New Berne Weekly Journal.

H. B. HERN, S. HARPER, } Proprietors. INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $2.00 Per Year.

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NEW BERNE, N. C.,

Will move on or about January 16th, 1888, to their new office, over the Banking House of Green, Foy & Co., three doors below Hotel Albert.

OWEN H. GUION,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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P. H. PELLETIER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Craven St., two doors South of Journal office.

Will practice in the Counties of Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow and Pamlico, United States Courts at New Berne, and Supreme Court of the State. feb1 dtf

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General Insurance Agents,

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Only first class Companies represented in

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

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NEW BERNE.

HER INDUSTRIES.

Freight and Passenger Lines.

Churches, Schools and Hotels.

Manufacturing Enterprises.

Truck Farms.

Climate, Health, Etc., Etc.

Not the New Berne of nearly two centuries ago, when the Switzers of Berne settled on the banks of the Trent river at a point just above its confluence with the Neuse, where they could have the most extended view and look upon the finest landscape in all this region:

Nor the New Berne of a half century later when "Monarchy held its Colonial Capitol here and the high born dames and high bred damsels of Great Britain's courtly nobility dwelt in its mansions, and danced in its halls:"

Nor the New Berne of a century ago when the short lived glories of the royal governors had departed forever, and been succeeded by the simpler methods of republican institutions, when her citizens were men of enterprise, public spirit and adventure, so that the ships of her commerce floated upon foreign seas and returned laden with the products of other lands, when her preachers and physicians, her orators and jurists comprised a long list of learned and eminent men, and taste and culture characterized and adorned her social life. The actors in these dramas have passed away—have long since gone to their rest and their award. Other hands have written their record, and the past is well known and secure.

But the New Berne of today, as, near the last decade of this 19th century, it still looks, cut upon the bright waters of the beautiful rivers which won the admiration of its first settlers, and along whose banks it has greatly "lengthened its cords and strengthened its stakes." The revolution of the years has given it an altered appearance. Times have changed and men have changed with them. The people have increased from a few hundreds to seven thousand, and the population is not, of course, as homogeneous as in the historic days. Among the various classes may be found representatives of almost every grade of society. Here are persons of learning, refinement and culture, of enterprise, industry and wealth, of sagacity, intelligence and thrift, as well as those who are ignorant and malicious, who oppose all progress and pervert every right way—many "worthy sons of noble sires," and some "degenerate plants of strange vines." But you may go far, and search long before you shall find a more peaceful, contented and happy people.

ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROAD.

New Berne is easy of access. From the south you may come by way of the north, running down from Goldsboro on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Of course you can come from the north by the same road, if you prefer the overland route, with elegant coaches and careful, attentive conductors.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP LINE.

Another old and favorite route is by way of Norfolk, Va., on the boats of the Old Dominion Steamship Company. These boats are fine, large, and fast, with ample accommodations for passengers. The "Newberne" is well known, and the "Manteo," just built for this line, is said to be an exceptionally "steady" boat. "A good table, comfortable rooms and every courtesy" is the motto. This route, through the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, over the waters of the Pamlico sound, and up the Neuse river, if the weather be fair, affords a fine excursion.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP LINE

The steamers of the Clyde line (or North Carolina Freight Line) run to New York, Boston, Providence, and all points north and west, with semi-weekly boats between New Berne and Baltimore direct.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH.

The Eastern Carolina Dispatch runs two steamers of its fast freight line three times a week to Elizabeth City and returns, and offers superior facilities for quick transportation to and from all northern ports.

NEUSE & TRENT RIVER STEAMBOAT COMPANY LINE.

The steamers of the Neuse & Trent River Steamboat Company ply daily up and down Neuse and Trent rivers, affording ample facilities for travel and traffic.

HOTEL ALBERT.

When you reach New Berne, go to the "Hotel Albert." This is a new and substantial brick building of sixty feet front and one hundred and sixty-five feet depth, three stories high, and finished in the most beautiful manner. It is finely located in the business portion of the city, and is a new departure in hotel building in this staid old town, being an attempt on the part of the proprietors, M. Patterson & Son, *to satisfy all the requirements* of the traveling public. It is especially constructed to accommodate tourists with their families, and infirm persons who seek health and vigor in this unrivaled climate, or immunity from the severity of a northern winter.

To live long and be happy, we should eat well, drink well and sleep well. To promote these physical graces no pains has been spared. The dining room is large and high with ample ventilation, the walls of French gray with gilt mouldings, and the ceiling finished with elaborate designs in native woods. The table is furnished with the best the home or foreign markets can supply, well cooked and well served. The water used for drinking purposes is from an artesian well one hundred and twelve feet deep, and is delivered in every room. This water has been analyzed at the State Laboratory and at the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and shown to be the purest and most wholesome water in the city. The sleeping rooms are unusually large, are thoroughly ventilated, have white walls in hard finish, and the wood work corresponding in tint, with the beautiful cherry sets with which they are furnished. They are all carpeted with Brussels or ingrain, and on every bed is a woven spring mattress. The house is fully lighted with gas, and in every room is a radiator and electric bell.

The special parlor is furnished in black walnut, covered with crimson plush, is carpeted with Brussels, and contains an elegant rosewood, upright piano, of rich, full tone.

Each floor is connected with the office by speaking tubes. There are numerous bath rooms, also a fine billiard room and baggage room, and first-class barber saloon in the basement. It is the neatest, most comfortable and the coslest hotel in the State of North Carolina. Come and see.

An omnibus line runs in connection with the steamers and railroad trains. First-class livery stables are near the hotel.

Several other boarding houses cater to the wants of hungry people, whether home born or pilgrims and strangers, notably the old Gaston house also the American house, Mrs. Smith's, Mrs. Joseph Nelson, B. G. Credle and Mrs. Hines. When you have "refreshed the inner man" we will go out upon

THE STREETS.

They are broad and straight, made smooth and hard with shells, and cross each other at right angles, a part running nearly north and south conformably to the course of Neuse river, and the others nearly east and west agreeably to the course of the Trent. They slope gently toward these rivers, so that the drainage is perfect. On either side is a row of trees, many of which are of great size, sometimes interlocking their branches, forming a canopy over the street and yielding a grateful shade. The trees are principally elm and maple, of which the former are much the most numerous. The late Mr. Beecher once gave expression to his opinion and taste in respect of these trees: "Those in comparably most magnificent of all earthly trees, elms!" Now we are at the foot of

EAST FRONT STREET,

looking out upon the broad Neuse as we move northward. Its waters are clear and bright today and smooth as a sea of glass. But let the South wind blow and the white capped waves will rise with surprising quickness, size and power, or let a copious rain fall at the north send down an increased volume of water and it will be "yellow as the Tiber." We will go down Craven street, named for William Lord Craven, one of the eight cavaliers to whom Charles II granted the province of Carolina, up Middle, which seems by some convulsion to have rent the original block and forced its way through it, down Hancock, named for one of the Lords Proprietor, and through which the railroad runs, up Metcalf and down George, named for George II and doubtless the first street, and we are at the site of the old, historic Tryon Palace, some marks of which may still be seen. Now we will go eastward through

SOUTH FRONT STREET

near the margin of Trent river, up Pollock named for one of the Lords Proprietors, down Broad, up Neuse street, at first called New street, and which seems like Middle to have forced itself through the original block, down Johnston and up Queen street—named in honor of Queen Carlotte, wife of George II and perhaps the second street projected—and we have completed the circuit of the town. We have seen some

FINE RESIDENCES

a few built of brick, but the larger number of wood, some square, plain and old fashioned, others in cottage style, more or less imposing, commodious, neat, tasteful or expensive. A noticeable feature is the great number of yards devoted to the growth of flowers, in which shrubs and plants, evergreen or deciduous, may be found, of almost infinite variety, where the crocus opens to the sun light in January and the roses bloom in the open air till December. We have passed in our circuit many

CHURCH EDIFICES.

The spiritual condition of our people is well cared for. New Berne contains sixteen organized churches—one Advent church, white; one white Baptist and three colored; one Catholic, white; one Disciples, white; one white Episcopal and one colored; one white Methodist and four colored; one white Presbyterian and one colored. The aggregate membership of the white churches is about eleven hundred; that of the colored about twenty-five hundred. In addition to the above should be mentioned the Young Men's Christian Association, now in its third year, with a membership—active or associate—of nearly two hundred. Also the Salvation Army, which came here about a year ago, and recruited a corps, whose soldiers thus far "sworn in" number eighty-seven. These organizations nearly all have suitable places of worship, commodious and comfortable, and displaying more or less of architectural skill and taste. The Y. M. C. A. have a fine audience room, with library and reading room, and gymnasium contiguous The new church of the Disciples is nearly completed, and the Salvation Army will be in possession of the building recently purchased by them, on the first of next month.

EDUCATION.

Col. McRae said in his address here on May Day nearly five year ago: "If there be one thing above all others, vital to the welfare of the people, it is a universal popular education." Education has always been appreciated and fostered here—New Berne once regarded it as a proud distinction that she was called the Athens of North Carolina—but it was not exactly such education as is characterized by the last three words of the above quotation. But the world moves on, new theories for the improvement of society and the development and perfectibility of men are evolved and to this category it has at come at last.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The New Berne Academy was incorporated by the Legislature in 1766, and property then granted are still held for its support by trustees. The building is a substantial one, constructed of brick, sixty feet front and thirty-six feet deep, two stories high, and is beautifully located in one of the pleasantest portions of the city, amid grand old elms and maples which have breasted the storms and rejoiced in the sunshine of a century. The surrounding grounds are of ample area and are enclosed by a neat fence of galvanized iron ribbon. Tuition has usually been wholly or in large measure free to children of the city and county. A very large percentage of the people of New Berne have been educated, in whole or in part, in this school, and the influence of its instruction and discipline upon those who were the subjects of it in the formative period of their lives is beyond estimate.

A VETERAN TEACHER.

It must not be omitted in this connection to mention Prof. Neal, who has been a strong factor in educational work and actively engaged in teaching for thirty-five years. The impress of his training is upon a thousand minds and hearts. He had charge of the Academy for six years, with an average of about two hundred and seventy-five pupils. He is now Principal of the High School occupying the same building, teaching the languages, higher English and Mathematics, preparing young men to engage in business or students to enter college.

THE GRADED SCHOOL

was the legitimate outcome of an advancing public sentiment in favor of popular education. The building was erected in 1884, occupies the same enclosure as the Academy building, and is nearly contiguous to it. It fronts on Hancock street, but is removed from it by the width of a fairly broad "campus," upon whose smooth surface the green grass is kept closely cut, making a beautiful lawn and play ground. Its dimensions are about eighty feet front by sixty feet depth and two stories high. The elevation is fine, and the general appearance striking and agreeable. The front is of pressed brick, a broad porch covers the main entrance, and it is surmounted by a small cupola. Every part is constructed of the best material and in the most substantial and durable manner. Probably it is the best ventilated building in the city.

The interior arrangement is eminently convenient and comfortable. From the front entrance a broad hall passes across the building, having wide doors in the rear. On either side of this hall, near the outer doors are the entrances to the school rooms, four in number, similar in size, appearance and finish, being about thirty-five feet long and twenty-five feet wide, and of fourteen feet pitch, with abundant black board space, and all the more recent appliances and improvements, and affording accommodations for about sixty pupils each. Between the two rooms on the same side of the hall are large sliding doors, by means of which the two rooms may be thrown into one, thus giving two larger or four smaller rooms on the lower floor.

From the lower hall, a broad, easy flight of stairs leads to the second story. This is arranged precisely like the story below, with accommodations for the same number of pupils, with sliding doors, and all conveniences and fixtures.

The rooms are all "done off" in white hard finish, with dark mouldings and trimmings, the ceiling being of narrow stuff of a light tint. The building cost more than $9,000.

The school has been conducted under a division of the pupils into six grades, and has sometimes had an attendance of four hundred. The Graded School has furnished many teachers for the public schools of this and adjoining counties, and in this way and others measurably promoted the cause of popular education. There is no prettier sight in New Berne than the children of the Graded School at play on the Green.

THE COLORED GRADED SCHOOL

was established in the same year as the white school. The building was constructed from monies furnished by the public school fund, and cost three thousand dollars. It is a good, suitable and commodious building, pleasantly located on West street. The school is doing good service in the development and improvement of our colored people.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are a number of private schools kept in different parts of the city. The teachers were nearly all trained and equipped in the Graded School, and are presumably pursuing similar methods of instruction and discipline.

THE COURT HOUSE

is the only strictly public building in New Berne—it having been erected by the funds of the county. It occupies an eligible site at the intersection of Craven and Broad streets, and is a magnificent structure, imposing in its general appearance, and elegant in its architectural design and finish. Its length—north and south along Craven street—is ninety-five feet and its depth fifty-two feet. It is built of brick and is two stories high, with mansard roof covered with slate. The front or main entrance, is at the east, on Craven street, the porch or vestibule of which rises in the form of a tower to a height of more than one hundred feet, containing an excellent bell, and surmounted by the cardinal points and a vane. Other entrances are at the north and south, opening into a broad hall which runs through the building, and communicates with the hall from the front entrance. On the east side of the hall are the offices of the Sheriff and Clerk of the Superior Court, on the opposite the offices of Register of Deeds and County Commissioners, the latter being also the Grand Jury room. These offices are similar in size, general arrangement and finish, being about eighteen by twenty-four feet, and twelve feet pitch. They are wainscoted about five feet, above which are finished in rough plaster, of a light gray color, laid off in squares and resembling granite. The wainscoting is grained in oak, and trimmings in walnut. The ceilings are in narrow matched stuff painted a light tint.

Connected with the offices of the Register and Clerk are large and suitable rooms for the records of their respective departments. These vaults are fire proof and damp proof, having air spaces in the walls with flues communicating with the outside and with the chimney, and are furnished with valves which when open admit a draft of air, and being closed in wet weather exclude all dampness.

There is also a room between the offices of the Register and Commissioners, where books and records of less importance are kept. All these rooms are constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner, and finished in very neat though plain style. At the south end of the hall—which is practically the principal entrance—on either side are broad stairways leading to a hall above, from which access is had to the Court room, by two wide double doors.

THE COURT ROOM

is of ample size, being about eighty feet long—including the gallery over the hall—and of a width equal to the depth of the building, and twenty feet pitch. Two aisles—on either side of which are seats—lead up towards the "bar and bench." At the distance of about thirty-five feet is a fence like barrier with posts and rails and balusters of solid, massive ash, which limits the room accorded to spectators. Beyond this railing is a passage of five feet, then the space appropriated to the attorneys, etc. This area is about twenty feet wide—east and west—and extends forward twenty feet, is elevated about fifteen inches, and enclosed on three sides, with a low but heavy ash railing and balusters. On the left—or west side—are the desks for the clerks and other officers of the court.

On each side of the bar are the jury boxes, separated from it by a space of four feet, and provided with comfortable arm chairs. In front is the Judge's stand, elevated about two feet, partly set in a beautiful alcove, and furnished with elegant desk and chair. In the rear is a door leading to the Judges private room. On each side of the platform and in close proximity to the jury boxes are the doors opening into the jury rooms. The walls are finished in plaster, light gray, laid off in squares, as mentioned in respect of the lower story. Air and light are admitted by nine large windows. Gas is in use.

But the most beautiful feature is the ceiling. The whole surface is divided into eighteen squares. The square nearest the center of the room is a recess extending upward about six feet, from the base of which are arches springing out to connect with the smaller square at the top, in which is a circular piece, curiously carved and profusely and elaborately ornamented. This recess is for occupation by a beautiful "corona" light, of sufficient power to illuminate the whole room.

Time and space will not admit fuller description, nor can an adequate idea of its appearance be gained from description. It is finished in the highest style of decorative art, and must be seen to be appreciated.

The outside of the building is painted red and trimmed with black, and the whole structure, "from turret to foundation stone," is made of the best materials, and in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The corner stone was laid in November 1883, and though not completed, was occupied at the fall term 1885. It cost nearly thirty five thousand dollars.

NEW BERNE THEATRE

is located on a fine site, near the north end of Hancock street. It is a large brick building covered with stucco, laid off in blocks, and tinted in excellent imitation of granite, and is perhaps the most beautifully symmetrical building in the city. It belongs to St. John's Lodge A. F. & A. M.

THE UNITED STATES

government has a Postoffice, Custom House and Marine Hospital in the city, but has no public building.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS

is one of the chief industries. There are a number of mills all in active operation. At the head of the list—because fartherest up the Neuse river—we will name

D. CONGDON & SON.

Their mill is near the railroad freight depot, and is a "lively" one, with two hundred and thirty-horse power engine and all the modern improvements and fixtures. They have unusual conveniences for drying lumber in the open air. Use only pine and cypress, and confine their business to the shipping trade. They employ twenty-six hands, whom they pay weekly one hundred and forty-five dollars. Their cut is thirty thousand feet per day.

D. STIMSON'S

mill is located just below the one last mentioned, and is equally near the depot—it being between them. He uses a great variety of woods, pine, cypress, spruce, poplar, oak ash, has large dry kilns, ships lumber and looks after the local trade, makes mouldings and laths, dressed flooring and ceiling, and many thousands of pea boxes and crates for truckers and fishermen. He employs over fifty hands, pays them about two hundred and fifty dollars per week and cuts twenty-five thousand feet per day. Farther down the Neuse, at the foot of Pollok street, is the mill of the

NEW BERNE LUMBER COMPANY,

R. H. Hilton, H. W. Shepherd are the proprietors. They have seven kilns, run a forty-five horse power engine, employ twenty-eight hands, and cut, for the shipping trade, about fifteen thousand feet per day.

W. B. BLADES & BROTHER

have two mills on the Trent river just above the city, on the south side. They are both together and have each thirty-five horse power engines. They have extensive dry kilns and ship all their lumber. They together employ fifty-five hands, and cut over thirty thousand feet per day. The pay roll is about two hundred dollars per week.

THE ENTERPRISE LUMBER MILL

of which James Boyle is the proprietor, is located on the Trent river at the head of South Front street. It is a new mill, not yet fairly under way. It has a forty horse power engine, and with eight hands cuts for the local or shipping trade, about fifty thousand feet per week.

THE TRENT LUMBER MILL

of which J. L. Cooper is manager, is on the north side of Trent river, near the railroad. It makes a specialty of dressed flooring and ceiling, and has both a local and shipping trade. It employs a dozen hands and cuts about ten thousand feet per day.

COTTON GINNING.

Near the foot of Hancock street, at its intersection with South Front, are the extensive mills of Maj. A. R. Dancy. The Major is from Maine—came down here with the Burnside expedition in 1862, to help "capture the rebellion," and has been lingering around here ever since—and is likely to stay till after the reunion, or the 4th of next month. He employed his leisure moments in fixing up a mill to gin cotton, and has got it in successful operation, when a fire broke out, and it went up in a blaze of glory." (1875.) Before the ashes were cold he had projected a new mill—bigger and better—running and ginning in sixty days—which has pretty regularly had an annual tussle with the "fire fiend" ever since its erection, but has thus far by the quick action of the Major's fire department and the timely assistance of two excellent and efficient fire companies together with the powerful sympathy of as many people as could get within two blocks, been too much for the "fiend."

The mill is a large one, and stands close by the railroad track, which, being here on an embankment about six feet high, is nearly level with its second floor. Above this—on the third floor—are the gins, four in number, all self feeders, the largest having a hundred saws. These gins can together gin a bale of cotton in fifteen minutes, but this rate cannot be maintained through the day. The best work ever done, is forty-two bales in a day and part of the night—about fourteen hours. The lint goes from the gins directly to the press—two presses doing away with the necessity for the most part, of a lint room. A lint room, however, is sometimes necessary, and is provided.

SEED GINNING.

The seed as it comes from the gins falls into the linters which occupy the floor below. The linters are the same in principle as the gins, are similar in construction, and are self feeders. They separate from the seed a small percentage of short lint which is baled in the same manner as the lint from the gins, and is known as "second ginning."

HULLING THE SEED.

The seed as it comes from the linter falls through the floor into the lowest room, and is there fed slowly into an elevator and carried up to the fourth floor or attic, where it falls into the huller. This is a powerful machine whose cylinder makes fifteen hundred revolution per minute, and whose peculiar "hum" can be heard half across the town. It removes the hull of the seed from the kernel, and, after being separated by screens the hulls are carried by conveyances outside the building, and the kernels delivered in sacks on the lower floor.

THE OIL MILL.

The hulled seed is taken to the oil mill a short distance away, and after being crushed into a homogeneous mass between heavy rollers is cooked for twenty minutes in a "heater" by steam at sixty pounds pressure, and then placed in the press and subjected to a hydraulic pressure of four thousand pounds to the square inch, by which the oil is forced out and falls into a tank, leaving the cake quite dry and hard. This cake, being ground, makes the cotton seed meal used for feed, or fertilizing purposes.

REFINING THE OIL.

The oil is placed in a tank holding five hundred gallons, and being treated with chemicals, is heated to a high degree, and agitated by steam for several hours. It is then allowed to stand and cool over night, when the impurities will be deposited at the bottom of the tank. It is then drawn off into another tank, and heated by steam passing through it in a coil of pipe, till all water is expelled, when, after cooling and filtering, it is ready for use.

LIVELY AND SYSTEMATIC WORK.

Let a vessel loaded with seed cotton, tie up at the dock in the morning, and the gins can handle it about as fast as two teams can haul it up. The baled cotton will be ready to put on the market in the afternoon, and the seed be hulled, and oil expressed the following night so as to be delivered crude, the next morning. It may be refined and delivered in barrels the following morning. But if you want it clear as crystal, bottled, corked, served with tin foil and labeled "Pure Olive," ready for table use, it might take another day. The cake may be ground as soon as the oil is pressed out and the meal delivered at the same time with the crude oil.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY.

The Major also runs a distillery, converting crude turpentine into spirits and rosin—the latter being usually made into pitch. A small proportion of the stock used is from this county, by far the largest portion being brought from Onslow and other counties. The capacity of the still is sixty barrels of crude turpentine per day, but cannot be kept running all the time for want of material.

WATER WORKS.

The Major's operations are not "superficial." He has bored a well one hundred and twelve feet down into the bowels of the earth, and found the purest and best water in the city. The supply is inexhaustible, having stood the test of more than ten thousand gallons an hour for six hours, without diminution. The water is forced up into a tank and distributed—by its own weight or additional pressure—over most of the business part of the city. To carry on all the Major's works he has three engines with an aggregate of one hundred and sixty horse power, and employs nearly sixty hands at an expense of about two hundred dollars per week.

JARMAN ICE FACTORY.

Directly across the street from the gin is a factory where ice is made of water from the Major's well, distilled and filtered. The method or process is by the compression and expansion and recompression of ammoniacal gas. The capacity of the "works" is five tons in a day of twenty four hours. The Scientific American endorses the machine for its "simplicity and economical working." The ice is of excellent quality, the public are pleased with it, and it seems to have come to stay. A call at the factory will interest the visitor.

MEADOWS' MILL.

The Pioneer Mill of A. M. Meadows, at Upper Depot, suspended for five or six months, but work was resumed with little delay in the old cotton factory building. Since the occupancy of the present building only meal has been ground. The quantity ground varies from a thousand to fifteen hundred bushels per week, one half or more of which is consumed in the city, and the remainder distributed all the way from Goldsboro to Morehead City.

FERTILIZER FACTORY.

E. H. & J. A. Meadows have in full and successful operation at Union Point a factory for making special guanos. They are made with scientific care and under strict chemical supervision. One is for cotton, "to consider no more having few equals." They make six varieties of high grade truck fertilizers, specially adapted for asparagus, cabbages, peas and beans, potatoes, radishes and strawberries. They use large quantities of materials, gathered from wide sources, the acid used being imported from Germany direct.

CANNING FACTORY.

Moore & Brady established their factory at Union Point about six years ago. It is devoted to canning oysters and peas. Other vegetables and fruits would be used if the supply would warrant. They furnish employment to the average of a dozen hands on the stock, and employ a good number of hands—in large part women—in "shucking" the oysters and peas. It is not unusual to see three hundred engaged, sometimes four hundred, and occasionally five hundred. The wages paid amount to a great deal in the aggregate, depending upon the activity and industry of the hands. Smart ones receive from fifty to seventy-five cents per day and even more.

Two thousand bushels of oysters can be handled per day, and this is frequently done for several days together, but the supply is not sufficient to do it continuously.

THE RICE MILL.

This mill of which Mrs. E. D. Ellis is the owner is located at Union Point, and managed by E. K. Bryan. It commenced running in the Fall of 1889. It has a thirty-horse power engine, runs nine pestles, and has the most improved machinery and appliances. It has a capacity of four hundred and fifty bushels per day, but the amount of rice raised in this vicinity is not sufficient to keep it constantly running.

Mrs. Ellis has a turpentine distillery of the capacity of sixty barrels per day, but crude turpentine is not to be had in large enough quantity to keep it going all the time.

THE S. H. GRAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The works of this Company are located at "Graywood," on the south side of Trent river, where it joins the Neuse, and are nearly opposite the city. The business is making wood plates for grocers' use, pie plates, etc., and wood pulp jet paper. The buildings are large one, two hundred feet by fifty and the other, two hundred by thirty-five, substantial and commodious. The power is furnished by two engines of eighty and twenty-five horse power. The plate factory is capable of turning out one hundred and twenty thousand plates per week and twice that number of dishes. The pulp factory uses two cords of cypress wood per day, and by the Eckman or bisulphate process, prepares a pulp from which a quality of paper is made "equal to that from the best linen rags." The works give employment to a hundred hands, many of them young boys—and the pay roll amounts to three hundred dollars weekly. Graywood is a beautiful and excellent manufacturing concern, but to the city, the channel of the river runs near it, fuel is abundant and cheap—almost free—water is pure and easy to obtain. Manufacturers seeking location are invited to prospect—"come, and we will do you good."

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS.

The foundry and machine shops of the A. & N. C. R. R. are located near the northwestern suburbs of the city, where a large number of mechanics and laborers are employed, and in addition to this is the foundry and machine shops of

CRABTREE & CO.

on Craven street. Here a number of skilled mechanics are employed in manufacturing boilers, engines, castings, saw mills, and in repairing machinery of all kinds in the most efficient and workmanlike manner.

HOWARD'S SHIP YARD.

One of the oldest and most important industries of the city is ship building, which is carried on near the banks of the Trent at Howard's ship yard. It is owned and conducted by ex Mayor Thos. S. Howard, one of the best ship builders in the United States. His railway can take the largest vessel or steamer that comes to this port, and his work is of a superior quality. Several of the river steamers were built there and their efficiency has been thoroughly tested. He employs a large number of hands and the sound of their hammers, axes and other tools in connection with the shrill whistles of steamers enlivens that part of the town. There is also another ship yard up South Front street on the Trent river for overhauling and repairing smaller craft.

THE FISH AND OYSTER INDUSTRY

is simply immense. This will be fully shown up at the Fair on the 13th, 14th and 15th of March. Among the prominent dealers are Watson & Daniels, Geo. N. Ives, B. B. Lane, Charles Wallace, H. Tooker, J. T. Lewis and others. They employ a great many hands and many thousands of yards of nets, and their shipment's extend far and wide.

MERCHANTS.

New Berne is well represented by merchants and dealers in almost every department, dry goods, groceries, hardware, machinery, drugs, medicines, seeds, books, jewelry, fruits, confectionery, toys, meats, fish and ice.

BANKS.

There are two banks, the National Bank on Pollok street and the Banking House of Green, Foy & Co. on Middle street. The former is a long established and well known institution, the latter was opened in January, 1885. Their new building in which they have just established themselves, is a beautiful one, elegantly fitted up, and is an ornament to that part of the city.

NEW BERNE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

is a corporation formed last autumn "to accommulate a fund whereby its members may be enabled to purchase or improve homesteads." Its officers comprise some of the best business men in the city. About five hundred shares—of one hundred dollars each—have been taken, and it is already in the full tide of successful operation.

TRUCKING

or raising vegetables and fruits for the Northern markets is an industry which has only been developed within the last few years. It was limited at first to a few kinds, principally peas, beans and potatoes. Gradually and constantly the acreage has been enlarged and the number of kinds cultivated has been increased. Now the list comprises asparagus, beans, cabbage, cucumbers, strawberries, tomatoes, turnips and perhaps some others. The soil is well adapted, the climate favorable, and the season generally propitious. Radishes need to have the ground carefully prepared and well fertilized, but require no cultivation. A thousand pounds of radish seed have been planted in this vicinity this season, the plants are already up, and may be expeceed to be ready to go on the market by the middle of March.

A thousand bushels of peas (five hundred acres) have been planted—some are up and growing finely. The time when they will be ready for shipment cannot be known with exactness, as it has varied in different years from the second week in April to the first week in May.

A thousand barrels of potatoes will be planted—are nearly all already in the ground. The acreage is about the same as the peas—five hundred acres. They have usually been ready for shipment from the last of May to the 10th of June.

Increased attention has been given to the production of asparagus, and the area in cultivation constantly enlarged. It sold last year (15th March) for one dollar per bunch.

Strawberries are a new crop. There is a considerable area devoted to their production, and the plants look finely, but no great quantity has ever been sent forward. Other "crucks" time and space forbid to speak at greater length.

SOME OF THE TRUCKERS.

It seems impracticable to fairly represent the business without the names of some of the men who are engaged it. Out of a large number—amounting to hundreds—may be mentioned the following three as more fully representing this interest.

DUNN & WILLETT

will cultivate this season 150 acres potatoes, 60 acres asparagus, 25 acres cabbage, 20 acres peas, 3 acres radishes and 2 acres strawberries.

They have also on the ground 300 acres oats, 100 acres rye, 10 acres lacerne and 50 acres of other varities of grasses. Also 3,000 fruit trees of numerous kinds, and 4 acres grapes.

J. L. RHEM

will cultivate 100 acres peas, 100 acres potatoes, 20 acres melons, 15 acres cabbage, 15 acres strawberries, 10 acres asparagus, 10 acres beans, 10 acres turnips and 5 acres radishes.

J. A. MEADOWS

will cultivate 60 acres potatoes, 30 acres peas, 12 acres cabbage, 10 acres asparagus, 10 acres strawberries, besides radishes, turnips, etc. This list might be prolonged indefinitely, by adding those who cultivate fifty, forty or thirty acres.

A mile north of the city is the

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Located on a slight elevation overlooking the river, and covering an area of ten acres, enclosed by an ornate and substantial brick wall, and thickly planted with shrubs and trees of multiplied varieties, it is indeed "beautiful for situation." Ever the stars and stripes float over it, and look down upon it with watchful care. In this peaceful city of the dead, thirty-two hundred and fifty Federal soldiers, having fought their last battle, here sleep their last sleep. Under the green turf, beneath the shade of the waving trees, where the birds sing their matins and the flowers bloom in the sunlight, while the winds chant a continual requiem, they rest quietly, awaiting the resurrection.

THE JEWISH CEMETERY

is closely nestled under the sunny side of the National Cemetery. It is small, and few, as yet have been committed to its keeping, but is regularly laid out and properly cared for. There is nothing more pleasant, in its way, than a morning's drive to these cemeteries.

CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY.

It is uncertain where are the graves of the first settlers. Sixty Swiss and Germans were massacred by the Indians within a year of the time when they landed, but they sleep in unknown graves. The first interments of which there is definite knowledge were in the yard around Christ Church, at the corner of Middle and Pollok streets. Here they buried their dead till 1800, when they opened Cedar Grove. Christ Church transferred the cemetery to the care of the city in 1854.

It is a large field with considerable diversity of surface situated at the corner of Queen and George streets and extending far northward. The sides bordering upon these streets are protected by a strong, high wall, built of large, square, hewn blocks of shell rock, laid in cement, with a heavy base and broad coping.

Within are numerous varieties of trees, ash and elm and maple, venerable cedars and pendant willows, which seem, like mourners, to bend and weep over the graves. Here is shrubbery of many kinds; here are trailing vines and blooming flowers. Art has been associated with nature to adorn it; taste and skill have made it "a thing of beauty;" wealth and affection have enriched it.

Here rest the dead—from the infant of days to the matron of a hundred years—the jewels of many hearts and the treasures of many households. Near the entrance is the grave of Major Daves, one of the heroes of Stony Point, in the stormy days of the Revolution. Farther on is the monument of William Gaston, who lived contemporaneously with Webster and Clay and Calhoun. Here rests Mrs. Hancock, a poetess, born and reared in New Berne, and Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke, a gifted and accomplished writer of prose and poetry, but recently removed from the companionship of the living to this City of the Dead. At the head of the aisle which leads up from the gateway—directly in front—is the tomb in which repose the bodies of the Confederate dead. Upon the mound which covers them, stands a sentinel—in marble—keeping watch and ward.

In earlier times, when first used for purposes of burial, this plat was far away from the homes of the citizens—not merely "up town," but beyond the town. Now the growth of the city has reached and passed by it so that it is almost in the heart of the city. The dead are not far removed from the living.

"Daily the tides of life go ebbing and flowing beside them,
"Thousands of throbbing hearts while theirs are at rest and forever,
"Thousands of aching brains while theirs no longer are busy,
"Thousands of toiling hands while theirs have ceased from their labors,
"Thousands of weary feet while theirs have completed their journey."

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

This place of repulture is in the northern portion of the city, and is for use by the colored people. It is of ample size, regularly laid out, and carefully kept. It is well planted with trees, whose growth will in a few years make a grateful shade, and much improve and beautify it.

AN THER CEMETERY?

Not exactly? Some persons think there is a graveyard at the corner of Craven and Broad streets, but that is a mistake. It is only the "tombstone orchard" of Joe K. Willis, who grows them here for the market. He gets up beautiful monuments and does all kinds of building and grave work in marble, free stone or granite, in the best manner and highest style of the art. It may be mentioned in testimony of the high quality of his work that many of his monuments are "keeping green" the memories of men, who would otherwise have been long since forgotten.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Bull & Co.—which means your humble servant now writing, *and his bees*—are attending to the honey business—trying to prevent the magnificent flora of this region from "wasting its sweetness on the desert air." The plan pursued contemplates locating the apiaries in suitable places of easy access from a home office. The "New Berne" hive is the neatest yet, and the only one without frames which facilitates the production of nice comb honey in small sections. They also make a standard vinegar, strengthened with honey, perfectly pure and wholesome—the knowing ones say, "the best vinegar in the world."

A GOOD AMERICAN TO THE FRONT.

"The old cock crows and the young ones learn." H. D. Wood & Bro. raise and sell high class poultry at the "River View Poultry Yard," on Eden street. The "senior" partner has just entered his "teens" and the junior his "tens." But they raise Buff cochins and Pekin bantams "just the same."

SIX DAYS IN THE WILDERNESS.

Having been asked to write this article only at the beginning of the week, with only six days to go through this wilder