and K. Mills are very sick, several other cases among the children; your correspondent is sick, his family are sick. There is more sickness in this place now than has been for years past. There has been six deaths in less than a month.

Col. W. D. Harrison and nephew, Mr. H. D. Hilliard, capitalists from Nash county, are booming our place; they are putting up a steam saw and grist mill, cotton gin, work shop, blacksmith shop, buggy and wheel wright shop, &c.; have rented or leased the large brick store and will, next month put in a large stock of goods of all kinds.

Fish, except flounders, are very scarce, but no end to flounders. We think there has been 10,000 flounders caught here this week. They sell very cheap, from 1 to 5cts each. Dan and Dave ward, Willie Mattocks and Mack Jones went out last night and caught over 200 which they sold for $1.75, some of them 25 inches long. Mullets sell for 25c. per dozen 14 inch size. Stone crabs and clams are plentiful and sell very low.

Home Industries.

It is clearly evident to most Americans that the advantage of this country lies in multiplying domestic industries rather than in diminishing them. Every new industry that can be maintained, which supplies a want felt by the people, is a clear gain in every way, as employing workmen, keeping profits at home, using materials produced here, paying wages that are spent here, and tending to make us industrially independent. The very highest form of national life is that which exists with the widest possible diversification of industry. England suffers to day because she has intensified her soil thoroughly. Ireland and India suffer because they have agriculture without manufactures. We give our people a chance in every direction so we possess the highest prosperity and the robust national life.—Textile Record.

One of Mark Twain's Jokes.

Mark Twain, before he built the house in which he resides at Hartford, was one day house-hunting through the stseets of that city, when he saw "To let," written in large letters, on a bill in the window of a house. At the very same moment the lady of the mansion, a sparkling widow, and her as sparkling daughter, appeared behind the notice. "Which?" inquired Mark, pointing to the words, and politely taking off his hat to the ladies. The effect was irresistible. They retreated at once from their truly accidental and accidentally true position, to enjoy a hearty laugh out of Mark's sight.

An Englishman, when travelling in Canada, wishing to impress an Indian chief whom he met with the vast power of Great Britain, informed him that the sun never sets on the British dominion. This seemed to make a deep impression on the chief, who remained thoughtfully silent, till the Englishman asked him if he knew why the sun never sets on the English empire. At this question the Indian roused himself and answered: "'Cause the Great Spirit is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark."

Our Country's Chief Peril

"Are we a nation of gamblers?" This question was asked by a retired merchant of high character and sterling integrity. His companion, the head of a great banking house, sadly replied: "I fear I must answer yes." They were conversing about the fluctuations of Wall street, and about the corners in foodstuffs that have been manipulated frequently of late years. "Oh," said the first speaker, "the papers talk about our danger in case of foreign war, because we have no naval defences, and of the ease with which the great ships of even some of the South American States could compel our seaport cities to pay tribute to them; but perilous as it is to remain in this defenceless condition, it does not trouble me half as much as it does to see the demoralization of the public mind brought about by the great gamblers of the country."

There is good reason for such gloomy forebodings as these. Gambling of every degree and kind is an evil, not a crime. Every State has laws more or less repressive that represent the enlightened public sense on this subject, but all these refer to petty things, while in Wall street and all the other commercial centers the evil increases, and has reached a magnitude exceeding anything this country has heretofore known. Railroad corporations, transportation and telegraph companies, and even the food of the people are at the mercy of the men who play for stakes as great almost as the wealth of the country. The honest investor no longer dares to buy stocks and bonds to hold for for legitimate income. It is impossible to foresee how long it will be before the soundest and most valuable properties will be wrecked, not by misfortune or by "visitation of God," but by selfish operators with more millions than conscience, who care only for their own aggrandizement, and are utterly reckless of the sufferings of their victims.

It is bad enough that the small investments in stocks and bonds upon which the widow and the fatherless had depended for support should be made worthless, as they have been time and again by the manipulators of Wall street, but it is far worse that it should be in the power of one man, or of any combination of men, to force the prices of food and fuel to a point that carries suffering to the laboring millions of this country. These things have been and will be done until the public conscience is aroused, and State and national law makers are compelled to make all evil acts and crimes punishable by law. It has been said that this is impossible, but that is a mistake. The same principle that underlies the laws against lotteries, policy shops and gambling houses, applies with equal force to these weightier evils. When men conspire together to advance the price of wheat or pork, or of any other thing that enters into general consumption, creating an artificial scarcity, they do an evil thing that is easily to be proven, and that ought to be severely punished.

Thus far the South has escaped to a great extent the gambling mania that prevails in the North and Northwest. Her banks, cotton and produce exchanges have been notably conservative in their business ideas and methods. Her people, like those of all other sections of the Union, have suffered from the effects of gambling operations elsewhere, and industrial development goes forward and wealth accumulates, they will feel it still more. The Manufacturer's Record calls upon its readers to consider this grave subject, and to use their influence to arouse a public opinion against it. If this evil continues to increase in the same ratio it has for the last decade, it will demoralize all legitimate business, retard Southern progress, and go to work untold mischief in all parts of our land. It is the chief peril of the country. Let us all join hands to suppress it.—Baltimore Manufacturers Record.

Best Time for Harvesting Crops.

In harvesting, important principles are involved. While we allow root crops to grow as long as they can, and harvest them before frost damages them, grains, wheat, barley, oats, etc., need to be cut before perfectly ripe, if we would secure the largest amout of starch in the kernel, which improves the quality of the flour, the value for malting, etc., while, at the same time, the straw is better for feeding. Indian corn is sensitive to frost. Sorghum should be cut when the grain is fully ripe to secure also the largest quanity of sugar in the stalk.

Grass when cut before it is in blossom is innutritious, and dries out greatly in making hay. When cut in full blossom, or when just out of blossom, it is in full flavor, in its highest degree of nutritious value, and loses far less in drying. When cut after the seed has formed, much of the foliage will have turned brown and dried, the stems will be woody, and, though it dries with comparatively little loss of weight, yet it is far less relished by cattle, and is less nutritious, while in very few grasses does the seed make good the damage to the rest of the plant. The same general principles apply to clover and other forage crops. Thus corn for ensilaing or for drying for coarse fodder should be cut up after the ears are well formed, and before they are fully ripe, for then the stalk is richer in sugar, has more foliage, and less woody fiber.—American Agriculturist.

Branded Chestnuts.

If all jokes were required by law to have their age appended to them, what a marvelous exhibition of longevity there would be! Failing this, the New York Sun has succeeded in ascertaining the birthdays of two specimens which may still be found feebly going the rounds. Here they are:

"Mrs. W., walking on one of the wharves at New York, jocosely asked a sailor why a ship was always called she. 'Oh,' said the son of Neptune, 'because the rigging is worth more than the hull.'"

"A preacher who kept a huckster shop was heard one day to say to his shopman: 'John, have you watered the rum?' 'Yes.' 'Have you sanded the brown sugar?' 'Yes.' 'Have you wetted the tobacco?' 'Yes.' 'Then come into prayers.'

The first was published in the "Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont Almanack," in 1799, and the second in "Benjamin West's Rhode Island Almanac" of 1805.

Holidays.

Americans bear, throughout the world, the reputation of being a driving, pushing people, eager for wealth, and unsparing of themselves in their struggle to obtain it. "The almighty dollar" is a phrase which is supposed to set forth the object of American worship, and to emphasize a belief in the national idol.

It is not worth while to hold an argument to maintain that this reputation is a slander so far as it implies that Americans are less scrupulous in their dealings, or more frantic in their seeking after wealth, or more niggardly in their use of money, than are the people of other countries.

It can be truthfully stated that the foreign policy of our government is not governed by the interests and demands of trade, as is that of Great Britain; the materials and methods of American manufacture are as honest and substantial as they are in any country of the world, and nowhere else are such princely sums given for charitable and benevolent objects, and for the endowment of new and old public institutions, as are frequently given by Americans.

No doubt that which we see today is the result of a gradual change, for what we now call a slander would have been far nearer the truth twenty years ago than it is at present. The change is to be perceived in another direction—in the matter of holidays.

One manifestation of the frenzied struggle for wealth of a former generation of Americans was the contempt men had for the idea that they needed periods of rest. They did cease from labor on Sunday, and they had three or four holidays in a year: in New England they were the Fourth of July, Christmas, Thanksgiving, and Fast Day.

Excepting on these days, men worked, and worked hard. Their hours of labor were many and their toil unremitting. Employers were constantly at their posts, and they required the clerks, apprentices and artisans under them to be equally regular. When men now in middle age were boys, they had not more than eight weeks' vacation in a whole year. At that time, too, very few men of business took any vacation at all, and fewer still allowed a vacation to those to whom they paid wages or salaries.

Now notice what a change there has been. The days observed as holidays in New England are eight in number—twice as many as formerly. Almost every business man takes a vacation of from two weeks to three months every year,—at least to the extent of spending his nights and Sundays at a country or seaside residence.

Almost every person employed by the year is allowed two weeks' vacation without loss of pay. The shortest summer vacation of schools is eight weeks, and of some it is almost three months. Formerly the stores were open later on Saturday nights than on any other evening. Now the city stores all close at five o'clock every day in the summer, except on Saturdays, when they close at one, or two at the latest. In New York the Saturday half-holiday is a part of the law of the State, although it is not compulsory.

If any evidence of the vast change were needed, look at the wonderful multiplication of summer resorts. Seaside, mountain, and country places for vacation tourists spring up almost as magically as mining camps among the Western mountains. The coast of Maine is rapidly becoming lined with summer cottages. Twenty-five years ago even Mount Desert was almost unknown; and at that time there were not ten cottages along the coast from Eastport to Hatteras, where they are now numbered by the thousand.

Certainly, the American people gain in health, in social culture and in breadth of view by extending the holiday system. We need not say a word to encourage the tendency. Indeed, the present danger,—if there is any danger,—is that the people will devote too much rather than too little to pleasure-seeking.

Either system is bad; perhaps of the two faults it would be better to fall into that of excessive devotion to business. But it is too warm weather at this season of the year for any preaching on such a topic to be effectual.—Youth's Companion.

The Fierce Soldier of Chili.

As a soldier the Chillano is brave to recklessness, and a sense of fear is unknown to him. He will not endure a seige, says W. E. Curtis, in Harper's Magazine, nor can he be made to fight at long range, but as soon as he sees the enemy he fires one volley, drops his gun, and rushes in with his "curvo." His endurance is as great as his courage, and no North American Indian can travel so far without rest or go so long without food or water as the Chillano peon or "Roto," as the mixed race is called. As the "Cholo" in Peru is the descendant of the Spaniards and the Incas, so is the "Roto" in Chili the child of the Spaniard and the Araucanian Indians, the race of giants with which the early explorers reported that Patagonia was peopled—"menne of that bigginness," as Sir Francis Drake reported, "that it seemed the trees of the forests were uprooted and were moving away." They have the Spanish tenacity of purpose, the Indian endurance, and the cruelty of both. Each soldier, in the mountains or the desert, carries on his breast two buckskin bags. In one are the leaves of the coca plant, in the other powdered lime made of the ashes of potato skins. The coca is the strongest sort of a tonic, and by chewing it the Chillano soldier can abstain from food or drink for a week or ten days at a stretch. The Chillano soldier is not easily subjected to discipline, and outvandals the vandals in the destruction of property, as the present condition of Peru will prove. He burns and destroys everything within his reach that has sheltered an enemy. No authority can restrain his hand. The awful scenes of devastation that took place in Peru have nothing to parallel them in the annals of modern warfare. On the battlefields nine-tenths of the dead were found with their throats cut, and the Chillanos took no prisoners, except when a whole army capitulated. They ask no quarter and give none. The knowledge of this characteristic and the fear of the Chillano knife were a powerful factor in the subjugation of the more humane Peruvians.

We exaggerate misfortue and happiness alike. We are never either so wretched or so happy as we say we are.

How Wallace Wrote.

Gen. Lew Wallace has been talking to a reporter. He says: I began 'The Fair God' when I was 18 years old. Mexico and her history has always had a charm for me. I began this book and then I went to the Mexican war as a soldier and fought over the ground I had thought so much about. When I returned I took up the thread of the story and finished it.

"'Ben Hur' is now seven years old and yet it continues to sell. That story went very curiously. It did not sell so much the first year as the second. That is something rather unusual, I am told, in a story. The public didn't seem to understand what it was exactly when it was first published. But it is certainly going very nicely now."

"Don't you attribute a portion of its success to the fact of its semi-religious nature?"

"I certainly do. I think a great many people read it who do not read novels generally. You know it is said that a large element of John B. Gough's success lay in the fact that he had power as an actor. People who never thought of attending a theater would listen to Gough with great pleasure."

"Had you ever been in the Holy Land when you wrote your book?"

"No, sir. I finished 'Ben Hur' in the old palace of the Montezumas, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, when I was Governor of that Territory. I worked with a large map of the country before me. I studied every point and carried my characters from place to place with great care. I read all the books I could get hold of on the nature of the country and the habits of the people, and, finally, when I was Minister to Turkey, I decided to go to Palestine and Jerusalem to see if there were any potions of the book that ought to be re-written."

"Did you find any?

"I found there was not a single word I could change. It was just as I wanted it. There were, indeed, some very striking coincidences. I rode out from Jerusalem to Bethlehem and, leaving my horse, walked back. All this ground I had described minutely by studying my map for the geography and studying books of travel for the topography. At a certain point in the book I described the mother and sister of my hero, who were lepers, as taking refuge in a tomb and waiting for the coming of Jesus. When I reached the proper point in the journey, sure enough, there was the tomb, as I had described. I had also described these women as having sat by the wayside on a big white stone. Even the stone was there. The description which I had given of the view from Mount Olives, across the valley of Kedron, was as good as I could have written as I sat there and actually saw it."

Besides a work of extraordinary merit, Mr. Wallace has in Ben Hur, as regards accuracy of detail in historical events, a novel that ranks with the most careful ever written. However, one error has come to our knowledge in book III where a traveler is spoken of as being able to see the smoking cone of Vesuvius in the year 24, A. D. It was as late as 79 before Vesuvius again became active.

The Truest Democrats After All.

When Democrats wish to protest in party conventions against being robbed any longer through our present system of Federal taxation, they are told that they will drive into the Republican party the men who are robbing them and all others whom these persons and their agents are engaged in misleading and deceiving. Democrats are told that they must sit in silence and suffer themselves to be despoiled, and that if they make any outcry they will be left at once at the mercy of black Republicanism. If Democrats do dare to make complaints, as the farmers are now doing, they are denounced as bolters and fomenters of strife by the very men who are at the same time upholding and cajoling those who threaten year after year to revolt if they shall be asked to relinquish in the future any part of their plunder.

But Democrats are tired of hearing the expediency men, the political whisperers of the party, say "hush!" They are not children to be kept still by either threats or commands. They know that their views on public questions are Democratic, not only because they are a part of the Democratic history of this county, but for the very reason that they clash with the ideas of those upholding monopolies and demanding special privilege. They count in their ranks farmers, merchants, mechanics and laborers in all other callings, men who are determined that they will have their rights, and who will consent no longer to submit to injustice and wrong merely to conciliate the perpetrators. But these Democrats, men Democratic to the core, Democratic because they make these protests, and making these protests because they are Democratic, will wage their contests within the Democratic party. They have no need to revolt. They would only weaken their cause if they did revolt. They would lose the prestige of Democracy and become the enemies of the very principles for which they are fighting.

No! The farmers' renewed interest in State politics can do no injury to Democracy. On the contrary, it will inspire, enliven and strengthen it. It will bring thousands of Democrats to the polls who have been idle and indifferent because they have been disappointed by repeated failures to receive what has been justly promised them, but who are now seeing that the only way in which any man can get justice in politics is by taking an active part in it and making their influence felt. Unlike those in whose interests they have been wronged, for whose benefit their food and clothing have been heavily taxed, the farmers do not threaten to desert. No! They wage their contests within the party, and they will honestly cheerfully, manfully abide by the result.—Richmond State.

Inherited.

Many people have their own particular methods of fibbing, and indulge in the practice with perfect unconsciousness of its true bearing. In the following case, the son only displayed an apparently inherited proclivity.

"Papa," said a lady to her husband, "do you know that Bobby told me a deliberate story today?"

"What's that?" said papa, looking sternly at Bobby, "A story! Do you know what becomes of little boys who tell stories?"

Bobby did not know.

"The lions and tigers eat 'em up. You mustn't tell stories, Bobby. It's wicked."

MANAGING A MULE.

BY IRWIN RUSSELL

You, Nebuchadnezzar, whoa sah!
What is you tryin' to go sah?
I see a holdin' on the lines.
You better stop dat prancin';
But I'll cure you ob your shines.

Look heah, mule! Better min' out.
Fuet'ring you know you'll git out.
How quick I'll wear dis line out.

On your ugly, stubborn back.
You needn't try to steal up.
You's got to plow dis fiel' up.
You has sah, for a fact.

Dar, dat's de way to do it!
He's comin' right down to it;
Jes' watch him plowin' t'rough.
Dis nigger ain't no fool.
Some folks dey would 'a beat him
Now dat would only heat him.
I know jes' how to treat him.
You must reason wif a mule.

He min's me like a nigger.
If he was only bigger
He'd fetch a mighty figger.
He would, I tell you. Yes, sah!
See how he keeps a-clickin',
An' nebber thinks o' kickin'—
Whoa dah! nebuchadnezzar!

Is dis me, or is it not me?
Or is de debbil got me?
Hab I had heah mor' 'a week?
Dat mule do kick amazin',
De beast was spiled in raisin';
By now I spec he's grazing.
On de older side de creek.

Farragut's Flag Ship.

There is a general desire on the part of the people that the government should spare the good ship Hartford, in which Admiral Farragut performed several of his most memorable exploits. The vessel would not bring much as old iron, but she would yield a large annual revenue of pleasure to the generations as the old flag ship, in which he [illegible] Mississippi forts, and [illegible] for all time the nature of deliberate warfare.

Of the men who became conspicuous during the late war, Farragut was one of the bravest and the best. Take him for all, he was, perhaps, the most original and the most accomplished naval officer that ever commanded a fleet. Besides his professional skill, in which he has never been surpassed, he had a great deal of Andrew Jackson's power of "taking the responsibility." There were a thousand naval officers who could have run by the forts, if they had been distinctly ordered to do so, but Farragut was probably the only man in any service who was capable of doing it without an order. That gives him rank among the great men of his profession in all time. Happily, no section can claim him. Born and reared in a Southern State, he was eminently and wholly a national man. Therefore, we say, save the Hartford. It will be the only monument the modest hero patriot would have cared for.—N. Y. Ledger.

Farm Hints for September

The general testimony is in favor of early sowing of wheat. It is of the first importance to prepare a good seed-bed, using the harrow and roller until the soil is thoroughly pulverized. No good farmer will sow wheat broadcast. If he cannot afford to own a drill he can hire one, and the saving in seed will pay for the rent of the the machine. One great benefit from the use of the drill is that it puts the seed at a uniform depth below the surface. Do not change the kind of wheat without good reason. If a variety is highly praised, and appears to be better than that now grown, try a small quantity, giving it the same soil and care as the general crop, sowing enough to give seed for next year, should it turn out well.... There is, in most localities, a frost about the latter of this month. This catches the buckwheat when the flower clusters are still in bloom, while at the lower part of the cluster there is ripened grain. If the crop is cut when frost appears to be imminent, and placed in good-sized gavels, the partly matured grain will go on and ripen.... The root crops will grow rapidly these cool nights, and may still be thined to advantage, of course keeping them clear of late weeds.... In localities where there are early frosts, cutting up corn will be the most important work of the month. Every farmer has his own view of the number of hills that should go to the stock. A short-handled hoe, with the blade ground sharp and kept so by the use of a file while at work will be found to be the most convenient implement. Cut low, to leave as little stubble as possible.... Fodder corn should be cut upon the first intimation of frost. If cut and laid in the rows, it will not be injured by the frost as much as if standing.—American Agriculturist.

The use of Lemon Juice.

Lemonade made from the juice of the lemon is one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, excellent in sickness, in cases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaints, inflammation of the bowels and fevers. It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. The pippins crushed may be used with water and sugar and taken as a drink. Lemon juice is the best anti scorbutic remedy known. It not only cures this disease, but prevents it. Sailors make daily use of it for this purpose. I advise every one to rub their gums with lemon juice to keep them in a healthy condition. The hands and nails are also kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers mixed with strong, hot, black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts, and to destroy dandruff on the head by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. It will alleviate and finally cure coughs and colds, and heal diseased lungs if taken hot on going to bed at night. Its uses are manifold, and the more we shall find ourselves. Lemon juice, according to a writer in Good Health, is anti scorbutic, useful in removing tartar from the teeth, and anti-febrile, etc. A doctor in Rome is trying it experimentally in malarial fevers with great success, and thinks it will in time supersede quinine.—People's Friend.

A Georgia lawyer complains that anybody who owns a copy of the Georgia Code and can borrow six dollars, can gain admission to the bar of that State. The practice in Dakota is even more simple. Proof of a man's ability to sit with his feet upon a desk for ten hours and money enough to treat the examining committee lets him in.

"Now, this piece is a very difficult one," said the orchestra leader, "and I shall try something distinctly new in it. All but the trombone player are to stop at a certain time, when I nod my head instead of waving the baton." "When shall I stop?" asked the trombonist. "Just before I nod my head," replied the leader.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters which have for their basis very cheap bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at R. N. Duffy's drug store.

"So I hear, Mrs. Oldcastle, you went, after all, to hear 'Merlin'?"

"My girl, Sallie, persuaded me; but bless you, my dear, when they had been tuning up for three mortal hours, I got up, and says I: 'Sallie, my love, I've stood a good deal, for your sake, but its too late now to wait for opera,' and we left."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.
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A. W. Whitehouse accidentally shot and killed George H. Gordon, at Laramie, Wyo., on Wednesday night. Both were students of Oxford University, England, visiting at the ranch of Howard Windham, son of the English actor. While hunting, Whitehouse mistook his friend for a mountain lion and fired four shots at him, killing him instantly.

Health Marks.

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The organs of both small and great.
It checks *Sick Headache*, and the woe
That sad Dyspeptics ever know.
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So none need gulp it down in haste.

DOOR PLATES!

I will furnish you with a handsome door plate, full Nickel or Bronze, with your name inserted, size 3½x8 inches, with screws ready to attach to front door, by express for $2.50. They need to be seen to be appreciated. Agents wanted to whom liberal cash discount will be quoted with sample plate of your name. House numbers made of 2-inch white metal polished figures, 50c. per No. by mail. Money sent by P. O. money order at my expense. Address
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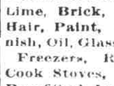

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