STEAMERS.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH

The Fast Freight Line

BETWEEN

New Berne, Eastern North Carolina Points, and Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Etc.—via Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE STEAMERS

EAGLET and VESPER

of this line will run on regular schedule time, leaving New Berne every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at FOUR P. M., Elizabeth City, and return on the following days.

These steamers in connection with the Atlantic & N. C. R. R., Norfolk Southern R. R., New York, Phila. and Norfolk R. R., and Pennsylvania R. R., form a reliable and regular line offering superior facilities for quick transportation.

Connects at Elizabeth City, at which point freight will be loaded on cars to go through to destination.

Bills of lading to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch daily as follows:

From New York, by Penn. R. R., Pier 27, North River.

From Philadelphia, by Phila., W. & Balto. R. R. Dock st. station.

From Baltimore, by Phila., Wil. & Balto. R. R., President St. Station.

From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern R. R.

From Boston, by Merchants & Miners Transportation Co.; New York and New England R. R.

Rates as low and time quicker than by any other line.

When occasion requires a schedule of four trips per week will be run.

JNO. S. WILSON, (Gen. Fgt. Traffic Agent N. & S. R.), General Traffic Manager.

GEO. STEPHENS, Superintendent Freight Agent, N. & S. R. R., Pilot Station.

R. B. COOKE, General Freight Agent, N. Y. & N. R. R., Norfolk, Va.

R. C. HUDGINS, General Freight Agent N. & S. R. R., Norfolk, Va.

GEO. HENDERSON, Agent, Newberne, N. C.

jan20 dw

OLD DOMINION

Steamship Company.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company's Old and Favorite Water Route, via Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

FOR

Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence,

And all points North, East and West

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1888, until further notice, the

Steamer MANTEO, Capt. Southgate,

AND

Steamer NEWBERNE, Capt. Pritchett,

will sail from NORFOLK, Va., for NEW BERNE, via Washington, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, making close connection with the Steamer of the N. & T. R. S. B. Co., for Kinston, Trenton, and all other landings on the Neuse and Trent Rivers.

Returning will sail from NEW BERNE for NORFOLK direct, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at NINE A. M., making connection with the O. D. S. S. Co.'s ships for New York, B. S. P. Co.'s steamer for Baltimore, Clyde Line Ships for Philadelphia, and M. & M. T. Co.'s ships for Boston and Providence.

Our untiring efforts to please our patrons, and our almost perfect service for the past twelve years, is the best guarantee we can offer all shippers as to what we will do for them in the future.

Under all goods care of O. D. S. S. Co., Norfolk.

Freights not received or shipment after 3 p. m. on sailing days.

Steamers will find a good table, comfortable rooms, and every courtesy and attention will be paid them by officers.

E. B. ROBERTS, Agent

NEWBERNE.

CULPEPPER & TURNER, Agents, Norfolk, Va.

W. P. STANFORD, G. F. & P. Agt., New York City.

Change of Pier in New York.

The N. C. Freight Line

FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, and all point North and West

After this date will receive freight in New York for New Berne at

PIER 7, NORTH RIVER, office of New York and Baltimore Transportation Co.

Merchants should remember that this is one of the best Steam Lines out of New York, making only connection with Baltimore for New Berne 12 inside, and only one change.

SEMI-WEEKLY STEAMERS

Between New Berne and Baltimore

(direct)

Leaving New Berne for Baltimore TUESDAY and FRIDAYS at 1 p. m. Leave Baltimore for New Berne WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAY 4 p. m.

Agents are as follows:

RUBEN FOSTER, Gen'l Manager, 30 Light St., Balt'r, M

AS. W. McCARRICK, Ag't. Norfolk, Va.

W. P. Clyde & Co., Philadelphia, 12 South Wharves.

York & Balto. Transp. Line, Pier North river

E. Sampson, Boston, 55 Central wharf

E. H. Rockwell, Providence R. I.

D. C. Muir, Fall River, Derrick wharf.

Ships leave—Boston, Tuesdays and Saturdays

" New York daily.

" Baltimore, Wednesdays and Saturday

Fall River, Mondays, Wednesdays Fridays.

" Providence, Saturdays

Through bills lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points at the different offices of packet.

Avoid Breakage of Bulk and Ship via

N. C. LINE.

THE

NEUSE & TRENT RIVER

Steamboat Company.

Will run the following Schedule on and after January 1st, 1887.

Steamer Trent

Will leave New Berne for Trenton every Monday and Friday at 6 a. m., returning, will leave Trenton every Tuesday and Saturday, touching at all points along the river.

Steamer Kinston.

Will leave New Berne for Kinston on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock, M. Returning, will leave Kinston on Mondays and Thursdays. Touching at all intermediate Landings on Neuse River.

J. J. DIBOSWAY at Newbern.

W. F. STANLY, Kinston.

D. S. BARRUS, Folloksville.

W. E. WARD, Agent at Trenton.

M. C. SMITH, Jolly Old Field

J. H. BARRS, Quaker Bridge.

J. M. WHITE, Gen'l Manager, Kinston, N. C.

Hyde Line Company.

NEW BERNE, N. C., DEC. 1, 1887.

WINTER SCHEDULE OF THE STEAMER

MARGIE,

To go into effect on and after Dec. 1st, 1887.

Monday—Leave New Berne at SEVEN A. M. for Bayboro, stopping at Adams Creek, Smiths Creek, Vandemere and Stonewall.

Tuesday—Leave Bayboro at SEVEN A. M. for New Berne, stopping at Stonewall, Vandemere, Smiths Creek and Adams Creek.

Thursday—Leave New Berne at SEVEN A. M. for Bayboro, stopping at Adams Creek, Smiths Creek, Vandemere and Stonewall.

Friday—Leave Bayboro at SEVEN A. M. for New Berne, stopping at Stonewall, Vandemere, Smiths Creek and Adams Creek.

By this arrangement we are able to make close connection with the Northern steamers, also having good accommodations both for passengers and freight at very low rates, and ask the merchants and producers along its line to give it their cheerful support. Freight received under cover every day of the week.

For further information enquire at the office, foot of Craven street.

Any of its agents at the following places:

ABE LEE, Adams Creek.

S. L. McGONIGAL, Smiths Creek.

D. H. ABBOTT, Vandemere.

C. H. FOWLER, Stonewall.

FOWLER & COWELL, Bayboro.

apr29 dw W. P. BURRUS, G. M.

Steamer Howard,

Independent Steamboat Line.

Commencing MONDAY, the 12th day of September, 1887, the Steamer HOWARD will run the following schedule

For Trenton, every Monday and Friday; Returning every Tuesday and Saturday.

For Polloksville every Wednesday at 6 a. m., returning the same day.

J. J. LASITTER, Manager.

J. J. DIBOSWAY, Agent at New Berne.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habitués cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 91½ Whitehall St.

Little Grains of Sand.

Little things continue to make our mighty universe of material things. People are too often prone to reject minor details. One drop of the right kind of medicine has often effected a cure, where years use of the wrong medicine had failed. Read the following endorsements of B. B. B., the most wonderful of all blood remedies:

TWO BOTTLES CURE RHEUMATISM.

BROUGHTON, ARK., June 4, 1887.

I cheerfully state the following facts in regard to the use of your medicine in my family. My little son, 11 years of age suffered from an acute attack of rheumatism, caused by undue exposure and chilling of the blood. I heard your remedy highly recommended, and purchased one bottle of Moncrief & Bro., Prescott, Ark. In about one month after using this bottle, he became so much better that I got the second bottle which is now being used, and my son is nearly well, and I think by removing him to a cooler summer climate (which I will do) and continuing his use, a perfect cure will be effected. I consider B. B. B. a most excellent blood purifier.

CHAS. H. TITUS, R. R. Agent, Broughton, Ark.

ONE BOTTLE DID IT—BOILS CURED, AND HEALTH RESTORED.

B. B. B. Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gents.—My sister was afflicted for a number of years with boils scattered about all over her person. They would make their appearance every spring, and last through the summer and until late in the fall. Her health was sadly impaired, losing flesh and strength every day; in fact they were sapping her life. I gave her one bottle of B. B. B. and the effect was like magic, producing a complete cure and restoring her health. Today she is perfectly sound and her health fully restored. It is without doubt the best and most valuable Blood Purifier now on the market. Yours, etc.,

D. M. McRAE.

Waynesboro, Miss., July 14, 1887.

Send for our Book of Wonders, free. It treats of all blood disorders. Address

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale in New Berne at R. S. Duffy's drug store. jan

Guano, Kainit,

—AND—

SEEDS.

5,000 bush. Rust Proof Oats.

1,000 bush. Meadows' Premium Extra Early Peas (guaranteed stock).

500 bbls. Genuine Early Rose Potatoes (pure and true to name).

200 bush. Extra Early Round Beans

200 bush. Mohawk Beans, Golden Wax Beans, Radish, Cucumbers, Beets, and Onion Sets.

1,000 tons Meadows' Special Guano (for all crops).

500 tons German Kainit.

200 tons Etiwan Phosphate.

100 tons Dissolved Bone.

100 tons Cotton Seed Meal.

100 tons Agricultural Lime.

FOR SALE BY

E. H. & J. A. Meadows,

COTTON & TRUCK

FACTORS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

MEADOWS' SPECIAL GUANO.

OFFICE: UNION POINT.

NEW BERNE, N. C.

dec30 dwtf

BOOK STORE.

J. L. HARTSFIELD

KINSTON, N. C.,

DEALER IN

BOOKS and STATIONERY

School Books and School Supplies a specialty.

Confectioneries,

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Toys Glassware, Crockery, Fishing Tackle, Etc.

ne door south of Loftin's Bank.

Very truly,

J. L. HARTSFIELD.

Sealed Proposals for the Construction of a Bridge Across Neuse River.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—CRAVEN COUNTY.

Office Board County Commissioners, New Berne, Nov. 29th, 1888.

The Board of Commissioners of Craven County hereby invites sealed proposals for constructing and building a Bridge across Neuse River in Craven County, at some convenient place within two miles of the Court House in New Berne, to be determined by the said Commissioners; said proposals to contain plans and specifications for furnishing material and building said Bridge, and the estimated cost of the same. The said Bridge to be so constructed as to permit the easy and unobstructed passage, when going in opposite directions, of all kinds of vehicles, and for the safe and convenient passage of animals and persons to and fro, and shall in all respects conform to the requirements and uses of a first-class Bridge. Said Bridge shall also be provided with a draw of such dimensions and of such construction as to permit the passage, without delay, of all kinds of steam or sail vessels.

Said Proposals, with plans and specifications, properly sealed, addressed to the Board of Commissioners of Craven county, and endorsed, "Sealed Proposals for constructing a Bridge across Neuse River," shall be filed with the Clerk of the said Board of Commissioners at his office in New Berne, on or before the First Monday in February, 1888, when said proposals will be opened for examination. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and agrees to pay the sum of fifty dollars for such plan and specifications as may be adopted.

By order of the Board.

ORLANDO HUBBS, Register of Deeds, Ex-officio Clerk.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger, Goldsboro Argus and Raleigh News and Observer will please publish, for sixty days, once a week the above advertisement, and send bill or account of same, properly made out against the County of Craven, and verified, to the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Craven County, at New Berne, N. C.

dec1 lawtd O. HUBBS, Clerk.

Craven County Railroad Stock For Sale.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Craven County

Commissioner's Office,

Newbern, Dec. 17th, 1887.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of Craven County's stock in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Craven County at this office on or before the First Monday in February, 1888. Said stock consists of twelve hundred and ninety three shares, of $100 each.

Persons desiring to purchase will state the number of shares wanted and the price they will pay per share.

Said proposals will be properly sealed, endorsed "Sealed Proposals for Purchasing Craven County Railroad Stock," and filed with the Clerk of the Board at the time above specified.

The Board of Commissioners reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board.

ORLANDO HUBBS, Clerk Bd Com'

dec17 dwtd

TO ADVERTISERS.

A lof of 1030 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our SELECT LOCAL LIST.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, (10 Spruce street, New York.) dec23 dw1m

THE JOURNAL.

OLD SAYINGS.

As poor as a church mouse,
As thin as a rail;
As fat as a porpoise,
As rough as a gale;
As brave as a lion,
As spry as a cat;
As bright as a sixpence,
As weak as a rat

As proud as a peacock,
As sly as a fox;
As mad as a March hare,
As strong as an ox.
As fair as a lily,
As empty as air:
As rich as Crœsus,
As cross as a bear.

As pure as an angel,
As neat as a pin;
As smart as a steel trap,
As ugly as sin,
As dead as a door-nail,
As white as a sheet;
As flat as a pancake,
As red as a beet.

As round as an apple,
As black as your hat;
As brown as a berry,
As blind as a bat.
As mean as a miser,
As full as a tick;
As plump as a partridge,
As sharp as a stick.

As clean as a penny,
As dark as a pall;
As hard as a millstone,
As bitter as gall;
As fine as a fiddle,
As clear as a bell;
As dry as a herring,
As deep as a well.

As light as a feather,
As firm as a rock;
As stiff as a poker,
As calm as a clock.
As green as a gosling,
As brisk as a bee;
And let me stop,
Lest you weary of me.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Great Popular Cyclopedia.

The third volume of Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia, a marvel of condensed information covers the alphabet between the titles Artemisia and Baptisia. There seems to be little doubt that it will prove to be the great popular Cyclopedia for the next score of years at least. The embodiment of an Unabridged Dictionary of Language and a complete Cyclopedia of Universal Knowledge in one work, in large type, with thousands of illustrations, and all for a price less than people have been used to paying for a Dictionary alone, is not only a novelty in plan, but to the ordinary book-buyer the fact is hardly less than astounding. Its accomplishment will certainly be creditable to Alden's Literary Revolution.

As to the quality of the work, both literary and mechanical, any common-sense reader is capable of judging. The volumes received at this office (which any reader is welcome to call and examine) are certainly deserving of the unstained praise which they seem to be receiving. The venerable Prof. Day, of Yale College speaks of the work in the following emphatic terms: "The book in all respects more than answeres my expectations. It is a very neat volume, of a form convenient for use, firmly bound, of large type, with contents of just that general character which the popular reader requires—comprehensive, accurate, and compact. Its marvelously low cost makes it a prize eagerly to be sought in every intelligence loving household."

The publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl St., New York, or Clark and Adams Sts., Chicago, will send specimen pages free to any applicant, or a specimen volume (which may be returned if not wanted) in cloth for 50c., or half Morocco, 65c.; postage 10c. extra. The set of of thirty volumes is offered at considerably reduced price to early subscribers.

How to Prove the Earth's Motion.

Any one can prove the rotary motion of the earth on its axis by a simple experiment, for making which an educational journal of Frankfort, Germany, gives the following directions:

"Take a good-sized bowl, fill it nearly full of water, and place it upon the floor of a room which is not exposed to shaking or jarring from the street.

"Sprinkle over the surface of the water a coating of lycopodium powder, a white substance, which is sometimes used for the purpose of the toilet, and which can be obtained at almost any apothecary's. Then, upon the surface of this coating of powder, make, with powdered charcoal, a straight, black line, say an inch or two inches in length.

"Having made this little black mark with the charcoal powder on the surface of the contents of the bowl, lay down upon the floor, close to the bowl, a stick or some other straight object, so that it shall be exactly parallel with the mark. If the line happens to be parallel with a crack in the floor, or with any stationary object in the room, this will serve as well.

"Leave the bowl undisturbed for a few hours, and then observe the position of the black mark with reference to the object that it was parallel with.

"The earth, in simply revolving, has carried the water and everything else in the bowl around with it, but the powder on the surface has been left behind a little. The line will always be found to have moved from east to west, which is perfectly good proof that everything else has moved the other way."—Ex.

A Narrow Escape.

"Speaking of mushrooms and toadstools, gentlemen," chimed in Dumley, "a friend of mine not long ago gathered a quantity of what he supposed were mushrooms, and took 'em home. His wife cooked 'em, and the whole family ate heartily of 'em."

"And did they die?" inquired the crowd, very much shocked.

"No, they happened to be mushrooms, you see," replied Dumley, with a far away look in his eyes, "but it was a narrow escape."—Exchange.

THE Scottish Agricultural Gazette tells its patrons that the souring of milk is caused by the conversion of the sugar of milk into lactic acid under the influence of the casein or cheesy matter which the milk contains. Boiling, however, deprives casein of the power of converting sugar of milk into lactic acid. Now if milk be put into bottles which after being well corked, are placed in a pan with cold water and gradually raised to the boiling point, and, after being allowed to cool, be taken out and kept in a cool place, the milk will keep perfectly sweet for more than half a year.

The consumption of cotton in the United States is shown by statistics to have increased from 601 200,000 pounds in 1876 to 911,200,000 pounds in 1886.

The Oldest Church in Virginia.

At Smithfield, Va., there is an old edifice called the Old Brick Church, which is said to be the oldest house of worship in the State. It has been decaying for years, and now an effort is being made to restore it. It was built in 1632, and has been used for over two centuries. Among the contributions for its restoration are two thousand bricks, which had formed the walls of the Boy Church, which was associated with it. These bricks have passed through several hands, having served most of their time in the walls of a farmer's kitchen while part of them stood for a while as the walls of a burial-ground. Now they strengthen the walls of the church. The roofs put on the edifice are the fourth set. The first, put on in 1632, remained till 1735—103 years; the second set placed on it remained until about 1821, when new ones were substituted. In the restored church there will be twenty one stained glass memorial windows. One of these will be a memorial of the Indian Princess Pocahontas. The window immediately opposite will be a memorial of the Rev. Robert Hunt, the apostle from Christian England to heathen Virginia, and another one will be in memory of Col. Josiah Parker, a member of Washington's staff.—Demorest's Monthly.

Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington.

The Centennial Anniversary of the Inauguration of General George Washington as the first President of the United States is to be celebrated in New York on April 30 1889. Prominent citizens of the metropolis have already commenced to make preparations for the event. A committee composed of representatives of the historical societies and the descendants of the old Revolutionary families has already been formed, and great interest is shown by the members. This will be one of the greatest events in the history of the city of New York, and it is asserted by the members of the committee that they intend to make it the largest celebration of its kind that has ever been held since the United States became a government. All the States, as well as other nations, will be invited to send representatives. Considerable money has already been promised. It is proposed to have the ceremonies last for three of four days. The chairman of the committee is Ex Governor Hamilton Fish, whose ancestors all fought in the Revolution, and who were close friends of "the father of his country." The Society of the Sons of the Revolution is represented by the oldest members. It is exceedingly appropriate that New York should commemorate the event, as it was in this city that Washington was inaugurated; he took the oath of office on the site where the United States Sub-Treasury now stands on Wall street.—Demorest's Monthly.

Commercial Union.

The question of commercial union with Canada has been agitating the minds of our statesmen and business men for a considerable time. Peace commissions have held conferences, and all manner of opinions have been expressed both for and against the plan. The advocates in favor of such a union with Canada and those against it are about equally divided. It is declared on one side that if such a union is consumated great benefits will result to the people of the United States; while on the other side it is asserted that great injury will be done to a large number of our industries. Mr. Edward Atkinson has proposed a plan which, if adopted, he thinks will end all controversy over the fisheries and other questions between the two countries. He wants the United States to purchase from Great Britian the Canadian maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, at a cost of $50,000,000. For the payment of this vast amount of money he proposes that the United States shall assume the maritime provinces' part of the Dominion debt, which is equal to this amount of money. He considers that the territory is so valuable that the amount of revenue collected from these provinces would more than pay for them in a short time. The proposition at first was rather startling, but it is now receiving favorable commendation from business men, and has started no end of discussion.—Demorest's Monthly.

Music Teacher—"But you do not play evenly. Your base and treble are never in the same time, and at the moment your base drowns the treble entirely, while at another moment it is scarcely audible." Smart Pupil—"But this is religious music, you know, and it, therefore, seems particularly appropriate that I should not let my left hand know what my right hand does."

"What luck did you have at the farm house?" asked one tramp of another.

"None at all. The woman was too blamed mistrustful."

"How was that?"

"When I asked her for something to eat she asked me if I could saw wood. I told her I could."

"Yes; what then?"

"Why, I'll be dog goned if she didn't want me to prove it."—Merchant Traveler.

Old lady (to grocer's boy)—"Don't you know, boy, that it is rude to whistle when dealing with a lady?"

Boy—"That's what the boss told me to do, mum."

Old lady—"Told you to whistle?"

Boy—"Yes'm. He said if we ever sold you anything we'd have to whistle for the money."

"Your town seems to be very quiet," said she traveler. "Yes," replied the Dakotahan. "She's lyin' low for a rise. We're all primed for a boom, but we can't agree whether to work it on natural gas, a new wheat belt, or platinum mines. But when we've decided just how to cut the fuse, she'll go off like a bomb."

PA, said a bright little fellow, "does you know mos' everything?"

"No, my little man, not everything; but I guess I can tell you what you want to know. What is it?"

"Well, I—I want—want t' know where a fire goes when it goes out," said the little fellow.

My heart has always assured and reassured me that the Gospel of Jesus Christ must be Divine reality. The sermon on the Mount can not be merely a human production.

The Catacombs of Rome.

From an illustrated article by Professor Philip Schaff, D. D., in the January Century, we quote the following extracts: "The Roman Catacombs are long and narrow passages or cross galleries, excavated in the bowels of the earth, in the hills outside and around the city, for the burial of the dead. They are dark and gloomy, with only an occasional ray of light from above. The galleries have two or more stories, all filled with tombs; and form an intricate net work or subterranean labyrinth. Small compartments (*loculi*) for the reception of the dead were cut out like shelves in the perpendicular walls, and rectangular chambers (*cubiculi*) for families or distinguished martyrs. They were closed with a slab of marble or tile. The more wealthy were laid in sarcophagi. The ceiling is flat, sometimes slightly arched. Space was economized so as to leave room usually only for a single person, the average width of the passages being two and one half to three feet. This economy may be traced to the poverty of the early Christians, and also to their strong sense of community in life and in death. The little oratories with altars and Episcopal chairs cut in the tufa are probably of later construction, and could accommodate only a few persons at a time. They were suited for funeral service and private devotions, but not for public worship.

"The furniture of the Catacombs is instructive and interesting, but most of it has been removed to churches and museums, and must be studied outside. Articles of ornament, rings, seals, bracelets, necklaces, amulets, tooth-picks, ear-picks, buckles, brooches, rare coins, innumerable lamps of clay (terra cotta) or of bronze (even of silver and amber), all sorts of tools, and in the case of children a variety of playthings were inclosed with the dead. Many of these articles are carved with the monogram of Christ or with other Christian symbols. (The lamps in Jewish cemeteries generally bear a picture of the golden candlestick.)

"A great number of flasks and cups, with or without ornamentation, are also found, mostly outside of the graves and fastened to the grave—lids. These were formerly supposed to have been receptacles for tears, or, from the red, dried sediment in them, for the blood of martyrs. But later archæologists consider them drinking vessels used in the agapæ and oblations. A superstitious habit prevailed in the fourth century, although condemned by a council of Carthage (396) to give to the dead the eucharistic wine, or to put an oil with the consecrated wine into the grave.

"The instruments of torture which the fertile imagination of credulous people had discovered, and which were made to prove that almost every Christian buried in the Catacombs was a martyr, are simply implements of handicraft. The instinct of nature prompts the bereaved to deposit in the graves of their kindred and friends those things which are constantly used by them. The idea prevailed also, to a large extent, that the future life was a continuation of the occupations and amusements of the present, but free from sin and imperfection.

"On opening the graves the skeleton frequently appears even now very well preserved, sometimes in dazzling whiteness, as covered with a glistening glory but falls into dust at the touch."

Leaning Towers.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa, in Italy, is one of the architectural wonders of the world. It has been made familiar to most readers by pictures and by descriptions. If it were the only example of that kind of building, the plan and purpose of its builder would be much more of a mystery than it is now.

The date of the completion of this tower is given as A. D. 1350. It stands close by the cathedral of Pisa, which was finished in the early part of the twelfth century. Its situation, and the use it has always served, prove that this was built for a bell-tower, or belfry campanile, to the cathedral. It was then, and is now, the common practice in Italy to build the bell tower apart from the church.

This tower is built entirely of white marble, and is eight stories high. It leans thirteen feet eight inches from the perpendicular, in a height of one hundred and eighty-three feet. The question has often been raised whether this was the results of accident or design, but there can be little doubt that it was accidental, and caused by the settling of the foundations.

This seems reasonable from the fact that the upper story does not lean so much as those below, as if an attempt were made to remedy the defect in the progress of building. Another circumstance which leads to the same conclusion is the fact that the largest bell, which weighs six tons, is hung farthest away from the overhanging side.

Again, this is not the only tower of the kind in Italy, built at about the same time. There are two of them at Bologna, one of which was begun in A. D. 1110. It is over nine feet out of perpendicular, and is one hundred and sixty-one feet high. In this case foundations settled so fast that the tower was never completed. The other tower at Bologna, is three hundred and twenty-one feet high, and leans over six and a half feet from the perpendicular.

Beyond Comprehension.

A certain Sunday school worker, noted for his pompous manner and lofty use of language, was invited to a sister city to establish a Bible class. It was mostly composed of ladies. One day two of the members met a friend who had not joined.

"Oh, you ought to come and hear Professor——, he is so grand, so deep, and so—so—religious," cried one.

"Yes, indeed," chimed in the other member, "he talks to us in such a scholarly manner and uses such beautiful language, I don't believe anybody could understand what he says except himself.',

And with this peculiar tribute to the great man's greatness they went on their way.—Detroit Free Press.

"Don't trouble yourself to stretch your mouth any wider," said a dentist to his patient; "I intend to stand out side to draw your tooth."

Women resemble flowers. They shut up when they sleep.

WINTER.

FROM THOMAS HOOD SUPPOSED POEM.

But say, hath winter then no charms?
Is there no joy no gladness warms
His aged breast?—no happy wiles
To beat the hoary one to smiles?
Onward he comes, from realms that blanch,
O'er sound streams that never flow;
His tears all his locks all snow,
Justice put from some huge avalanche.
Although half breathing and scarce warm,
As if in spark begin to glow
Within some statue's marble form,
O pilgrim stiffened in the storm
Oh! will not joy out-strive in vain
To light up those eldrich eyes again?
And will not Mirth's sight arrow fly
To pierce that frozen mouth of moan,
Each throbbing pulse—all utterance lost—
Imprison'd in the bonds of frost?

But take him in, and blaze the oak,
And warm the wine, and pour the ale;
His sides shall shake to many a joke,
His tongue shall thaw in many a tale,
His eyes grow bright, his heart be gay
And all his palsy charm'd away.
What needs he then the boisterous shout,
O nature whole that scold without,
Like shrewish wives at ale-house door?
What needs he, then, the wild uproar
Of blows breaking on the shore?
In rushing waves, in howling breeze,
There is a music that can charm him,
When safe and sheltered and at ease,
He hears the storm that cannot harm him.

And hark! those shouts, that cheerful din!
There is music of noisy Mirth within,
Those frequent bursts of antic Joy!
Oh! take him where the youngsters play,
And he shall grow as young as they,
Laugh, dance and sing and act the Boy
Fury come! they come! each blue eyed sport
The Twelfth-night King, with all his Court
The Mirth fresh crowned with mistletoe:
Maids with her merry fiddles,
Joy on right fantastic toe
Wit with all its puns and riddles,
Singing and dancing as they go!
And Love—young Love among the rest
A welcome, if unbidden guest

"JACOB KISSED RACHEL"

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF A PUPIL OF NEW BERNE HIGH SCHOOL.

The following are the opinions of the English Press," upon the subject of the text which tells you that Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and wept:—

If Rachel was a pretty girl, and kept her face clean, we can't see what Jacob had to cry about.—Daily Telegraph.

How do you know but what she slapped his face for him?—Ladies Treasury.

Weeping is not unfrequently produced by extreme pleasure, joy, and happiness; it might have been so in Jacob's case.—Hardwick's Science Gossip.

The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her again.—Noncomformist.

It is our opinion that Jacob wept because he had not kissed Rachel before and he wept for the time he had lost.—City Press.

The fellow wept because the girl did not kiss him.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Jacob wept because Rachel told him "to do it twice more," and he afraid to.—Methodist Recorder.

Jacob cried because Rachel threatened to tell her mama.—Sunday Gazette.

He wept because there was only one Rachel to kiss.—Clerkenwell News.

He wept for joy because it tasted so good.—Jewish Chronicle.

We reckon Jacob cried because Rachel had been eating onions.—British Standard.

Our opinion is that Jacob wept because he found after all it was not half what it was cracked up to be."—New Zealand Examiner.

A mistake—not his eyes but his mouth watered.—The Ladies Chronicle.

He thought it was a fast color, but wept to find the paint came off.—Fine Art Gazette.

He remembered he was her uncle, and recollected what the prayer book says.—Church Journal.

He was a fool, and did not know what was good for him.—English woman's Advertiser.

He knew there was a time to weep—it had come, and he dare not put it off—Methodist News.

He thought she might have a big brother.—Sporting Chronicle.

Because there was no time for another.—Express.

When he lifted up his voice he found it was heavy, and could not get it as he expected.—Musical Notes.

He tried to impose on her feelings because he wanted her to lend him five shillings.—Baptist Guide.

A truce to all. Beneath the starry vault or golden sun is there aught in nature or in art equal to the rapture and intense deliciousness of the first kiss? I answer, verily no; Jacob had never kissed fair maiden before, and his relization of "crowning life's deliciousness in these moments" overcame him, and he wept for joy.—Horsey Hornet.

Sudden Cure

Wise physicians do not go altogether by what they have been taught in the schools, but suit their treatment to the exigencies of each particular case. A Mississippi practitioner, for example, was called to attend a gentleman, who was suffering from obstinate hiccough.

I knew that he had a large dog, so I took my mastiff along with me. The house consisted of only one room, entered by a single door.

The house was crowded with ladies, who had assembled partly out of sympathy, partly from curiosity, and partly for gossip. My patient was on a low bed when I entered with my dog.

No sooner did my patient's dog see mine than he sprang for him, and a tremendous fight ensued. The noise of the dogs the screaming of the ladies, and the general confusion were indescribable.

When it was over, the sick man was missing, but was finally found under the bed, and never had another spell of hiccough as long as he lived.

He Needed Rest.

First Omaha Youth—What's the matter? Got a day off?

Second Omaha Youth—No, I've resigned.

"What for?"

"Nearly worked to death. The store was alway crammed full of customers and it just kept me on the jump all day. Couldn't stand it."

"But what are you going to do now?"

"I shall try to get a place in some store that don't advertise:

A little girl read a composition before the minister. The subject was "a cow." She wove in this complimentary sentence: "A cow is the most useful animal in the world except religion."

CONSTIPATION

is called the "Father of diseases," because it gives rise to many others through disease so often attacks the system by the absorption of poisonous gases in the retention of decayed and effete matter in the stomach and bowels. It is caused by a Torpid Liver, not enough bile being excreted from the blood to produce Nature's own cathartic, and is generally accompanied with such results as

Loss of Appetite,
Sick Headache,
Bad Breath, etc.

The treatment of constipation does not consist merely in unloading the bowels, the medicine must not only act as a purgative but be a tonic as well, and not produce, or its use expect to produce, the necessary habit of body with out continuing the diet or, insignificant laxatives.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

"My attention, after suffering with constipation for two or three years, was called to Simmons Liver Regulator, and, having tried most everything else, concluded to try it. I first took a whole bottle and after wards reduced the dose to a teaspoonful, in direction, after each meal. If anything it has done me so much good that I continue it until I look two bottles. I believe I have not experienced any difficulty. I keep it by my side and would not be without it but once in years it is having cured me."—Geo. A. Sias, Asst. Clerk Sup. rior Court Buffalo, Ga.

TAKE ONLY THE GENUINE.

Which has on the wrapper the red Z trade-mark, and signature of

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

How a Dying Child Was Saved!

CHESTER, HAMILTON CO., IND., Sept. 19, 1887.—The following is a true account of what your S. S. S. has done for our little daughter, Hazel, now four years old. When 12 months old a lump appeared on her head, which slowly grew larger. The family physician thought it was caused by a piece of broken glass or needle, but failed to bring anything to light. The child became feebler all the time, seeming to lose the use of her leg, and finally quit walking entirely. The middle finger and thumb of either hand became enlarged, the flesh becoming hard. The hip joints became involved, so that when seventeen months old she could not stand, having lost the use of leg and arm. Partial curvature of the spine also followed. The nervous system was wrecked, muscles contracted, and there was general wasting of flesh and muscle. At eighteen months of age she was placed under the treatment of a prominent physician of Boston, Mass., but at the end of ten months she had declined to such a degree that she was in a dying condition. This was in April, 1886. We took the child away not knowing what to do. In this dreadful dilemma we were over persuaded by friends to try "one bottle" of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC, which we did, and before it had all been taken we saw a change for the better in her symptoms. We kept it up, and have done so to this day, and will keep it up, if the Lord willing, for many days to come, for it has brought our dying Hazel to life, to vigor, to strength and health again. The ashen hue of her cheeks has changed to a rosy tint. She is able to walk anywhere, her languor and melancholy have passed away, and she is now a lithe, cheerful, happy romping child. Should you wish to increase your testimonials of proof of the virtue of S. S. S., our names and what we have said is but a portion of what we owe to you, should you wish to use them.

Kindly yours,

BEN. F. SWIFT.
GERTRUDE E. SWIFT.

P. O. Box 66.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad

TIME TABLE No. 6

In Effect 5.00 P. M., Monday, Nov. 14, 1887.

GOING EAST. No. 51.		SCHEDULE Passenger Trains.		GOING WEST No. 50
Ar	Lve.	Stations	Ar	Lve
p m	4 55	Goldsboro	11 7	a m
5 40	5 44	La Grange	10 39	10 42
6 21	6 41	Kinston	9 58	10 03
8 24	8 38	New Berne	8 10	8 25
10 59	p m	Morehead City	a m	5 37

Daily except Sunday.

GOING EAST. No. 1.* Mixed Ft. & Pass. Train.		SCHEDULE Stations.		GOING WEST No. 2† Mixed Ft. & Pass. Train.	
a m	6 10	Goldsboro		2 28	p m
6 46	6 51	Best's		1 48	1 2
7 1	7 21	La Grange		1 13	1 28
7 45	7 50	Falling Creek		12 44	12 49
8 14	8 34	Kinston		12 02	12 20
8 50	8 55	Caswell		11 41	11 46
9 15	9 32	Dover		11 16	11 21
10 02	10 05	Core Creek		10 43	10 48
10 29	10 34	Tuscarora		10 09	10 19
10 46	10 50	Clark's		9 52	9 57
11 2	a m	Newbern		a m	9 20

*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
†Tue day, Thursday and Saturday.

Train 50 connects with Wilmington & Weldon Train 80 North, leaving Goldsboro 11.50 a. m., and with Richmond & Danville Train West, leaving Goldsboro 3.30 p. m.

Train 51 connects with Richmond & Danville train, arriving at Goldsboro 4.35 p. m., and with Wilmington and Weldon Train from the north at 8.45 p. m.

Train 2 connects with Richmond and Danville through Freight leaving Goldsboro 8.10 p. m.

Train 2 connects with Wilmington and Weldon Freight Train South bound leaving Goldsboro at 6.10 p. m.

S. L. Dill,
Superintendent.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,