New Berne Weekly Journal.

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

VOL. X. NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., MARCH 15, 1888. NO. 50.

For Sale.

Two Good Horses,

Three Good Mules,

AT

Reasonable Prices,

FOR

Cash, or On Time,

AT

OETTINGER BROS.,

KINSTON, N. C.

JANUARY, 1888.

R. N. Duffy, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Surgical Appliances, Druggists' Sundries, &c,

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

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

☞ Makes a specialty of SUPERIOR LIQUORS for medicinal purposes.

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ORDERS SOLICITED. R. N. DUFFY,

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS.	ORGANS.
"Guild," "Bent & Co."	"Beethoven,"
"Arion."	"Cottage Queen."

CHEAPEST CASH PRICES!
BEST INSTALLMENT PLANS!
FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS!

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C. L. Gaskill & Co. - - P. O. Box 508, NEW BERNE, N. C.

THE BEST WAY TO BUILD A BRIDGE

OVER NEUSE RIVER

IS TO SAVE YOUR MONEY BY

Buying Shoes at Cost

At F. T. PATTERSON'S

MIDDLE STREET STORES, THEN A BOOM

in the right direction will be inaugurated by making your purchases at the above named Stores, where you will find bargains in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Neckwear, Shirts, Flannel Underwear, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises and Rubber Goods.

A Railroad to Wilmington via Onslow

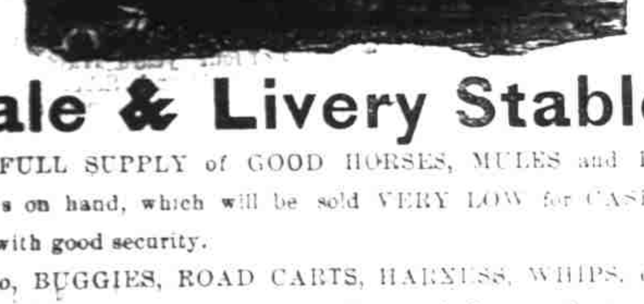
is just now agitating the public mind, while economy is the order of the day and F. T. Patterson's stores are the places to practice true economy. *multum in parvo* is his motto—a great deal for a little. Way down prices in Calicoes, Ginghams, Bleachings, Brown Domestics, Shawls, Table Covers, Quilts, and a host of other goods.

A full line of Boys, Youths and Gentlemen's Ready Made Clothing at Rock Bottom prices. Millionaires' suits for a trifle—so to speak. These goods were not made for the CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY OR ANY OTHER POTENTATE, but for our own market.

Be sure to give us a call and you will find low prices and good qualities.

Boland & Spinney Common Sense Shoes our Specialty.

Horses, Mules & Ponies



Sale & Livery Stables.

A FULL SUPPLY of GOOD HORSES, MULES and PONIES always on hand, which will be sold VERY LOW for CASH, or on time with good security.

Also, BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS, HARNESS, WHIPS, etc.

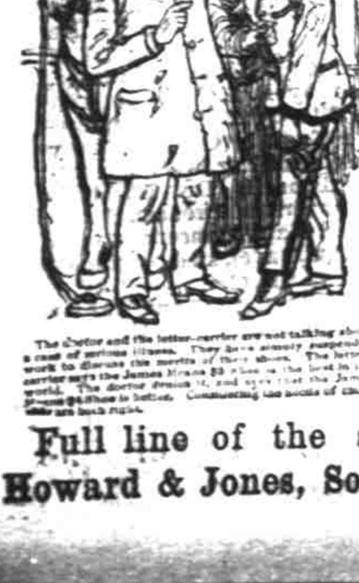
It will be to your advantage to call on me before purchasing.

A man in the Stables at all hours, day and night.

J. W. STEWART,

Broad Street, New Berne, N. C.

dec8



[illegible] JAMES MEANS $3 SHOE or the JAMES MEANS $4 SHOE, according to your needs. Positively none genuine unless name and price appears plainly on the soles.

JAMES MEANS $4 SHOE

JAMES MEANS $3 SHOE,

[illegible] the James Means $3 Shoe [illegible] established [illegible] The James Means $4 Shoe [illegible] factured. We confidently assert that in every vital respect the James Means $4 Shoe is equal to the hand-sewed shoes which have hitherto been retailed at $6 or $7. It has a Dongola top and seamless calf vamp. It has a perfectly smooth bottom inside. It fits like a stocking, and requires no "breaking in," being perfectly easy the first time it is worn.

James Means and Co's Shoes were the first in this country to be extensively advertised. If you have been disappointed in other advertised Shoes, your experience ought to teach you that it is safer to buy shoes made by the leaders of a system, rather than those made by its followers. These shoes are sold by the best retailers throughout the United States and we will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory if you will send us a postal card.

JAMES MEANS & CO.
41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

Full line of the above Shoes for sale by Howard & Jones, Sole Agents for New Berne.

DIEDRICH AND GRETCHEN.

Sat a prince within his castle,
Sad and lone;
Far beneath a winding river
Danced and shone.
"Ah!" he sighed, "I wish and pray
I were happy now as they—
Yonder peasants on their way."

Paused a peasant, gayly humming
Simple song,
Glancing upward toward the castle
Grim and strong.
"Would that I were there," said he,
"Ah, how happy I should be,
Feasting, singing merrily!"

"Nay," said Gretchen, now beside him,
"Covet not.
Thou art happy, honest Diedrich,
In thy cot.
God hath given thee thy place,
Castle walls would pale thy face,
Waste thy strength and mar thy grace."

[illegible] came and bells were tolling
Soft and low,
From the castle walls a cortege
Moved, and slow.
Diedrich heard fair Gretchen, "see
What not [illegible] so, [illegible] he—
Wouldst thou prince or Diedrich be?"

"Diedrich ever with my Gretchen
By my side
In the cot—if thou wilt grace it."
He replied.
"Yes," she whispered, "thine, command."
Then he slipped a golden band
On the blushing maiden's hand.

—M. J. Adams.

THE COLORED VOTE OF THE SOUTH.

The Northern Republicans in Congress cannot it seems abandon the idea that the colored voters of the South belong to the Republican party and should be counted for that party no matter whether they vote or not or how they vote. The latest issue of this assumption appears in the contested case of McDuffie against Davidson from the Fourth Alabama district. Mr. Davidson was elected to Congress from this district by a large majority notwithstanding there is a large majority of colored voters in the district. Mr. McDuffie, the defeated Republican candidate, thinks, of course, that the negroes belong to the Republican party and their votes should have been counted for him; hence, his contest for Mr. Davidson's seat. The majority report of the committee on elections is in favor of the contestee, Mr. Davidson, and when the report came before the House on Monday last the representative from this district, Hon. F. M. Simmons, made a speech in favor of the majority report, and after discussing the testimony in his usual clear and logical style, said:

But I will not pursue this branch of the subject any further. From a survey of the whole history of this contest it is apparent it had its inception, and that it owes the support which it is now receiving from the other side of this House, to the theory that the suffrage of the Southern negro is an inalienable right of the Republican party. In behalf of the manhood, in behalf of the integrity and the patriotism of the Southern black man, I want to say in this presence and to the country this imputation has long since ceased to be just.

There was a time when the minds of these unfortunate people were as much a victim to political as were ever their bodies to chattel slavery, when no considerations of public policy nor personal obligation could move them from their fixed allegiance to the Republican party. A sense of duty impels me to say these years were the darkest that ever cast their accursed shadows upon that fair land lying yonder across the Potomac towards the ocean and the gulf. Happily they have passed, and they will not come back again.

The false promises, the betrayal of trust, and the deception so long practiced by the Republican party upon his credulity and ignorance have at length matured the bitter fruits which infidelity always bears. The scales have fallen from their eyes, and they have been given to behold in all its nakedness the falsity of the pretenses which have so long coerced their suffrage. Doubtless the efforts of the white people of the South, burdening their property with excessive taxation to educate the black man, has contributed to the establishment of these better political relations, and has enabled him to take a more intelligent view of the situation and the conditions upon which the destiny of his race depends. But the immediate cause of the defection of the colored man from the Republican party is to be found elsewhere. From the earliest period of his emancipation he had been taught that Democratic ascendancy meant his return to slavery. Every recurring campaign was to him a season of feverish excitement. The dark forebodings of his political orators of the evil consequences to him of Democratic success was ever present in his heart and mind, until it became a living, breathing terror, from which was no escape.

When every department of local government in the South had passed under control of the Democratic party, and his rights remained undisturbed, he was told his only safety consisted in the continued control by the Republican party of the National Government. In 1884 it was beat and hammered into his mind that the election of Mr. Cleveland would confer upon the Democracy the long sought power to compass his ruin and re-enslave him. When Mr. Cleveland was elected no one who did not see it can appreciate the frightful panic into which many of them were thrown. But scarcely had he taken his seat at the other end of the avenue, certainly ere his untrained hand had become accustomed to the reins of Government, these fears had subsided, and there is not a sane colored man in the whole South who does not today feel as secure in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed to him by the law as in the palmiest days of Republican ascendancy.

Sir, under these circumstances and in the light of these revelations, it would be unnatural should these people continue to trust the men who in the days of their weakness, thus misled and deceived them. These considerations sufficiently, I think, account for the defeat of the contestant in the last election in the Fourth district of the State of Alabama. They likewise account for the large colored vote which the evidence clearly shows was polled in that district at that election for the Democratic candidate, and for the interest and zeal which many of the leaders of that race manifested in his behalf both before and on the day of election.

I rejoice, Mr. Speaker, that the old antagonisms between the whites and the blacks of the South are thus fast disappearing before the dawn of better understanding of the true relations of the one to the other. And in conclusion, I only want to add, if the Republican party, angered at the loss of the colored man's vote and the increased representation in the councils of the nation which that vote has given the South, should wish, as there are many signs and reasons to believe it does wish, to take from him the great privilege of the ballot, it will find itself opposed at every step in such a reconstruction by the undivided strength of the Democratic party.

The Shotwell Monument.

We, the undersigned, thinking that the sum collected for the Shotwell monument is inadequate as an expression of the admiration of the people of a great Commonwealth of the courage, patriotism and incorruptible honor that were so conspicuously illustrated in the life and services of Captain Randolph Shotwell, make personal appeal to those of his friends "who loved him living and who mourn him dead" to unite with us in giving the further amount of three hundred and fifty dollars ($350.00) so that the fund will be one thousand dollars, which is the least amount that should be deemed worthy of the purpose designed, which purpose is not only to do honor to the memory of Captain Shotwell, for he has passed forever beyond the echo of human voices, whether in praise or blame, but also to put on lasting record North Carolina's estimate of the worth of valor and true manhood.

We therefore pledge ourselves to give twenty-five dollars each for the furtherance of this design, and we appeal personally to twelve other of his friends to do as much.

The Executive Committee agrees to suspend giving out a contract for the erection of the monument until after the first of May hoping that this last appeal will be successful in increasing the monument fund to the desired amount.

And surely there are at least twelve men in the State who will do as much to demonstrate their appreciation of valor and constancy as is pledged by us who are poor in all things save State pride and loving loyalty to the soldiers of 1861.

MRS. V. S. M. CHAPMAN,
MISS REBECCA CAMERON.

All persons responding to this appeal will please address Miss Rebecca Cameron, care of Dr. Wm. Cameron, Hillsborough, North Carolina, and write before the first of May as on that date the result of this final effort in behalf of a suitable monument—one worthy alike of the State and of the gallant dead—will be reported to the committee in charge.

Hillsborough, March 8th, '88.

Letter from Judge D. A. Fowle may be of some influence in this connection.

RALEIGH, March 5, '88.

MY DEAR MISS CAMERON:—Your letter was duly received and answer delayed for the purpose of consulting some of the Executive Committee. I saw Dr. Grissom, who with Dr. Everitt has charge of the erection of the monument, and he agreed with me in accepting your generous suggestion, and said he would make no contract until it was ascertained how you would succeed. In myself I answer you that I highly appreciate the generous and noble spirit which has induced you to undertake to aid in the proper preservation of the memory of the martyr soldier.

Very truly yours,
DAN'L G. FOWLE.

Another Remedy for Hog Cholera.

A writer in the Southern Planter, of Richmond, Va., says to the Commissioner of Agriculture: "I will place in your hands one hundred dollars to pay for hogs if they should die with the so-called hog cholera, if you will have tested the following remedy, which I have used with great success: Take a sack of salt and a barrel of hard wood ashes, hickory or oak preferred, mix the salt and ashes thoroughly, prepare a box of any convenient size, put it under cover where the hogs can have free access to it at all times, and keep a supply of the mixture in it. This mixture will cost you one dollar, and some trouble, but will be sufficient for several hogs for one year.

Objectors will say, I have tried everything, and if the disease is going to come it will come; I think that this remedy is no better than what I have used.

It is quite certain that there is more danger of hog cholera now, than any previous time, and it is the interest of every man to carefully labor to prevent the disease from destroying his hogs. It is not sufficient to mix a peck of salt and some ashes and give it to the hogs and pay no more attention to them for a month. In order to test this remedy the directions must be followed, which are, to keep a supply of the mixture always within the reach of the hogs, not one day in a month, but every day.

It will not prevent hogs from taking the disease if they are allowed to come in contact with diseased hogs, or are permitted to eat hogs that have died from the disease, and may not cure it. Farmers try this hog cholera preventive; it is cheap; it is practicable."

None are ruined by the justice of God but those who will not be reformed by the grace of God.

THE LATEST NEWS

Condensed from our Exchanges.

The baseball season opens April 20.

Miss Louisa M. Alcott, the authoress, died in Boston last Tuesday morning.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in California Wednesday morning.

Another failure was announced on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday.

The reports from the German Crown Prince are of a more favorable character.

A furious storm prevailed in Virginia Monday and snow fell to the depth of eight inches.

Now they say there is a more cheerful feeling regarding the immediate prospects of the Crown Prince.

Rev. S. H. Thompson, of High Point, has been called and has accepted the pastorate of the Third Baptist Church of Raleigh.

Dr. W. R. King, of Louisburg, N. C., died Tuesday night. He had been in the active practice of medicine for more than fifty years.

Two men were killed while blasting with dynamite in a mine at Ishpenning, Mich. Nobody was left to explain how it happened.

Miss Mariana Bones, a beautiful and widely known young lady, dropped dead Tuesday at the Presbyterian Church in Rome, Ga.

The railroad bridge across the Great Pee Dee river on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad was burned Monday morning.

Governor Scales has been selected to preside at the session of the National Presbyterian Assembly to be held in Philadelphia, May 24th.

A favorable report will be made in the Senate on House bill providing for the purchase of United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A Constantinople dispatch says: In accordance with the demands of Russia the Porte has notified Prince Ferdinand that his position in Bulgaria is illegal.

Rev. J. Asbury, one of the most prominent Methodist ministers of Indiana, dropped dead with heart disease while officiating at a funeral at Vincennes.

A Fayetteville correspondent of the News & Observer names Hon. D. G. Fowle for Governor as the choice of the majority of the representative men of that section.

The last reports from the Crown Prince are favorable. The probabilities are, nevertheless, that he will not live to be as old as the veteran his father, who died the other day.

The State convention of the prohibitionists of North Carolina, will be held in Greensboro, May 16th, to nominate candidates for State officers and elect delegates to the national convention.

A telegram says that "by the sudden jolting of a train on the Lebanon Valley Railroad ten men were killed and two others badly injured." Certainly a bad jolt. That's the latest railroad disaster.

A can of paraffine caught fire from a gas burner in the seventh story of a building in New York and exploded. Before the flames were gotten under control over $100,000 worth of damage was done.

The Burlington Railroad strike seems to have settled down to a game of freeze-out. The railroad people are busy and apparently satisfied. The strikers say the new men are making havoc with the engines.

The new Chinese treaty will be signed in a few days by Secretary Bayard and the Chinese Minister. The treaty, it is understood, contains very rigid provisions against the importation of Chinese laborers into this country.

President Cleveland positively declines to travel on Sunday. On his return trip from Florida, when he reached Charleston he refused to stop longer than one hour, because he "did not desire to travel on the Sabbath."

The steam pleasure yacht "Bell L.," Capt. Packard, en route from New York to Jacksonville, Fla., encountered a heavy gale in Pamlico sound, Monday, and sprung aleak. She put in at Morehead City for harbor. She was not seriously damaged.

A strong man died from fright in New Brunswick the other day. He got caught in some machinery and his arm was badly lacerated. The surgeon told him his arm would have to be amputated, whereupon he became insensible and fell to the floor. When picked up he was dead.

Monday was a big day in the history of the New York cotton exchange. The day's sales were 441,000 bales, the largest ever recorded in one day. During the day's work three prominent and wealthy members of the exchange lost their fortunes and had to withdraw from the race.

A freightful collision occurred on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad at Pine Knot, Kentucky, about three o'clock Monday evening, which resulted in the killing of one man, the fatal injuring of another and the serious wounding of others, besides considerable damage to the railroad.

Goldsboro is taking steps on the line of improvement. A cotton compress is talked of among other things. The young men of that city have recently organized a club the object of which is to look to the best interests of the city, and at the same time provide for the comfort and entertainment of its citizens. The establishment of a library, museum, etc. is one object of the club.

The Wilmington Messenger says: The Shipping and Industrial League of the United States will meet in this city on the 26th of April.——Several inquiries have been received concerning the bonds to be issued by the city to the capital stock of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley and the Wilmington, Onslow & East Carolina Railroad. One party wants $15,000 and another $8,000 in these bonds. This shows how our securities stand.

The Wilmington Star says: Between forty and fifty members of the Wilmington Light Infantry called at headquarters yesterday to have their measures taken for new uniforms.——Mr. B. Farrow, who keeps a grocery store on Queen between Eighth and Ninth streets, went to Masonboro Monday to attend his mother's funeral, and when he returned yesterday, found that some mean thief had stolen the crape from his door.

The completion of the Oxford & Clarksville Railroad will be celebrated in grand style in Oxford Wednesday, the 18th of April next. Among other attractions will be free excursions from Richmond, Clarksville and Henderson to Oxford, distinguished speakers, elegant Richmond music, exercises at the Oxford Asylum, all crowned at night with a rechercie [illegible] man. The electric light will by that time hail the fair visitors.

The engineers' strike is extending to other roads than the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road. Chief Engineer Arthur says: "There is serious danger that the strike of engineers and firemen will now spread widely. It is impossible to appease our men when they know that the railroad companies all over the country are giving aid to the Burlington." The Brotherhood of Engineers is a widespread and strong organization, and if a general strike is ordered it is very probable that there will be trouble all over the country.

The News & Observer says: Mrs. Mary A. Grady of this county, has filed proceedings for divorce, with the clerk of Wake Superior Court, against Eugene D. Grady under circumstances of the most aggravated and revolting character. The story of Grady's cruelty, related by Mrs. Grady, to both herself and her infant child is almost beyond human credence. Grady now has the child in his possession. From all accounts he is an offender upon whom the vengeance of the law should be let fall without mercy.

The Burlington strike continues, both sides being confident of succes. The Brotherhood of Engineers will order a general strike, it is said, in case other roads interfere and assist the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. A secret meeting of the grievance committee of the Engineers' and Firemens' Brotherhood, representing the various Western and Northwestern roads, met Monday in Chief Arthur's quarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. The session was of the most baronious nature: each one of the delegates announced himself as standing shoulder to shoulder with the Burlington men in this fight.

The News & Observer says: The Bureau of Labor Statistics is at present diligently engaged in collecting the names of all the employers and employees engaged in mechanical pursuits in the State. It is designed that the next report of the Bureau shall be very full and complete and to that end very extensive *data* are now being collected.——Mr. E. G. Harrell, Secretary of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, yesterday received an application for membership in the Assembly, accompanied by a fee, from Mrs. J. E. B. Stewart, President of Staunton Female College of Staunton, Va. Mrs. Stewart expresses her intention of being present at the meeting of the Assembly at Morehead in June and states that several members of the faculty of the college at Staunton will accompany her also.

Tuesday was a lively day in Congress. In the Senate after consideration of the report to amend the rules, and the adoption of several amendments, the dependent pension bill was taken up, and several brief speeches were made, when Mr. Ingalls left the chair, and addressed the Senate, principally in reply to the recent speech of Mr. Vest, and in which he indulged in some coarse attacks on the Missouri Senator and the President. Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky make a vigorous reply, and gave some home thrusts to the Kansas gentleman, after which the discussion closed. The Alabama contested election case of McDuffie against Davidson was considered in the House, and elicited a lively debate, in which Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia was the conspicuous figure, after which the majority resolution declaring the sitting member entitled to his seat was adopted.

Last Wednesday evening the office of the Evening Union, Springfield, Mass., was burned. It is reported that the blaze was attended with the most sickening horror ever witnessed in that city, six of the employees in the office meeting a terrible death, most of them jumping from the fifth story and being crushed into a shapeless mass below. The fire was first discovered in the mailing room, and before the fifty souls on the upper floors knew of their danger the stairway was ablaze, the elevator was burned and all means of escape cut off, except by way of the roof of a building in the rear, by which way most of those saved escaped. Some of the employees rushed to the editorial room, being cut off from escape in the rear, and had to face the horrible alternative of burning to death or jumping to the sidewalk below. A ladder was put to the fourth story, and the sight of rescue so near seemed to madden the suffering group at the two windows in the story above, who dropped in succession to the sidewalk below. Six fell in this way. It is thought others fell back into the flames.

The Charlotte Chronicle says: A remarkable accident occurred at Wadsworth's stables, yesterday afternoon, by which one of the fine black horses belonging to the Central omnibus was shockingly injured. The four horses were hitched to the bus ready to go out to the evening train, and were standing in the College street entrance to the stables. A horse attached to a baggage wagon ran away just after entering the stable from Tryon street and dashed through the stable at a furious rate. At the College street door the runaway horse came into contact with the 'bus horses. One of the shafts struck the off wheel horse squarely in the breast. The pointed end of the shaft, on coming in contact with the breast bone, took a downward course and came out behind the right foreleg of the horse. The shaft tore along almost its entire length through this horrible wound, and the point buried itself in the horse's groin, making a second wound. It required the strength of four men to withdraw the shaft from the quivering flesh of the animal. Two large arteries were severed, and the services of two physicians were required to take up the arteries and sow up the wounds. The horse, it is believed, will recover.

THE LIBEL CASE

In the Daily and Weekly JOURNAL of February 23d the following appeared under the head of "Kinston Items:"

A new firm, under the style of "Cook & Co., hailing from New Berne, have been doing business in a very novel way for some days at Mrs. F. B. Becton's old stand. They keep closed doors except when receiving or delivering goods and spend most of their time at Hotel Tull. It is reported that they are selling goods remarkably cheap. We would suggest to our merchants and citizens that if you do not wish to be a witness in court it might be best to buy your goods from other parties.

The firm of Cook & Co., composed of W. W. Cook and J. E. Hudson, young men formerly of this city, became highly offended at this item and brought a criminal action against our correspondent, H. C. Bowen, a gentleman of unimpeachable character and a minister of the Gospel, for libel. The warrant for Mr. Bowen's arrest was obtained from Justice Coleman upon the affidavit of J. E. Hudson, and a hearing was had before him, with Justices J. W. Grainger and W. C. Fields as associates, last Wednesday. The plaintiffs were represented by T. C. Wooten and A. T. Hill, Esqs., as counsel, and the defendant by N. J. Rouse, Esq., and Loftin & Rountree.

The case excited considerable interest and brought together a good number of the citizens of Kinston to hear the trial. As it is a serious charge to bring against the newspaper that aims to be useful and beneficial to the community in which it circulates, we propose to give the substance of the evidence of the plaintiffs themselves and let the public judge whether or not they were libeled, and whether or not it was the duty of our correspondent to write and the duty of the JOURNAL to publish the item in question.

The first witness introduced by the plaintiffs was J. B. Hudson. He testified to having heard Mr. Bowen say he wrote the item published in the JOURNAL and that if he had followed his sentiments he would have it much stronger. Upon cross examination he stated that he was a brother of J. E. Hudson and a clerk of the firm of Cook & Co.: that the firm was organized about a month ago: that they paid him $12.50 per month and expenses: that Cook & Co. do a wholesale and retail business: that they have no traveling salesman, no State, county or town license to sell: that they did business with closed doors, and spent most most of their time at Hotel Tull: that they kept no books and he did no writing for them. He also gave the name of the other gentleman who constituted the firm of J. E. Hudson & Co., but as that gentleman positively denies having anything to do with said firm we forbear giving that part of the testimony as it is not necessary to the end we have in view in this article.

The plaintiffs rested their case here.

The defendant had quite a number of witnesses called and had the plaintiffs themselves subpoened.

S. W. Chadwick was put upon the stand. He is an assistant agent of the A. & N. C. R. at the Kinston station, and was introduced for the purpose of showing that goods had been shipped to Kinston for J. E. Hudson & Co., and received by Cook & Co. Plaintiffs council objected to the question asked to bring out these facts and a long argument followed in which Mr. T. C. Wooten, of counsel for plaintiffs, facetiously remarked that it was not a question of grace, but of regeneration: the defendants, he said, have not been regenerated: they must be born again. Again, when Mr. Spencer was on the stand to testify as to purchasing goods from plaintiffs, Mr. Wooten in endeavoring to establish the fact that Cook & Co. were wholesale dealers, asked if a firm that sold a whole coffee mill, one that would grind for a whole county, was not a wholesale dealer. But our object now is to simply show what Cook & Co. say of themselves, so we go on to the next witness.

W. W. Cook, of the firm of Cook & Co. was sworn and introduced by defendant. He testified that he was twenty-two years old last February: that he was a member of the firm of Cook & Co.: that he had put $1,000 in the business, and J. E. Hudson had put in $500: that he did not list his taxes last June, and had no property at that time except his trade; that he made $1,000 since last June at the buggy business with his father: that he and J. E. Hudson organized the firm just before they left New Berne; that Hudson attended to ordering goods and writing letters, and that they room together in No. 24 at Hotel Tull and he read novels while Hudson was writing letters. He also testified that he spent most of his time at Hotel Tull: that if any one called at room 24 and wanted goods he went to the store and sold them and went back to his room; that he was doing nothing and living on the interest of his money, and that he did not know the names of the firms from which Mr. Hudson ordered goods.

Mr. J. E. Hudson, member of the firm of Cook & Co., was sworn and introduced by defendant. He testified to having been of the firm of J. E. Hudson & Co. of New Berne; that he had ordered goods from California Wine and Brandy Co. for the benefit of the firm to the amount of $57.60, and that the bill was not paid and the firm had never been requested to pay it, and that they don't always pay when requested: that Cook & Co. had made an order on the same firm which was not filled: that J. E. Hudson & Co. ordered a buffalo robe and rug from C. G. Gunthers Sons of New York billed at $49.50 and $60.00 respectively, and that they were not paid for, Gunthers Sons having taken out claim and delivery for same but were too late as he had disposed of the same, getting $10.00 for the robe and nearly the value of rug: that he bought a folding chair and book case of a firm in New York at $58.00 which he sold for about $35.00 not paying anything to the New York firm: that he ordered goods from Garrett, Maston, Allen & Co. of Philadelphia, which he did not pay for, and that Cook & Co. had sent another order which was not filled: that he ordered ink from Eureka Ink Co. to the amount of $24.00 which was not paid and that Cook & Co. had ordered from the same house which was not filled; that the firm of J. E. Hudson & Co, had ordered crackers and ginger snaps of Larrabee & Co., sold them for less than cost and never paid for them: that they had bought a coffee mill price $56.25 which they had not paid for but sold for $25.00, didn't pay for it because they were "busted" and had no money: that the firm of Cook & Co. had paid no bills due Northern firms: that he, Hudson got some meat from W. F. Rountree, did not borrow it nor sell it as his agent, sold it, got the money but never paid him for it: that Cook & Co. got lard and hams from Cassard of Baltimore which had been sold for less than cost but had not been paid for. There were several other bills enquired after which had not been paid, which taken with those already mentioned tended to show that there was danger of those buying goods from this firm to become witnesses in court.

Upon cross examination by plaintiffs counsel Mr. Hudson stated that they had never made any false representation in purchasing goods and that they intended to pay for what they had bought.

After hearing this and other testimony the court, very properly we think, discharged the defendant and taxed the plaintiffs with the cost.

Now we leave it with the public to say if Cook & Co. are not, according to their own testimony, doing business in a novel way, with closed doors, spend most of their time at Hotel Tull, selling goods remarkably cheap and if persons who buy from them are not likely to become witnesses in court. Well, but, says one, what if they were doing business in that way, the JOURNAL correspondent had nothing to do with it: it did not interfere with him. Ah, but what is a newspapers' business besides giving the news but to expose and condemn a business that is damaging to the credit and legitimate business interest of the community which sustains and supports said paper? One man may murder another and not hurt the editor or reporter of a newspaper, but who would support a newspaper that would not publish and condemn such an outrage against law and order? Such business as Cook & Co. are doing, according to their own testimony, is damaging to the legitimate trade of any town or city, and we are pleased to know that the good people of Kinston sustain our correspondent in what he wrote and they are determined to set the seal of their condemnation upon any such business as Cook & Co. are engaged in.

Dots From Duplin.

Our Yankee brethren, or some of them, are fond of charging Southerners with cruelty to the negroes. We hope they will take under advisement the following case, stated to your correspondent by a gentleman whose veracity he has no right to question: About a month ago a poor old negro was stricken with paralysis and taken to the house of a negro preacher, who refused him shelter. He was afterwards found under a pine in the woods, with nothing to eat, the hogs having taken advantage of his helplessness to deprive him of what food he had. The aforesaid gentleman hired a colored woman to care for him in his house, he providing him with food for nearly a month at his own expense. The humane gentleman rode more than ten miles in the rain last Monday, March 5th, to lay the case of the unfortunate negro before the commissioners of Duplin county.

I don't know what would become of the helpless and afflicted negroes of this country without the aid and sympathy of the whites.

Auditor.

EDITOR JOURNAL—The man for Governor seems to be a mixed and perplexing question to the Democratic party of North Carolina, but there is one man for Auditor we believe our people will unite upon at once: that man is Capt. Wm. A. Darden of Greene county. He received over 150 votes in the State convention in 1880. His peculiar fitness for this office is unsurpassed by any man in North Carolina, and as a debater he is second to none in our country. He is a true man; he has represented his county more than once in the legislative bodies; he makes a lasting impression as a modest but a man of decided ability upon the minds of all who know him. He indeed would be a representative man upon the State ticket.

OBSERVER.

La Grange, March 3d, 1888.

Entered Into Rest,

Mrs. Elizabeth McKinley Collins Roberts, widow of the late Capt. Wm. W. Roberts, on Tuesday morning, March 6th, in the 61st year of her life. It is true that we are bereft of one whose strong and pure principles and conscientious life, whose rare virtues and saintly character, impressed themselves on all who knew her, and whose child-like faith and simplicity, which touched every heart, perpetually testified that she received the "Kingdom of God as a little child."

But, while we lament for her, let us recall, out of that long, weary, suffering illness, hallowed by many prayers and many tears, one of her own oft-repeated sayings, "I want to go home! I want rest!" and rejoice that she, who had endeared herself to us by warm affection and by many kindnesses, hath found this true—

"Blessed are the home-sick, for they shall come at last to their Father's House."

No sin-born thought
May in that Home be wrought
To trouble the clear fountain of her heart;
No tear, no sigh,
No pain, no death, be nigh
Where she hath entered in, no more to "know in part."

Her faith is sight,
Her hope is full delight,
The shadowy veil of time is rent in twain:
Her untold bliss—
What thought can follow this?
To her to live was Christ, to die indeed is gain.

A little while,
And they whose loving smile
Had melted 'neath the touch of lonely woe,
Shall reach her Home
Beyond the star-built dome;
Her anthem they shall swell, her joy they too shall know.

The Washington Progress says: The Beaufort County Lumber Co. has increased its capital stock from $30,000 to $60,000.——Were we to figure out the losses—material, social, intellectual and moral—we sustain because of bad roads the account would astonish anybody but those who have been blinded by custom. There is room for improvement along this line.

The Skin Can Be Kept Soft, White,

and free from taint of perspiration by adding Darbys Prophylactic Fluid to the water used in bathing. It removes all offensive smell from the feet or any part of the body. Used as a tooth-wash it will harden the gums, preserve the teeth, cure toothache and make the breath pure and sweet. Cures chafing and inflammation, piles, scald feet, corns, etc.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

[illegible] Miller.

George Ash,

THE

CLOTHIER

Has now consolidated his two stores and will, at the old stand on Middle street, next to L. H. Cutler's, continue

That Slaughter of Prices

which he commenced some time before the holidays.

Our Stock has been replenished in every department, and if you are in need of anything in our line, call without delay and you will wonder at the

Bargains We Give You

IN

Clothing, Boots & Shoes

And all kinds of

DRY GOODS.

We are making

Special Drives this Month

IN

Blankets, Shawls, Newmarkets, Walking Jackets, Ladies' and Men's Underwear.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A

New Line of Neckwear

which is a collection of captivating beauties, that are being sold at popular prices. Our fine satin-lined Scarf at 25c. beats any half dollar scarf in other places.

All our goods will please and give satisfaction, and prices are so low you cannot resist them.

David M. Jones of Beaufort still holds forth at

George Ash's,

Middle street,
Next to L. H. Cutler.

We have the Agency for
The Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment,
98 Duane St. Established 1819. All goods delivered free of express charges.

Take Notice!

Our store is filled with Provisions, Groceries, Canned Goods, Dry Goods, Crockery, Etc. [illegible]

[illegible] ots and

C. [illegible] oots

[illegible]

[illegible] E. B.

South Front [illegible] New Berne, N. C.

J. F. [illegible] Davis,

WHOLESALE [illegible] DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS.

Best Grades Family Flour always in Stock. Best Brands of Tobacco Direct from the Factory.

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

HEAVY DRY GOODS.

Call and get Rock Bottom Prices.

MARKET DOCK,
New Berne, N. C.

dec17dw

Wanted to Purchase,

50,000 Bush. Rice.

To Sell:

200,000 Tons Pure Agricultural Lime.

W. P. BURRUS & CO.,

GRAIN & COTTON
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MARKET DOCK,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

my dwtf

STEVENSON & McCULLEN,

PATENTS

Washington, D. C.

Twelve Years Connection with The Interior Department has given us the desired experience as Mechanical Experts.

REFERENCES—Warner Miller, New York; Gen'l W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury; Gen'l Clark, Clerk House of Representatives. ja8 dtf