New Berne Weekly Journal.

S. S. SUNN, S. HARPER, } Proprietors. INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $2.00 Per Year.

VOL. XI. NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., JUNE 28, 1888. NO. 13.

It Will Pay You

TO GO TO KINSTON TO DO YOUR TRADING.

OETTINGER BROS.

Can and will sell you Goods as low as they can be bought anywhere in the State. Our new supplies of

Ready Made Clothing, Dress Goods, Notions, Piece Goods, White Goods,

and so on, are now in, and displayed for sale. We always keep on hand a full line of

Heavy Groceries,

are agents for Armour's Meats, Lye and Potash, Lorillard's Snuff, Gloster Cotton, North Carolina Plaids. In fact carry a larger Stock than any house this side of W. & W. Railroad.

We pay cash for all our purchases, consequently can buy at the lowest prices, and transfer the benefit of the discount to our patrons.

Come to Kinston, and we will see that you save money.

OETTINGER BROS.,

SIGN OF THE CELEBRATED PEARL SHIRT.

The Fiction will be strong, not only in the work of well known writers, but in that of new authors in securing which competition the magazine has been so fortunate during its first year of publication. A serial novel, entitled "First Harvests," by Frederic J. Stimson, will be begun in the January number, and early in the year novelties will be published by Henry James and H. C. Bunner. The short stories are of noticeable strength and freshness.

New Summer Goods

—AT—

HOWARD & JONES.

JUST RECEIVED:

White Pique and Washable Four In Hand Lawn Ties, Puritan Bows, French Bows and Grenadine Scarfs for ladies wear.

Balbriggan and Gauze Underwear.

Bleached Jeans Drawers, the best in the market, all sizes.

New lot of Lawn Tennis Shoes, Mens, Boys and Misses. Wigwam Slippers.

Full line of Collars and Cuffs, new styles.

12 doz. Initial Pins just received, all letters.

Men's Bathing Suits, and Bathing Trunks for Boys. Linen or Oil Silk and Rubber Covers for the hair.

We have a lot of Campaign Plays received, which we will supply at our prices.

Alpaca, Sicilian and Drap d'Ete Coats and Vests.

Trunks, Valises, Rugs, Matting, etc., at

HOWARD & JONES, Next Door to National Bank.

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Refurnished throughout. All hallways made lighter with ELECTRIC LIGHTS, rooms with city gas. Electric Bells. Bath Rooms. Milk and Butter from my own Dairy. Cooks from Northern cities. Special rates to families desirous of spending the summer in our beautiful and thriving city. Omnibus and baggage free. Nearest hotel to depot.

I make no hesitation in saying the rooms and halls are the largest and most pleasant of any hotel in North Carolina.

W. D. McADOO, Owner and Proprietor.
WILL G. HUMPHREY, Goldsboro, N. C., Manager.
DOBBIN HOLMES, Clinton, Chief Clerk.

LOOK! LOOK! EVERYWHERE!

Examine Carefully.

Then Compare our Prices and an Average Saving of 25 Per Cent is Certain!

Any one desiring to purchase a SPRING OUTFIT will find it to their advantage to call and examine my enormous stock of

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, TRUNKS AND VALISES, Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods,

And be convinced that I can sell Goods cheaper than any other house in the city.

I can sell you Men's good Blue Flannel Suits for $4.00. A Good Cassimere Suit for $4.75. A man's good Working Pant for 75 cts, and I can give you a good suit for $3.00. A boy's suit for $2.50. Child's knee suits, from 4 to 12 years from $1.00 up. Men's good Shoes, $1.00. Ladies' Shoes from 75 cts up. Men's button and lace Shoes, 75c.

Nice Suspenders, 10c. per pair. Neck wear, Linen Collars and Sleeves at 20c. Ladies' nice Slippers from 75 cts up. Ladies' Jersey Jackets at 50c. Five hundred dozen Hats. Mens, Boys and Children's Straw Soft or Stiff, 5 cents up. Mens and Ladies Hosiery, cheap.

Other Goods too numerous to mention. Give me a call and find what I say to be true. ☞ A full line of Jerseys; an all wool Jersey for 45c.

AT COST.—Having determined to close out my entire Stock of Fancy Goods, Corsets, Ladies' Underwear, Hamburg Edgings, Gloves, Ladies and Misses Hose, Handkerchiefs, and white Lawn and Piqua, and a large stock of Notions, this stock is bound to be sold at New York Cost.

WM. SULTAN,

JAS. A. THOMAS, Salesman. Opposite Baptist Church, New Berne, N. C.

THE MAHONE-WISE ROW.

The committee on credentials at the Chicago convention had a meeting somewhat like the Republicans in the second district can get up occasionally. The members of the committee must have been drilled by some smart delegate or alternate from the old second. Here is an account as given by the Charlotte Chronicle:

CHICAGO, June 20.—All the morning papers have vivid accounts of the proceedings in the credential committee last night. Perhaps the most highly seasoned is the report which says that Sergeant-at-arms Smith opened the door and looked anxiously around the hall. Half a dozen men were shouting at the top of their voices, "You are a liar!" "Give it to him," was distinguished above the storm of invectives. The commission swelled into an uproar.

The door swung back and a negro rushed into the hall, with terror written on every feature. "My God, they are going to shoot!" he exclaimed; "Mahone and Wise is fightin'. Some one will be killed, shuah!"

The door suddenly opened and Sergeant-at-arms Smith grabbed an officer and pulled him inside. As they passed in the reporter caught a momentary view of the exciting scene which was being enacted. A heavy chair was descending on the head of some unfortunate and another was poised in the air, presumably for the same purpose. Almost at the threshhold of the door, two men were upon the floor engaged in a desperate struggle, a man was reaching over to separate them when he was struck in the face by a man who evidently was not unschooled in the manly art of self-defense—"Kill him; hit him, look out for him!" The presence of the policeman had a wonderful effect, and the tempest subsided as quickly as it started.

In about a minute Sergeant-at-arms Smith appeared at the door like a rainbow after a thunder storm. His hair was disarranged, but he was smiling and warm.

"Any one killed?" asked the reporter.

"Killed? Ha! ha! That's funny," commented Mr. Smith. "It is awful hot in there, and a man fainted away. Never saw such a hot room in my life. Had to throw a pitcher of ice water on him. He's all right now. Come to all right. Ha! ha! Well, well. Hot isn't it? Yes, sir, he just fell right down while making a speech. Officer, keep these men back from the door. We opened the door a moment to give him a little air." Later it was learned that the Virginia row started between Wise and Mahone. While the Mahone delegate, Col. Allen, was talking, Brady and Wise frequently interrupted. Mahone and Wise were sitting not more than five feet apart on the same side of the table. Wise said something in an undertone to Mahone, which no one caught, but the little brigadier at once jumped up and reached for Wise. The latter let out for Mahone, but the members sitting between them prevented any damage. Both were talking excitedly but attention was in a moment diverted from them by Congressman Libbey, one of the anti-Mahone men, who struck at Allen. Accounts differ, but most of the members seemed to think Allen was hit. He was still on his feet, and Libbey shouted at him, "I—n you, d—n you!" The assailed man launched back and in a moment the wildest confusion prevailed, several of Mahone people went for Libbey and bore him down to the floor. All the colored men in the room took part and the mass of arms and legs in motion was such that the peace making members hardly dare approach. It was, in fact, the beginning of an old fashioned Virginia fight.

"Don't you touch me," roared one of the men in the midst of the mob.

Ex-Congressman Brady, who is himself pugnacious, was one of the Wise followers, for whom the Mahone ranchmen seemed to feel the greatest animosity. "Don't let Brady get away," yelled a voice that sounded like Mahone's, and a rush was at once made for him. A pair of Western men at once closed in and saved Brady from much harm.

The peace makers finally succeeded in pulling most of the fighters apart, but it was not until the policeman at the door, who rushed in, had cracked several colored heads with his club.

One man said to be named Mott, was especially ugly and could not be quieted till Sergeant at-arms Smith siezed him by the throat, exclaiming, "stop, stop," and threw him half across the room.

When the semblance of order was restored two or three members were standing on the table; the policemen and the Sergeant-at-arms had squads of belligerents under their care, while Chairman Hepburn was keeping a close eye on Mahone and Wise.

Mr. Wise expressed his regret at the occurrence, explaining how aspersions had been cast on him that were unbearable. Mahone said nothing.

Mr. Libbey also spoke half apologetically, saying in the heat of the moment he thought Allen was striking at Wise, but he did not think he himself had really hit Allen.

The committee felt that something of this kind was necessary.

Several members had proposed to expel Libbey, and if he had not made this explanation he would undoubtedly have been expelled.

The desire to avoid publicity, however, was strong.

It was agreed that the row should be kept a secret.

Subscription Books

Curiosities of the Bible, of Places, Persons and Things, "Sea and Land," wonders in the sea and on the land. Family Bibles of the best printing and binding, from $5.50 to $22.60, unequalled in the country.

D. T. CARRAWAY, at Publisher's Agent.

How to Prepare Farm Manures.

In making up the manure for a crop, the farmer should be guided chiefly by two considerations. He must ascertain wherein the soil, upon which the crop is to be grown, is deficient, and he must know the requirements of the plant which is to live upon it. These matters are best ascertained by actual experiment, carried on by the farmer himself on his own land, using different fertilizing ingredients to show him what elements are lacking. We will suppose that the farmer has determined what he is going to use, and how much per acre, and will endeavor to explain how different fertilizing materials are to be combined and prepared.

There are two distinct classes. In the one case the plant food of the materials to be used is already in sufficiently available form, and the different ingredients need only to be well mixed in the proper proportions. In the other case, some of the materials need to be changed before they are put on the soil, as it does not do to rely on the action of the soil. We will explain the method of manipulation in each case by an example.

First. We will suppose that the materials do not need to be composted, but only mixed. For this illustration with the exception of cotton manure. We will suppose that it is a poor, light, sandy land, upon which potatoes (the original growth) that it is desired to manure. The planter has ascertained by a few trials upon this land that he must supply a little of all the other elements of plant food in order to make a paying crop. His experience teaches him that the most economical application of a manure that will enable him to apply conveniently twenty-five pounds of phosphoric acid, five pounds of ammonia and six pounds of potash per acre, and that it is an advantage to have a part of his ammonia in a form quickly available for the first demands of the plants, with a part more slowly available. He must take care, therefore, to mix the ingredients in these proportions.

Now to get the materials. The farmer looks around him to see where he can get them to best advantage. He has at home some mixed wood ashes, which have been exposed in part. He can get a lot of damaged cotton seed meal, and he sends to a distance for dissolved phosphate rock, sulphate of ammonia and kainite. We will regard the ashes as containing four per cent. of potash and 8 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and will suppose the damaged cotton seed meal contains six per cent. of ammonia. The dissolved phosphate rock will give twelve per cent. of available phosphoric acid, the sulphate of ammonia twenty-five per cent. of ammonia, the kainite twelve per cent. of potash. To get the desired amounts of phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash per acre, he must use the following amounts of each material:

	Pounds of Phosphoric Acid.	Pounds of Ammonia.	Pounds of Potash.
50 lbs. Bone meal contain about	8.0	1.2	
300 lbs. Cotton seed contain about	4.5	9.	6.
200 lbs. Stable manure contain about	1.5	1.5	1.5
50 lbs. Muriate of potash contain about			25.0
1000 lbs. contain about	80.0	22.5	32.5

The spreading of chemical manures also requires careful attention. If they are broadcasted by hand, they should be sown just as carefully as grain or grass seed. In case the whole surface is to be covered, the wheat drill may be used to spread the fine manures. The best way, unquestionably, to spread a compost is to use one of the excellent machines now made for the purpose.

FORMULAS FOR FARM MANURES.

The Station receives so many requests for formulas for mixtures and composts that we will give a few simply as suggestions and illustrations, using different farm materials and cheap chemicals. The thoughtful farmer will vary these proportions to suit his individual need.

We give a variety of formulas, each to make about one ton of fertilizer, so as to meet the requirements of the different sections of the State, and using, as far as possible, whole packages of the articles, so as to save weighing or measuring. In preparing these, we have had the corn and cotton crops more especially in mind, but the formulas will be found generally useful:

FOR COTTON AND CORN—1. DRY MIXTURES.

1. Tankage, ground	600 lbs.
Acid phosphate	600 lbs.
Kainite	300 lbs.
Sulphate of ammonia	80 lbs.
Woods mould or fine rich earth	420 lbs.

Or use bone meal or ground fish in place of the tankage.

2. Mixtures to make a home-made complete fertilizer for general use.	
Kainite	200 lbs.
Acid phosphate	1,200 lbs
Cotton seed meal	600 lbs.
3. Acid phosphate	800 lbs.
Muriate potash	100 lbs.
Sulphate of ammonia	60 lbs.
Finely pulverized manure from hen-house, horse or cow stables	1040 lbs

These may all be used after the manner of commercial fertilizers.

The Oyster Outrage.

Taking oysters from the natural oyster rocks by non residents of the State is called larceny, in North Carolina, and is punishable by fine or imprisonment in the penitentiary. We believe too that the additional penalty of confiscation of the vessels and implements used in the contraband traffic is also prescribed by the Statute. An esteemed sergeant of the Economist from Hyde county, last week called attention to the violation of the statute in that county by non residents from the State of Virginia, and we have since learned that trespassers upon the State's oyster beds have also come from other States and violated the criminal law of this State. Our sergeant states that 30 vessels have been trespassing upon the oyster grounds at one time, and that a thousand bushels of oysters can be removed in a day. The oyster rocks of Pamlico sound are extensive but at this rate they will soon be entirely exhausted and consequently oyster planting in North Carolina will be suspended and immigration to the State for the purpose of engaging in oyster culture will cease, for our facilities of procuring oyster plantings is an important inducement to engage in the business. The trespass must be stopped, peaceably if it can be, forcibly if it must. The citizens of North Carolina, living in the vicinity of Gall Rock shoal and Pinkerton Rock shoal will not submit to it. There is much excitement among them and it will increase and ultimately produce a crop of shot guns, unless some steps are taken by the authorities of the State to prevent the outrage. Fortunately for us our rights can be easily protected. There is but one ingress to them, and that is through canals and narrow channels. Escape is impossible if a proper police force be placed somewhere near these channels of ingress and egress. If these points are guarded, the trespassers can either be taken, or imprisoned within the sounds until the fruits of their felony will be lost to them.

E. City Economist.

"Insults," says a modern philosopher, "are like counterfeit money. We cannot prevent their being offered, but we are not obliged to take them."

N. C. TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY

Fourth Day.

MOREHEAD CITY, June 21.

Just before the regular business began, Judge Fowle was introduced to the assembly by Pres. Alderman. He made a ringing speech and enlarged upon the nobility of the teacher's profession. His happy illustrations brought forth frequent applause, and at the close he was vociferously applauded.

The morning hour was in the assembly work was now by Rev. Dr. Thos. Hume of the Univ. City—subject, "The Higher Education of Women." He spoke of its imperative necessity, and of the need of a complete and rounded education of the fair sex. The address was very well received indeed and elicited the unanimous verdict of the audience in favor of the proposition stated and argued. Further discussion on this topic was carried on by Dr. A. D. Mayo, Major S. M. Finger, Prof. C. D. McIver, Prof. George T. Winston.

EVENING SESSION.

Prof. Frank Beard gave another one of his very charming entertainments—Chalk Talk. He is a master of his work and has the rare gift of sitting first-class humor all the night.

Dr. R. H. Lewis of Raleigh, introduced on "The Five."

Fifth Day.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., June 22th.

Vice President L. P. Hobgood, President Oxford Female College, called the house to order.

Opening exercises—Rev. Mr. Tell the story.

Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Dr. T. L. Skinner.

The great advantage of having a hall separate from the hotel is very clearly seen and appreciated this morning. The room is full but order and quiet attention reign.

Pres. Alderman, who has been revelling in the delight of having just captured an enormous Spanish mackerel, assumes the chair.

Committee on program report that the first item on the order of business today is a talk from Dr. J. W. Jones of Tarboro, President of the State Board of Health. Dr. Jones spoke for ten minutes on the subject of Sanitation. The speaker called attention to some publications by the Board of Health, which he had with him, and which he wished the teachers to have. He said there was really no necessity for a case of diphtheria or of typhoid fever—they might be avoided by proper sanitary precautions. The documents referred to were then distributed. Dr. Jones stated that Dr. R. H. Lewis, of Raleigh, and himself had been sent by the Board of Health to communicate with the teachers of North Carolina and ask their co-operation in the matter of sanitary regulations not only for the schools but also for families.

Dr. Lewis was then introduced and spoke for twenty-five minutes on "The Care of the Eyes of Children." Most of the teachers had previously received a copy of the Doctor's monograph on this subject and were prepared, therefore, better to follow him. His remarks were delivered in a pleasant, clear and forceful manner, and well adapted to produce conviction of their truth in the minds of his audience. He touched lightly on ventilation and the great necessity for having abundance of pure air. He cited several cases where persons supposed to be in a rapid decline with consumption had become solid and hearty from living mostly in the open air.

Pres. Alderman thanked Dr. Lewis, in the name of all the teachers present, for his excellent address.

Secretary Harrell announced that the competitive examination for the gold watch for best in N. C. History would be held on Friday next.

A resolution of thanks to Dr. Jones and Lewis, offered by Rev. Dr. Thos. Hume of the University, was unanimously adopted.

Prof. Eugene Branson, Supt. Schools of Athens, Ga., a native of N. C., then gave the audience a sermon, clearly put and well digested plan of teaching Numbers. North Carolina may well be proud of this son, who is winning fame in his profession in the sunny southland.

Announcement by Secretary. Principals of High Schools, Academies and Female Colleges requested to meet Thursday at 9 a. m.

The subject, so remarkably well presented by Mr. Branson, was then discussed briefly by Prof. M. C. S. Noble, Supt. Schools Wilmington, Prof. W. A. Blair, Supt. Winston Schools, Dr. A. D. Mayo of Boston, Mass., Prof. P. P. Claxton Supt. Asheville Schools, Prof. Josephus Latham, County Supt. Pitt Co., Prof. Woody, Guilford College, Prof. Geo. H. McNeill, Supt. Reidsville Schools, Prof. M. A. Holt and Prof. A. C. Weatherly.

No exercises in hall tonight. Musical concert by a Gypsy band.

About two hundred came in on tonight's train, making the number nearly one thousand. The good nature and great business capabilities of our clever hosts of the Atlantic hotel are severely taxed by the great throng of guests. But they meet the difficulties as they rise and the machinery works smooth, though sometimes necessarily slow.

Kinston is well represented here.

Among the teachers from a great distance we note the presence of Mr. F. McK. Goodwin of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb of Iowa.

Chief Justice Smith and Judge Fowle seem to be enjoying the health and breezes.

Mr. Richard Battle of the News and Observer is here, looking fresh and hearty.

We might fill a column with names of N. C. great men here. Remember teachers are "great as well as other men."

Sixth Day.

MOREHEAD, June 23, 1888.

They come in crowds—they come by half dozens. The air this morning was so quiet that many would be catchers of Spanish mackerel were thoroughly disgusted, having arisen at an early hour for the purpose of engaging in their favorite sport. But at 9 a. m. there was a glorious Southern breeze, making the Assembly hall a place of pure and unalloyed delight, as the pure, fresh air swept through it.

Opening hymn, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul."

Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. J. F. Love, Bayboro, N. C.

President Alderman welcomed to the Assembly Mrs. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. He announced as committee on competitive examination on N. C. History, Messrs. N. C. English, J. P. Duckett and J. T. Alderman.

Dr. Hume read a report on the Study of Shakspeare. Capt. C. B. Denson moved the adoption of the report. Carried.

Dr. Hume then in some detailed statements explained the ideas mentioned in the report.

He was followed by Pres. Alderman, Messrs. C. D. McIver, W. A. Blair and P. P. Claxton.

Resolution offered by Pres. A. D. Alderman, to the effect that the thanks of the Teachers' Assembly be hereby tendered to the Press of North Carolina for their great interest in education and favors to teachers. Also that the Teachers' Assembly Hall be tendered to the N. C. Press Association for their meeting here in July.

Spoken to by Secretary Harrell and the author of the resolution.

On motion of Prof. J. J. Alderman, a committee was appointed to whom the resolution was referred. The committee are Messrs. M. C. S. Noble, J. T. Alderman and H. H. Lewis.

Miss Lucy Robinson of Greensboro Female College then read a paper on

FEMALE PHYSICAL CULTURE

The paper abounded in beautiful passages, classical allusions and strong statements. Attention was directed to the fact that physical culture helped to raise the standard of mankind from the lowest ages. The fearlessness and chief of the reader sought to make an impression upon our lady teachers, for her words are all words of truth and soberness. Miss Robinson strenuously objected to the high pressure system of education. This lady is certainly a mistress of her subject, and the college which has the pleasure of having her as a teacher may be congratulated on having such a thorough instructor in this much neglected branch of study.

The next business was

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON REVISING BILLS.

Dr. Hume, chairman of the committee, stated that the report had already been printed in N. C. Teacher.

On motion of Rev. J. L. Curry, the report was received and the committee discharged.

On motion the report was adopted.

Being called out, Pres. Alderman gave some suggestions as to the necessity of a school library, and the means of procuring the books. Then he spoke of the character of the books to be chosen. He was followed by Prof. J. L. Alderman, Secretary Harrell, Prof. E. P. Moses, Prof. P. P. Claxton.

Committee on program, through their chairman, Capt. J. B. Burwell, reported that since Dr. J. E. Crowell, Pres. Trinity College, was not present the time tonight would be given to a discussion of subjects, as follows:

School Advertising—Prof. E. P. Hogood.

Medals—Dr. R. H. Lewis, Kinston.

Relations of Principals and Assistants—Capt. J. P. Duckett.

High Schools and Graded Schools—Capt. C. B. Denson.

The Secretary announced that $50 in gold would be given at next Assembly free to any pupil or teacher of art in N. C. for best portrait of any member of the Assembly.

Adjourned for dinner.

2 o'clock p. m. President announced order of exercises.

1st Subject: "Best Methods of Advertising Schools." Leader of discussion, Prof. C. D. McIver. He made a few forcible remarks.

2d Topic: "Medals." Discussion opened by Dr. H. A. Lewis of Kinston. Followed by Messrs. C. D. McIver, E. P. Hobgood, H. W. Reinhart, Rev. Carl Hughes, J. W. Woody, Capt. J. B. Burwell, J. W. Gilliam, Frank Blair, —Ferrell, J. F. Scroggs, N. B. Cobb. Majority of speakers opposed to medals.

3d Topic was passed over by consent.

4th Topic: "Private Schools and Graded Schools," was first discussed by Capt. C. B. Denson, followed by Messrs. E. P. Moses, M. H. Holt, E. A. Alderman, J. P. Duckett, W. A. Blair, M. C. S. Noble, P. P. Claxton and Dr. A. D. Mayo. The point discussed was whether the Graded Schools should add High School studies Latin, etc., to their curriculum. Adjourned.

ALDERMAN.

What a Farmer Says.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—As a simple farmer unlearned in the art of public writing, I desire to express my opinion and that of my kind upon the nomination of the A. & N. C. R. R., so that the next Governor may know the views of that class of his constituents that till the soil for a livelihood, as well as the views of those that have so much to say about who shall and who should not, and when sifted down are found to be seeking to get control of the management for their individual advancement. In plain English, Mr. Editor, the next Governor ought to retain the present able efficient President, Mr. Washington Bryan. Some of those that desire to step in his shoes or some one who may expect to get a small office on the road may ask why ought Mr. Bryan to be retained? The answer is easy for a farmer, if hard for an office seeker. Because he has made the best President the road has had since it was incorporated. This may strike some as a broad assertion, but I believe it true nevertheless, because under his management he has done and is doing everything in his power to advance the interest of the farmers on and near the line of the road, and his arrangements for putting our truck in the Northern markets quick, thereby getting its better price deserves the approbation of every farmer. Then his freight trains will stop and take up one box of peas or beans or one barrel of potatoes without grumbling at everybody; they make no discrimination, and Mr. Bryan will not permit any to be made. He has no favorites; everybody is treated alike, the small farmer the same as the big farmer, the poor like the rich, and if the next Governor will do what a large majority of the people want him to do he will keep the road under the present able management.

YONTS. J. E. PERSON.

Mrs. Laura Huggins.

At a meeting of Jacksonville Grange, Onslow county, the following memorial and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We are called to mourn the loss of one of our best members, sister Laura Huggins, who entered into the rest prepared for the people of God, Sunday afternoon, March 18th, 1888.

She was a pattern of good works, ever ready to respond to her calls of duty, and always active in promoting the interests of our order in any way she could.

Hers was a most lovely Christian character, and when her summons came she was ready and willing to go.

We are confident that she is at rest and I pease therefore be it

Resolved 1. That we extend to the family of our departed sister the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy with them in their bereavement.

Resolved 2. That a page of our records be dedicated to her memory.

Resolved 3. That a copy of this minute be transmitted to the family of our deceased sister, and also to the Roanoke Patron and New Berne JOURNAL with the request to publish.

T. M. COLE, Sec.
N. HOLT,
N. N. McMILLAN.

National League of Democratic Clubs.

Organizations joining the National League of Democratic Clubs have heretofore been required to subscribe to a specific declaration of principles. These principles having been in substance incorporated in the St. Louis platform the Executive Committee of the League, at its special meeting in New York on June 19, voted to admit all political clubs which subscribe to that platform and support the Democratic nominees.

There is a great rush for accommodation at Baltimore, where many thousand visitors are expected during Convention week. Clubs desiring recommendations or information as to reduced railroad fares, hotel rates, etc., should apply at once to the Citizens' Committee, Robert Gill, Secretary, 8 West Lafayette street, Baltimore. Credentials to all clubs will be sent in due time before the convention. Clubs intending to attend organize outside the list of five delegates.

Clubs desiring representation should be notified without delay, that there is legislation by which delegates at the opening of the convention. Applications for admission to the League should be made to their Secretary, Edward B. Whitney, 27 Wall street, New York city.

The Baltimore convention will open at noon on July 1 in Ford's Opera House and will last at least two days. Delegates of all the States will be represented. A few gas Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, have already organized State Leagues, which send delegates at large. Pennsylvanians will organize themselves on the spot in Baltimore. Besides setting the permanent organization of the club system in the United States, the convention will be addressed by leading speakers from Washington.

Literary.

Mr. Carl Schurz, who is yet in Germany, and was recently entertained by Prince Bismarck, is preparing a thorough study of Bismarck's career and of its bearings on the political situation in Europe. It will appear in an early number of the Forum.

The tendency of the times is, apparently, to divide spiritualists into two classes—swindlers and fanatics. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the eminent specialist on brain diseases, will contribute a forcible paper in the July issue of The American Magazine on "Spiritualism and Like Delusions," in which he will show that spiritualism is at best a form of mild insanity. Other features of the paper will be an untechnical description of the scientific means conjuror-mediums have used, including among other things the chemicals used in picture painting.

A Re-Survey of Trent River.

We suggest to Hon. F. M. Simmons to make an effort, if he has not already done so, to have a new survey of Trent river and a new estimate made for improving. When the first move was made for the improvement of this stream it was considered doubtful as to whether much practical good would result. People would ridicule the idea of ever running a steamboat to Trenton, and the engineer who first made the survey must have had doubts about the results or he would have recommended one hundred and fifty thousand dollars instead of thirty thousand. The result has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine advocates of the first appropriation. Steamboats now make regular trips to Trenton the year round, and the commerce carried on on this magnificent river, once used only for fishing and floating turpentine rafts to market, is getting to be considerable.

The increase of commerce demands larger and swifter boats, and the river is capable of being made navigable many miles above Trenton.

For these reasons a re-survey and new estimate ought to be made. One hundred thousand dollars might be profitably spent on this river, which is beyond dispute one of the finest small streams in the whole country. The engineer who first made the survey would be astonished at the results of the small expenditures that have been made, and could with safety and consistently with his duty, after a re-survey, recommend much larger appropriations than formerly.

Craven County Politics.

The young Democracy of Craven is organizing for work for the success of their State and National tickets, and we presume as soon as the Republicans get their National ticket they too will begin to organize.

But what shall we do about our county and legislative ticket? The same necessity that existed two years ago for Democratic representation in Congress and in the General Assembly exists to-day. Let a thorough examination be made, and a comparison instituted between the work of the county officers put in by the coalition movement and their predecessors, and if there has been no improvement let the old set come back. A better administration was promised the people and it ought to be shown wherein they have had it.

The good effects of having Mr. Simmons in Congress have been felt throughout the district. It is of the utmost importance that he be returned. Good would have resulted to this county had our members of the General Assembly gone up untrameled and been permitted to have remained there.

Now the question is, will the Democrats of the county unite as one man and endeavor to help themselves or will they simply rally around the State and National tickets as they have always done and trust to a Democratic Legislature and a Democratic Governor to do with us just as they see fit? It strikes us that the more manly course and one that will make us more deserving in the eyes of the public, is to try to do something for ourselves. If the Democrats of Craven once thoroughly make up their minds that they *will* have a voice in who shall be county officers and who shall represent them in the General Assembly they will accomplish something that will redound to their benefit.

Coalition in Craven County.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Under the caption of "Craven County Politics," published in your paper of the 21st inst., you say "Let a thorough examination be made, and a comparison instituted between the work of the county officers put in by the coalition movement and their predecessors, and if there has been no improvement let the old set come back. A better administration was promised the people and it ought to be shown wherein they have had it."

We were surprised when we read the above, as we had supposed you were from the statements published in your paper in the past relative to the accounts of the ex-sheriff and the ex-county treasurer of our county, informed of some improvement and some benefit the county had received by the change made in the county officers.

It has been clearly shown that the school fund has been almost doubly increased in its receipts and a large sum of money amounting to $1,110.53 which had been withheld from the county has been unearthed and recovered by the coalition movement.

So far as can be observed the present officers are performing their duties faithfully and honestly, and according to law, and the monthly statements required to be published by the sheriff and county treasurer are being made regularly, so that all can see what is being done with the public money. If the present officers should fail in any of their duties, or should withhold public funds, as has been clearly shown in the cases of our former sheriff and county treasurer, we say turn them out and punish them according to law, and put in a new set and not "let the old set come back," or, in other words, "swap the devil for the witch." We do not believe in condoning crime nor offering excuses for crimes or neglect of duty, as some of the opponents of the coalition do, due to their wishes and desire. We are satisfied that the present officers are honest and faithful in their duty, and there is no evidence wherein it can be shown that they are dishonest or that they have failed to perform their duties.

As the old set has been put for and to be voted for again for the respective county offices, and there are men who are endeavoring to force them upon the people through the instrumentality of their political dupes, we say that coalition is necessary in our county offices, and should be adopted by all good men, both white, colored, Republican and Democrat, as a remedy to save the county from the disgrace of electing men who have shown by their words and acts that they are neither worthy nor fit to fill the offices they seek.

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