THE JOURNAL.

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NEW BERNE, N. C., APRIL 5 1888.

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THE Progressive Farmer urges farmers to attend the primary meetings of their political parties and see that good men are nominated for office. The advice is timely and worth heeding. Many farmers think it a great compliment to themselves to say "I have nothing to do with politics." If such farmers only knew it they are simply acknowledging that they are derelict in a most important duty. They are refusing to have anything to do with that which directly affects their interests and the welfare of their community. By so doing they are turning the guardianship of their affairs over to corrupt and incompetent hands. It is certainly nothing to boast of.

THE RALEIGH BANK ROBBERY.

North Carolina seems to have made progress in one direction. Its sons are said to inhabit and do honor to almost every State in the Union, and now they have invaded Canada and will have representation among a class of gentry there who must live unto themselves across the border or within the walls of a penitentiary in their own country.

The Raleigh affair seems to be a grand steal, the planning for which has been going on for sometime, and notwithstanding the fact the papers say that confidence is unshaken in the remaining banks in Raleigh, the public feels and knows that such rascality perpetrated by men who have hitherto been held in the highest esteem by the community at large, does have a tendency to destroy confidence between man and man and shakes the faith of many people in all banking institutions.

Some remedy must be provided for such wholesale robbery. Means must be adopted to bring the rascals back to justice. Punishment, swift and sure, is demanded to be meted out to the big rogue as well as the small one. "Skipping to Canada" is now the order of the day, and if one is arrested before he can skip, the courts are so slow and tedious that the crime is almost forgotten before a final hearing and the sympathies of friends, and enemies too, are aroused and brought to bear upon the courts and the ends of justice thwarted.

Stolen capital will continue to flow into Canada unless an extradition treaty is made by which fugitives can be brought back to justice. The punishment for robbing a bank ought to be as swift and certain as for stealing a hog, and until this is the case we may expect to hear of communities bewildered by the sudden disappearance of men, of reputed high Christian character and business integrity, with the funds of some bank or business firm.

EASTER.

Easter is the great festival of the church and observed throughout Christendom. The day to be observed was a subject of discussion early as A. D. 158 in the days of Polycarp, a disciple of St. John. After various opinions and changes as to the time, the matter was finally settled for the whole church at the council of Nice in A. D. 325 when it was set upon the Sunday following the full moon, on or next after the 21st of March. By this arrangement it may occur as early as March 22d or as late as April 25th.

The day has been one in which the customs and manners of various countries have given vent to the joy it brought forth, in different modes of expression. In some countries the salutation of the day was "Christ is risen" with the response "He is risen indeed," the salutation accompanied with a kiss. This custom prevails to a large extent in the Greek church especially in Russia.

The custom of giving presents of dyed eggs is also a very general one and largely practiced in this country until the more showy and taxy Easter Card has well nigh supplanted them.

The most difficult custom to comply with, is said to have been practiced in the northern counties of England. There the men paraded the streets on Easter and claimed the privilege of lifting every woman three times from the ground receiving in payment a kiss or a silver sixpence. But woman's rights were not entirely ignored, and the women did the same to the men the next day.

These are the more secular observances but the devotional observance has always been of the richest that the church could command. Floral decorations are elaborate and many chancels are brilliant with lighted candles and the choirs bring forth the most elegant productions of music. The grand old hymn the Te Deum is rendered in the most enrapturing airs, and everything bespeaks the universal joy pervading, all hearts at the words: "Hark! the herald Angels say; Christ the King is risen today.

WORDS BUT A WILY ARGUMENT.

We believe it is custom among Carolina newspapers to compliment one another when they close a volume and enter on a new one. It is a good custom, because kind words soothe the rugged path of life and encourage one to renewed efforts. The JOURNAL, however, has been negligent in this respect. We have not given our State exchanges the attention that we ought, because we have had more work for the last five years than any one man ought to undertake. All of them have our best wishes and if we fail to note that one has entered a new volume and is constantly improving, it is an oversight or negligence to which we plead guilty. But here is a compliment that comes a little out of the usual order, and we copy it not only for the compliment and for the purpose of reciprocating, but on account of the argument which follows it:

The New Berne JOURNAL is an able and strong Democratic paper. It is not hide-bound, and sees something to live for in North Carolina besides slavish obedience to party machinery, worked to keep in office the fossilized remains of the Confederacy. It has some life in it, and has an eye to the commercial and industrial improvement of the State. This cannot be said of many who help the JOURNAL to turn the organ.

"This is a paragraph from an editorial in the Greensboro North State on the A. & N. C. R. We are thankful for the compliment and can say in return that the North State is the most dangerous adversary in the State to the Democratic party because its opposition is usually conducted in a respectable manner and it does not undertake to hide and cover up the short comings of its own party.

But the North State sees how the business of this section is affected by the A. & N. C. R. and it sees how anxious the people of this section are to have it extended to the C. F. & Y. V. and it undertakes to show that the only way to obtain this is to elect a Republican Governor. But suppose Charley Price, an attorney for the R. & D., should be the Republican nominee, and should be elected (which is not at all probable) what chance would there be to make any disposition of the A. & N. C. R. without the consent and approval of the R. & D.?

No, sir. It is not necessary to elect a Republican Governor in order to make that disposition of this property which the people in this section desire. We want the man who brought about the completion of the W. N. C. R., an event which the North State is now claiming for the Republicans, and whom we know will favor such disposition of this property as will redound to the interest of Eastern Carolina. Thos. J. Jarvis is the man to do it, and he is the man most dreaded as the Democratic nominee by the North State and its Republican friends.

OUR EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

We publish today the fourth paper by Superintendent Finger on public schools. Taking the State as a whole, the showing is very gratifying. The enrollment of children is much larger than we had supposed, and the attendance much better. It is gratifying to learn that both in enrollment and attendance we have a larger percentage of the population than Massachusetts, Connecticut or New York. But the painful part is in the fact that our average annual terms are only about one-third as long as that of the States named. These facts change the responsibility from the children and parents to the State for our lack of educational advantages, and should impress our coming legislature with the importance of having these terms lengthened, and thus place the children of North Carolina on a plain of the most favored. It has been very common to hear it said that parents were indifferent about sending the children to school, especially the whites, but we see by these statistics of Major Finger that the charge is not sustained, and no such excuse for the State to withhold any advantage it can grant, on that ground, will be hereafter considered valid. Let the people demand that their representative leave no effort untried to re-enforce the school fund, so that the terms may be extended to the longest possible time. The figures show that the children will attend. Major Finger is doing a good service in the publication of these papers and we hope will arouse the people throughout the State upon the subject.

SENATOR VANCE ON THE NEEDS OF THE NATION.

The third of the series of articles being written by Senator Vance on the "Needs of the Nation," has appeared in the Baltimore Sun. Like the preceding ones it is clear, strong and to the point. We copy a paragraph which shows how the tariff operates unjustly to the poor. These articles ought to be published in pamphlet form as a campaign document:

The chief inequality of a tariff arises from the fact that it is a tax upon *consumption*. Whilst it is true that men do not consume alike and equally, the deficiency in their consumption is not nearly so great as the difference in their wealth. If there was a certain and well established ratio between wealth and consumption so that the greater the one just so much greater would be the other, then consumption would be as fair a measure for the imposition of taxes as any other and as convenient. But there is no such invariable proportion; not only so, but very frequently the position is inverted, and the man of least wealth pays largely the most taxes. Duties upon food and clothing will illustrate this. A common day laborer will eat and drink as much and wear as much clothing as a millionaire. The only difference is that the millionaire consumes costlier food and raiment, and therein pays more tax; but the just proportion of the amount which each should pay is by no means observed. They are miles and miles apart. To each one in proportion to his ability to pay would take from the man whose income was $60,000 per annum hundreds of times as much as would be required of the laborer whose income the year round was $6 per week. Estimating that such a man pays annually tariff duties on what he consumes at so low a figure as $40, it is not in the capacity of any sane human being to consume so much of taxable articles as to bring the duty on them up to five thousand times that sum. Practically, the duties on consumption which such a man ordinarily pays is not one tenth of that amount. Social conditions and the variable dispositions of men every where aggravate these inequalities. The man of moderate means and a large family consumes vastly more than the rich man without a family or the miser. The whole income of the former may be, and often is, expended in the consumption of dutiable goods, whilst the millionaire spends no more, and his surplus funds, furniture, horses, plate and jewelry, works of art, vehicles, stocks and bonds, and securities of all sorts, pay not one dollar to the support of the government. Will horses, chained to his limit and struggling to burst forth, even the most unreasonable honest man say that a tax upon taxation is right and just? Yet such is the operation of tariff taxes every day, even with the most odious which can be devised, and whose only aim is the proper raising of revenue. There is always much endeavor to mix the question of consideration by taxes discriminating in favor of the people of small means by imposing higher duties on luxuries than on the necessaries of life. Even if this was fairly done, and it never is, it could not by any possibility remedy the inequality of the tax, for the reason already stated, that the rich man cannot in the very nature of things consume as much more than the poor man as to make his taxes greater in the proper proportion. In short, it is physically impossible to attain to abstract justice and equality in taxation by a duty on consumption. In our present laws it has not even been attempted, though the talk of discriminating against luxuries is in every man's mouth whenever the subject is mentioned. They are framed with special reference neither to the wants of the government nor needs of the people, but to the interest of the manufacturers alone. In reality, the bulk of whatever discrimination there may be in the law is *against* the necessaries of life and in favor of luxuries. A glance at the treasury reports of duties collected will satisfy any one of this. In most woolen goods the greater the cost the less the duty. Iron and steel goods pay four to five times as much duty as gold and silver jewelry; common spirits five to six times as fine wines; common cotton goods twice as much as fancy straw goods and furs. Common woolen goods pay fifty per cent. more than silks and satins, whilst common window glass is taxed six times more than polished and silvered plate glass of the same size: a homely illustration of this species of inquity may be found in an ordinary *whisky toddy*. The whisky of which it is the chief ingredient is taxed in the neighborhood of 100 per cent, the sugar which sweetens it is taxed 82 per cent., and the nutmeg which is grated upon it for flavoring is *free*! That is a fair sample of the discrimination of our tariff against luxuries. Nutmegs cannot be grown in the United States, therefore a tax on nutmegs would protect nobody but would go straight into the public treasury; therefore to that extent it obviates the necessity of taxing some which is made or grown in the United States; therefore it stands in the way of some manufacturer; therefore the duty on nutmegs is repealed, and, *pro tanto*, it is placed on salt, or trace chains, or children's slates, or some other item of prime necessity. Of all the wrongs contained in the existing tariff there is not one more flagrant than the admission of tropical luxuries free of duty in order to force the heavy taxation of the necessities of life. There is no law, human or divine, under which it can be justified either in policy or morals. It is unjust to all; it is cruelty to the poor.

NORTH CAROLINA'S DESERTED COAST.

OCRACOKE, March 19, 1888.

To the Editor of the Herald:

A prominent citizen of this place said to me today: "Congress seems to be as ignorant and indifferent to the necessities of our coast as they were in the relation to the great strike when interviewed by the Herald."

They evidently have not not read the many accounts of shipwrecks and disasters in the Herald since the 15th of last August.

They do not seem to know that the signal service has deserted this coast from Hatteras to Wilmington, 175 miles. The telegraph line was advertised to be sold May and has gone out of existence. One of the oldest and most prominent captains who sails out of this harbor said to me: "If there is any place in the world that ought to have a telegraph line and a life saving station that place is Ocracoke Inlet." Yet there is no station here.

There is only one mail twice a week, and some weeks none, and it takes ten to twenty days to get an answer from the nearest port. They cannot realize the fact that this is a bad coast for seamen; that vessels are stranded and wrecked in sight of our doors and we powerless to help them.

If there is so much money in the Treasury why don't they invest a very small portion of it for the benefit of poor sailors, and assist navigation by dredging out only a few hundred feet of swash? It would open navigation for vessels of heavy draught into Pamlico sound.

As much as General Hazen was complained of, he did try to keep up the telegraph line on this coast and ordered cautionary signals displayed. But the appropriation was cut off. It seems to me he was worried to death and the line did not long survive him.

Ocracoke Inlet is the best on the coast. It has the most water, it is the easiest to work in, and, altogether, the best harbor. It is as much preferable to Hatteras as a shad is to a common toad fish.

All the captains and owner of vessels sailing in these waters, and every man on these banks, wants the Herald to intercede for us, as it seems to be the only medium the poor man has.

There is a revenue cutter, the Stevens, stationed in these waters with a full crew. She costs fabulous sums of money yearly, and if she is of any practical benefit whatever we fail to see it. She has not been in sight of this inlet since last July, but makes her headquarters in a safe harbor thirty five miles up the river.

The port of entry ought to be here. There would be just as much sense in having the port of New York in Albany as there is in having ours seventy five miles from here, up a river. Recently the office of Deputy Collector of Customs at this place was cut off or discontinued, at a slary to the government of about thirty dollars per month. That is the way it goes! It is rough on vessels in distress, hard on poor sailors, but fun for the smugglers. J. E. M.

We clip the above from the New York Herald and publish it for the purpose of drawing attention to the state of affairs represented.

Why the government should be induced to curtail expenses to so small an amount and entail so heavy a risk on the lives and property of the seafaring men is hard to comprehend.

What is said of the uselessness of the cutter Stevens we think an error, for it is well known that in addition to the protection to the revenue, the protection that has been afforded by her to life and property of vessels in distress in our sounds, would far exceed any cost that has been borne by the government in keeping her in service.

But as to the other points of the correspondence we heartily agree in the opinion that if there is a place in the world that needs a telegraph line and a full service of the life saving force, that place is the coast of North Carolina. The traffic in our sounds which are really inland seas and rivers is largely on the increase and the number of sailing craft and steamers was never greater than now. There never was more activity in the fishing interest on our coast than now. Then why should the government desert it? We think only because of a lack of a correct understanding of the state of the case by the officials at Washington.

We hope that Representatives Latham and Simmons will take an interest in the matter, and we have no doubt they will, and urge upon the government the necessities of the now neglected coast of North Carolina.

Lenoir County Farmers' Alliance.

Delegates from the various suballiances of the county met at the court house in Kinston, March 31st, for the purpose of organizing a County Farmers' Alliance. The meeting was called to order by R. C. Thompson, the organizer for the counties of Lenoir and Greene. The election of officers being in order, the following were appointed for the ensuing year:

President, J. M. Mewborn; Vice President, J. R. Hodges; Secretary, J. W. Daly; Treasurer, J. T. Gray; Chaplain, J. N. Alexander; Lecturer, N. J. Allen; Assistant Lecturer, W. H. Worth; Door Keeper, Alonza Rouse; Assistant Keeper, T. W. Smith; Sergeant at Arms, Wm. Herring.

The following committees were appointed:

Committee on the good of the Order—W. H. Worth, J. F. Rouse and B. F. Scarborough.

Executive Committee—C. P. Davis, A. T. Dawson, Stephen H. Davis, E. L. Sutton and S. P. Hardy.

Trade Committee—W. H. Worth, B. F. Scarborough, J. F. Rouse, N. A. Tyndal and J. J. Creech.

Trade Agent—W. H. Worth.

After several speeches by the brethren, on motion, the Kinston Free Press, New Berne JOURNAL and Progressive Farmer were requested to publish these proceedings.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to meet again April 17th.

J. W. DALY, Secretary.

Jones County Items.

Commissioners court today—very small attendance.

Farmers are planting corn in every direction. They say they never have been so far behind with their crops.

Thieves have again broken in the warehouse at Trenton. We learn that they broke in either Saturday or Sunday night and stole two barrels of pork and two barrels of flour. No clue as yet as to who the thieves were.

The colored people at the close of their school near Jumping Run, in this county, had a pic nic Saturday last. The Trenton brass band made them some fine music. The band on their way down halted at my gate and gave your itemizer a real complimentary serenade for which they will please accept my thanks.

Our superintendent of schools, Mr. Pearsall, desires me to state that it is earnestly requested of the several school committees in the county that each teacher who may now be teaching discontinue the school when his month is up, as the children will be needed on the farm, and that it would be a waste of money to have the public schools running at a season of the year when over two thirds of the children can't attend.

The County Alliance will meet at Trenton next Friday the 6th of April. We are confident that every sub-alliance will be there in force as the County Alliance will have business of much importance to transact. Col. Pickett, lecturer and general organizer for the State, will lecture at Trenton Saturday the 14th of April, and will lecture on the intentions and principles of our Order. We truly hope that every farmer in Jones county will attend on that day and hear him, and learn that to be a good Alliance man means to be a good, honest, law abiding citizen.

Simple.

Some children are bright enough to discover the cross cuts to knowledge at a very early age.

"What is a diamond?" asked a teacher.

"Carbon," replied the class.

"Yes, a diamond is pure carbon; but you must remember that coal is also carbon. That was taught in the last lesson."

"Yes'm."

"Now, how could you be sure to tell the difference between the two kinds of carbon?"

"Ask the price!" piped up a small boy.

Carteret County Items.

Our farmers are about done corn planting.

No marriages or deaths this week as heard from.

Politics are beginning to rage. Everybody has his notion about their man for office.

April come in quiet. March threatened us blustery with a little snow and sleet occasionally.

Our man who says he knows where the hogshead of money is won't as yet take any one into his confidence, so we expect the money will rot in the barrel.

Mr. I. H. Foy from Onslow has been down with us selling books. He says upon the whole of it he believes book agents make more than farmers and is trying it a little.

Not much news to write this week; everything quiet and farmers busy at work. The most news of interest is the lumber business. A three masted schooner, Mattie Mary, Capt. E. K. Richardson, from Baltimore, cleared for New York this week with 160,000 feet lumber from Terry's mill.

Mrs. Dr. Philip Koonce for some time back has been very feeble in health; has derived great benefit from drinking a spring water found in Ashe county, this state, called "Sloontine arsenic" spring water. Her son, D. S. Koonce, of Florida, tested its qualities and sent her a crate of bottles and Mrs. Koonce says she has gained health very fast since using it, in fact feels like a new woman. These springs are 35 miles from any railroad, but are fast becoming into use all over the country. It is being shipped in 1 dozen bottle crates at $6.00 per crate.

Miss Mary Hewitt closed her school at Hadnots last week. Her examination was good. Speeches, dialogues, readings, spellings, etc., by the children showed good training by Miss Hewitt. We were there and can testify as to the truth of the assertion. A few of the many who deserve credit we will mention: Composition, Industry, by Miss Cora Moore, composition, Elocution, Miss Flora Weeks, speech, school boy's verson of the toothache, by master Orrin Buck. This was the best speech by a school boy we ever heard. Dialogue, Miss Cora Moore and her pupils. Burlesque, School, very good. A large attendance gathered to witness the event. We would be glad to mention all the names of the children but space forbids. Misses Eulila and Minney Weeks, Sisy Pringle and others with masters Orrin Buck, Sammy Weeks, Eddie Prescott, were very smart. Mr. K. B. Pringle, postmaster at Pelletier's mill, gave the school a good talk on the importance of an education which closed the exercises for the day.

Aurora Items.

News is scarce.

Mr. C. H. Babbitt of Bayboro is in town.

Fresh fish are plentiful but high oh my!

Eggs 12 cts; corn 60 cts; hams 10½ cts; lard country) 10cts.

Steamer R. L. Myres came in today with groceries for several of our merchants.

Mr. J. B. Whitehurst is putting up a new blacksmith shop. We will have something new if we can't get a new county.

We have no fever on who shall be Governor, only we don't want Scales. Jarvis will pull stronger than any one spoken of.

Rev. J. A. Green will have services in the M. E. Church every night the first week in April it being the week of self denial and prayer for the success of our foreign missions. Bro. Green is justly popular with this people. We predict a good meeting.

We are glad you have made the Fair a permanent thing. We hope our people will take some interest and help to make it the best Fair in the State; show what the East can do that we may be entitled to the respect of the next Governor.

The cranks don't say who they will bring out yet, but the woods around here is full of them. They will have, I suppose, old Cheap John, lectioneering for the office of Coroner in this county, and some of 'em want the "old hat man" sent to Jerusalem but he says he won't go, is going to stay here, be cranky and sell candy.

Queer.

The person of wide experience and culture is likely to be distinguished by a broad toleration of those whose manner of life may be different from his own.

Personalities are the ruin of the best conversation, but many people are driven to indulgence in them by their conviction that people who do or say anything out of the common course are so very odd.

"Everybody is queer, but thee and me," said an old "Friend" to his wife, "and sometimes I think thee is a little queer."

"I don't believe in railing and that sort of thing," said a lady who was talking over the prospects of a certain church fair, with some acquaintances. "And yet she added, laughing, "I did indulge in matrimony, and that they say is a lottery."

When her visitors had taken their leave, one looked meaningly at the other, and said: "How very queer of her to quote that! What does she mean by saying marriage is a lottery? Is she unhappy?"

"It was odd," her friend conceded, and they wore that poor little chance remark of an idle moment quite threadbare by discussion.

A very tolerant public man, who is a joy to his friends and a comfort to mere acquantances, says that he never feels called upon to judge his fellowmen, since their minor oddities are not of the least importance, and if they commit some heinous crime there are always plenty of people ready to sit in judgment on them.

"If I should see, on my way down town, a man standing on his head in the street," he declares, "I shouldn't exclaim at his peculiarity in choosing that position. I should take it for granted he had excellent reasons for doing it, and merely say, 'How very well you keep your balance!' Why should I object to a Grecian nose merely because I happen to wear a Roman?"

And so, in coloquial phrase, he "neither meddles nor makes," and his society is always full of restful ness pleasure.

A dogma that cannot be disputed—Canine bark frequently gives a man chills.

WILLIAM BROWN, BOY MARTYR.

E. BAYFORD HARRISON.

The sky is dark, although it is midday;
But in the open space of Bentwood town
Rich leaping flames about the faggots play,
Waiting for William Brown:

Only a boy, a "heretic," though a boy,
Brought of his home while all the heavens are dim,
Brought here to die with courage—nay, with joy
Good people, pray for him

Cold is the sky, and all those faces cold,
And all is dark save where the faggots be,
And the boy says—he is but twelve years old—
"Good people, pray for me"

There stands a man with children of his own
There is a mother, her babe is at her breast
Brothers and sisters stand about the town
These all hear his request.

The father turns his scornful head away,
The mother tighter holds her infant fair,
But others and sisters laugh as if in play,
But no one prays a prayer.

Yet one, in the crowd, yes, a couple, with darken'd eyes
The martyr looketh on as if it were not day.
"I'll pray a minute for thee boy William Brown,"
Thus I read in Fancy

Then the boy William Brown lifts up his eyes,
From fiery mock frowns of agony,
And says, left in dark, I dare not I dark
"Sun, shine, shine, shine!"

And so the sun shines through the thick black clouds,
Fall on the face of William Brown,
Who smiles
As I look away, not from the flames,
But from the dazzling light

The sky is rent, the brightness of God's Throne
Pierces the darkness with a sudden joy,
Yet need not pray the need of prayer is gone
For him, the martyr boy.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No. 4.

Census, Enrollment, Attendance, Etc.

According to the last returns the whole number of white and colored children between the ages of 6 and 21 years was 566,270. The white children, during the last 4 years, increased from 321,561 to 353,481; total in four years 31,920 or 9.92 per cent. During the same time the colored children increased from 192,843 to 212,789; total 18,946 or 9.77 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the rate of increase is very nearly the same for both races, the whites having increased only .15 per cent. faster or 15 in 10,000.

Last year there were enrolled in the white schools 57.2 per cent; or 202,134 out of 353,481 children; in the colored schools 57.8 per cent or 123,145 out of 212,789. The average daily attendance in white schools was 35.2 per cent, and in the colored schools 33.5 per cent. Looking back over four years the figures show that there is a small increase in both the enrollment and average attendance of the whites and a small decrease of the colored. I state this because it is sometimes said that the colored people attend the public schools better than the whites. This may be true for some communities, but it is not so for the State according to the returns made to my office. Besides, the whites have a much larger proportional attendance in private schools than the negroes have.

Because there are enrolled in our public schools only 57 or 58 children out of every 100 there is an opinion among many people that the remaining 32 or 43 do not attend at all. This is not the fact. Our school age is from 6 to 21 years, a period of 15 years. During any one session a large number of small children within school age will not be enrolled who at some subsequent time will be; and also a great many, say from 16 to 21, drop out of the public schools to engage in work or pass into the private schools and colleges and are not enrolled in the public schools.

The fact is that during the short time our schools are in session we have enrolled in them a larger per cent of population than Massachusetts, Connecticut or New York. We have enrolled 20.05 per cent of the whole population including men, women and children, of all ages, or one person in five, while Massachusetts has only 18 per cent, Connecticut 18.71 per cent and New York 19.28 per cent. These figures are taken from the last report of the Commissioner of Education and are based on the United States census of 1880 and the latest school census of the States compared. And further, our daily average attendance in proportion to the whole population is better than in New York or Connecticut.

I am free to say that quite a large number of our children do not avail themselves of the facilities they have, but the greatest difference between the educational status of our State and those I have named above, and other Northern States, consists in the length of annual school terms. North Carolina has 60 days per annum, just about the same for both races. Massachusetts 172, Connecticut 170 and New York 175. With nearly the same rate of enrollment and average attendance and, say, three times as long terms, the public educational forces in these three States are three times as great as are those of our State, granting that our teachers are as well prepared for their work. We are indeed far behind in the educational race, but still our public schools are improving in efficiency and attendance, and our many private schools are giving valuable help both in the instruction of children who are not included in the public school enrollment, and in providing higher education to those young persons who have passed beyond the public school course.

In estimating our educational facilities I have taken the average for the State. We must not lose sight of the fact that, while the average school term is 60 days or 3 months, some counties have only about 2 months, and others have 4 months or more. This results from several causes.

1 A difference in valuation of property in the different counties.

2 Closer collections of school funds by officers of some counties than of others.

3 Receipts from license of retail liquor dealers, which are large in some counties and small or nothing in others.

4 Special levies for schools by some county commissioners and none by others.

S. M. FINGER,
Supt. Public Instruction.

A Good Thing to Cultivate.

The art of not hearing should be learned by all. It is fully as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much money and time are expended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear, many of which we ought not to hear, very many which, if heard, will disturb the temper, corrupt simplicity and modesty, detract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in or shut out sounds according to his pleasure.

It a man falls into a violent passion and calls us all manner of names, at the first word we should shut our ears and hear no more. If, in our quiet voyage of life, we find our selves caught in one of those domestic whirlwinds of scolding, we should shut our ears as a sailor would furl his sail, and making all tight send before the gale. If a hot and restless man begins to inflame our feelings we should consider what mischief these fiery sparks may do in our magazine below, where our temper is kept, and instantly close the door.

If, as has been remarked, all the petty things said of one by heedless or ill natured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would become a mere walking pincushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. If we would be happy, when among bad men, shut them. It is not worth while to hear what our neighbors say about our children, what our rivals say about our business, our dress or our affairs.

The art of not hearing, though untaught in our schools, is by no means practiced in society. We have noticed that a well-bred woman never hears a vulgar or impertinent remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from many insults, from much blame, from not a little connivance in disonorable conversation.

Don't Whip the Children.

It is said that the question of abolishing corporal punishment in the public schools is being strongly agitated in the cities and villages along the Hudson. It ought to be agitated from one end of the land to the other.

The only proper person to chastise a child is a parent. The moral effect is lost altogether when the punishment is inflicted by a stranger, and in the administration thereof the hand does not fall with the same discretion as when the parent applies the corrective.

A teacher cannot be expected to study and understand the temperament of every pupil under his or her control. As a consequence he or she cannot determine whether the punishment that will restrain one child will not break the spirit of another. A sensitive, nervous boy feels the disgrace and the pain of physical chastisement far more keenly than the rugged, phlegmatic youngster who takes it as a part of his curriculum, and while in the one case it may have a salutary effect, in the other it renders the pupil sullen, and incites him to clandestine mischief.

By all means abolish corporal punishment in the public schools. No teacher should possess such power.

If I Were a Girl.

If I were a girl, I would have an aim in life. I would set my mark high, and would not fall short of it. The adage, "Where there is a way," is as true as steel.

I would imitate the neatness and gentility of my mother.

I would pride myself on the respectability of my family.

I would keep good company or none at all.

I would read good books, suuh as would enlarge my mind and fit me for a higher life.

I would be truthful in my actions, as well as in words.

I would keep a diary, for it might be useful, as well as a pleasure, to me in later years.

I would throw away my silly ways and saucy looks, if I had any.

I would show people that being a girl did not keep me from possessing good, common sense, and a sound mind.

I would never let one of the opposite sex over-reach me in climbing the "Hill of Science."

I would choose for a husband, if I chose any, a man of unblemished character. It should be said "she has done well!"

I would learn the law of kindness.

I would continually seek the companionship of the three graces,—Perserverance, Forbearance and Endurance, until I became familiar with each of them, for a woman having these for armor is well equipped for the journey of life.

I would wear the dress of modesty with a neatly fitting cap of discretion. I would lace shoes of caution upon my feet, so that I might walk the "Imperial Highway," with womanly dignity. I would encase my hands in gloves of good works, sewed with threads of deftness. Over these, I would throw a wrap of Fatherly Protection.—By Mattie McIntosh.

Plain Speaking.

There may be a great satisfaction in using long words, but even that pleasure should give way to the necessity of making one's self understood.

A certain officer on board a ship was addicted to the use of long terms. Coming on deck, one morning, he wished to order that a light aloft should be put out, and called pompously:

"Main top!"

"Sorr," was the answer.

"Extinguish the luminary."

"Sorr!"

Just then the bluff old captain came on deck, and at once took in the situation.

"Main top!" he called.

"Sorr!"

"*Douse that glim!*"

"Ay, ay, sir," was the ready reply, and the light was put out.

AN APPROPRIATE MOTTO.—"Have you got a motto?" said a New Yorker to his coal dealer.

"Got a what?"

"Got a motto?"

O, you mean E. Pluribus Unum or something of that sort. No, I haven't got any."

"Allow me to suggest one to put over your coat of arms."

"What is it?"

"Learn to labor and to weigh it—300 lbs. short on the ton."

"A better article it is impossible to get, sir: I have tried them all and unhesitatingly pronounce Dr. Bull's Syrup superior to any." (Exc.)

The old story:—Trival symptoms were neglected until rheumatism became established, whereas all the suffering could have been prevented by the prompt use of Salvation Oil. 25 cents.

The World's Need.

What the world's need demands of us is not more eloquent preaching, more passionate appeal, more subtle philosophizing, more originality of thought, but the clear voiced outspeaking of God's Word as it has been apprehended in the deepest experience of our own heart and conscience. Only let men come face to face with the facts of redemption, and with the thoughts of God as they are incarnated in Jesus Christ, with their self evidencing light and power, and we may trust God for all the rest. This would bring the weary and heavy-laden round us, like thirsty travelers round a newly-discovered well. It would restore the church's ancient power of prayer, of rebuking iniquity, of touching consciences, of winning hearts, and would develop among us a nobler form of life in the beauty of holiness. And it would "tell" most powerfully on all the interests of humanity.

We must ourselves be the Bible to them, and our daily lives must be the sermon; preached all the week in our daily employments and our social intercourse. We must put our soul's truth, our soul's integrity, our Christianity—into all we do; the builder into the wall he builds, the artisan into the work he turns out, the manufacture into his cloth, the magistrate into his administration of justice, the Member of Parliament into his law making, and so on throughout. It ought to be no unsafe experiment for men to take their idea of Christ from what they see in the Christian church.—Rev. Dr. James Culross.

Home.

What beautiful and tender associations cluster thick around that word! The thought of it is a very shield; the name of it has a spell to call back the wanderer from the path of vice, and far away where the mirtle blooms and the palm trees wave, and the ocean sleeps upon coral strands, to the exile's fond fancy it clothes the naked rock, or stormy shore, or barren moor, or wild height and mountain with charms he weeps to think of and longs since more to see. Of all places on earth, home is the most delicate and senitive. Its chords move with a breath; its fires are kindled with a spark; its flowers are bruised with the least rudeness. Here our hearts wear no covering, no armor. Every arrow strikes them, every cold wave blows full upon them. If we would have a true home, we must guard well our thoughts and actions. A single bitter word may disquiet the home for a whole day, but, like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, so do kind words and gentle acts and sweet dispositions make glad the home where peace and blessings dwell. The heart will turn lovingly toward it from all the tumults of the world and home, "be it ever so humble," will be the dearest spot under the sun.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. N. Duffy. jan 17

The mockeries of the world are many, and those who are deluded by them, not only miss the joys they looked for, but in their eager pursuit of vanity, bring ruin upon their souls.

Laxador is the result of years of observation and experience. It is now recomended by leading physicians for costiveness and indigestion.

"Baby is king" all the world over. As its rule should be as quiet as possible, fail not to provide it with Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for all the ailments incident to its condition. It is a safe remedy.

ENFORCED PIETY.—"Are you going to keep Lent?"

"I've got to."

"How's that?"

"My landlady holds my trunk for board, so I have to stay right where I am. When it comes to fasting I've no choice in the matter."

The World Stands Aghast
AT MY LOW PRICES.

And wonders, How is it that I can sell so much lower than any one else?

I'll tell you: I have determined to be easily satisfied for the cash, and WORK FOR SMALL PROFITS.

My Motto is: FAIR DEALING.

Come and buy from me, and you will never regret it.

K. R. JONES,
New Berne, N. C.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of GUION & PELLETIER will dissolve by mutual consent on February 1st, 1888.

All persons indebted to this firm are requested to make immediate payment, and persons holding claims against the firm are notified to present the same before said date.

On and after which time Owen H Guion will occupy the offices recently occupied by Simmons & Manly. P. H. Pelletier will remain at the office now occupied by the firm

O. H. GUION,
P. H PELLETIER.

Jan'y 18, 1888. 190 d wtf

THIS AGE

is full of humbugs, and that remedy that disproves this charge is a God-send to humanity. B. B. B. has never failed, and that our bitter foe must for something to him who wants to be cured of what B. B. B. sets itself up to cure.

UTTERLY SURPRISED.

MERIDIAN, MISS., July 12, 1887.

For a number of years I have suffered untold agony from the effects of blood poison. I had my case treated by several prominent physicians, but received but little, if any relief. I resorted to all sorts of patent medicines, spending a large amount of money, but yet getting no better. My attention was attracted by the cures said to have been effected by B. B. B., and I commenced taking it merely as an experiment, having but little faith in the results. To my utter surprise I soon commenced to improve, and deem myself to day a well and hearty person—all owing to the excellent qualities of B. B. B. I cannot commend it too highly to those suffering as I did.

J. C. GIBSON,
Gibson & Co. G. R.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

BALTIMORE, April 20, 1887.—For over twenty years I have been troubled with ulcerated bowels and bleeding piles, and grew very weak and thin from constant loss of blood. I have used four bottles of B. B. B., and have gained 20 pounds in weight, and feel better in general health than I have for ten years. Recommend B. B. B. as the best medicine I ever used, and owe my improvement to the use of Botanic Blood Balm.

EUGENIUS A. SMITH.

38 Exeter St.

AN OLD MAN RESTORED.

LAWSON, GA., June 30, 1887.—Being an old man and suffering from general debility and mechanical sore of the joints of the shoulder, I landed literally in attending to my business, and was advised by a friend to try B. B. B. Two bottles of B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) of Mr. J. C. Jones, of J. B. Irwin & Son, and my general health is improved, and the rheumatic shoulder is more. I believe it to be a good medicine.

J. H. LAIRD.

A pamphlet containing full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Skin diseases, Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can be sent by mail, free, a copy of our 100 page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known. Address

BLOOD BALM COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga.

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

Machine Shop For Sale, Lease or Rent.

The undersigned will sell, lease or rent the Machine Shops on Craven street lately occupied by E. G. Cuthbert. The shops are in good condition, and the machinery all in good working order.

For terms apply to

MRS. R. W. CUTHBERT,
Or JOHN J. TOLSON.

March 19th. d1w wtf

WALTER'S
Photograph Gallery

I take great pleasure in informing my friends, and the public generally, that my New Studio is now complete.

My Light is on the New Improved Plan. I have spared neither pains or expense in arranging this Light so as to give to all my work that Soft Porcelain Effect.

Every style of picture copied and enlarged to any size desired.

A successful career of twenty-five years in Norfolk, Va., is a proof of the satisfaction I always give. My work speaks for itself; by it I hope to gain your confidence and merit your favors.

Very respectfully,

THOS. WALTER,
N. W. cor. Middle and Pollock sts.,
Over Duffy's drug store.
jan21d wtf NEW BERNE, N. C.

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MARBLE WORKS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

Monuments Tombs.

And all kinds Grave and Building work.

ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE

Orders will receive prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed

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