New Berne Weekly Journal.

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

VOL. XI. — NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., JULY 12, 1888. — NO. 15.

It Will Pay You

TO GO TO KINSTON TO DO YOUR TRADING.

OETTINGER BROS.

Can and will sell you [illegible] State Of [illegible]

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

And so on, are now in, and [illegible] We always keep on hand a [illegible]

Heavy Groceries,

are agents for Armour's Meats, Lye and [illegible] Cotton, North Carolina Plants. In fact [illegible] any house this side of W. & W. Railroad.

We pay cash for all our purchases, [illegible] prices, and transfer the benefit of the [illegible]

Come to Kinston, and we will [illegible]

OETTINGER BROS.,

SIGN OF THE CELEBRATED PAIR SHIRT.

The Fiction [illegible] but in that of new authors [illegible] been so fortunate during its first year [illegible] "First Harvests," by Frederic [illegible] January number, and early in the [illegible] and H. C. Bunner. The short [illegible] fresh ness.

New Summer Goods

—AT—

HOWARD & JONES.

JUST RECEIVED:

White Pique and Washing [illegible]

French Bows and Grenadine [illegible]

Balbriggan and Gauze [illegible]

Bleached Jeans Drawers, [illegible] sizes.

New lot of Lawn Tennis [illegible] wam Slippers.

Full line of Corsets [illegible]

12 doz. Initial [illegible]

Men's Bathing Suits, and Bathing [illegible] and Rubber Covers for the hair.

We have a [illegible] of Clothing [illegible] our prices.

Alpaca, Sicilian and Drap d'Ete [illegible]

Trunks, Valises, Rugs, Matting [illegible]

HOWARD & JONES, Next Door to National Bank.

jun19dwtf

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 Miadoo [illegible] pleasant of any hotel in North Carolina. W. P. McADOO, Greensboro, N. C.
WILL R. HUMPHREY, Goldsboro, N. C.
DOBBIN HOLMES, Clinton, N. C.

W. D. MIADOO, Proprietor and Proprietor. Manager. 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 their advantage to call and examine my enormous stock

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

TRUNKS AND VALISES,

Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods,

And be convinced that I can [illegible]

I can sell you a Man's [illegible] Suit for $4. A man's good [illegible] give you a good suit for $10. A [illegible] Child's knee suits, from [illegible]

Men's good Shoes, $1 [illegible] button and lace Shoes, 75c.

Nice Suspenders, [illegible] at 20c. Ladies' nice Sheppard [illegible]

Five hundred linen Hats. [illegible] Soft or Stiff, 5 cents up. [illegible] y to be true. ☞ A full line of [illegible]

Other Goods too numerous [illegible]

AT COST.—Having determined [illegible] Goods, Corsets, Ladies Underwear, Hamburgs [illegible] Misses Hose, Handkerchiefs 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 ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF PARTIES.

Patrick Henry, in his memorable speech, said: "I have no light by which my feet are guided but the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging the future but by the past." Political parties must stand on their record, or

fall, like Lucifer, never to hope again.

The party which, from the foundation of the government, has opposed every monarchical and aristocratical tendency, and has steadfastly contended for the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, was called "The Republican Party" until, sometime in 1828, the Jeffersonian Republicans dropped that name and accepted that of *Democrats*. Jefferson stamped his seal upon it at its birth, and it has proudly borne it through every vicissitude of fortune, to the present day.

Statesmanship has been denominated "The science of government." At all times, and under all circumstances, the Democratic party has shown its wonderful capacity to govern. Under Democratic rule and counsels our Government, founded on the sentiments of Jefferson when in his message to Congress he said: "The ambition which leads me on is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to promote my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid government supported by power, full of honors and aristocratical establishments that they will find happiness or their liberties protected, but in a plain system, void of pomp, protecting all and granting favors to none, dispensing its blessings like the dews of heavens, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce." This sentence, from the pen of Andrew Jackson, glowing with the patriotic sentiments of Thomas Jefferson, could have been incorporated into the message of Grover Cleveland without causing the slightest deflection from the line of its argument.

As the army of the Potomac under Grant was formed of the remnants of all the armies that had been beaten by Lee, so the Republican party was formed of the heterogeneous masses of the defeated parties whose flags had gone down before the Democratic Democracy.

The first National Convention met in Philadelphia June 17, 1856. It assembled in pursuance of a call addressed "To the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or division, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, to the policy of President Pierce's Administration, to the extension of Slavery into free territory." In favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson."

It is not our purpose to speak of slavery further than is necessary to the elucidation of our subject. When Missouri applied for admission into the Union, her admission was opposed because of the existence of slavery in her territory, or, in the language of the times, because she was a slave State. The conservatism of the South was equal to the occasion, and Missouri was admitted. [illegible]

[illegible] Democracy, and the poor old G. O. P. has little to recommend it to the rising generation of statesmen."

THE DEFECTIVE AND WEAK MINDED

New Berne, N. C., July 5, 1888.

EDITOR JOURNAL: The following extract letter was written by one of the most intelligent Christian ladies of the town of Washington, one whom I have known from her childhood. It is endorsed by many of the leading citizens of said town, and I also add my testimony as to her great mental and moral worth. I think, Mr. Editor, that a republication of the letter in your excellent paper would add much in directing public attention to the steps therein suggested.

Respectfully,

JONAS HAS HUGGINS.

I have recently visited the Pennsylvania Training School for defective and feeble minded children. This institution is beautifully situated among the hills on the West Chester railroad, one hundred miles from Philadelphia. It is as its name implies largely supported by State aid—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Baltimore and Philadelphia at a [illegible] per week for each child. [illegible] hundred inmates. Dr. Kerlin, superintendent, a Christian gentleman of the old school, [illegible] man, [illegible] drop out [illegible] through [illegible] He is [illegible] more of teachers and matrons, who say they [illegible] children of [illegible] parents [illegible] wonderful. The standard [illegible] the superintendent [illegible] Teachers, [illegible] pupils are constructed [illegible]

The girls are divided into bands of twenty two or three, [illegible] constant care of an attendant, except when she sees them up to the teacher. The boys are divided into clubs [illegible] the constant supervision of male attendants. Their apartments are entirely separate from those occupied by the girls. Their dormitories are large and airy, their beds perfectly clean—nice hair mattresses, warm blankets—every pillow with a pretty embroidered sham thrown over it, the work of hands that would have been helpless without this benefit training. Their playrooms are large and well ventilated, beautiful grounds for outdoor exercise. Their class rooms nicely and comfortably furnished, with every appliance to fix and interest the mind on the subject taught. They have bright, happy singing and prayer lessons, and teaching generally, though many use books and write very well. Letter writing is a great pleasure to the more advanced. Many of the girls use the sewing machine very well, all are taught to sew. Some of the boys are taught to make shoes and mattresses, some the use of tools, and others employed in the garden and on the farm.

Their school exercises are varied by calisthenics, dumb bells, Indian clubs. These exercises are astonishingly well done when we remember that every child is deficient. The greatest patience and love are necessary to develop such almost wonderful results. They are in school five hours during the day. Much of the work is systemized play. There are two interesting kindergarten schools, [illegible] years to twelve. They are thoroughly interested and go through their exercises with joyous shouts and song. They have frequent concerts, tableaux and entertainments. Many of the children assist with much credit to themselves and teachers. The superintendent told me that in the beginning of the work they entertained hopes by partial training to overcome the mental deficiency that they intend to do, but experience has taught them that [illegible] given, they will decrease. In cases of these unfortunates are laudened and [illegible] Many of them made [illegible] others. [illegible] have [illegible] the right to [illegible] Democratic State.

For what had the Democratic party [illegible] "disorganization party"? It had simply organized the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska in accord with the hitherto universally accepted doctrine that "The Territories of the Union are the common property of the people of the Union." The Republican party was made a sectional party, and it steadily conforms to the likeness in which it was created.

THE YOUNG MEN COMING.

Young Men's Democratic Clubs are forming all over the United States, and are filling up with astonishing rapidity. A contributor to the New York Star says: "The young men of the country are flocking to the Democratic standard nowadays, and the old fogy Republican leaders know it. Whether it be true that they admire Cleveland, or that they are converted to Democratic principles, or that they wish to retain the President's charming wife in the White House for four more years doesn't matter. It may be a little of all three. The romance as well as the morality and justice of politics is with the Democracy, and the poor old G. O. P. has little to recommend it to the rising generation of statesmen."

Bayboro Items.

Mr. L. P. Gates' new dwelling is nearing completion. *Who is she?*

The fourth was a dull, quiet day here, not even a pop cracker was heard during the day.

A Sunday school convention is to be held here tomorrow—a basket picnic in connection with it.

The schooner Mattie E. Hiles, Howland master, is loading lumber for Hooker & Cahoon, bound for Philadelphia.

Crops are looking much better than a few weeks ago. Cotton is small, but looking well, while corn and tree seem to be on the rampage.

The steam saw mill formerly belonging to Miller & Hooker was sold on Saturday last by Hooker & Cahoon, assignees, Wm. Potter, sr., being the purchaser.

J. W. Hollis, the contractor, has nearly completed the county poor house. Soon the paupers will have comfortable quarters to stay in when they call on the county for assistance.

R. D. McCotter is prominently spoken of as a candidate for the State Senate, and D. B. Hooker for Representative, and John R. Martin for Sheriff. This would make a strong ticket.

The Republican party of this county has at last succumbed. They will hold no convention, and make no nominations this year. This is but the forecast of the condition of the party elsewhere, and after the 6th of November next the G. O. P. will be known no more forever.

A negro man by the name of Jones, a resident of New Berne or James City, was arrested and put in jail here this week for an attempt to burn a dwelling house on Dawson's creek, in this county, a few nights ago. Your reporter has not learned all the particulars yet.

Politics is beginning to warm up some. A lively time may be expected down here during the canvass. The Democrats are already taking more interest in organizing than heretofore so early as this. The little scare they got two years ago has opened their eyes, and they will be wide awake this year—won't be caught napping any more.

The County Democratic Executive Committee met on Saturday, June 30, and called the county convention for nominating candidates to fill the various county offices for Saturday, September 1st, at Bayboro. Precinct meetings for appointing delegates to be held on Saturday, August 18th, at 2 p. m., at the various voting precincts. A township executive committee of five in each township was appointed. The committee is preparing to make a thorough organization.

About Castor Oil

The average boy has an idea that castor oil was got up for the torture of all kids who have careful mothers to protect them from the fell destroyer. He is mistaken, like a majority of grown people who only regard castor oil as a medicine. Only a very small portion of it is consumed in that manner. Castor oil forms one of the best lubricators, and is used for greasing wagons and other purposes where the price does not prohibit it. Then it is burned as an illuminator, not only by the Jews for their Sabbath lamp, but elsewhere. In India, where large quantities of the seed are raised, the oil is added to the native condiments to flavor them. It is also made into an illuminating gas in India. In this country castor oil is used to dress morocco leather. California, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois are the principal sections of this country where the seed is raised, and the castor oil presses at Belville, Ill., are among the most extensive in the world.

Two Miles a Minute.

Fancy travel at the rate of two miles a minute over an incline of polished ice, with an eighteen inch toboggan for a carriage, a pretty girl for a bon comrade and a pair of electric bells hanging overhead like harvest moons. Recall the sensations of being in love or a hot bath, remember the details of your first merry go round, the immediate influence of champagne, chloroform or any other delicious intoxicant, and you have a faint, very faint idea of the positively delightful sensation that a fly down a toboggan chute produces. In the descent one seems to lose consciousness: the route lies between earth and sky; you have your heart at your tongue's end, and when the bottom of the slide is reached it is with "shooting pulse," tingling blood and flaming spirits. You feel as though you had at last reached the scene of enjoyment; that life was a dream, earth a vision and tobogganing the boss game.—Inter-Ocean.

Opportunity.

There is an old story of a beggar to who one day there appeared by the wayside a beautiful being, with her hands out stretched, ladened with treasures. As he gazed at her in stupid surprise, she glided past him and once more with beseeching eyes, as if she would compel him to take what she offered, she passed slowly by and disappeared. She had no sooner gone than, as if waking from a dream, he hurried eagerly in the direction she had taken. He met a traveler and said, "have you seen a beautiful stranger, with her hands full of the things that I want, going along this road?" "Yes," replied the traveler, "her name is Opportunity. But once offered and once refused she never returns.

It is not the most bountiful benefactions nor the grandest displays of honor of admiration that make the most pleasing and lasting impressions on the human mind. It is the spirit, the manner, and the motive that actuate their performance.

Sincerity is the soul of virtue. When she flies away, the whole body decays.

MUSIC IN THE SCHOOL AND HOME.

An Essay by Miss Ella E. Ives, of New Bern.

Read Before the Teachers' Assembly at Session of 1888.

The age at which children should be taught to sing is a question upon which musicians disagree. That all children can be taught to sing is another much discussed question. I cannot entirely agree with many enthusiasts that God has created us all with the same musical voices, the same acute musical ears and the same [illegible] perceptions of tone and pitch.

All of these necessary qualifications for an agreeable singer may be cultivated to a considerable extent, but the training should begin at an early age, and requires much patience and perseverence on the part of both pupil and teacher, unless the child is endowed by nature with what is commonly termed a correct musical ear.

I once heard an anecdote of Ike Marvel, who went home from school and told his mother that his teacher said he had no ear for music, and he begged her to look and see. She got a candle and examined his ear, then said "she thought he had none as she could not find it." Another story is told of a teacher in a public school who upon being annoyed at hearing a little boy sing in a lower pitch than his companions, told him to go up higher. After trying two or three times, he said, "I can't get up any higher, I am standing on my toes now;" and that was all he knew about singing higher.

The tendency with children is to sing too loud, which will soon cause the tone to sound rough and discordant, or will produce flat tones, a fault hard to correct.

An accurate musical ear may be educated to a great extent, as has been proved in my own experience. The most proficient and cultured pupil I have taught during the last session seemed to have a most deficient ear when she began studying two years ago, and possessed the fault of flatting, due in a measure to carelessness of pitch on her part. The habits of flatting and sharping are often due to the same causes, viz., what is termed an incorrect musical ear, and extreme nervousness in singing before others. Sharpness of tone is probably the more common fault, but is less painful to the listener than flatness, and is frequently caused from too great effort and energy used in attempting to sing high notes.

One cause of flatness of tone is incorrect and incomplete taking of breath, and inattention to the pitch of the instrument if one is used, or to the tone of those singing around him. In chorus singing the pupil should not be allowed to sing quite as loud as he can, but the voice should be strained, and he will be inclined to fall from the key, and drag the entire class down to his level of pitch. Children should learn to read music at sight, and should not be allowed to sing by imitation or by ear so called.

Teach the musical scale of eight notes by syllables, as do, re, mi, etc., also by the letters of the notes, then by numbers, taking 1 for do, 2 for re, and so on then use words.

A black board should be used in class instruction, and after the scales have been thoroughly learned, and the pupil instructed as to the different kinds of time used in music, of course learning to count and beat each variety of musical notation, then pleasing glees can be introduced, in fact I have combined the exercises and glees at an early stage in my classes.

Do not be content with the pupils simply pronouncing the words distinctly and correctly, but teach them to study the sense of the words and to sing with the same expression they would use if reciting the words. A teacher of Shakespeare would not be content simply to have pupils pronounce words correctly, but with no idea of the meaning. Yet this is what many singers do, and are then acquitted as not guilty.

You may have heard the story of the old lady, who when asked about the sermon of her new minister, "that she had not remember the sermon, but she had derived great comfort from the way he had pronounced that blessed word Mesopotamia." And so it is with us all who have heard, though I fear too rarely, persons with such musical speaking voices, that there was a charm in listening to their words just for their sake. I once heard a writer assert that the study of vocal music was all nonsense. He said, "God has given us voice, why should we study into their mechanism?" Let us sing freely and naturally, or words to that effect. My friends let me ask you contidentially, ought God to be held responsible for much of the singing we hear? Yet I do not doubt that this argument influenced many who consider patient plodding a great waste of time.

The study of vocal music should be brought more prominently into all our schools, and if introduced as a regular branch of instruction, much may be done with even a moderate amount of material. Twenty-five years ago vocal music as a study was almost unknown in our schools excepting private lessons which were only given to pupils who were thought to possess great talent and strong voices. While today there are no schools of high rank and importance where chorus singing is not taught, and reading music at sight is no longer an unusual accomplishment. In fact many schools refuse to give a diploma to a graduate in instrumental music unless the pupil has studied vocal music in class at least for one year, showing the importance ascribed to that branch of a musical education. One reason I give why music should be taught to all children in our schools is that music is an important agent in correcting many faults of speech and declamation. We are all familiar with the loud, the harsh, the shrill and unsympathetic mouthing of a child's reading and speaking, and we wonder what education so called has done to pervert sweet laughing voices of children. These faults I claim, the study of music will in part correct. Musical training in our schools is also valuable as a means of intellectual culture and mental discipline. What the object is to the eye in the training of the powers of observation, such is sound to the ear, this organ communicating to the mind the impressions made upon it. We are constantly being reminded that as Americans we are not a musical nation, a truth which we must ever admit until we have enthroned music in its proper place in our schools, and devote intellect as well as feeling to musical culture. When music is thoroughly taught and studied in our public schools, the prophecy will be fulfilled, when we are to sing with the spirit and understanding also. I read a short time ago an interesting account of the music taught in the Indian school at Carlisle, Penn. An hour each day is devoted to the study, and the interest taken by these semi-savages and their rapid progress shows that they are capable of entering with skill, sympathy and effectiveness into the difficulties of the study. Dr. Tourgee once remarked that throughout life the difference between a musician from infancy and one from mature age will be visible at a glance. The latter may possess musical knowledge and taste, the former will possess both with a deeper musical feeling, more power and greater certainty of judgment.

And now a few words in relation to "Music in the Home" especially.

It is strange that people do not make greater use of vocal and instrumental music to brighten the home life.

We have all noticed the tendency of very young children to attempt to sing, oftentimes before they can read or even speak plainly and we exclaim "how happy that child is." Then shall we not encourage the little children thus to express themselves in song, and do not laugh at them if their voices are sometimes discorded, and the tune difficult of recognition, for the little singers are oftentimes more sensitive to ridicule than those of larger growth, but rather let us encourage the child to sing softly and sweetly, and if he is induced to sing at home, and hears good music there, it will exert a refreshing influence upon him through life and he may perhaps in after years look back upon the Sunday evenings spent at home singing some of our beautiful hymns, and the recollection of that time may act as a safeguard in time of temptation. Too many look upon the study of music only as a means of earning a livelihood, when there are hundreds of homes where it is needed for its purifying and elevating influence. There is no place where it is more important, and nowhere else does it shine with a brighter lustre. Even if there be no marked talent in this direction which would lead to the idea of display before the public, it is well worth the while to make the most of such as there be, and these parents who ignore music because the son or daughter may give no promise of eminence as musicians, are sadly in error. If right views concerning the subject could generally prevail, we should hear less of wailing because young people are inclined to spend their evenings away from home, amid excitements which are not for their best good, and I believe that many a hearth stone is shrouded in gloom simply from neglecting the wonderful power which might have been wielded through music in making home attractive and filling it with sunshine.

Among the great reforms needed in our land today, none of greater importance than that of making home life more pure, beautiful and attractive.

In closing it may not be amiss to give the "reasons for learning to sing," as stated by Dr. Wm. Boyd in his quaint preface to his collection of "songs and sonnets" published in 1595. The old spelling of many of the words adds to the quaintness of expression. Reasons briefly set down by the author to persuade every one to learn to sing:

1. It is a knowledge easily taught and quickly learned when there is a good master and an apt scholar.

2. The exercise of singing is delightful to nature, and good to preserve the health of man.

3. It doth strengthen all parts of the heart, and doth open the pipes.

4. It is a singular good remedy for a stuttering and stammering in the speech.

5. It is the best means to preserve a perfect pronunciation, and to make a good orator.

6. It is the only way to know where nature hath bestowed the benefit of a good voice, which gift is so rare that there is not one among a thousand that hath it, and in many that excellent gift is lost because they want an art to express nature.

7. There is not any music of instruments whatsoever, comparable to that which is made by the voices of men when the voices are good, and the same are well sorted and ordered.

8. The better the voice is the sweeter it is to honor and serve God therewith, and the voice of man is chiefly to be employed to that end.

Omnes spiritus laudit dominum.

Since singing is so good a thing,
I wish all men could learn to sing.

HOW IS THIS!

HON. DANIEL L. RUSSEL DECLINES THE NOMINATION FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE ON THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET—HE SUGGSTS A COALITION WITH THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Hon. D. L. Russel, in a conversation yesterday with a representative of the Star, said that he had no hesitation in saying that he will decline to accept the nomination for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on the Republican State ticket; and, furthermore, that in his letter of declination he will advise the withdrawal of the entire State ticket, and that a coalition be formed with the Prohibitionists.

He gave it as his opinion that it would be futile for the Republican party to make a campaign in this State, and that the approaching election will be a walk-over for the Democrats. "In the first place," he said, "they (the Republicans) cannot win; and in the second, if they could, they would be counted out." He thinks that if a coalition is formed with the Prohibitionists it will break the color line, and in this way, perhaps, lead to Republican success hereafter. "But," he added, "if a Chinese gong campaign is inaugurated, with joint discussions between Fowle and Dockery, it will result, probably, in a majority of 40,000 for the Democratic ticket."

Judge Russell was one of the delegates from this State to the Chicago Convention, was a member of the committee on credentials of that body and, it will be remembered, had an animated discussion with John S. Wise, of Virginia, on the status of the delegation from that State. He is an astute and sagacious politician and one of the most influential members of the Republican party in this State, and there can be no question that the stand he has taken in this matter will have great weight with his party.—Wilmington Star.

The Latest Scott Partin Lore.

The prisoner was interviewed yesterday by Mr. Giles Bledsoe, who resides in the neighborhood of Scott Partin's home and used to know Partin well. As soon as he saw the prisoner he said instantly that it was Partin. He asked him if he did not remember when they used to work together, and it is said the prisoner looked confused and walked away. Mr. Bledsoe positively affirmed that the man is Partin.

Mr. Ed. Yarborough also saw the prisoner yesterday, and says he saw him in Florida about four years ago. He was then keeper of a summer residence for a wealthy lady. Mr. Yarborough says he is sure he is the same man, and it is said that the prisoner claims to have been in Florida at that time.—News and Observer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, July 4.—The trial of the libel suit of O'Donnel vs. the Times was resumed today. Attorney-General Webster, resuming the presentation of the case for the defence, quoted from the speeches in favor of boycotting made by Parnell, M.P. He said the defence published them in the Times, but they would not reveal who disclosed them, even though such action should result in a verdict for the plaintiff. He then read letters with a view to showing that the league instigated the Phoenix Park murders.

PARIS, July 4.—The motion expressing confidence in the Government, which was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, was received by a vote of 270 to 197, and not 326 to 172 as reported. The newspapers here agree that the vote has fortified the cabinet's position until the Chambers reassemble in October. Several of the papers regard the vote as a fatal blow to the opportunists. In the future they say the struggle will be confined to the Radicals and Conservatives.

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 F. S. Duffy, New Berne, N. C. j7d1m

STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

The Biblical Recorder closed its fifty-third volume last week.

The praises of Morehead City are sounded by lips of all who have been there. There is no better seashore resort.

From all parts of the State comes the announcement that crops have greatly improved in the last ten days.

Hon. Alfred Rowland has been renominated for Congress in the 6th district. S. J. Pemberton, Republican, is editor.

Concord Times: Judge Stewart, M. C. from Georgia: "There is not in our Democratic side a man more honored and respected than Rowland."

Rev. J. F. Lovejoy is making earnest efforts to build a house for the church at Bayboro. There is not now a Baptist house of worship in Pamlico county.

Mt. Airy Telegram: The huckleberry boom still continues. Such a crop was never heard of before. The only disadvantage connected with the business is our merchants cannot secure crates fast enough to supply them.

Cleveland and Rowan Democratic Clubs have been organized at New Berne, Raleigh, Wilmington, Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham and many other places. Hurrah, Hurrah! The country's rising.

Tarboro Southerner: The town is on a live boom.—Among many attractions is an art studio.—The baseball club bears the name of Thurman, the Chief of the Handanna Tribe.—Work on Mr. Shackleford's knitting factory is progressing rapidly.—Oats are cheaper than corn; oats fifty cents, corn seventy-five.

Washington Gazette: The Western Union has reduced the rates to the press and volume last week. Now the Gazette has advantage of the same rate as the News and Observer. Let every teacher in this and sister counties know that the State Normal opens here next Monday. Let us have the best Normal we have ever had in Washington.

Charlotte Chronicle: A special from Winston says: Winston-Salem celebrated the Fourth in grand style. There was an immense crowd, estimated at 25,000. Speeches were made by Senators Hampton and Ransom.—In the base ball contest on the 4th Charlotte defeated Danville.—The city was crowded with colored people who greatly enjoyed "the day we celebrate."

The Caucasian: A unique marriage in town, three people, and only three under one license. They were of the dusky persuasion and from Mingo township.—Last Tuesday there were one hundred bushels of huckleberries for which crates could not be procured. Four hundred and five crates were shipped that day that brought at least $1,000 clear profit into the county.

Wilmington Messenger: At the meeting Monday night the organization of the rowing club was perfected under the name of the Recreation Rowing Club. The Regata Committee was authorized to arrange for a regata.—Wm. K. Vanderbilt, of New York, has bought over a thousand acres of land just below Asheville, at the confluence of the French Broad and Swannanoa river. This is said to be the finest property in Western North Carolina. Mr. Vanderbilt will erect a handsome residence to be ready for occupancy next summer.

Charlotte Observer: Yesterday afternoon there occurred a fatal accident in Sharon township. Mr. W. T. Taylor, accompanied by his little son Leroy, who was about eight years old, went out into the pasture to bring in the milk cow. Mr. Taylor started to the spring for a bucket of water. After starting the cow the little fellow tied the chain which was a light one, around his neck. The cow became frightened and ran, jerked the boy against a tree killing him instantly.

Wilson Advance: The Norman school opens on Monday.—A pleasant lawn party on the court house green. Contest between the "Browns" of Wilson, and the Battleboro Base Ball Club resulted in victory for the Wilson boys. The Browns also defeated the Lenoirs of Kinston.—It appears to be settled that Jonas W. Crowell, our present Sheriff will succeed himself.—On Monday the county commissioners appointed J. W. Davis, Esq., county treasurer to fill the place made vacant by the death of Col. John W. Farmer.—A Pitt county farmer raised 103 barrels of Irish potatoes from a single acre and cleared $250.

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