THE JOURNAL.

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NEW BERNE, N. C., FEB. 16, 1888.

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CHICAGO has raised twenty-three thousand dollars, and promises to increase it to fifty thousand if necessary, to pay the expenses of holding the Democratic National Convention. The Democrats followed the Republicans to that city four years ago and good resulted from it. They will probably try it again.

THE Baltimore Manufacturers' Record has entered upon its thirteenth volume. It is thoroughly alive to the manufacturing interests of the South, noting every new enterprise and keeping constantly before the public the progress, development, and inducements to capitalist to invest. Like other papers published in the interest of manufacturing, it holds to "protection" ideas and presents that side of the question in an able manner. It is a valuable journal to the industrial enterprises of the South.

THE Progressive Farmer says the farmers will have a voice in making candidates for the coming campaign and they will not be dictated to as to what place they shall have on the ticket. It is not supposed that anybody wants to dictate to them, but the Progressive Farmer will learn that there is as much or more division among farmers as to who they want for Governor as among any other class of citizens in the State. A large number of our Eastern farmers are for Jarvis against the field, while probably equally as large a number are for Judge Walter Clark. In the Piedmont section the farmers probably want Capt. Alexander. It is not the dictation of those who are not farmers that brings about divisions, but because the farmers themselves are "doing some lively thinking," and it is impossible for them all to think alike.

LET IT BE DISPOSED OF.

Senator Blair announced yesterday that he would ask the Senate to dispose of his educational scheme today. After some discussion it was unanimously decided to vote on the question next Wednesday at 3 o'clock. Very good. Let it pass the Senate and go to the House, where it will be properly "disposed of" by the Representatives who come directly from the people.—Wilmington Star.

It is to be hoped that the Representatives who come directly from the people will "dispose of" it in a manly, straightforward way and not smother it in the committee room as was done in the last Congress. It is a measure of importance to the people and no Representative should hesitate to go on record. The House will have ample time to give the matter due consideration. The people's Representatives will be held responsible if they fail to do their duty.

ANOTHER REASON.

Governor Scales has not even been taken into consideration by the Gubernatorial slate-makers. Poor fellow. He belongs to a fossilized age, we suppose, and will be relegated to its shades to make way for the ambitious man who wishes to use the Gubernatorial chair as a stepping-stone to the United States Senate.—Washington Progress.

Governor Scales is not eligible for re-election. If he were his friends would have been pushing his claims. It is useless to comment on what would or would not have been the result if it were possible for him to be a candidate, but it is unjust, to say the least, that he is not considered because he belongs to a fossilized age. The Progress is referred to Sec. 2 Art. 3 of the State Constitution.

A PROPOSITION TO BUY BONDS.

The committee on Ways and Means is preparing a bill, it is said, to report to the House authorizing the Treasurer to buy bonds with the surplus in the Treasury.

As dangerous as the surplus may be, and as anxious as the people may be to have it turned loose it is to be hoped that the House will not listen to this proposition. There is no necessity for the government paying these bonds in advance at a premium. The surplus should be distributed to the States for educational purposes and taxation ought to be brought within the actual necessities of the government. The present generation has had its full share of war taxes. Why burden us with that which future generations ought to pay?

The people will anxiously wait the action of the House on this bill.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Charlotte Chronicle is out in an article urging the holding of the State Democratic Convention in that city. It brings a new argument to bear upon the East, or rather an old one that has been used time and again to secure favors for the West from the East. Carry the State Convention to Charlotte and county government will be saved. A hundred or more debts have been paid to the East with this same old coin. It has worn slick, and we are tired of it. Pay us with something new and bring the State Convention to Morehead City.

If Charlotte wants the Convention let her go to work and offer inducements. Raise a fund to pay the expenses and lay the matter before the State executive committee, but don't claim it upon the ground that the East will be paid with that same old coin.

REASONABLE OPPOSITION.

If Mr. Blair will amend his Educational Bill so as to give the money directly to the States, without any sort of Federal supervision or provision, and leave it under State control entirely, we, for one, will never say a word against it, constitutional or unconstitutional.—Charlotte Democrat

There is some reason in opposition upon this ground. But even this is exaggerated. The bill does not propose such supervision of the schools as some of the newspapers represent, yet such as it does propose is objectionable, and it is hoped that when it comes up in the House these will be eliminated.

To oppose the bill upon the ground that the money is not needed and that it will destroy all self-reliance, self-respect and independence is sheer nonsense. In a recent conversation with Capt. W. S. Byrd, the energetic superintendent of public schools of Lenoir county, he declared in favor of the bill, having read it carefully and duly considered the favorable and objectionable features he was lead to the conclusion that the former greatly outweighed the latter. Capt. Byrd is thoroughly acquainted with the wants and the necessities of the public schools in the country districts. He knows they lack money to make them efficient, he knows the practical workings of the public schools and does not make up his opinion entirely upon theory.

This thing has been agitated long enough. The Democratic House ought to take it up upon its merits and dispose of it, and not pigeon hole it in the committee room.

MANUFACTURED BOOMS.

THE Winston Daily speaks of an interview with a gentleman who has just returned from a Southern tour, in which he took in Anniston, Alabama. From his talk the "boom" of that town has about bursted. Fortunes have doubtless been made by real estate speculations, and fortunes have been and will be lost in the same business.

But outside of real estate speculations and the burst in the "boom" of that business, Anniston has had and still enjoys a steady, healthy growth from her manufacturing enterprises. Big speculations in real estate attracts the attention of aggressive capital and tends to give a place a big boom, but unless there are substantial improvements in the way of manufacturing enterprises it will be short-lived.

Booms are manufactured, and their durability depends upon the quality of the stuff out of which they are made. If the warp and filling are too highly colored with speculation the goods are deceptive and the purchaser will be taken in, but if the fast colors of substantial business are used freely in the grounds the "boom" will be durable and lasting and speculation will follow and not lead it.

There is plenty of material around New Berne for a genuine, healthy boom. Real estate is low, and the time for introducing new manufacturing enterprises is approaching. A real estate corporation could start a boom on a comparatively small amount of capital that would grow into huge proportions if followed up by manufacturing industries.

WHAT A STRANGER SAYS OF NEW BERNE.

Our esteemed contemporary the Goldsboro Argus, that always takes a lively interest in the welfare of our city and section, publishes the following communication:

A. & N. C. R. R., Feb. 7, '88.

DEAR ARGUS:—I have seen New Berne, and as you asked my impressions I send them.

Situated at the fork of two rivers, and but a short distance from the ocean, it strikes me as a very healthy place. I have been entertained by its people and can vouch for their hospitality. It has industries enough to give its population steady and permanent means for support, and its numerous churches and well attended services show their moral and religious tendency to be a prominent feature of character.

It has a number of large saw mills—which are running day and night—a fertilizer factory, vegetable and oyster packing house, fish packing, turpentine works and the novel factories of the S. H. Gray Manufacturing Company, who make the wooden plates and dishes which are so largely used in the great cities by grocers and others, as a convenient substitute for wrapping paper. The demand for these wooden plates and dishes is almost without limit. Millions of them are shipped from New Berne to the trade centres and there distributed throughout the world. The machinery used is ponderous and costly, while the timber—sweet gum—is inexpensive. The wholesale cost of the plates is $2 40 per 1,000 and the dishes $2.50.

I was amazed when Mr. Gray showed me about twenty samples of paper, that had been made by a mill in Providence, R. I., from cypress pulp made in this New Berne factory. These samples show that paper made of pure wood pulp is susceptible of the highest finish, and is peculiarly clear of blemishes. The samples included fair and good book grades and writing papers, one being a splendid imitation of Irish linen.

As the pulp is 70 degrees water when prepared for shipment, there would be a great saving by having the paper mill at this point, and your readers need not be surprised to see in the near future an industry for paper making that will add a million dollars to the invested capital of New Berne.

New Berne enjoys a cheap water transportation, via Clyde line to Baltimore, that gives her a direct advantage over inland towns. Her East Carolina Dispatch, via water to Elizabeth City and thence a through rail to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, is quick and much cheaper than most other routes.

I am struck with the large proportion of blacks I see here, as compared with Goldsboro, but here, like your city, they are well clad and seem contented and happy.

Speaking of blacks recalls a feature in which New Berne proves the truth of the old saying that "possession is nine points of the law." Across the river stands the considerable village of Jamestown. Its population—variously estimated from 1,000 to 3,000—are all black. They were planted there by their paternal government during the war—being refugees—and there they have increased and multiplied. The owner of the land has tried in vain to reclaim, but possession holds out as against the law.

I could find no one to give me any information about this purely negro town, further than they were a quiet people. Had there been means of reaching them on Sunday I would certainly have tried to get a peep into the negro manner or government when left to themselves.

I visited, with much pleasure, the establishment of Mr. James Redmond, and examined his process of making "Cream Soda," a drink which is the most delightful temperance beverage I have ever tasted. It is made from a stream of crystal rock water and deserves to be extensively known. The water comes from a fissure spring in a rock 62 feet below the surface, through the driven well system of pipes, right to the machine that carbonates it and fills the bottles, and it is clear and palatable and health giving as it is possible to conceive.

On the whole, I am much struck with New Berne's great possibilities. Of course I know little, if anything, of her disadvantages, if indeed, she has any. I see no reason why she should not be one of the most opulent cities in your grand old State.

Truly yours, E. P. SUTER.

HON. F. M. SIMMONS IN CONGRESS.

In the House proceedings of last Wednesday as published in the Congressional Record we find the following:

Mr. Simmons. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3902) for the relief of Sophia B. Moore, and to put the same upon its passage.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Court of Claims be, and it is hereby, authorized to grant a rehearing in the case of Sophia B. Moore *vs.* the United States, No. 3446 of said court, with full power and jurisdiction to hear and determine and render judgment for the proceeds of the rosin and turpentine claimed to have been seized by the United States officers at the capture of New Berne in March, 1862, and belonging to William P. Moore, jr., which rosin and turpentine are claimed to have been to Philadelphia, libeled, and sold by the marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, under the direction of the Federal court, and the proceeds thereof deposited in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That this act shall not be constructed to have any effect or operation beyond the case herein specially named.

Mr. Reed. Can the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Simmons] tell us whether the question of loyalty is involved in this case?

Mr. Simmons. Not at all.

Mr. Reed. Why is it that the Court of Claims declined to decree in favor of this party?

Mr. Springer. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. Simmons. I will say to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Reed] that the refusal of the court was not upon that ground, but upon an entirely different ground. The Court of Claims passed upon the question of loyalty of the claimant and decided it in favor of the claimant. It further passed upon the question whether the claimant had in fact owned and lost the property, and it decided that question also in favor of the claimant. But the claimant brought the proceedings before the court under the act of March 3, 1863. The property was seized in May, 1862, and the court held that the act of March, 1863, had no retroactive operation, and that, therefore, the court was without jurisdiction to determine this case. The action of the court was purely upon the ground of a lack of jurisdiction.

Mr. Reed. Was there not a series of proceedings with regard to all this abandoned property?

Mr. Simmons. There were two lots of this abandoned property. One lot was shipped by order of Commander Rowan to New York City. Shortly after it was shipped the claimants appeared in court and instituted proceedings and obtained possession of the funds arising from the sale of that property. The other lot was shipped to Philadelphia, and there taken charge of by the admiralty court; and a decree was made ordering the property to be sold, and the proceeds to be placed to the credit of the captured and abandoned property fund.

Subsequently the court held that this property was not lawful prize of war, but that it was captured and abandoned property, and ordered that it be credited to that fund to await the application of claimants. No claimant ever appeared in the Philadelphia court, and none has ever appeared to claim that property until this memorialist made her application. The proceeds of the sale of the property sold under the order of the admiralty court in Philadelphia amounted to $44,000. That money is now in the Treasury. No part of it has ever been paid out; no part of it has ever been claimed by anybody but this memorialist.

Mr. Reed. But were there not a series of actions or claims made against the Government in respect to this fund called the captured and abandoned property fund?

Mr. Simmons. None in respect to this particular lot.

Mr. Reed. No, but in regard to the general fund.

Mr. Simmons. I think not, only——

Mr. Reed. Claims which are now barred by the statue of limitations.

Mr. Simmons. Well, sir, I don't know whether they are barred by the statue of limitations or not. That question was not presented before the Court of Claims. This action was instituted many years ago, and the unfavorable judgment was rendered on account of the legal technicalities to which I have just alluded. The court found that the property was lost; that it was taken possession of by Government; that it was sold; that the money is now in the Treasury; that it is separate and apart from any other money in the Treasury, and that this claimant, who was an infant at the time of seizure, has never been paid any part of it.

The Speaker. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. Springer. This bill will be reached on the Private Calendar in a very short time, and as it involves a very important matter and a large sum of money I think it had better wait for its turn.

Subsequently the following proceedings were had:

Mr. Springer. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the objection I made to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3902) for the relief of Sophia B. Moore, which was called up by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Simmons]. He informs me that he is about leaving the city. While allowing the bill to be called up and voted on, I shall vote against it.

The bill was again read.

There was no objection to the consideration of the bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Simmons moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

This is the first measure Mr. Simmons has gotten through the House and it is one of much importance to the party interested.

HERE AND THERE.

The heavy rains are retarding preparations for farming very much.

Leechville has received an addition to its population, the family of Mr. W. Baynor.

A school in Tyrrell county with only 26 pupils is reported to have two teachers. A free school.

W. J. Wallace of the steamer Washington is enough better of his long illness to be on the steamer again

Two union meetings were to be held at Head of Pungo recently on the same days. Disciples and Primitive Baptists.

It is a current rumor that Capt. C. J. Rhem with the convicts under his control, will soon begin operations on the Broad creek and Alligator canal.

The congregation of Disciples at Pantego was lately the recipients of a splendid silver communion sett, presented by a lady member of that congregation.

Mr. George E. Ricks and Miss Carrie V. Duke, both of Pantego, were married at the residence of the bride's mother, by Augustus Latham, on the 25th ult.

At the residence of the bride's father (Mr. Wm. Rountree,) by Mr. J. L. Winfield, Mr. Lewis Latham of Pantego, and Miss Lucy Rountree were married on the 8th inst.

Messrs. D. C. Way & Co., are busily engaged in rebuilding their mill, destroyed by fire during '87, or rather they are building a new one entirely except boilers. They are putting in a 16x20 inch engine, steam feed, trimmers, &c., &c., when they start it will doubtless add much to the business of their immediate section.

A sad occurrence near Mackelyville on the night of the first inst. Mr. Redding Lupton who was keeping a liquor shop by the side of Fortescues creek, was burned to death in the shop, or as some supposed, was murdered and the house fired to conceal the crime. Have not been able to obtain full particulars at this writing.

The tournaments at Swan Quarter the first of the month passed off pleasantly. J. M. Spencer crowned as queen Miss Sallie Shavender, and modesty forbids me saying who crowned Miss Lida Wahab first maid of honor; Dr. Credle Miss Florence Jarvis second, and Mr. Greely Brinn Miss Mosella Gaskins third maid. A dance followed at which the time passed pleasantly.

Carteret County Items.

One week of fine weather and the farmers have made use of it.

Esq. J. B. Howard, we learn, was the successful competitor for mail carrier from Newport to Swansboro.

Rev. Benj. Ward, from Onslow will preach, D. V., at New Bethlehem Church on the fourth Sabbath in this month.

Our county is talking railroad too. We understand a railroad is to be built from Terry's mill to Havelock on the A. & N. C. R. R., to commence the first of March.

We learn Mr. P. A. Koonce has bought a lot at Barker's bridge and will build a store there. Also some other parties will do the same thing soon, and the place will be built up into a town and incorporated into the name of "Stella." The only store there now being that of Capt. Joe. W. Sabiston.

Your Kinston correspondent says maybe the snake story telling itemizer we guess from Onslow could tell something about marriages in that county. We don't think snakes and marriages ought to go together, as we saw once a stampede at a wedding to be caused by some one bringing an artificial snake into the room while the couple were on the floor half married, at the sight of which, the parson, bride, bridesmaids and others gave a yell, broke for the door, upset the lamps and absquatulated, and the bride when found was up a tree crying and wouldn't come down until told it was only a paper snake; and what would have happened it it had been a real snake? "Dew tell."

Lumbering is one of the chief occupations of our people now. Thousands of logs are being cut and rafted on Whiteoak river to Terry's mill at Barker's bridge; also a great many to Harrison's mill at Swansboro. The price is $3.50 per 1,000 feet delivered to the mill for pine timber; oak, ashe, hickory, maple, cypress, gum, poplar, sycamore and all other kinds of timber are in demand. Mr. W. F. Bell has a fine lot of pine timber on Pettifoot's creek, and Esq. Bob. Humphrey has a fine lot of ash. This timber will be a great revenue to the owners now, and the people ought to be very thankful they have so good a market so near at hand. But we hope the farmers won't forget to plant plenty of corn, peas and potatoes and fatten more hogs, and let their timber take the place of cotton this year.

Collector—I have a little bill here, sir, that I would like to have.

Man of the World—Yes; please lay it down in that easy chair, sir.

"Easy chair?"

"Yes. It's been running so long it must be tired."

Aurora Items.

Fresh herrings in market and occasionally a shad. Let em come.

We hope Col. Ike Sugg will have his town lots laid off, streets opened, etc. Let the good work go on.

One of our Aurora farmers has lard, hams, corn, oats and fodder to sell. Brother farmers go thou and do likewise."

The way our farmers are buying young mules looks as if there is quite an improvement in the live stock of our section.

Our town authorities are having several new streets opened up to make room for new buildings. How things do change in a day.

Our people seem to have the timber fever. New tram road to be laid and a large body of timber to be cut by some gentlemen from Norfolk.

Our town-man, Mr. C. S. Dixon, we are glad to note is clearing a nice little farm on his land near town. Go ahead, Charley. Success to you.

We are all anxious awaiting for a daily mail from here to New Bethel, and we hear that Major Latham is at work for it. "So mote it be."

Capt. Davis is at our wharf with a cargo of fish scrap. This, they say, is a very profitable fertilizer for truck, equal if not superior to a great part of that imported.

The old adage "when thieves fall out honest men get their dues." When two big northern newspapers fall out maybe some one will get what belongs to them.

Another load of oyster shell lime. That is what we need and plenty of work, and our farmers seem to have realized it by the quantity of shells brought here this winter.

We are glad to see the JOURNAL taking the stand it does in favor of the Blair bill. The national government has got enough from North Carolina and we think it but just that it should help to educate our children and relieve the treasury of some of its temptations to public officers to steal, or as old Gabe says *white men over draw.*

We received a lot of "Eureka" grass seed from that veteran "crank" Hon. D. W. Jarvis of Hasbin, on last boat for one of our wide awake farmers, Mr. John Pate. That's right. More grass, hats, corn, rye, millet, &c., &c., and less cotton and we will soon be able to sell beef and bacon, corn and hay, and stop our timber men from buying Northern hay.

Illegible Writing.

Napoleon wrote even a worse hand than did Rufus Choate, of whose handwriting it was said that it could not be deciphered "without the help of a pair of compasses and a quadrant." Napoleon's letters to Josephine from Germany were so illegible that the wits used to say that they were not love letters, but maps of the seat of war. Professor Mathews says, in his essay on "The Philosophy of Handwriting," that he and two attorneys once spent an entire forenoon trying to read some written questions sent by Mr. Choate, to be put into a deposition. After a morning's work they speled out the preposition *of.*

It is maintained by some persons that a man's character may be detected by his handwriting, and there are those who profess to read in a man's chirography what he is and is not. Their art, however, if it is any thing more than a fancy, is of doubtful utility. Certainly only an expert could read character by such means, and experts rarely agree.

Byron wrote, what seems to the casual observer, a school boy's scrawl and Emerson a sprawling hand. The style of hand writing in neither case prepares one for the grace and depth of thought expressed in so unpromising a way. So, too, the almost illegible hand of Pascal contrasts strongly with his profound but clearly expressed throughts.

Professor Huxley is one of the most fluent writers in England, but his handwriting is at times hard to decipher. Dean Stanley's prose is as transparent as plate glass, but his correspondents found it difficult to read the signature to his letters.

It is, however, absurd to look upon bad handwriting as an indication of genius. Sometimes it is simply the result of a wish to conceal bad spelling.

"If I were to write better, people would find out how I spell," wrote a college student to his guardian. Sydney Smith, whose hand was the woe of printers, might have justly excused his bad writing by a similar confession, for he was a poor speller.

Ben Hardin, an eccentric lawyer of Kentucky, wrote with a maimed right hand, which had been injured by the fall of a tree. His pen scratches saved his cases again and again from being thrown out of court, on account of some blunder in pleading.

When an opposing counsel demurred to Ben's declaration, on the ground that it was faulty, he would reply, "My brother merely mistake my handwriting, that's all. I have it here just as he thinks it ought to be."

The objection counsel had to give it up, for no one, save Ben himself, could say with certainty what his crow-tracks did or did not mean.

Professor Mathews says the chirography of a century ago is better than its orthography; the fact suggests that at that time bad spelling was looked upon as a serious literary sin. Washington wrote a large, round, clerkly hand, as easy to read as print; but his letters abounded in misspelled words and in erroneous punctuation, a fact which Jared Sparks, who edited his correspondence, carefully obliterated.

But in these days of common schools, a man who spells incorrectly is upon as an uneducated blunderer. Does that accont for the fact that men now spell better than they write?—Youth Companion.

An Accommodating Farmer.

A correspondent, writing from Sulivan county, New York, writes the Ledger that there is a farmer there who has a favorite cat and kitten, and as he wished both should have free access to his barn, he ordered *two holes* to be cut in the door—a large one for the *old cat*, and a smaller one for the *young one.*

The sagacity of this farmer is equalled only by that of the man who kept two thermometers outside of his window: the one to tell how cold, the other how warm it was.

To whom you betray your secret, you give your liberty.

Jones County Items.

Farmers are all wanting good, sunny weather for their farm work.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. E. Ward of Trenton, is critically sick with heart disease.

We learn that Trenton is to have a steam saw mill. Mr. E. M. Jarman is preparing to bring his mill there.

Mr. Thomas Hunter succeeded in capturing two very fine wild turkeys one day last week; one of them weighed when dressed 17, the other 16 pounds.

We learn that corn juice caused a young white gent to brake his buggy and find a home in the guard house at Trenton, on Friday night last. Next morning got a release by paying into the town treasury the neat little sum of five dollars.

The citizens of Trenton had in that town on Saturday last a very drunken consequential voudoo doctor who was very dark complected, so dark that we somewhat supposed that charcoal could only make a white mark on him. This voudoo M. D. perambulated the streets, making strange grimaces and gyrations, to the amusement of many. Finally he waived his hand, stamped his foot and left the town, called at Bill Pollock's, colored, near town, flourished his knife and pistol, cut at some of the family. Pollock got help and carried him before a magistrate who sent him to jail, where he will now have ample time to have a quiet, calm retirement from his professional duties.

We have often heard several of the citizens of Trenton remark that the hog cholera gave Trenton the go by, that Trenton was a real sanitarian for the hog, just let a cholera hog breathe the air and all symptoms would soon disappear. But I see that cholera has invaded Trenton at last and sent many of the fine porkers out to the bone yard. We are truly sorry for this, for the citizens in and near the village had many fine hogs. The cholera is all around me and my hogs are in the same range, and at this writing they are in the best of condition. I may not escape this time but I have strong hopes, as I am giving my usual preventive, lime and salt.

Professor P. W. Johnson of Wake Forest, N. C., writes the Southern Cultivator that a new grape has been brought to notice in this State, a seedling of the Scuppernong; many of them measuring 1¼ and 1½ inches in diameter; a three year old vine has been known to bear a bushel of grapes. These grapes he says sold readily in Raleigh last October at 10 cents per pound, and it generally ripens in October when grapes are scarce. The Professor thinks no one living in the cotton belt should fail to plant this delicious grape, named the "James." We desire to express our sincere thanks to Mr. Allen Warren of Greenville, for two very fine one year old vines from his nursery of the James Grape, and will, as he requests, send him our fine grape, the "Nameless," which may not be as large in diameter as the James but can equal it as to flavor and wine-producing qualities, and ripens about two weeks earlier than the Scuppernong.

His Duty.

Military discipline implies a sacrifice of all the natural emotions. A man who follows the profession of arms must not only be prepared to leave home and friends at the call of duty, but he must renounce at the outset all throughts of his own comfort or wellbeing. He is no longer a free individual; he is the servant of the State.

During the siege of Gibraltar, its governor, General Elliott, was one day making a tour of inspection, when he came upon a German soldier, who, though standing at his post, neither presented arms, nor even held his musket.

"Do you know me, sentinel?" inquired the general. "Why do you neglect your duty?"

"I know you well, and my duty also," was the reply; "but within the last few minutes two of the fingers of my right hand have been shot off, and I am unable to hold my musket."

"Why don't you go and have them bound up?"

"Because in Germany a man is forbidden to quit his post until he is relieved by another."

The general instantly dismounted.

"Now, my friend," said he, "give me your musket, and I will relieve you. Go and have your wounds dressed."

The soldier obeyed, but went first to the nearest guard-house, where he reported that the general was standing on duty in his place. His injury unfitted him for actives service, but the story of his courage soon reached England, and he was made an officer.

He Sold the Samples.

A durmmer who had just arrived from Arizona was in town last week taking orders for shirts. He says there are bad men down there. The cowboys got hold of him and wanted to buy his samples. He replied that he wouldn't sell them for any price. "Won't, eh!" said a bystander. "Well, now, I guess you will." The tough citizen playfully toyed with the handle of a small sized cannon that he carried in his belt and told "the boys" to help themselves. And the jerseys, many striped hose, and underwear of all kinds, was divided among the crowd. "The boys" paid the scared drummer his own price without a murmur, but declared that shirts were scarce in Arizona, 'specially some o' those fancy ones, and that life was too short to wait for shirts ordered from 'Frisco. The drummer was slapped on the face, had his hat knocked off, was playfully pushed around the crowd and finally invited to drink. He didn't refuse, and was the meekest looking drummer we've seen in many a day when he arrived in Lugonia.—Lugonia Southern Californian.

Double Assurance.

Master Freddie thinks himself by no means the least the important member of the household. One evening, after he and his sister had gone to bed in the nursery, a violent thunder shower came up. The children's mother, thinking they might be frightened by the storm, went upstairs to reassure them. Pausing just outside the nursery door, she heard Fred say to his sister, who was crying. "Don't oo be 'fraid, baby; me an' Dod's here."

A mammoth petition against prohibition in the District of Columbia has been presented to Congress.

SLANDE .

'Twas but a breath—
And yet the fair, good name was wilted,
And friends once fond grew cold and stilted.
And life was worse than death.

One venomed word,
That struck its coward poison blow.
In craven whisper hushed and low—
And yet the wide world heard.

'Twas but one whi-per—one.
That muttered low for very shame.
The thing the slander date not name—
And yet its work was done

A hint so slight.
And yet so mighty in its power.
A human soul in one short hour,
Lay crushed beneath it blight?

Darwin

A cable dispatch from London announces that Darwin died Thursday at his residence, Down House, near Orpington. He had been ill for some days and was thought to be recovering, but he had a relapse on Tuesday and never rallied. Charles Robert Darwin was the grandson of Erasmus Darwin, the author of the celebrated "Botanic Garden" and the foreshadower of the Darwinian theory, and was born at Shewsbury, in England, February 12, 1809. After studying at the grammar school of his native town, at the University of Edingburg and at Christ's College, Cambridge, he took his degree of Master of Arts in 1831, and set sail as voluntary naturalist in the ship Beagle on an exploring expedition around the world. Returning in 1836 he published three years later an account of the discoveries he had made in geology and natural history during the cruise, the same being the third and last volume of a narrative of the whole cruise. In 1841 he had, during his absence from England, been elected a member of the Royal Society. In 1839 he married his cousin, Emma Wedgwood, granddaughter of Josiah Wedgwood, the celebrated English potter. In 1840-42 he edited the "Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle," and published a treatise on "Coral Reefs;" in 1844 appeared his work on "Volcanic Islands," and two years later his "Geological Observations on South America." In 1551 and 1853 appeared two volumes from his pen called a "Monograph of the Family Cirripedia," and soon afterwards two volumes on the fossil species of same class. In 1853 the Royal Society awarded to him the royal medal, and in 1853 he received the Wollaston medal from the Geological Society. During the latter year he published his "Orign of Species." In 1862 appeared his work on the "Fertilization of Orchards;" in 1865 his "Habits and Movements of Climbing Plants;" in 1867 "Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants;" in 1871 his "Descent of Man," and in the next year "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals." His last work, published in 1881, was a characteristic and interesting monograph on "Earthworms," in which it was shown that they have been almost as efficacious in changing the aspect of the earth within historical times as coral insects in building the islands of the sea. Early last year he published a volume on "The Power of Movement in plants," in preparing which he was assisted by his son, Mr. Francis Darwin. He was a member of many learned societies, and in 1878 was made a member of the Berlin Academy. Many papers by him were published in the journals of these societies and in reviews. His brother, Eras. Darwin, died last summer at the age of seventyseven. It was to him that Carlyle dovoted one of the few pleasant pages in the "Reminiscences."

Origin of St. Valentine's Day.

The origin of the peculiar observances of St. Valentine's Day is a subject of some obscurity. The saint himself, who was a priest of Rome, and was martyred in the Third century, seems to have had nothing to do with the matter beyond the accident of his day being used for the purpose. Mr. Donce, in his illustration of Shakespeare, says: "It was the practice in ancient Rome, during a great part of the month of February, to celebrate the Lupercalia, which were feasts in honor of Pan and Juno, whence the latter deity was named Februata, Februalis and Februella. On this occasion, amidst a variety of ceremonies, the names of young women, were put in a box, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed. The pastors of the early Christian church, who by every possible means endeavored to eradicate the vestiges of pagan superstitions, and chiefly by some commutations of their forms, substituted in the present instance the name of particular saints instead of those of the women, and as the festival of the Lupercalia had commenced about the middle of February, they appear to have chosen St. Valentine's day for celebrating the new feast because it occurred at nearly the same time. This is, in part, the opinion of the learned compiler of the lives of the saints. It would seem, however, that it was utterably impossible to extirpate altogether any ceremony to which the common people had been much accustomed, a fact which it was easy to prove in tracing the origin of various other popular superstitions, and accordingly the outline of the ancient ceremonies was preserved, but modified by some adaptation to the Christian system. It is reasonable to suppose that the above reciprocal in the sexes, and that all persons so chosen would be called valentines, from the day on which the ceremony took place."

The Tunnel at Libby Prison.

The March Century will contain the story of "Colonel Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison," told by one of the hundred and nine Union officers who escaped on the night of February 9, 1864. The successful construction of this tunnel, dug from a dark corner of the cellar of the prison, through fifty feet of solid earth,— the only tools being two broken chisels and a wooden spittoon in which to carry out the dirt,—was one of the most remarkable incidents of the war.

Colonel Rose, to whose indomitable will and perseverance the success of the scheme was due, is now a captain in the 16th United States Infantry, and of the fourteen men who assisted him in digging the tunnel, eleven are still living. The narrative in the March Century, which is illustrated, forms one of the untechnical papers supplementing the War Series, and it is said to be one of the most romantic records that The Century has ever published.

The late Mrs. John Jacob Astor bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art her valuable collection of rare laces.

A Word In Season.

Everybody wants to claim something extraordinary for whatever they have as a curative agent. The value of B. B. B. is too well-known now for "claim-making." It stands alone, unparalleled as a Blood Remedy, and nobody can produce its superior. We don't fight other remedies because B. B. B. takes care of itself. If you have any thing the matter with your blood, try it—a single bottle will open your eyes. It is nonsense to try and argue with the public, and we don't do it. If one bottle don't do you any good, no matter how you suffer, we will give you a gross. Read these certificates:

IMPURE BLOOD.

A Case in Florida Cured by B. B. B.

EVERLYN, Near Brunswick, Ga., May 27, '87.

My blood had been impure for a number of years. I broke out in ugly sores over my head and body and I could get nothing to heal them or purify my blood, though I tried other so-called medicines until I found that most valuable medicine Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). I have been using it for nearly a year, and in that time have taken about one dozen bottles and I feel that I am nearly cured; the sores on my head and body all healed. My health is good and I can eat anything I desire.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD GLOVER.

FROM A DRUGGIST.

PALATKA, Fla., May 31, 1887.

The demand for Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is such that I now buy in half gross lots, and I unhesitatingly say that my customers are all well pleased.

B. KERSTING.

10 YEARS WITH RHEUMATISM.

NEWTON, N. C., June 25, 1887.

Gentlemen: I am pleasured in saying I have been a great sufferer of rheumatism for 10 years and I have exhausted almost every known remedy without relief. I was told to try B. B. B. which I did after long procrastination, and with the experience of three bottles, I am almost a healthy man. I take it as a part of my duty to make known your wonderful blood purifier to suffering humanity, and respectfully ask you to mail me one of your books of wonders.

Respectfully,
W. L. MORRHEAD.

ITS USE FOR KIDNEYS.

JESUP, Ga., May 26, 1887.

I have been suffering from kidney disease for a month past, and the pain in my back was very severe. My occupation requires a good deal of writing at night and I suffered all the time. I saw one man who said he was cured by using Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) and I commenced using it, and the pain is a great deal less. I have only used two bottles and believe it will effect a cure by the use of a few more bottles.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. COLEMAN.

THE BEST PURIFIER MADE.

DAMASCUS, Ga., June 29, 1887.

I have suffered with Catarrh for about four years, and after using four bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, I had my general health greatly improved, and if I could keep out of the bad weather I would be cured. I believe it is the best purifier made.

Very respectfully,
L. W. THOMPSON.

TWELVE YEARS AFFLICTED.

BLUFFTON, Ind., Feb. 6, 1887.

I have been afflicted with Blood Poison for twelve years. Have used prescription from physicians offered me during that period. Through the druggist, W. A. Gutelius, I procured one bottle of B. B. B. and since have used three bottles, and am satisfied it has done me more good than anything I ever used. I am almost well, and am sure, within two or three weeks, I will be perfectly well, after twelve years suffering intensely. Write or address

JOSEPH FIRST,
Baker and Confectioner.
Wells Co., Ind.

SPLENDID FOR A SPRING TONIC.

ARLINGTON, Ga., June 30, 1887.

I suffered with malari l blood poison more or less, all the time, and the only medicine that done me any good is B. B. B. It is undoubtedly the best blood medicine made, and for this malarial country should be used by every one in the spring of the year, and as good in summer, fall and winter as a tonic and blood purifier.

GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION.

CADIZ, Ky., July 8th, 1887.

Please send me one box Blood Balm Catarrh Snuff by return mail, as one of my customers is taking B. B. B. for catarrh and wants a box of the snuff. B. B. B. gives better satisfaction than any medicine I ever sold. I have sold 10 dozen in the past 10 weeks, and it gives good satisfaction. If I don't remit all right for snuff write me.

Yours, W. N. BLANDON.

A PREACHER CURED OF DYSPEPSIA.

MICCOSUKEE, Fla., Leon Co., July 20, 1886.

I have been a sufferer from indigestion and dyspepsia for a long time, and have tried many remedies, but until I was induced by my friends to try your B. B. B. received no relief, but since using it have found more relief and comfort than from any other treatment I have used. Hoping you will forward to my address your little 32 page book for prescriptions, also evidence of cures. Send at earliest date.

REV. ROBT C.

A REMARKABLE SHOWING FOR B. B. B. AGAINST OTHER REMEDIES.

PUTNAM Co., April 29, 1887.

I have been suffering for most thirty years with an itching and burning all over my face and body. I took eighteen bottles of one blood medicine and it did me no good. I commenced last January to use B. B. B. and after using fifty bottles I felt better and stouter than I have in thirty years, my health is better and I weigh more than I ever did. The itching has nearly ceased, and I am confident that a few more bottles of B. B. B. will cure me entirely. I am sixty-two years old, and can now do a good day's work in my field. I consider it the best medicine I have ever seen, for it certainly did me more good than all the medicine I have ever taken. I had, in all, nearly a hundred risings on my face, neck and body.

JAMES PINKERTON.

2 BOTTLES CURE RHEUMATISM.

BOUGHTON, Ark., June 4, 1887.

I cheerfully state the following facts in regard to the use of your medicine in my family. My little son became so badly afflicted 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 Monorief & 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 its use, a perfect cure will be effected. I consider B. B. B. a most excellent blood purifier.

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

Send for our Book of Wonders, free to all Address

BLOOD BALM COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga.

For sale in New Berne at the drug stores of R. N. Duffy and E. H. Meadows. feb

For Sale,

One Cottage House in Morehead City, N. C., with four rooms, with dining-room and kitchen attached.

Situated on Railroad street, between the Atlantic Hotel and New Berne House.

Price of house and lot, $600. Parties desiring to purchase the above property will correspond with

M. A. DAVI