THE JOURNAL.

G. S. FUNK, - - - Editor.
D. HARPER, - - Business Manager.

NEW BERNE, N. C., JUNE 19 1888.

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

THE Charlotte Democrat, always level headed, calls for protection—that is protection against railroad excursions until crops are laid by.

BOB INGERSOLL was repeatedly called for at the Chicago Convention, but when he did appear and attempted to give Gresham a lift he was hissed and his hearers began to leave the hall. Had he let Gresham alone the blatant infidel would probably have had a good hearing.

SENATOR Edmunds was somewhat solicitous about the soil in this section when the cemetery road bill came up in the Senate. He thought it necessary to know what kind of soil $20,000 should be spent on for a road. But who knows but the keen intellect of the Vermonter had taken in an account of some of our truck operations which led him to investigate the character of the soil with a view of investing.

WE rise to indorse the proposition of Miss Ella Ives, to be found in the Teachers' Assembly proceedings published today, that the study of music should be introduced into schools. We have for several years insisted that teachers of public schools should be required to teach vocal music, but unless the people elect men to the General Assembly who appreciate good music we fear it will never be done unless the Teachers' Assembly can succeed in making some impression upon that body.

NOTWITHSTANDING the discussion of the Mills bill may not change a vote in the House, we are bound to acknowledge that it has accomplished much in throwing light on a subject which is not understood by the masses. The able and exhaustive speeches in favor of the bill by Messrs. Carlisle, Breckenridge, Mills, Simmons and many others will be scattered broadcast throughout the country, while those of Reed, McKinley, Kelley and others in opposition will also be extensively circulated, thus giving the masses an opportunity of examining both sides. The impartial reader can hardly doubt that the Democrats have gained by the discussion. There is an abundance of literature on the subject. Let the people read both sides and draw their own conclusions. The speeches delivered by Reed of Maine in opposition to the bill and the one by Carlisle in favor immediately afterwards is a thorough discussion of both sides and will enable one to come to a conclusion.

HOME MADE FERTILIZERS.

We have received an interesting pamphlet from the State chemist, H. B. Battle. Every farmer ought to have one, and we believe they can get one by applying to Mr Battle.

This pamphlet gives valuable formulas for preparing home made fertilizers. We intend copying extracts from time to time and our farmer readers who do not obtain the original would do well to cut these extracts and paste in a scrap book for future reference. Knowing how to save and utilize manures on the farm is the corner stone of successful farming. Practical, reliable information on this point is of more value to our farmer readers than anything else we can give them. So, notwithstanding this is a year of political excitement, we do not mean to overlook matters of interest to those engaged in agriculture, the basis of all prosperity in North Carolina. Again we wish to impress upon our farmers the importance of preserving such information for future reference.

NORTH CAROLINA PINE

The New York correspondent of the Chattanooga Tradesman writing up the eastern lumber market says:

Everything is looking up in the North Carolina pine trade. The pine from that State, which reaches this and other Northern markets, meets with good sale, and generally at good prices. The car freight is not very heavy just now. The schooners are bringing in enough to meet all demands. Both rough and dressed are selling well. Occasionally some manufacturer is a little careless and the consequence is a cutting of prices, which warns them that they cannot disregard the rules and customs of this market. Carelessness is expensive, while the honest preparation of lumber always pays, especially so since the supplies from the South are increasing, and buyers, when afforded the opportunity of selecting, are sure to select that which suits their convenience the most completely.

From the same journal we copy the following paragraph on "Southern Pine Possibilities. Our timber owners will begin to see why there has been such an influx of timber buyers in this section the last year or two:

Complaints of the inroads that yellow pine is making in the Southwest upon the trade of the jobbers in Northern wood who not long since found good customers there in plenty, says Lumber, prove that the ground it is gaining is such that it can be permanently held. The market there for dimension lumber and timber of all sorts is practically controlled by the Southern producers, and in flooring and ceiling and largely in inside finish they have all the advantage. It seems likely now that a few years hence white pine will be almost entirely withdrawn from the trans Missouri country, that important field being practically given up to the lumber from the South and that from the West. The competition seems likely to be rather between the Southern and Pacific coast manufacturers than between the former and their erstwhile only competitors. The broad stretches of prairie country lying between the Missouri and the mountains, and extending south into Mexico, are fine, a certain to be the scene of a mighty development in the next quarter century, and as there can be no growth and improvement without the use of timber, it plays to me be a very large consumer of this material. In the chase for this business, white pine is so heavily handicapped by its high cost as stumpage and the steadily declining supply, that it cannot long retain a place in the field; it must, within a few years at most, give way to its fresher rivals and seek itself a market in which it can meet competition on a fairer level. Luckily there is room elsewhere for a traffic in white pine heavy enough to take care of the output, otherwise the three sided struggle that would be made for the middle western district would be much fiercer and more important to the trade than it is or is likely to be.

WHY THEY SHOULD BE NOMINATED

It is fair to suppose that when a man is selected to present the name of a gentleman before a National convention as a candidate for nomination for the Presidency, his character and methods of the proposed candidate have received some attention. And when he [illegible] a speech that received the applause of the convention [illegible] he must be a man of [illegible] and be selected as a fit and proper person to be the nominee of the party.

In 1880 a young man from Illinois, named Taylor, was selected to make a speech nominating Grant for President. The speech was a masterpiece, and the young man became a statesman in the convention and in the country. He was a member of the House of Representatives in session at Chicago. We have the strong reason to be glad of Mr. Swett, who has not honored a convention with his venerable presence since that of 1880, who wearing the badge of that same convention with the vignette, "Honest old Abe Lincoln and Hamlin," appeared on the platform. Mr Swett thought Judge Gresham should receive the nomination among other reasons because he was more like Abraham Lincoln than any other living man." The badge worn by Mr. Swett was preserved these twenty-eight eventful years by John B. Strong of Pontiac, Illinois, but who has had the custody of the venerable Swett all that time is not stated by the reporter, nor does he assign any reason for Mr. Swett's continued absence from conventions nor just why he broke [illegible] Gresham and Lincoln, however, will likely be treated in the conventional way as progressive and when adjourned the room filled with each other will [illegible] as great as possible to elect a man a dead President and a living candidate.

Then there was venerable Mr. Thom, on introducing ex Governor Porter who presented the name of Benjamin Harrison. Governor Porter thought Benjamin should have [illegible] because looking said in [illegible] that if they would tell them how had in a world when October he would know how New York would vote in November. This was a good and strong reason, but unfortunately Indiana has quit voting in October, and if Harrison should carry it, New York would not know it in time to conform. No badge of the convention of 1876 was worn by either of the speakers because the name of Harrison was deemed quite sufficiently suggestive of log cabins, hard cider and coon skins. At the conclusion of Gov. Porter's remarks Mr. Brogan moved a recess, which was so suggestive of walking that the motion was carried without dissent.

The presentation of Allison was in his business like and given in true Republican fashion that stronger reasons were not given except a [illegible] good things to would [illegible] Allison [illegible] Mr. Hiscock [illegible] Allison [illegible] Mr. A. [illegible] Logan [illegible] The loss of a man was that he is a nomination would provide the ways and means to turn the Democratic party out of office. This compliment was the report that he is the possessor of a well filled chest, render him a man worthy of consideration in a convention of Republicans whose financial appetite has been whetted by an abstinence from official favors for the period of nearly four years.

No very strong reasons were given for the New York candidate Depew except such as are already before the country, viz: that Depew wants it supplemented by the pledge of 50,000 majority in Minnesota by Mr. Hartley [illegible] of honory commonwealth.

Other brought forward [illegible] Mr. Hoar gave Pennsylvania the same minority, Sherman. He was to the Senate Democratic party what Jeremiah [illegible] for the Reform [illegible] Democratic party whether [illegible] the [illegible] Hoar or not, was [illegible] Long [illegible] from his [illegible] was [illegible] the South [illegible] school houses [illegible] spelling books [illegible] ignorance, poverty and degradation that substratum of society beneath the negro in days of slavery, look up to you as the sun and ask you today to nominate John Sherman that he may aid in their redemption with the negro." This flight of oratory furnished not only strong reasons for the nomination of Sherman but also strong reasons why there are white men in the South still adhering with the Republican party. They were those utterly abandoned to ignorance, poverty and degradation. How this enumeration took with the Honorable representatives of North Carolina is not stated, but we imagine that such men as Hon. Daniel L. Russell and a few others had rather been at home just then. But enough for the present. We may pursue the subject further at some other time.

SEVEN EIGHT CAMPAIGN.

Seven days and eight ballots have given to the world the name of Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, as the candidate for President of the Republican party for the campaign of 1888. Whether the seven eight has any reference to the seven eight episode of 1876 we are not informed, but from the general get-up of the largest convention ever assembled in this country, we are inclined to think it had. The party evidently believes in luck, and so much so as to almost border on superstition. There is luck in odd numbers as proven when that stupendous fraud was perpetrated against the honest voters of the country and R. B. Hayes declared President when the office should have been given to the rightfully elected, Tilden. It was with an eye to luck that Mr. Swett, who figured in the convention of 1880, and aided in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, was selected to nominate the candidate this time, but luck turned against him and Judge Gresham was badly beaten, and venerable Mr. Swett was wiped up with his 1880 badge all bedewed with patriotic perspiration. Luck, or the faith in it, brought the hoary haired Fremont to the front again in the grand conclave of his party which trotted him around the course, way back in 1856, and have permitted him to lay in a state of dismutude ever since. Luck in Sherman's march to the sea, gave brother John a boom which the prayers of Langston's abandoned to ignorance, poverty and degradation, could not sustain. It was luck in the "Barl" that held up Mr. Alger as a menace to the triumphant Democracy as the man who would furnish the ways and means to turn them all out of office.

But it was Mr. Blaine's bad luck that gave him another tattoo and turned him out to meditate on the symbolical three R's—Rum, Romanism and Rebellion.

Having exhausted the stock of political horse shoes, the convention finally settled down on the Cincinnati numbers 7 8. These statisticians had given Hayes the Presidency for four years, and the State of Ohio one of the best chicken raists in the commonwealth at the end of the term. How the numbers will pull through remains to be seen.

In the nomination of Mr. Harrison the death struggle of the G. O. P. is manifested. He has no claim on the party like Messrs. Blaine, Sherman, Depew, or even Alger. He has uniformly led it to defeat whenever defeat was possible. Never made a victory for his party when in need of it, and is now chosen because he lives in a doubtful State, which removes the success of the party in November from the borders of a doubtful State into one of certain defeat. Lucky Mr Cleveland will by this nomination be assured of his continued good luck, and receive the electoral votes of all the States that he did in 1884 with California, Oregon, Nevada, Rhode Island likely added, and Michigan in a lovely likelihood of hunging up Alger's "Barl" locking the faucets with prohibition, and falling into line with the supporters of Cleveland and reform.

In teaching out to capture Indiana the convention upset the apple cart and spilled all the Pacific States and many others on the Chinese question. The selection is a bad one and coming events will prove it.

Mr. Harrison was brought before the convention by his own State, and but one second and that from New Hampshire whose electoral vote he will surely get. Gov. Porter stated that he mounted prosperity without a stirrup, which is itself an omen of his being unhorsed in the great tilt now before him.

In the nomination of Levi P. Morton of New York, the convention lost another opportunity. Had it taken Phelps of New Jersey, Hawley of Connecticut, or Allison of Iowa, it might have to some extent undone the failure in the selection of a Presidential candidate. But the selection of Mr. Morton is merely to keep up the waning spirits with the faint hope of carrying New York, a thing most unlikely now for him, or any one else, to do against the fortunate Cleveland.

As the campaign progresses we shall see if Mr. Thurman with his red bandana don't wave Ohio into the doubtful column. The necessity of continuing the Democracy in power has gone forth from that influential journal, the New York Herald, and in the selection of the two tickets, when fairly before the people, the Democratic party has nothing to fear. The outs will work hard to get in, but while they are out it would be better to keep them out and such will be the decision of the people.

ON ONE PLANK

We have before us a copy of the Paterson County News, a cross roads paper published at Mossy Creek, Tennessee, and edited by one Samuel Cossman, D. S. Currens. In the course of an account of a Republican Convention in Jefferson county, he says: "Mr. Blaine was called for by his friends, supported and announced that the Democratic party being divided, and having served notice on the tariff shrieks, that their presence is no longer wanted in the Democratic fold, declared himself a Republican because that party will maintain and support a protective tariff. He plants himself on the one plank of Protection, a plank that must inevitably give way in a few short years to the only Constitutional tariff—a tariff for revenue.

PERSONAL ATTACKS.

The Greensboro North State, a Republican paper that is usually fair towards its opponents, gives utterance to the following statement in regard to personal attacks. It certainly shows the proper spirit and we commend it to those of our readers who were inclined to accuse the JOURNAL of being an apologist for Republicans because we, having published the charge against Pritchard in using him of being connected in the murder of his mulatto mistress, felt it our duty to give the explanation from the Raleigh papers. We would not have published it if we had not thought that it would be fair to place in juxtaposition the charge and the explanation. We would forget that we ever had a paper in politics if we should make one with some of our exchanges, and do justice to what is just, fair and [illegible]

In another column we present the card of Judge Avery in relation to the groundless charge against Mr. Pritchard. Judge Avery, a candidate on the Democratic ticket, shows his manliness and sense of justice in this production. It is creditable to his head and heart, and shows to what good stuff he is made.

In this connection we must say that we think the Asheville Citizen unjustly places upon the Republican press a desire to assail Judge Shepherd on account of the assault made upon him in the Democratic Convention by Mr. Laughinghouse. We have seen nothing of the kind. We are not in the habit of noticing personal attacks on public men, because we think the people take little interest in them. Our theory is that the papers give them about the only importance they get, and therefore we make it a business not to notice them.

No man who knows Judge Shepherd would for a moment believe that he would be guilty of any professional impropriety, much less knowingly violate the law to serve a client or any one else. He is a gentleman above technicalities, refined manners and cultivated tastes, and a man who is an honor to his profession. The only objection we know of to him can be urged against him by a Republican voter, is that he is of the Democratic faith.

Onslow County Items.

Potatoes is dull yet in our county, but will soon be booming.

Mr. Willie Critcher and Miss Laura Canaday were married last Sunday, the 17th, by Dr. G. Ward, J. P.

Our chickens are all dying with cholera or something else. Mrs. Hester Ward lost over 50 head in a week.

We were very sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. E. F. Gilman, and deeply sympathize with the bereaved husband.

Frank Holland has the best cotton in our community, also the best corn. He had cotton blossoms on the 21st inst. His cotton is knee high and over.

Our mill at Swansboro has stopped running for a while, the proprietor and sawyer have gone to Baltimore on business. Our still has stopped working also.

Don't forget the 4th of July celebration at Jacksonville, reunion of the ex Confederate soldiers, McClammy, Waddell, Ward and others will address the meeting.

The ladies of Swansboro held a festival there last week for the benefit of the church there, and realized over $50.00. They will hold another on the evening of the 4th of July for the same purpose.

The hog cholera is not raging yet and hogs are getting plentiful again. Mr. L. M. Farnell has a sow that gave birth to 18 fine pigs at one farrow. Mr. L. said he blamed if I didn't have to kill most half of them to save the other half.

Very dry again, crops suffering for rain. After a careful examination in regard to crops we find they are generally very sorry indeed. Corn is very small and bad looking, cotton is worse than corn if possible, but peas and potatoes are better.

The farmers are laying by their corn, some are done, and they seem to say "I won't make anything this year on my farm," and this makes about four bad crop years in our county, and still some of them will buy this worthless fertilizer on a credit with mortgage, etc., and plant a lot of poor land in cotton and don't make half enough to pay the mortgage for the fertilizer they buy and they cry hard times and no money.

Rev. W. G. A. Graham of the M. E. Church, living at the Straits in Carteret county, has been with us a few days preaching some solid doctrines in behalf of the M. E. Church. He calls it the original old M. E. Church. He told the people here not to call him a "Northern Methodist" as there was no church of that name in the United States. And besides he was a North Carolina Tar Heel, born in Iredell county and to vote was North in politics. Mr. Graham is one of the best speakers we have ever heard in Swansboro. He wants to establish a church here for sure, and the people won't help him enough, he says they are too poor.

The Most Agreeable

As well as the most effective method of dispelling Headaches, Colds and Fevers, or cleansing the system, is by taking a few doses of the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs.

R. N. Duffy, agent, New Berne, N. C. june9 1w

Information About Railroads

The Scribners propose to publish in their magazine a series of articles on the wonderful progress of the American railways. In the little dodger which they have sent out announcing these contributions there is condensed in twenty spaces a mass of answers more solid than fancy, on railroads in this country than is usually found within the space of a book upon the subject. Here it says:

How many miles of railway in the United States? 150,000 miles, about half the mileage of the world.

How much have they cost? $8,000,000,000.

How many people are employed by them? More than 1,000,000.

What is the fastest time made by a train? Ninety two miles in ninety three minutes, one mile being made in forty six seconds on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

What is the cost of a high class eight wheel passenger locomotive? About $25,500.

What is the longest mileage operated by a single system? Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system, about 8,000 miles.

What is the cost of a palace sleeping car? About $15,000, or $17,000 if upholstered.

What is the longest railway bridge span in the United States? Cantilever span in Poughkeepsie Bridge, 548 feet.

What is the highest railroad bridge in the United States? Kinzua Viaduct, on the Erie road, 305 feet high.

Who built the first locomotive in the United States? Peter Cooper.

What road carries the largest number of passengers? Manhattan Elevated, New York; 55,000,000 a year.

What is the average daily earnings of an American locomotive? About $50.

What is the longest American train? Bushell's House train, on the Long Railway tour and excursion miles.

What is the average cost of constructing a mile of road? At the present time about $30,000.

What is the highest railroad in the United States? Denver and Rio Grande, Marshal Pass, 10,852 feet.

What are the chances of fatal accident in railway travel? One killed in a million. Statistics show more are killed by falling out of windows than in railway accidents.

What line of railway extends farthest East and West? Canadian Pacific Railway, running from Quebec to the Pacific Ocean.

How long does a steel rail last with average wear? About eighteen years.

What road carries the largest number of commuters? Illinois Central 4,828,128 in 1887.

What is the fastest time made between Jersey City and San Francisco? Three days, seven hours, thirty nine minutes and sixteen seconds. Special theatrical train, June, 1886.

Sociability Necessary to Enjoyment.

Men who isolate themselves from society, and have no near and dear family ties, are the most uncomfortable of human beings. Byron says, "Happiness was born a twin," but the phrase, though pretty and poetic, does not go far enough. We are gregarious, and not intended to march through life in doublet or single file. In pairing time, or during the honeymoon, individuals of opposite sexes may find it very pleasant, not to say delightful, to walk apart from the unsentimental world, two and two. But as a general thing they are ready enough to rush back into the crowd when the billing and cooing season is over. Petrarch would have grown tired of Laura, and she of him, had they been condemned to a life long *tête a tête* in the wilderness, and Sappho would have jumped into the sea to escape *ennui*, had she been compelled to matrimonial solitude with the man for lack of whose love she made "a clamp body" of herself.

It has been well said that the vital principle grows weak when isolated. The man who cares for nobody, and for whom nobody cares, has nothing to live for that will pay him for the trouble of keeping soul and body together. You must have a heap of embers to make a glowing fire. Scatter them apart, and they become dim and cold. So to have a brisk, vigorous life, you must have a group of lives, to keep each other warm, as it were, to afford to each other mutual encouragement and confidence and support. If you wish to live the life of a man, and not that of a [illegible], be social, be brotherly, be charitable, be sympathetic, and labor earnestly for the good of your kind.—Exchange.

Apparatus for Cooling Air in Theaters.

An apparatus has been introduced in the Standard Theater, of this city, which in a very simple way is designed to solve the problem of securing a good auditorium in summer. A fan is placed in the basement which draws air from outside the building and delivers it through the furnace pipes and registers to various parts of the auditorium. The air before it reaches the fan is drawn over ice arranged on shelves. This cools it so that a temperature of 70° is easily attainable. While the fan situated in the basement is delivering cool air, a second fan on the roof exhausts air from the interior, thus maintaining a constant change of atmosphere. The arrangement, in utilizing the furnace connections, and in general detail, is remarkably simple, and could be readily applied to many places, such as hospitals, where coolness is all important. For a single evening's work about two tons of ice are expended.

Mr. Edison's Baby and His Phonograph.

According to the New York Herald, Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has been interesting himself with his new baby and a phonograph at his home. When the baby crowed with glee, the crow was registered on the phonograph; when it got mad and yelled, its piercing screams were irrevocably recorded on the machine. That phonograph is now a receptacle of every known note peculiar to baby-hood. It is Mr. Edison's intention to take a record of the strength of the baby's lungs every three months. "I will preserve the record," said he, "until she becomes a young lady. Then the phonograph can be operated for her benefit, and she can see for herself just what kind of a baby she was, and won't have to take her mother's and the nurse's words for it."

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From Bayboro.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—It was with more than ordinary pleasure that we witnessed the closing exercises of Mr. F. G. Tuten's school at Fowler's Hall in Stonewall on the night of June the 22d, 1888. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the large hall was nearly filled with parents and friends so eager about the future welfare of their children. They all showed a desire for their parents to see that their teacher spared no pains in training their youthful minds so that they could shape their future course in life.

The exercises commenced at 8 o'clock p. m. and at the first sound of the little bell the curtains rolled away and who should appear. A little girl of about eight summers which was the introduction.

The Cullud Sarmon, Master W. K. Baxter.

The Georgia Volunteer, Miss Sada Armstrong.

Our State's True Record, Master Arline Messick.

Where's My Hat, Theatrical.

Boys, Master Edgar Armstrong.

A Geographical Charade, five scenes.

What I Will do, five little boys. The Gander, Warren Hollis.

Little Lottie's Speech, Miss Lily Cherry.

God Bless Our State, Thirteen girls.

North Carolina, Mr. Aaron Barrett.

What I Will Do, Little Louisa Daniels.

John's First Speech, Little John Hollis.

Eldest of Seven, Theatrical, with 8 scenes.

The Solution of a Problem, two little boys.

The Union Invaluable, Mr. Heath Messer.

The Queen of Beauty, Charade six scenes.

A Duch Recitation, Mr. J. W. Brabble.

Valedictoty, Miss Cassie Brinson.

Good Night, One little girl.

The programme was interspersed with sweet music furnished by the Durhams creek string band. The occasion was one to be long remembered for the sounds of laughter satisfied the mind of the writer that every one present enjoyed themselves. Here I will give special mention which should be to those best prepared for the occasion.

The Cullud Sarmon by Master W.K. Baxter was delivered in such a masterly manner that they called on him a second time to preach the Cullud Sarman which he did just before the closing. God bless our State by thirteen girls filled every man and woman's heart and soul full of joy and pride when those thirteen little girls paced about and each one represented a letter in regular routine until North Carolina was spelled in full. They fronted the audience and sang, "Ho! for Carolina." North Carolina by Mr. Aaron Barrett was well delivered and refreshed the memories of by gone days. The Ughest of Seven was played by the groupe, all performing their duties to the letter Earest the heir of a rich aunt and Earnestine the ughest of the seven played with such skill that they gained the admiration of nearly all present and many congratulations was extended them. The Union Invaluable was spoken well. Go on my boy, you may reach that standard of oratory of Duncan McRae.

The queen of Beauty was one of the most charming features of the evening when the crown and sceptre was presented to a little girl of eight summers. She received it with that dignity of an 18 year old well informed lady.

The Dutch Recitation was wit and humor and caused considerable laughter.

The Valedictory was delivered in an elegant manner and when the farewell was extended to her teacher and schoolmates she gave the audience to understand that she hadn't spent her time in idleness and her happy appreciation of all.

Good Night was spelled on a board held by a little girl which was very appropriate for the occasion.

Now a word for the teacher. Mr. Tuten is a self made man, had considerable experience in teaching and has gained a reputation hard to excel, his pupils all seem to love him and from the way they all acquitted themselves should satisfy the minds of every unprejudice person that Mr. Tuten is the right man in the right place. The seats were removed from the hall and those that desired enjoyed themselves by first four forward and back, etc.

Whiskey not a Cure for Snake Bite

Dr. Henry C. Yarrow, whose name is just now prominently before the public as one of the physicians attending Gen. Sheridan, contributes to the Forest and Stream a detailed and extremely interesting account of the recent series of experiments conducted by him at the National Museum to discover an antidote for rattlesnake venom.

Alchol in various forms is probably today the agent in which the great portion of the people of the world have the utmost confidence as an antidote, a faith unfortunately not well founded if we may believe the many experiments which have been tried. According to Mitchell it is merely a counter-active agent, a stimulus simply, which may buoy the patient over the prostration produced by the venom, but as a direct antidote it fails. and this is proved by the fact that a mixture of alchohol and venom is no less than the venom itself. It has been claimed that persons in an intoxicated condition or those habitually indulging in alcoholic liquor cannot be poisoned by venomous snakes, but abundant proof to the contrary exists, notably in the case of Adam Lake reported by Dr. Horner in the North Amer. Med. & Surg. Jour. 1831, XI., 227. This man had been in the habit of taking from half a pint to a pint of alcoholic liquor daily, and was intoxicated when bitten by a rattlesnake. Notwithstanding the services of excellent physicians, a number of reputed antidotes being used, he died in less than twenty-four hours.

THE EDITOR'S PRIZE.

Mr. A. K. Hawkes has gained a national reputation as a practical optician, and his celebrated spectacles and patent spring eye-glasses are known throughout the United States. We are writing this article with a pair of his New Crystalized Lenses, and they seem to us as transparent as light itself; and with them the finest print is as clear as in youth.—Editor Christian Advocate.

All eyes fitted and fit guaranteed by R. N. Duffy, New Berne, N. C. 17d1m

THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON.

E. B. BRANDT.

Oh, the otus swayed where the fountains played,
And the palm trees waved aloft.
The red lilies bloomed, and their life perfumed
The gardens built high that the sun illumed
With caressing warm and soft.—
For the king loved Amytis.

And she longed and pined for the northern wind,
The hills of her native land.
She wearied to see how so endlessly
The fertile plains in green meadow and lea
Stretched level on every hand.
And the king heard Amytis.

Would she reach the sky? Then let them build high,
Terrace on terrace uprising.
Let them plant on these the choicest of trees,
The most brilliant of flowers, and rare shrubberies
Forever the eye surprising.
For the sake of Amytis.

Oh, the world knew when the fair hill grew
With its gardens in the air,
And the people as one in proud Babylon,
All honored the deed that their king had done
In building this wonder rare
For the love of Amytis.

Ah, long, long ago was that time, we know,
But Love is the same forever.
It can pass through fire, climb mountains and higher,
Break down iron walls, and to thrones aspire,
It can cross the bridgeless river.
For the sake of an Amytis.

AKOSMISM.

As one who to some long locked chamber goes,
And listens there to what the dead have said,
So are there moments when my thoughts are led
To those dull chronicles whose pages close
Epochs and ages in the same repose
That shall the future, as the past o'erspread:
And where but Memory may tend the dead,
Or prune the ivy where once grew the rose—
And as there to me from their pages streams
The incoherent story of the years,
The aimlessness of all we undertake,
I think our lives are surely but the dreams
Of spirits dwelling in the distant spheres,
Who, as we die, do one by one awake.
Belford's Magazine.

Bismarck's Magnificent Physique.

The appearance of Bismarck, who is not only a famous man, a prince, and a general, but who is chancellor of the empire as well, makes the populace gasp. I venture to assert that nowhere in the world can a man of 73 years be found who compares with this magnificent looking leader. The perfect command that he exercises over himself in addition to pulling the noses and patting the backs of the nations was shown last winter when the Iron Chancellor reduced his weight thirty-five pounds by a course of training that would have staggered a collegian.

"The full significance of this feat," one of the prince's physicians said to me the other day, "will not strike you till you call all the conditions into view. It shows after all that three score years and ten is by no means a goal to be dreaded. A man's age is what he makes it according to Prince Bismarck. Still when a man is in his 73d year it looks like foolhardiness to suddenly reverse all old and methodical habits, take ice cold baths at daybreak, have cold meat and cold tea for breakfast, let wines and beer drop out of existence, and an amount of violent exercise that would wear out a 30-year-old laborer."

The hard physical work which the chancellor has passed through in order to get his weight down has left him a picture of erect and sturdy manhood. He gives the lie even the most complimentary of his portraits. All his life he has been an athlete, and now he reaps the reward.—Blakely Hall's Berlin Letter.

What is tact?

I'm not particularly good at definitions, but I know what tact is not. It is not tact to sit down by the side of persons grieving for the dead, and tell them how much more comfortable life would now be to them, did they not love so strongly; and how much wiser, could they only be more diffusive in their attachments, and concentrate less; so that when the crape flutters from the door, one could coolly say: Yes, it is true—he or she is dead and gone; and there's no help for it; let us turn to something else and be jolly.

It is not tact to tell a mother, who has an idiotic or deformed child, how smart and sweet and bright are your own, with what a zest they enter into rollicksome sports, how apt they are to learn, and how brilliant may be their own and your future.

It is not tact if you have an acquaintance who only by the most rigid and painstaking economy can maintain a presentable appearance, to make a call on such in an elaborate toilet, with manners to match.

It is not tact to embarrass persons of limited education and little reading by conversing upon topics of which they can by no possibility know anything, save that you have the advantage of them in that regard. It is not tact, in the presence of an invalid, to dilate upon savory dishes and the pleasures of the table. It is not tact to converse with an editor upon a quiet, peaceful life; or with a compelled authoress upon the safe and uninvaded sanctities of the fireside for women.

The most astounding instance of tact is to listen, though inwardly crucified, with a pleased air, to an old, old joke, and a poor one at that; to improvise a laugh at the proper moment, and successfully to resist the malicious instinct to flatten the narrator, at the close, by saying: Yes, I have heard that before.

Lying—Its Blighting Influence.

Lying supplies those who are addicted to it with a plausible apology for every crime, and with a supposed shelter from every punishment. It tempts them to rush in danger from the mere expectation of impunity; and, when practiced with frequent success, it teaches them to confound the gradations of guilt, from the effects of which there is, in their imaginations, at least one sure and common protection. It corrupts the early simplicity of youth; it blasts the fairest blossoms of genius, and will most assuredly counteract every effort by which we may hope to improve the talents and mature the virtues of those whom it infects.

Ladies should bear in mind that of all habits that of walking is the cheapest; it is also among the best.

Jones County Items.

The cotton crop is improving very much.

We had for the last few days very hot weather.

Miss J. D. May and daughter of Kinston, are at Trenton visiting relatives.

We had in the vicinity of Trenton a fine shower of rain on Friday evening last.

Mrs. Roberts and children from New Berne are visiting Mrs. C. C. Green at Trenton.

Several of our citizens have been spending a few days at Morehead during the past week.

Mr. C. M. Pollock informs me that the Piney Grove section of Jones county was visited on Friday evening last with a heavy rain, accompanied with a destructive wind which blew down and scattered fences in every direction, while the thunder was terrific. Mr. Pollock says he stood in one place and counted seven trees that the lightning struck.

When you enquire of our farmers about his crops the answer always comes, my cotton, etc., never mentions his corn at all unless you particularly mention corn to him. The most of them consider their corn a secondary crop while it ought to be the first. Just such neglect as this is the cause of corn selling here now at 90 cents per bushel and very little to be had at that price.

Departed this life at Trenton with heart disease, on Wednesday last, William E. Ward, Esq., aged 44 years. Mr. Ward has been sick for several months and whose death was not unexpected. Mr. Ward was a member of the Masonic fraternity and his remains were interred with Masonic honors on Thursday afternoon last. Mr. Ward leaves a grief stricken wife and five small children together with a host of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

We hear of cotton blooms in every direction in our county, while our old friend Willie D. Sutherland reports corn silks plentiful on his farm the 20th of June. Mr. Sutherland is an old man in years but a real live, progressive farmer who has had considerable experience in his calling and says the sure road to success is for every farmer to raise his own supplies with stock enough to be well taken care of which will bring about the good old prosperous times of which we are all wishing for but can't overtake it.

Paper Pulp from Cotton Stalks

For several weeks, says the Atlanta Constitution, there have been on exhibition in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court samples of pulp made of the hulls and stalks of the cotton plan. The pulp is as white as snow, and can be converted into the finest writing paper. It is regarded as valuable, and is the product of parts of the cotton plant hitherto deemed valueless.

The process by which it is made is new. It is a process by which the ligneous substances of the hulls and seed are dissolved. By this process over fifty per cent of the fiber is extracted from the hulls, which have been regarded as fit only for fuel in the mills or for feed and fertilizing purposes, and which were sold for four dollars a ton. These, converted into pulp, will be worth about forty dollars a ton. From the stalks usually left to rot in the fields this new process utilizes about thirty eight per cent of fiber at a very small expense. It has been settled that there are fertilizing properties in the oil of the cotton seed, and it is asserted that the fiber will not decompose for six years and cannot be used as a fertilizer. This is why the woody matter eliminated from the stalk and hull is much more valuable as a decomposing fertilizer than the entire seed. By the same process the ramie plant and its troublesome cousin, the bagasse stalk, is met and overcome. By the decorticating process the fiber was crushed and torn out by a slow and expensive process.

In the new process the ligine is simply dissolved out, and the showy films of the ramie and the tawnier threads of the sugar cane are coaxed out as easily as the infantile kitten to