THE JOURNAL.

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NEW BERNE, N. C., APRIL 12 1888.

Entered at the Post office at New Berne, N. C. as second-class matter.

JACOB Sharpe's case has been taken to the Supreme Court above. He died on Thursday night last.

A RALEIGH correspondent proposes a strong ticket for the Democrats. They will need a strong ticket and it is time they were harmonizing upon one.

THE libel case of Stone against Hearn of the Wadesboro Intelligencer tried in Raleigh last week, resulted in the acquittal of the defendant. The case excited considerable interest and able counsel was employed on both sides.

JUDGE CLARK writes a letter to Dr. W. R. Wood of Scotland Neck asking that his name be not presented to the State Convention for the nomination for Governor. As it stands now the contest seems to be narrowed down to Stedman and Fowle, but Alexander and Gilmer may loom up at any time.

THE Goldsboro Argus is three years old. Its third anniversary issue is an illustrated one giving excellent engravings of the church and other public buildings and manufacturing establishments in the city. It is an enterprising paper, ably edited, and of inestimable value to Goldsboro. Long may it live.

A CORRESPONDENT brings forward the name of Judge Gilmer for Governor. There is no man in the State whom the JOURNAL would support with more pleasure. But the selection of Governor has become a matter of business with a great many people in this section. They are for the man friendly to their business interest no matter what section of the State he is from.

THE Raleigh News and Observer has information that Minister Jarvis will not return to this country before next December. If this is true of course it precludes the possibility of his being a candidate. Our information has been, and we thought it was from those who were in correspondence with him, that he would return in May. We have never understood that he was a candidate for the nomination for Governor, but if called upon by the Democrats of the State to carry their banner in the comming struggle he would do it. But he cannot do that if he remains in Brazil.

THE filibustering now going on in the House of Representatives at Washington on the direct tax bill is not creditable to the representatives of a great government. By the tactics adopted in this case any legislation, no matter how important, can be obstructed. The minority ought not to undertake to control legislation. There are other checks against improper measures becoming laws besides the opposition of a minority of either the House or Senate. If a majority of the House wants to pass the direct tax bill let them do it and assume the responsibility. It will still have to go to the Senate and to the President.

THE proceedings of the Farmers' Club of Lenoir county held Friday, March 31st, at Kinston, are published elsewhere. The resolution offered by Mr. J. M. Mewborne, and unanimously adopted, in reference to the Blair bill shows the feelings of the people in regard to their educational interest. Those who live in the country districts know the needs of the public schools. But it is now apparent that the Democratic House will smother the Blair bill in the committee room. Mr. Simmons' bill provides a permanent school fund, and we think is much better than the Blair bill. The Democratic House owes it to the people to pass one or the other of these measures and if it fails the party will surely suffer from the consequences.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The Wilmington Star makes the following sensible suggestion

The Star would again urge upon its party friends the necessity of nominating the best men for office, and especially for the Legislature. North Carolina has suffered to some extent from incapable and inexperienced legislators. There are intelligent, informed, honest, good men in every county who would make satisfactory law makers and they should be selected. While availability is not to be overlooked it is plain that mental and moral qualifications are of decided importance

Some years ago a member of the General Assembly called on a gentleman in Raleigh to draw a bill for him. "What do you want?" asked the gentleman. "Well," said the member, "I want to do something"—after a moments reflection—"repeal or amend some chapter of Battle's Revisal." The people had better keep such members at the plow handles. There they can do something that will not hurt others though it may not amount to much good for themselves.

OUR PINE FOREST.

We copy in this issue an article from the Wood-Worker on the "Southern Pine." It is a question that should command the serious consideration of the forest owners in this section. From what we can learn many of our land owners are selling off their timber for a number of years at a mere song. The poor crops for the last two or three years have put our farmers in such straitened circumstances that they are ready to make almost any sacrifice for a little ready money. Perhaps it is better for a farmer to sell his timber rather than put his whole farm under mortgage. But we hear of many who have sold the privilege of taking timber from their lands for a long term of years. No matter how much lumber advances in price they will reap no benefit from it. Theirs will have been sold for a song the little money spent, and they will have the pleasure of seeing others reap the entire benefit of the advance.

These timber companies know the situation. They not only know something of the supply and demand of lumber but they know what sections of country are affected with short crops and how anxious the people are to obtain a little ready money. Under these circumstances they secure an option for ten, fifteen or twenty years for about one dollar per acre. Our land owners should reflect a little before parting with their timber on such terms.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

Legislation in this country is generally shaped by political parties, and however much individuals and communities may desire to keep their business out of politics, yet it is clear and undeniable that legislation which is the outcome of political organizations in many instances directly affects the business of the individual and community.

The business of New Berne and the development of a large portion of the Eastern section of the State is directly dependent upon the election of a governor of North Carolina. Why so? Because the Governor of the State, in these latter times, directly shapes the policy of the A. & N. C. R. R. which was constructed for the purpose of developing the resources of the country along its line, and the attitude of the R & D. R. renders it absolutely necessary, in order to carry out the original design of its construction, that the A. & N. C. R. should be extended to new connections. So much does the development of this section depend upon this extension, as has been so often shown in these columns, that the election of a Governor who is in full accord with the scheme is of paramount importance to our people.

Knowing ex Governor Jarvis' views on the subject, his boldness in prosecuting works of internal improvement that meet his approval, and knowing his power in a political campaign and his popularity with the masses of the people, we of this section have urged him as the proper man to carry the Democratic banner in the coming contest. But the recent announcement in the Raleigh News and Observer that Governor Jarvis will not return from Brazil until December, compels us to abandon the hope of his being the candidate.

The extension of this road is necessary for the development of our corn trade and the fish and oyster industry. The scheme has been shown to be perfectly feasible and practicable and it cannot hurt any other section of the State. Instead of being hurtful to any other it will greatly benefit the counties of Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery, Stanly and the business of Charlotte. Then why should any Governor throw himself in the way of extension? There is but one answer that we can conceive, and that is because the associated railways, the parties most likely to be damaged by the extension, will bring such influence to bear as to prevent his favoring it.

The Democrats of this section have uniformly supported with zeal and earnestness whoever the convention nominates, but the party in turn must recognize our interest in the disposition of a property that directly affects our business. A party cannot ignore and snub a people and then expect their warm support. Our people demand nothing that will injure or retard progress in other sections of the State, but we do demand that the obstructions to our business interests be removed. What man seeking the nomination for Governor can give us assurances that he is with us and will consider our grievances?

VALUABLE THOUGHTS FROM A THINKING FARMER.

The Secretary of Elmwood Alliance in a business letter to us adds this. "It would be amusing if it were not so serious, to see what efforts are being made to hold the farmers in their present condition. You will see a paper come out and tell what this or that farmer has done and how grandly he succeeds and then conclude by 'whooping up' the farmer and tell us what a glorious time is just ahead of us. And the very next week this same paper has three or four columns full of sheriff's advertisements of farmers' lands to be sold for taxes. If the forces in the hands of the farmers are properly handled, the Alliance will sweep this old State from the ocean to the Tennessee border. And when we get the ten cotton States organized, what is to hinder us from having a corner on the cotton? We have competitors in the grain and meat markets, but who or where is one competitor in cotton? England searched the world over during the war to find some place where cotton could be raised that might be substituted for our upland cotton, but at last England, the North and the world had to come back to us and buy our cotton. The cotton fields of the South ought to be a rich bank to Southern farmers, and will be if the Alliance is true to its purpose and principles. If I had but one message to deliver to our farmers, it would be, *organize! organize!* and take care of yourselves. We can do it, and I believe now we *will* do it."—Progressive Farmer.

Yes, by all means get those who fail to pay their taxes to organize and resolve to do their duty as citizens; pay their taxes as other good farmers do and the burdens of government will be lighter on all.

Who Next?

EDITOR JOURNAL.—A late issue of your paper informs me that Hon. Thos. J. Jarvis will not be a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. We, in common with nine tenths of the Democracy of the East, regret it. We did hope and expect that he would be a candidate, as we are anxious for a Governor who would not be "agin us." The question now is who is the next best man for us? The Democrats of the East want an Eastern man, one they can tie to and depend upon, one who is not pledged to or interested in any railroad syndicate whatever. If you can name such a man in the East the people would like to hear it. We have in our mind a man in the West upon whom the East can rely; we mean the Hon. John A. Gilmer. He learned, while geography at school, that there is a good seaport in North Carolina known as Beaufort harbor, which is more than some of the leading politicians in the West seem to have ever learned, or if they have ever learned it their knowledge has been of little use to the East. We feel persuaded if John A. Gilmer is elected to the governorship of the State that railroad matters will be so arranged that the people of the interior and the West will have safe, untrammeled and cheap transportation to the East.

DEMOCRAT.

Aurora Items.

Eggs 12 cents, corn 60 cents.

Good weather. Farmers all busy planting corn, &c.

Jarvis for Governor is what our people want and the "ole hat man" for Jerusalem.

Messrs. Cherry & Watson's new saw mill has come. This adds another to our town.

Mr. G. I. Swindell is making things lively around here with his big oxen hauling timber.

By having a daily mail we get the Wilmington Messenger on Friday instead of Saturday, and the JOURNAL on Thursday.

Mr. W. H. Gaskins is beautifying his place by a new coat of paint, flower yard, &c. Glad to see our people paying more attention to flowers.

Two young men left this place on the steamer Myers for Pantego—said they would be back tomorrow. Pantego has some attractions that reaches to Goldsboro.

Mr. F. F. Cherry has the most complete corn and rice and anything from a cotton seed to a mustard seed planter I have ever seen. If he will add a something that will ring a bell or whistle at 12 o'clock then he will have beat the world. Mr. C. has a wonderful amount of the inventive. I wish all our farmers could see his planter.

Jones County Items.

The Trenton bridge needs some repairs as there are several holes in it.

Corn is remarkably scarce with us and commands a very good price.

The river has fallen and the fishermen are having a good time catching shad.

Labor is very plentiful with us this year, notwithstanding many have gone into the timber business.

The timber men have carried up the price of fodder which sells readily at the stack for one dollar per cwt.

The busiest of our citizens are the farmers who are utilizing every hour of this fine weather planting and preparing their crops.

Spring cacklings are very numerous now with the farmers' hens and eggs have dropped to eight cents per dozen in trade at Trenton.

Hog cholera has about ceased around Trenton, but we learn that it has broken out afresh near Pollokville on the north side of the river.

The merchants at Trenton are having a real dull time now, as the farmers are too busy to go to Trenton. But as the river is getting in good condition for catching perch can't they have a real nice time with their fishing tackle.

Our Republican friends have been organizing for the last two months in this county, and our Democratic friends are making politics have a little simmering. Rumor has it that there are lots of aspirants for the Senate in Jones this year among the Democratic brethren. We are inclined to believe from what is cropping out that Mr. L. J. Moore from your city will secure the endorsement of the Republicans of Jones county for Congress

The Jones county Alliance met at Trenton on Friday last, the 6th of April. All of the sub alliances in the county were represented From what information we have, we are of the opinion that the membership in the county has nearly doubled since the meeting in January last. Farmers all recollect that Col. Pickett, the lecturer organizer of the Farmers' State Alliance, will lecture at Trenton on Saturday next, the 14th of April. Come one, come all, and hear him and learn the true intentions of our Order.

The pork and flour stolen from the steamers' warehouse at Trenton which I mentioned in my last items, was found secreted in the woods about 1½ yards from the main road about one mile above Trenton on Monday the 2d of April. A guard was placed over it who remained by it until a few hours before day Tuesday morning when a heavy thunder storm came up and they all left it to find shelter from the storm, and when they returned to their post found the thieves had taken advantage of their absence and had opened one barrel of the pork and carried it all off but one layer, and also opened one of the barrels of flour and carried part of it away. Two colored men residing near where the stolen goods were secreted were arrested and bound over for a hearing we believe on Tuesday the 10th of April.

Neuralgic pain is usually of an intensely sharp, cutting or burning character. To effect a speedy and permanent cure rub thoroughly with Salvation Oil, the greatest pain cure on earth. 25 cents.

When a man is ill he should send for a doctor at once, but when he has a cough or a sore throat he needs only Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

Stonewall Items.

The past week was all that a farmer could ask and corn planting was well attended to.

The doctors are having a perfect rest nowadays. No sickness to keep them employed.

Rumor has it that the conference merchant of Bayboro will not have to attend any more conferences after the 25th inst. So mote it be.

G. W. Kuger & Sons sustained a serious loss Sunday by the burning of one of their mills at the mouth of Smith's creek, together with a lot of sawed lumber. I learn they have some insurance, not enough to cover their loss. The origin of the fire are denied.

H. H. Dowdy had a narrow escape from what would have been a serious accident to him. A few days since he was stripping the rigging from the schooner Susan preparatory to her being thoroughly repaired, and started up the foremast, but in ungirding the stays so arranged that he had to change to the mainmast, and while loosing the rigging the foremast broke off at the top edge of the deck; by his being on the one he was saved, him a 60 feet fall. So he thinks that luck was on his side one time.

Cowboy Fun.

In the April Century, Theodore Roosevelt has a description of a "Round-Up" in the cattle country, which is illustrated from pictures made on the spot by F. Remington. From it we quote the following: "While the head men are gathered in a little knot, planning out the work, the others are dispersed over the plain in every direction, racing, breaking rough horses, or simply larking with one another. If a man has an especially bad horse, he usually takes such an opportunity, when he has plenty of time, to ride him; and while saddling he is surrounded by a crowd of most unsympathetic associates who gloat with uproarious mirth any misadventure. A man on a bucking horse is always considered fair game, every squeal and jump of the bronco being hailed with cheers of delighted irony for the rider and shouts to 'stay with him.' The antics of a vicious broncho show infinite variety of detail, but are all modeled on one general plan. When the rope settles round his neck the fight begins, and it is only after much plunging and snorting that a twist is taken over his nose, or else a hackamore—a species of severe halter, usually made of plaited hair—slipped on his head. While being bridled he strikes viciously with his fore feet, and perhaps has to be blindfolded or thrown down; and to get the saddle on him is quite as difficult. When saddled, he may get rid of his exuberant spirits by bucking under the saddle, or may reserve all his energies for the rider. In the last case, the man, keeping tight hold with his left hand of the check strap, so as to prevent the horse from getting his head down until he is fairly seated, swings himself quickly into the saddle. Up rises the broncho's back into an arch; his head, the ears laid straight back goes down between his fore feet, and, squealing savagely, he makes a succession of rapid, stiff-legged, jarring bounds Sometimes he is a 'plunging' bucker, who runs forward all the time while bucking; or he may buck steadily in one place, or 'sunfish,'—that is, bring first one shoulder down almost to the ground and then the other,—or else he may change ends while in the air. A first class rider will sit throughout it all without moving from the saddle, spurring his horse all the time, though his hat may be jarred off his head and his revolver out of its sheath. After a few jumps, however, the average man grasps hold of the horn of the saddle—the delighted onlookers meanwhile earnestly advising him not to 'go to leather'—and is contented to get through the affair in any shape provided he can escape without being thrown off. An accident is of necessity borne with a broad grin, as any attempt to resent the raillery of the bystanders—which is perfectly good humored—would be apt to result disastrously."

Who Wins?

Who wins in any undertaking? He who starts in with a resolute determination to succeed, and sticks to it. In everything there are discouragements and obstacles to be overcome. A pretty illustration of this is found in the following anecdote: At one of the mills in the city of Boston a boy was wanted, and a piece of paper was tacked on one of the posts:

"Boy wanted. Call at the office tomorrow morning."

At the time named there was a host of boys at the gate. All were admitted, but the overseer was a little perplexed as to the best way of choosing one from so many, and said he, "Now, boys, when I only want one of you, how can I choose from so many?"

After thinking a moment, he called them into the yard, drove a nail into a tree, and, taking a short stick, told them that the boy who could hit the nail with a stick a little distance from the tree should have the place.

The boys each tried three times, and failed to hit the mark. They were told to come again the next morning. When the gate was opened, there was but one boy, who, after being admitted, picked up the stick, and, throwing it at the nail, hit it every time.

"How is this?" said the overseer. "What have you been doing?"

And the boy said, "You see, sir, I have a mother, and we are very poor. I have no father, and I thought I would like to get the place, and so help all I can; and, after going home yesterday, I drove a nail into the barn, and have been trying ever since, and have come down this morning to try again."

The boy was admitted to the place. Many years have passed, and this boy is now a prosperous man. His success has come by perseverance.

Not Such a Fool After All

It is said that Sir Walter Scott, who, like all wholesome natures, liked to joke with his friends, met one day a half-witted fellow, who lived near Abbottsford, and said to him:

"Sandy, I'll give you a thousand pounds if you let me kill you."

"Na, na, Sir Walter," replied Sandy; "but I'll compromise wi'ye, and let ye hale kill me for half the money."

We hear every day of men killing themselves by overwork in the mad race after wealth, and we feel, with Sandy, that they would be wiser if they only half killed themselves for half the money.—Exchange.

Cultivation of Onions.

A correspondent asks how much seed it will take to sow an acre, the best time to sow, what two kinds of seed to use for market crops, how to cultivate and the proper means of harvesting and preparing the crop for market.

The two kinds usually sown by market gardeners are Yellow Danvers and large Wethersfield Red. The latter for shipping South.

The crop requires a rich, deep mellow soil, heavily manured. It is better that they be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked on fall plowing. Three to four pounds of fresh seed is the usual quantity sown per acre, in drills eighteen inches apart, and half an inch deep.

The cultivation is entirely by hand, machines and superficial, working close to the crop. When the plants are three inches high, thin to two inches apart. Keep free from weeds, and as the bulbs begin to form, draw the earth away rather than to the bulbs. Never cultivate deeply, as it will injure the surface roots. As the crop grows, size the tops gradually.

When the tops are nearly dry the onions are collected into thin windrows, with spaces between, to dry for a few days. When dry, the tops are pulled, bulbs cleaned off the rough skins, when they are ready for market. If the onions are to be stored for winter, they should be kept in a cool, airy place, in thin layers, until late in the autumn; they are then carried to a cool, dry cellar and stored on racks six or eight inches deep. They may also be saved in heaps, out of doors, by piling in a dry place just before hard frosts set in, covering carefully with hay and then with earth, just so they will freeze slightly. Then they should not be not be touched until the frost draws out of them naturally, when they must be immediately sold.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Why Russians do not Emigrate.

From George Kennan's account of the Russian Penal Code in the April Century we quote as follows: "I have been asked many times by friends in America why intelligent and liberty loving Russians do not get out of such a country. Many answers might be given to this question, but perhaps the most comprehensive and cogent of them will be found in Sections 325 328 of the Russian penal code, which are as follows:

"Section 325. Whoever leaves the fatherland and enters the service of a foreign Government without permission of his own Government, or becomes a subject of a foreign power, such person, for violation of his allegiance and his oath shall be deprived of all civil rights and expelled from the limits of the empire forever. If he returns, he shall be exiled to Siberia for life.

"Section 326. Who leaves the fatherland and does not return and does not return at the summons of the Government shall for this disobedience be deprived of all civil rights, and expelled from the limits of the empire forever—unless, within a period to be fixed at the discretion of a court, he shows that his disobedience was due to causes which were beyond his control, or which mitigate his guilt. Until he shall make such proof, he shall be regarded as missing, and his property shall be controlled by the bureau of guardians.

"Section 327. Any person who without permission of the Government and without adequate reason, lives abroad beyond the period fixed by law for persons of his station shall also be regarded as missing literally, 'absent without news', and his property shall be taken in charge by the bureau of guardianship.

"Section 328. Any person who persuades a subject of the empire to emigrate to another country shall be punished with penal servitude in a convict company for not less than eighteen months, or be banished to Siberia for life.'

"Under one of the above quoted sections 326 Turgenief while living in Paris in 1863, was summoned to St. Petersburg to answer before the Directing Senate for something that he had written or said. One can see from his letters to a friend, P. V. Annenkoff, how humiliating and exasperating obedience was to him, but—he obeyed.

"The Government does no recognize the right of its subjects to go abroad or to live abroad without its permission; and it therefore, a Russian takes refuge from oppression in a freer county, he must face the prospect of expatriation, outlawry, the loss of all the property left behind him, and exile to Siberia if he ever returns. Few people are willing to separate themselves for life in this way from friends, relatives, home, country, and all that a man naturally holds dear. What alternative, then, is left to the oppressed when oppression becomes intolerable? They must either submit or fight; and if they are not willing to submit and are able, under the provisions of this code, to oppose tyranny by peaceful collective action, they will inevitably resort to violence and fight, singly or in small groups, as they are now fighting, until they go to Siberia in leg fetters or perish on the scaffold."

The Society Girl.

Society is not the place in which to preach women's rights or temperance, and she who should undertake to set a dinner table by the ears, so to speak, with an expression of her deepest convictions, would be pretty certain to receive no second invitation. There are those who go so far as to say that the society girl should have no convictions but the conviction of her own acceptability. She may have interests, but no hobbies; at the same time she must not be shallow. Still, the girl who ignorantly aspires to society puts clothes first and culture last, has more or less contempt for everything but her fallals. It is manner that carries the day, and good-nature and kindness, even in society—the art of making others happy, of amusing without apparent effort, of being invariably agreeable. Moods should not belong to a society girl if she would be a success; she must allow herself to be bored with a smile; she must submit to disappointments with a *bon mot*, for society has its price like other wordly things.

A Remedy in Kidney Affection.

My kidneys were so affected I have been compelled to get up as much as ten times in one night. I had pains in my side, back and left shoulder, and when down could hardly rise. I was unable to bend my body without great pain. I tried Simmons Liver Regulator and my condition has improved so much that I hardly ever feel any of my old trouble." W. Johnson, Express Agent, Macon, Ga.

Southern Pine.

The value of Southern pine can not possibly be overestimated, for where can you find a place where timber for building purposes is better adapted? From the hovel to the palace, there is no place but that it can be used to give strength, stability and ornament. Then to these qualities we must necessarily add another, permanency. It lasts while most other timbers fail and have often to be renewed. Its strength is second only to the oak, and it is fast working its way into the place where oak used to be used excusively. Many of our finest vessels are now timbered and planked, inside and out, with yellow pine. The size and length of timbers which can be sawed from it make it the most available timbers for buildings of all kinds.

In the construction of trusses of heavy roofs, there is no timber so well adapted, and the lengths we can get without splicing peculiarly adapt it to this special purpose. In timber for railroad cars there is nothing equal to it. Sills, inside and out, plates, studding, and, in fact, every part of a common freight car, except transoms and sheathing, can be made from it. In studding for passenger cars I see no reason why it might not be used, for many times the ash from which they are made is not half as strong as Southern pine selected especially for that work. Vertical grain Southern pine I consider is much stronger and firmer than most of the studding used in passenger coaches. For frames of houses it has no equal for strength and durability, and every part of the house, from garret to cellar, can be economically made from this wood. Even for finish there are selections from it that equal in beauty any kind of wood that grows. Shingles, but no person in city residences, no matter how small and insignificant, ought ever to use shingles for roof coverings.

Railroads are using it extensively for ties on iron bridges and in the general construction of wooden bridges where iron is not used. I consider it the best and most economical timber for all kinds of work where wood is used. There need not be an ounce of waste in a cargo of it. The small pieces make the best kind of door saddles (thresholds) either inside or out, and wainscoting ¾ inch thick is as good generally as 1-inch stock of any other kind of wood.

Much more might be said in praise of this wood, that a large part of the country builders know but comparatively little about.—W. in the Wood-Worker.

Evenings at Home.

It is well for the woman of the household to remember that the pleasant evenings at home are strong antidotes to the practice of looking for enjoyment abroad, and seeking for pleasure in by and forbidden places: for relaxation and recreation will be indulged in somehow by most men, and happy are they who find in the home circle the diversion they need. A lively game, an interesting book read aloud, or, in musical famllies, a new song to be practised, will furnished pastime that will make an evening pass pleasantly.

A little forethought during the day, a little pulling of wires that need not appear, will make the whole thing easy; and different ways and means may be provided for making the evening hours pass pleasantly, and a time to be looked forward to with pleasantly anticipations.

We visited once a large family where it was the duty of each sister, in turn, to provide the evening occupation, and there was a pleasat rivalry between them as to whose evening should be the most enjoyable. The brothers entered fully into the spirit of the simple home entertainments, and were as loth to be obliged to spend an evening away from home as their sisters and parents were sorry to have them absent. Every one spoke of this family as an uncommonly united one, for each and every member showed such strong attachment for the home to which each one contributed so much pleasure.

Punctuality.

One of the first requisites of a well-ordered home is punctuality. If there is no regard to time—a "happy-go-lucky" administration—there is always more or less friction. Trains run on time, schools begin on time, well regulated offices open and close on time, and Americans have the reputation of trying to get ahead of time. So, necessarily, the house that does not fall into line and run its affairs on time is forcing its inmates to lose what it never can catch, and yet never ceases trying to catch—lost minutes.

It there is not a breakfast hour, and the rule enforced that all the members of the family make their appearance at the table on time and in good order, there will be a prolonged meal that will keep other necessary work back; there will be hurried and tasteless breakfast eaten, and discomfort and annoyance to all concerned. Now, this matter of punctuality, while largely in the hands of the mistress, depends, in a measure, on every member of the family. There can be no restfulness, no order, no continued peace, in a home where this cornerstone of all is absent.

Cure for Billousness.

First, on getting up and going to bed drink plenty of cold water. Eat for breakfast, until the bilious attack passes, a little stale bread, say one slice, and a piece half as large as your hand of boiled lean beef or mutton. If the whether is warm, take instead a little cracked wheat or oatmeal porridge.

For dinner take about the same. Go without your supper,

Exercise freely in the open air, producing perspiration, once or twice a day. In a few days your biliousness is all gone. This result will come even though the biliousness is one of the spring sort, and one with which you have, from year to year, been much affected.

Herb drinks, bitter drink, lager beer, ale, whiskey, and a dozen spring medicines are simply barbarous.—Dio Lewis.

They were talking about a bald-headed man who had been rather more attractive to one than the other during the evening.

"I think Mr. Smythe is one of the nicest young men I know," said the favored one, "so extremely polished you know."

"Yes, I've observed that—especially about his head."

IN THE BLIZZARD.

The sun shone fair in the clear, crisp air—Dakota, at her best,
In winter array is cold, they say, if tried by an Eastern test—
But Chambers was a Western man, on the frontier used to roam,
And his boys went along, with a laugh and song, to help drive the cattle home.

The old man's eye caught the gleam on high of a sullen, yellow cloud,
And lo, the light faded out from the sky, and far on the praire a loud
Fierce roar was heard, and with never a word, save "Home, while the storm allows,"
He sped one boy back, while he kept the track with the other lad and the cows.

The air filled up like a frozen cup, each drop had the point of a thorn,
Each gasp for breath seemed certain death; it grew black, though the hour was morn!

They staggered on with faces wan and courage grown almost cold;
"Lie down, my son, my darling son, and this coat about you fold."

But the man in anguish walked up and down and tumbled at last to his knees—
For the coat that wrapped the boy so warm left the father bare to freeze—

And he felt the cold hand at his heart. "Up up, my boy, I say;
Kneel for a moment by my side and let me hear you pray."

Their prayers went straight to heaven's gate, and at dawn the faithful hound
Bayed for the rescue till the boy by tender hands was found.

His father low in the drifted snow lay stiff, and yet still he smiled
As though in death he seemed to know he had died to save his child!

—John Paul.

American Honesty.

American travelers have a good reputation in Italy, so, at least, Dr. Osgood, of New York, reports. The shopkeepers are willing to trust even strangers, never doubting that the money in the end will come to hand. Dr. Osgood gave some illustrations from his own experience.

At Rome and Geneva one is most tempted to make purchases, and at both places you can do well at the best stores. I was amazed at their readiness to accommodate Americans. At Geneva a large dealer in watches and jewels said, in reply to my remark that I had little money to spend:

"The money, sir, is of no consequence. You can have anything you want, and pay for it in New York." On my expressing surprise at such confidence in a stranger, he said:

"You must allow us to believe that we understand our business."

In Rome I was repeatedly told to take anything that I wished to my hotel, and pay when convenient; and once, after asking the lady proprietor of a rich mosaic establishment to reserve for me a choice piece of Byzantine mosaic until I had filled my purse, she said:

"Take it with you," and, on my expressing surprise at her confidence in a total stranger, she said: "Oh, sir, have no scruples. We never lose anything by the Americans and English."

Violent Friendship.

To one of his daughters at school Bishop McIlwaine gave the following counsel:

"Don't cultivate that violent friendship which leads to a sort of confidential communication which cannot be made known to your parents. Be very particular whom you allow to be familiar with you, as your near companions and friends. Know well the person, before forming a close intimacy; and the moment you see anything wrong in a companion think what effect it should have on your friendship. Learn to say 'No,' decisively, to any request or proposal which your judgment tells you is not right. It is a great thing in a child to say 'No' when it is right to do so. Make it a rule to hear nothing from any girl which you may not be permitted, and would not be willing to tell your dear mother. Be careful to let nothing interfere with your regular private prayers and reading of the Scriptures; and labor to give your whole heart and life to God."

Can I Afford to Buy a New Year's Gift!

A millionaire has no difficulty in pleasing his children at holiday times, for their every want can be supplied. But in how many homes the father is in doubt what to give to the little ones. The toys are spread out in such a tempting array that he is bewildered. Tom would like a rocking horse, and Mary a French doll, while little Hetty is anxious for a china tea-set but father counts the cost, and the money in his pocket is not sufficient to gratify their desires. So he has to buy less expensive toys, although his heart aches, as he thinks that his children have as much right to enjoyment as another's. The humble toys and presents are taken home, and are received with shouts of joy and clamours of delight. It is not the value of the gift which has pleased the little ones! No, but the fact that the father has remembered them. This is the source of the joy. Parents, it is blessed to give; it is worth a little sacrifice even, to see the little eyes sparkle and the face beam into a smile as the gift is produced. Never let a birthday or Christmas or New Year go by without making glad the hearts of the children.

Courtesy.

Accurate fitting of the parts of a machine, says a living divine, is not all that is needed. Oil is required. Our life-functions bring us together, our movements and doings working together. Something is neeeed to make all work smoothly together. Good manners, courtesy, pleasant behavior, is the oil which is needed. Some say: What have we to do with good manners between master and workman? Every creaking in the social machine means loss of power. All heating and friction must be avoided. "Fair words butter no parsnips," is an old adage. But they do much in a house of business. Where the clerks are attentive and obliging, customers will be more likely to come. So in all things. The faculty of mastership is largely behavior.

Not Enough.

A little boy and his sister came home from the closing exercises at one of the public schools the other day. The certificates for regular attendance and good conduct had been distributed and the girl was the prond recipient of one of them, but her brother had failed to qualty.

"Didn't you get a certificate, Tommy?" their mother asked.

"No'm," was the reply, "but I would have got one if there had been enough to go round."

What a Woman Never Admits.

That she is in love.
That she ever flirted.
That she laces tight.
That she is tired at a ball.
That her shoes are too small.
That she cannot keep a secret.
That it takes her long to dress.
That she has kept you waiting.
That she uses anything but powder.
That she says what she doesn't mean.
That she blushed when you mentioned a particular gentleman's name.

RETURNED.—A business man of Somerset, Ky., wrote to a man in the country, and on the envelope that held the letter was the usual "Return in ten days to ——, Somerset, Ky." A couple of weeks afterward the letter came back accompanied by a note in which the writer said "that according to request he returned the letter, though for the life of him he didn't see why he was so allfired particular about having it sent back."

A gentleman was complaining on 'Change that he had invested a rather large sum of money and lost it all. A sympathetic friend asked him whether he had been a bull or a bear. To which he replied, "Neither; I was a jackass."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle
mar31 dtuthsat wly

AT THE THEATRE.—Wife, to stingy husband—"What are you mopping your eyes for? There is nothing pathetic in this piece."

Stingy Husband (still weeping)—"There ain't eh? How about the dollar and a half to get in?"

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 15

SMALL RATIONS.—WAITER—"Do you wish anything else besides a beefsteak?"

Guest—"Yes, a glass."

"A glass of wine?"

"No, a spyglass so that I can see the beefsteak when you bring it."

PERNSOAL.

Mr. N. H. Frolichstein, of Mobile Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of bronchitis and catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at R. N. Duffy's drug store. Wholesale and retail.

The soldier who marches up undaunted to the cannon's mouth may cower before the mouth of a scolding woman.

WONDERFUL CURES.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggiste of Rome, Ga., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery. Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell so well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold, wholesale and retail, at R. N. Duffy's drug store.

Don't Fail To Call On

ROBERTS BROS.,

OR

SEND Your ORDERS TO US.

We have in stock a Full Line of

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Also Shoes direct from the Boston factories.

We are selling all grades FLOUR from the Mills in Michigan very low.

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South Front st., New Berne, N. C

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Wishes to inform the Public that he has commenced his old business on Middle St., and is now prepared to do all kind of work belonging to the Blacksmith. Cart and Wagon business, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and partons.

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Figured Lawn	.3¼
All wool Dress Flannel, 54 inch	.60
Curtain Scrim, stripes and colors	.15
" " white	5
Straw Matting, all grades, from	15c. up.
Oil red Calico, per yd	.05
Handkerchiefs, per dozen	.18
All linen Handkerchief	.05
Gents' all linen Handkerchief	.09
Cotton Diaper, per yd	.05
1¼ yds. Table Oil Cloth for	.20
40 yds. Calico for	1.20
Men's Heavy Boots	1.45
Men's Brogans	.50
Ruching, per yd	.05
Lead Pencils, per doz	.08

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oil colors, from the bankrupt sale of a large retail house in Brooklyn, selling at about half of former price.

Space forbids me mentioning more, call and see the others.

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Our stock is complete and our prices tell. We would like for new friends to see us before purchasing, as we will be pleased to show them goods and give them prices.