New Berne Weekly Journal.

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OETTINGER BROS.,
KINSTON, N. C.,

HAVE OPENED AND OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

Fall Stock of

DryGoods, Boots, Shoes,
CLOTHING, &c.

We endeavor to keep only
GOOD GOODS,
and will at all times sell at
REASONABLE TERMS.
We offer at wholesale,
P. Lorillard & Co.'s Snuffs,
Armour & Co.'s Provisions,
Hall's Star Lye and Potash,
Ziegler Bros. Fine Shoes,
The Bay State Shoe and Leather Co.'s Shoes and Boots,
The Celebrated Pearl Shirts,
Harvey's Old Tuckahoe Tobacco,
Hon. Thos. M. Holt's Alamance Plaids,
And a full line of General Merchandise
at Lowest Market Prices.

Oettinger Bros.

Bargains! Bargains!! AT
GEORGE ASH,
THE CLOTHIER'S.

Whilst our Goods have MERIT and QUALITY, they are also

Cheaper in Price than those of any other House in the City

We are caught this season with a bigger stock of goods than we could perhaps handle at regular prices, therefore we have TAKEN OFF THE PROFIT and are NOW CUTTING INTO THE COST OF THE GOODS.

Now is Your Time to Secure Real Bargains!

Men's Working Pants as low down as 50c.
Good warm Overcoats for only $2.00.
Suits of pretty fair material, only $4.00.
You must see our fine suits to appreciate the Bargains in them; the prices are so low you will wonder how they can be made for the money; the truth is they cannot, but they MUST BE SOLD, and soon too, no matter what the price.

In all kinds of Goods we can give Bargains that cannot be procured elsewhere.

In Ladies' Walking Jackets and Newmarkets, Shawls and all wool Blankets and Lap Robes we are making Special Drives, and they are going fast too. A nice Walking Jacket for only $1.50. Men's Wool Hats at 25c. worth 50c. Men's fine cloth Winter Hats, 50c., worth $2.50.

Biggest line of Men's and Boy's Wintercaps, of all styles and prices, in the city, some of them just the thing for hunting, to be sold at half price.

Ladies' fine Button Shoes at 75c. and $1.00, good ones, we do not keep shoddies.

A full stock of Our Now Celebrated $3.50 Men's Shoes again on hand. A full guarantee given with every pair.

We have this season the largest and most tasteful assortment of Neckwear we have ever had. A fine silk lined Scarf, new shape, for 25c.

OUR STOCK OF UNDERWEAR is especially large. In order to dispose of it we are selling it at HALF PRICE.

Elegant line of Suspenders and braces. Handsome all silk Suspenders with elastic ends, imported English webs and English ends. Also Guyot's celebrated "Bretelles Hygieniques," an imported French Suspender.

Silk handkerchiefs of unique designs and lovely shades. Gentlemen's fine linen and cambric handkerchiefs, colored borders and hem stitched.

Not space enough to enumerate all our bargains and attractions. But for real good downright bargains call on

George Ash,

Next to L. H. Cutler, or at the Branch Store, lower corner of Federal Alley, in the Bishop Building.

☞ DAVID M. JONES of Carteret and DAVID CANADY of Onslow are looking out for their friends and will treat them right.

THE OUTLOOK
FOR FALL TRADE

Is not very encouraging in our section, and for that reason we will offer

Special Inducements To The Cash Trade.

Larger Store, Larger Stock and Lower Prices!

In Clothing, see our line of $10.00 Suits. Black Corkscrew Cutaway Suits for $9.00. Full line of Samples from Rogers, Peet & Co.

Men's Overcoats from $2.50 up.

Our line of Children's Rough and Tumble Suits will not rip. Children's Jersey Suits.

Hats 25c. up. New Goods constantly arriving.

Our stock of Underwear is larger than ever before. An all-wool Shirt for $1.00. New lot Boys' Undershirts just received. Men's Canton Flannel Drawers, all sizes.

We are Sole Agents for Jas. Means & Co.'s and Stacy Adams & Co.'s Shoes. Best in the market.

Job lot Linen and Celluloid Collars at 5c. each.

Sample lot of Suspenders at wholesale prices. Men's Handkerchiefs 5c. up. Lot of light and medium colored Scarfs, two for a quarter.

Sixteen rib Umbrellas only $1.00. Full line of Trunks, Valises and Bags just received.

Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloth and Carpet Lining.

☞ Remember we have moved from our old stand to the large Brick Store next to National Bank. Be sure and see us before you buy.

oct30

Howard & Jones.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

R. N. Duffy, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Surgical Appliances, Druggists' Sundries, &c.

☞ GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER—invaluable for the cure of Rheumatism.

☞ Largest, best selected and cheapest line of FINE CIGARS in the city—40,000 just received. The wholesale trade especially looked after.

☞ Makes a specialty of SUPERIOR LIQUORS for medicinal purposes.

☞ Prescriptions compounded with care and dispatch.

ORDERS SOLICITED. } R. N. DUFFY.
se15dw North-west cor. Middle and Pollock sts., New Berne, N. C.

[For the JOURNAL.]

THE SOUL'S QUERY.

Oh tell me where is, is there a Gilead,
And where is this land of bliss,
Where oh could is the peaceful river,
Will we there our burdens miss?

Where the sky, is this land of pleasure,
Where we 'scape the clouds and night,
A land of beauty, a land of treasure,
With bright scenes that beam on the sight?

Is there, is there a fount in Gilead
To soothe an aching earth [illegible] heart,
The waters of true life and virtue
That will heal the wounds that smart?

Is there waters peaceful, soothing,
On whose banks we safely stand,
Where no quicksands treacherous moving
Scatters wide our little band?

Where no rolling wave of sorrow
Eats the fibers of the heart;
Where we wake on no dread morrow,
Drifting, drifting, far apart?

Oh is there stars for toilers weary,
Rest, sweet rest without this strife,
Will the future dawn as dreary
As our past our present life?

Is there, is there a fount in Gilead
Where a fevered tongue can drink,
Where, beneath the quiet waters
We may let our burdens sink?

NONIE SCARBORO[illegible].

Colored Voters in the South.

Senator Colquitt of Georgia has rendered a genuine service to the country by his able and candid exposition regarding the negro vote in the Southern States, and especially in the State of Georgia.

The ever bumptious Foraker recently published an article in the Forum which furnished the occasion for Senator Colquitt's decisive refutation. Foraker's paper complained of the suppression of the negro vote, and said that the issue of a free ballot in the South overshadows all others in national politics. As Senator John Sherman has taken the same ground in a very pronounced way, the topic has acquired an interest which it never would have attained through the noisy agitation of the "Little Breeches" of Ohio politics.

Senator Colquitt shows that the education of the negroes and the cultivation of friendly relations with them are in line with the policy of the white Democrats of the South, and that harmony between the races is disturbed only when Republican agitators attempt to "fire the negro heart" for their own partisan and personal advantage.

Foraker insisted that the vote of Georgia ought to be at least 400,000, but Colquitt shows that it could not be over 250,000, and that there has been no such excitement in the State since 1881 as would suffice to elect a full vote anywhere. A large poll at a practically contested election is a rarity in any part of the country, and especially in a State like Georgia, where election districts are very large and the distance from the residences of voters to the polling places is great. This inconvenience lessens the vote among whites and blacks alike. But it is doubtless true that the provision of Georgia's law preventing voting by delinquent tax payers tells more heavily against the negroes than against the whites. The case is similar to that arising from the property qualification in Republican Rhode Island, where 30,000 citizens are deprived of the suffrage—a much larger percentage of the population than is shut out by the tax laws in Georgia.

In illustration of the fact that failure to poll a full vote is common, the Georgia Senator cites the case of the election in Pennsylvania for the Forty-ninth Congress, at which 897,000 votes were cast for Congressman-at-Large, while the aggregate of votes for district Congressmen in the State was only 795,000. The virtual disfranchisement of Democratic Northern constituencies by Republican Legislatures is a fact familiar to New Yorkers, where our large Assembly districts are called on to cast three times as many ballots to elect a member as are required in Republican rural localities. And in the State of Pennsylvania, as was shown by Senator Wallace, 16,000 Republican voters could elect a Congressman in certain districts, when 44,000 votes were requisite in districts controlled by the Democracy.

Senator Colquitt's exposition of the causelessness of Foraker's complaint and the unworthy motive that inspires it is convincing and able. He says:

"It is my earnest belief, and with all sincerity and solemnity I declare it, that the present agitation of the question of negro suffrage by the Republican managers means serious trouble to the country. For ten years of administration, with every branch of the government in their control, the Republican party never moved a finger to correct abuses that they would have the world think have become intolerable in one or two years of Mr. Cleveland's administration. And now, when we hear scarcely a murmur of complaint in the localities which ought to be the centers of trouble between black and white, when the negro has his newspaper to represent him; when there are thousands of negro teachers in the land, and organized religious denominations, with their conferences and their presbyteries and associations, to sound the alarm—in the face of these clear evidences of improvement under Democratic administration, certain disturbers of the peace are seeking to lash the public mind into a rage about the negro and his wrongs. The people of this great country are in effect counseled to turn from the consideration of the many weighty problems which confront them, and rest till the negro vote is again and securely in the grasp of the Republican party."

The truth is that the greatest terrorism that was ever practiced over the negroes of the South was by the Loyal Leagues that were run for profit of conscienceless carpet baggers. That is the domination that Foraker would restore, without regard to the infinite mischief that would be done to free suffrage and free government.—N. Y. Star.

No cord cable can draw so forcibly, or bind so fast, as love can do with a single thread.

ESSAY ON TEMPERANCE;
By Miss Annie Lee, Read Before the Vanceboro Temperance Association, in October, 1887.

We are all aware that among the better class of thinkers there is a strong prejudice against any man or set of men who are engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, and this is natural. We believe that from the time it issues from the coiled and poisonous worm in the distillery until it is dealt out by the tipplers, and consumed by the thirsty, it carries destruction, dishonor and crime before it. We do not believe that anybody can contemplate the subject without becoming prejudiced against the liquor dealers and the liquor crimes. All we have to do is to think of the wrecks on either bank of the stream of death; the destitution of the little children tearing at the weary and faded arms of weeping and despairing wives, begging for bread. Of the suicides, of the insanity, of the ignorance and poverty that it has produced; the talented men of genius that it has destroyed, and when we think of the prisons, of the almshouses, of the asylums, of the scaffolds upon which so many have made their last appearance, we do not wonder that every thoughtful man and woman is prejudiced against alcohol and its dealers and victims.

Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor and promise, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the fond father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachments, blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces sickness, not health; weakness, not strength; death, not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, and fathers fiends, and all of them paupers and beggars. It feeds rheumatism, nurses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imports pestilence, and embraces consumption. It is the livelihood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highway man, and the support of the assassin and midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud, honors infamy. It defames benevolence, scorns virtue, and slanders innocence. It turns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God, and despises heaven. It does all this and more. It kills the soul. It is the son of villains, the father of crime, the mother of abomination, the devil's best friend, and God's worst enemy.

Is there any man or woman who takes the proper thought who will aid in destroying the reign of the monster liquor? This destroyer of so much happiness, the ruin of so many human lives, the blaster of so many human hopes, the breaker of so many hearts, [illegible], one and all, work against this curse to the human family. Let us not become weary and discouraged but fight on, for success is sure to be our reward, if we try in the way we should and ask God's blessing on our labors.

Annual Meeting of the N. C. Farmers' Association.

This Association was organized at the farmers' mass convention, which was held in the city of Raleigh, January 27, 1887, by electing a president, one vice president for each Congressional district in the State, a secretary and an executive committee of five. It adopted a constitution and by-laws for its government. It adjourned to meet in the city of Greensboro on the second Wednesday in January, 1888. The constitution restricts the membership of the association to such only as have their chief interest in farming. Each county in the State is entitled to as many votes in the body as it has members in the lower branch of our Legislature, but in no manner restricts the number of qualified delegates who are to cast these votes.

The object and purpose of the Association is to take such action as may best improve and promote the agricultural interests of our people. This is the broad basis upon which it is founded and it hopes to have the hearty approval and co-operation of every farmer in our State.

Although called without organized effort or formulated plan, the convention of last January was composed of nearly four hundred farmers representing forty-three counties. We earnestly hope that every county in the State will be represented in our meeting in Greensboro.

Let the farmers in each county in the State call meetings at once and elect delegates as many as will come, and give them certificates, to the end that all sections and the interests of all sections may be represented. Reduced rates on railroads have been secured and the agents are instructed to issue round trip tickets to all delegates. Reduced rates have also been secured at the hotels and boarding houses in Greensboro.

A farmers' institute will be held during the session. Able and distinguished agriculturists will be present to address the body on important topics connected with agriculture. Every effort will be made to render the occasion interesting and profitable.

ELIAS CARR, Pres't.

The Belle Became a Salvation Lassie

Miss Mina Acton, once a belle of Beloit, Wis., has been appointed commander of the Hudson River Salvation Army detachments, with headquarters in Newburg. She is nineteen years of age and was engaged to an India missionary. Mina has notified him that he is free to do as he pleases, but she is of opinion he will join her army and the two will be made one. The splendid wardrobes she wore in Beloit have been converted into army clothing.—N. Y. World.

As the sword of the best tempered metal is most flexible, so the truly generous are most pliant and courteous in their behavior to their inferiors.

FARMS AND FARMERS.
Short Talks With the Men Who Guide the Plow.

WINTER WORK—THE FARM WORKSHOP.

Every farm should have a work shop. It need not be expensive either as regards the building or the equipment. A log cabin will answer—anything that will keep out rain and wind. These last are important, for it is in bad weather when out door work is stopped, that the shop will be most used. A dirt floor is preferable, as a stove should be placed in the shop, that its occupant may be able to work in coldest weather. A farmer is entitled to comfort as anybody else; in this case he can have it at little cost. The equipments may be greater or less, according to one's means. A large oak block sawed off square, like an anvil block, is indispensable for chopping purposes. A work bench with vise—the latter may have wooden clamps with their jaws lined with plates of iron, for holding small objects; or if one can afford it, he can have a wooden clamp vise, and an iron one beside. An old anvil will be very desirable, one partly broken and worn can usually be bought cheap. In its absence a piece of steel railroad iron fastened securely to the top of a heavy block and projecting beyond its side will be found convenient. Of tools, saw, hatchet, draw knife, hammer, chisels, brace and bits, jack plane, wood rasp, cold chisel and punches will enable a farmer to do most of the jobs that his farm calls for. These tools need not cost much; $10 would get a very fair equipment for a farm shop. With a shop thus equipped, the farmer is prepared to utilize all rainy and very cold days most profitably. Much of the winter can be spent in it.

Let us see what he can profitably do. He can overhaul his plow stocks; a beam or handle may be broken; he can put in new ones. Extra beams and handles may be made and laid aside to meet emergencies during the busy crop season. Crooked trees and large limbs may often be found, which, sawed in two, make excellent plow handles. The plow is mentioned only as a sample. Harrows, rakes, planters, etc., can be overhauled and repaired, and duplicates made of parts most likely to wear out or give way. Pieces of ash or other wood, with suitable curve for cradle fingers, may be found, and cradles repaired, and extra fingers made and laid aside for future use; wagon bodies can be made or repaired; false bodies for hauling bulky articles, fodder frames—all such things can be attended to now, whilst little is being done on the farm, much better than they can in the crop season, when, if anything breaks, work must be stopped, valuable time lost, and repairing done hurriedly and imperfectly. Young pines, with bark peeled off and laid aside to season, will make excellent hoe helves by spring. A good supply of ax and grubbing hoe handles should be provided. These are liable to break at any time, and if no extra ones are at hand the farmer is very apt, in an emergency, to go to the store and buy one. It is against this incessant buying at the store or shop that we are trying to guard the farmer. Perpetual buying is the ruin of our farmers. Much of it may be avoided by utilizing time, which they would otherwise spend in idleness, by working in a shop. Looking ahead and providing for emergencies is a most valuable habit in all business—in none more so than in farming. It saves time, it saves expense. More than this, it secures efficient work. An implement out of repair, or imperfectly repaired as when hurriedly done, will not do good or satisfactory work. It is true economy for the farmer to have the best tools and implements and these in the best possible condition. A hand can do more and better work with a sharp ax or a sharp hoe than he can with a dull one; and this is true of every implement used on the farm. Put all therefore in good condition now and make preparation to keep them so during crop season, having everything ready to repair quickly and perfectly should an emergency arise.—W. L. J., in Atlanta Constitution.

Agricultural Interests.
RECOMMENDATION OF COMMISSIONER COLEMAN IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of Commissioner Colman, of the Agricultural Department, has been laid before the President. It recommends the abolition of the seed department and the transfer of its duties to the State and Territorial experiment stations, on the ground that the directors of these institutes know better the wants of their respective localities than the Department here.

In regard to the elevation of the Agricultural Department to an executive department, Commissioner Colman discusses it in a manner to show that he does not regard the change as expedient.

While the development of beet sugar is still in the experimental stage the commissioner thinks enough is known to enable the country to anticipate at an early day the production of sugar from a plant as easy of cultivation as corn, but little circumscribed by climatic influence, and one whose by products have a value equal to the cost of raising.

The large wheat product of this country and its importance are spoken of, and the commissioner states that the work of the bureau of animal industry has been greatly extended during the past year. The governors of thirty one States and Territories have accepted the rules and regulations of the bureau and promised the assistance of local police officers to secure their enforcement. The regions infected with cattle disease have been placed under rigid quarantine and no cattle allowed to leave them without careful examination and special permit. Among the localities where the cattle disease existed the counties of Baltimore, Howard, Carroll and Prince George's, in Maryland, are named, but through the industry and vigilance of the animal bureau fresh outbreaks of the disease have been prevented, and in localities it has been stamped out. The outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Chicago, which threatened to cripple the cattle industry of the country, has been by prompt and energetic measures entirely extirpated. There has not, says the report, been a time in years when this malady has been confined to such restrictive areas as at present, and consequently the conditions are very favorable for its complete eradication.

In relation to the Department's experiments in silk reeling, the Commissioner says he has the valid admission of Mr. Serrell, the inventor of the machinery now in use, that American girls can do twice as much work in a given time as the same number employed in the south of France. This admission, he adds, is fully corroborated by other evidence in his possession. The experiments have not yet reached the point of paying their own expenses, but that, the Commissioner says, was hardly to be hoped for with a plant so limited. Another year's experience, it is expected, will show what could be done under factory conditions."

The Commissioner recommends that the Public Printer be authorized to furnish the agricultural press of the country, at the mere cost of labor and material, electrotypes, with illustrations of the Department as the editors may desire, holding that many of these merit a much wider circulation than they can get in the reports of the Department. He renews his recommendation for the erection of a new laboratory building.—Washington Star.

The Condition of Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed an immense assemblage in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester tonight. In consequence of the warnings that [illegible] had been received Mr. Balfour [illegible] the police guarded the approaches to the platform and were stationed at various points in the interior of the hall. The barricades around the Free Trade Hall were extended to the Town Hall, where Mr. Balfour sleeps tonight. As Mr. Balfour appeared upon the platform cheering by a portion of the audience failed to drown the hisses of another portion. The preliminary speaking was amid great disorder. A number of fights took place and many persons were ejected from the hall. The announcement was finally subdued. Mr. Balfour in an elaborate criticism on the most recent speeches in favor of Home Rule, compared Sir George Trevelyan to Bunyan's "Pliable," who started with a Christian on the right road, remained a short time, but, falling into the slough of despond, promptly used violent language toward his former companions and finally returned to the city of destruction. The Radical party in January 1886 thought that everything was right, which they had thought wrong in December 1885. Wheeling about at Gladstone's word of command, with the regularity of soldiers on parade, they had gone now into the ranks of the Parnellites, changing not only their old policy, but their old morality. [illegible] They had sullied the character of their party forever. With a deterioration of their moral fibre the Radicals had adopted the methods of their Irish allies. These had long been accustomed to copious streams of violent rhetoric which caused them incapable of that sobriety of statement which the country expected from practical statesmen. The utterances even of the foremost Separatists leaders showed an increase want of moral perception. Mr. Gladstone had been forced to retract some of the assertions made by him in his famous speech at Nottingham, but only under threat of a lawyer's letter. Mr. Trevelyan had said that the farmers in Ireland were being evicted by wholesale. The fact was that during the first three months of Mr. Trevelyan's administration as Chief Secretary for Ireland there were 853 evictions, while for the same period of the speaker's tenure of office the evictions numbered only 182. After rebutting the statements of Mr. Dillon and others on the condition of Ireland, he concluded by predicting a triumph of order under the policy of the government.

Appointment of a Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina.

A dispatch from Rome to Cardinal Gibbons announces the appointment of the Right Rev. Leo Haid, O. S. B., as Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina. He is now abbot of St. Mary's Abbey, Gaston county, N. C. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born near St. Vincent's Abbey in Westmoreland county, in that county, in that State, July 15, 1849. St. Vincent's Abbey is the mother abbey of the Benedictines in the United States. The new vicar apostolic was educated at St. Vincent's Abbey College, and took the solemn vows of his order September 17, 1869, and those from [illegible] October 3, 1871. He was ordained priest December 21, 1872, and was engaged in educational work in [illegible] until his election as abbot of St. Mary's in the spring of 1885. He was the first abbot of St. Mary's Abbey, which was founded at that time, and, it is thought, at the suggestion of Cardinal Gibbons, who had been vicar apostolic of North Carolina prior to his elevation to the See of Richmond, and was familiar with the needs of the Catholics of that section of the country. The abbatial benediction was conferred on Abbot Haid by Bishop Northrop in Charleston. He will probably retain that office in connection with his new dignity. The bishop-elect is described as well endowed with great administrative abilities and with fluency and force as a speaker.—Baltimore Sun.

The Immigration Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The bill to regulate immigration, introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Reagan, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint inspectors of immigration, who shall have the power to board vessels and examine immigrants there on in order to ascertain whether they are prohibited from landing under this act. The master of the vessel must produce a certificate from each immigrant showing that such immigrant is neither a criminal, a pauper, nor an idiot, and is not an assisted immigrant nor under contract to labor in the United States. It is made lawful for any body interdicted by this act to enter the country. All such undesirable persons shall be returned at the expense of the owners of immigrant vessels.

The Woolfolk Trial.

MACON, GA., Dec. 14.—This was the ninth day of the trial of Woolfolk for murder. Mr. Rutherford, for the defense, concluded his two hours' speech at one o'clock, and at three Solicitor Hardeman began his argument for the State. The court took a recess at five o'clock until to-morrow. During Mr. Hardeman's speech he was interrupted by cries of "hang him" from two or three men who were promptly put out. This created some excitement in the great crowd but order was promptly restored.

The Wolf in the Land.

JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW CO., Dec. [illegible]
EDITOR JOURNAL:—I know you will agree with me when I say I am not in the habit of writing for publication, but being deeply interested in whatever concerns my native county [illegible] home and to the manor born, you will excuse me for making [illegible]. When I view my county [illegible] I see a climate unsurpassed [illegible] equal to any with natural advantages not often found, a river [illegible] supplied with fish and oysters in abundance, vast forests unsubdued, with all these and much more, the wolf is in the land. I defy the world to find better people than Onslow county contains; they cannot fail to work when work will pay. A living they want and a living they intend to have, but the wolf is in the land. My countrymen [illegible] have [illegible] in [illegible] compared with other portions of our State [illegible] our progress [illegible]. Must [illegible] the wolf [illegible] ride over the county [illegible] a large farm [illegible] and tract [illegible] the place. Yonder is a small farm [illegible] the owner turns his horse before [illegible] to the end of the row, the fence [illegible] stick and clay chimney has fallen off. There on that farm stands an old frame house with brick chimney, but it has to be propped up. If you notice the sign of the plant [illegible] scarcely ever seen. Few [illegible] are to be seen and them [illegible] strained for want of proper [illegible]. The wolf is in the land. [illegible] a man with a bale of cotton [illegible] market. He will have to [illegible] for the [illegible] for cotton. He makes [illegible] bales [illegible] turnip [illegible] fact that [illegible] at home and [illegible] get the [illegible] all these crops in [illegible] has had to plant cotton [illegible] his land down until it won't make more than twenty three hundred pounds of seed cotton per acre, and I will [illegible] will agree with me and say the wolf is in the land. Yonder [illegible] ashore [illegible] oysters [illegible] are [illegible] what a pity there is no transportation to [illegible] them to market [illegible] distance [illegible] their freshness and sweetness [illegible] away, and the determined [illegible] will tell you the wolf is in the [illegible] [illegible] land. Let us [illegible] our [illegible] is hard [illegible] show. [illegible] at the [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] was [illegible]. Do you know [illegible] dollars [illegible] round [illegible] other [illegible] must remain [illegible] is in the land. [illegible] farm [illegible] and [illegible] plenty of [illegible] large [illegible] grow [illegible] tions. The [illegible] the buildings are [illegible] dated condition and [illegible] meets our sight [illegible] find [illegible] promising young man [illegible] and gone out on the western [illegible] working [illegible] enough [illegible] home [illegible] The wolf is [illegible] the [illegible] hope we will soon [illegible]—Jacksonville. We [illegible] hope [illegible] rest and [illegible] possible [illegible] and [illegible] of a certainty the wolf is in the [illegible]. But here is George [illegible] boro. George is there any [illegible] town? [illegible] hammer in the [illegible] Richlands. Frank [illegible] sound to be heard [illegible] driven." I say [illegible] the wolf is in the land.

On our way down [illegible] meet an old colored [illegible] man, I thought [illegible] steamboat on the river [illegible] dare is no steamboat [illegible] whistle, but unless we [illegible] whistle before [illegible] done get [illegible].

And now, fellow citizens [illegible] not as one man [illegible] subscription to the Wilmington, [illegible] and New Berne Railroad [illegible] span our county [illegible] rise to the [illegible] after [illegible] times, which will [illegible] about four [illegible] forward [illegible] ever drive the wolf from the land.

PHILO. [illegible]

Found Dead.

On Thursday morning [illegible] Kallam was found dead in [illegible] the brick building [illegible] and Tryon streets. He was [illegible] death of the gentleman [illegible] but none dreamed that he was [illegible] the results of the other [illegible] hence the announcement that he [illegible] had produced quite a [illegible] among his friends. His body was first discovered by Mrs. [illegible] who went to his room [illegible] morning to enquire [illegible]. Knocking at the door [illegible] answer, he opened the door [illegible] and found him kneeling [illegible] his head bowed [illegible] that he was engaged in prayer [illegible] several minutes, and then [illegible] that his soul had taken its [illegible] flight, and was then in the [illegible] Chamber of the God who gave it [illegible] as he knelt in prayer [illegible] supposition is that [illegible] began to [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] his darkness Eternity [illegible] bowed in prayer [illegible] christian's blessed [illegible] which he could [illegible] darkling waters [illegible] of his eternal [illegible].

Presbyterian Council [illegible].

[illegible] commission [illegible] the Northern and Southern Assem[illegible] of the Presbyterian Church [illegible] its work of [illegible] organic union [illegible] Presbytery [illegible] strictly [illegible].

Loug's [illegible] A[illegible].

ATLANTA, GA., D[illegible] ral [illegible] pener [illegible] last Legislature [illegible] wounded [illegible] Longstreet [illegible] Davis [illegible] years [illegible].

Big Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, Dec. [illegible] and [illegible] brought [illegible] the Su[illegible] by [illegible] James [illegible] $50,000 damages [illegible] Joseph H. [illegible] Company [illegible] Mr. Bennett [illegible].

Western Union Dividend.

NEW YORK, December [illegible] of [illegible] the Western Union [illegible] have declared a quarterly [illegible] dend of [illegible] per cent, payable [illegible] after the 15th day of January [illegible].

OLD PAPERS for [illegible] sale at this office.

[illegible] never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. [illegible]

[illegible]

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A good Lady's Button Shoes	$1 00
Double width Cashmeres all colors	18c.
Children's Button Shoes	50c.
Four Handkerchiefs for	10c.
All linen Handkerchiefs	5c.
All linen Napkin, large size	5c.

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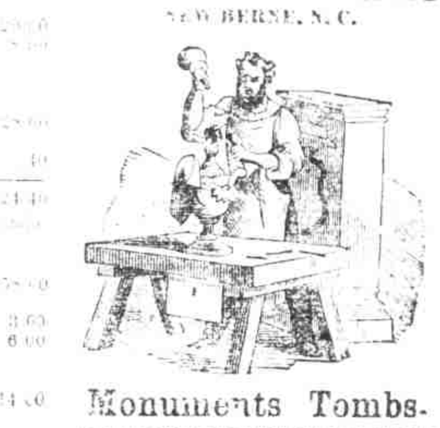

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[illegible]
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