THE JOURNAL.

E. S. YORK, - - - Editor.
H. HARPER, - - Business Manager.

NEW BERNE, N. C., JAN. 31 1889.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE cotton crop is estimated at 7,000,000.

FURIOUS wind and snow storms in Dakota.

GEN. MAHONE is spoken of as the next Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia.

THERE is a crazy man in New York who believes himself to be the "Statue of Liberty."

THE arrival of winter north of the Potomac is officially announced. Reception cold—no flowers.

THE Wilmington Review has hoisted the name of Charles M Stedman for Governor in 1892.

GEN. JOHNSTONE JONES, late Adjutant General, has become editor-in-chief of the Asheville Citizen. Present arms!

WANAMAKER has been to Indianapolis. He was pleased with Harrison. Whether Harrison took a fancy to him will be seen hereafter.

M. GOBLET, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has felt impelled to enquire of England why she has appropriated two of the Tonga islands.

THE Republicans of the State of New York are playing monkey and parrot. At the present stage of the game the monkey seems to have the best of it.

HARRISON says what he knows he knows, and what he don't know he does not care to learn from self-appointed teachers. Or words to that effect.

SAMOAN officers are in a muddle Bayard, usually clear, is befogged. Whitney has cleared his decks for action, and Cleveland has referred the whole matter to Congress.

IT is stated that Hon. John Nichols, member of Congress from the Raleigh district, bids fair to be made public printer under the Republican *regime* at Washington.

"DISPATCHES have been received at the State Department from Minister Pendleton, at Berlin in regard to the Samoa question, but their contents are withheld from publicity."

THE fact that this government is based on manhood and not upon money is one which needs to be frequently hammered in upon the dull consciousness of our world be plutocrats.

"THE Washington Post of the 16th contains a pen picture of Col. Oliver H. Dockery, of this State, together with a strong recommendation for an appointment in Mr. Harrison's Cabinet."

ACTING in concert the Admirals of the English and Germany fleets have proclaimed a blockade of the coast of Zanzibar, and notices to that effect have been served on the State Department in Washington.

A LATE copy of the Philadelphia Ledger says: Here we are nearing the middle of January, with bricklayers and stone masons at work outdoors on stout walls just the same as if there was no such thing as winter.

"A PARIS dispatch says the government is seeking a pretext for the arrest of Gen. Boulanger and his friends." First thing the government may know Boulanger will be making arrests without waiting for a pretext.

BLOODY BALFOUR has struck three other blows at defenceless Ireland. Rents, evictions and sentences are all increased, and a new campaign of desolation and misery is being pushed with devilish energy.—Wilmington Star.

MINISTER PHELPS is to leave London for home at the end of this month, it is stated, and in the English metropolis the fact is ascribed to Salisbury's masterly inactivity in relation to the vacancy made by Lord Sackville's recall.

WE stated in these notes some days ago that the new dynamite gun cruiser, Vesuvius, was the *fastest* and most destructive war ship afloat. We should have said that her speed exceeds that of any war vessel of or above her size in the world. With this correction the statement is correct.

WE make our acknowledgment for an invitation to attend the East Carolina Fish, Oyster, Game and Industrial Fair to be held in New Berne on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of February proximo. This is always a grand occasion, and our citizens find it very pleasant to attend.—Norfolk (Va.) Landmark.

THE informalities in the certificates of the electoral vote in two or three States are such as might create a good deal of anxiety and possibly trouble in case an election was close. They illustrate newly the desirability of getting rid of the cumbersome and useless machinery of the Electoral College.—N. Y. World.

AS A matter of fact, the people of the South are perfectly willing that the negro should go or stay. The duties of citizenship have been imposed on him long before he was prepared for them. Some of them never will be fit for them. The increased representation comes with citizenship, and, as far as the South is concerned, it can never compensate for the evils of the carpet-bag era. But this is one of the revolutions that can never go backward, and the people of the South simply propose to move forward.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE chances of John S. Clarkson are being considered. Will he have a place in Harrison's Cabinet, or be prosecuted for buying stolen property knowing it to have been stolen?

A JOINT caucus of Pennsylvania Republican Senators and Representatives has decided that the proposed prohibition amendments to the Constitution shall be passed at once, and that the question shall be submitted to the people at a special election to be held on June 16 next.

THE Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company have just declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent, making 12 per cent on their capital stock during the past year. So it is all over the South. Every Southern cotton factory under competent management is making money.

DI MURSKA'S death in poverty is another reminder of the world's cold forgetfulness. A beautiful voice that charmed millions in this country and Europe made her a petted and much applauded woman. Its sudden loss and ill health reduced her to poverty and no generous voice ever called her from it. Her daughter, crazed by her mother's death and poverty, took her own life in despair.

THE moral tone of the dominant element in the Republican party is indicated by the renewed probability that John Wanamaker is to be given a place in President Harrison's Cabinet. Col. Holloway, a prominent Republican of Indianapolis, speaking of the contingency, says "There is no reason why he shouldn't appoint him. Practical politics elected Gen. Harrison, and he will do well to recognize them."

A GOOD many members of the Farmer's Legislature favor teaching agricultural rudiments in the common schools. Miss Jamima Smith, in charge of a common school, is excellently qualified to give instruction in farming. The best school for farming is the farm. As children do not attend school more than two months they have abundant time and opportunities to learn how to hoe and dig and plant and reap during the remaining ten months.—Wilmington Star.

NORTH CAROLINA is certainly on a boom. New Berne is to have the best Fish, Oyster, Game, Agricultural, Mechanical, Horticultural, Floral, Textile, and Universal Industrial Exposition ever seen. Asheville is to have an electric street railway; Hickory has the finest female college in the State, the finest bank, the finest postoffice, the finest hotel; and Winston, when her railroads are completed, can compete with any city in the world as a tobacco market." Good!

DR. ATTICUS HAYGOOD, the well known laborer in the cause of negro education, demands justice for the Southern States in the public impression of what they are doing for negro schools. He says that since 1870 Virginia has spent $4,000,000, Georgia $2,350,000, and Alabama $3,500,000 for negro schools and teachers. The South claims to be doing all she can for her colored youth, and must do so as a simple principle of self preservation and progress.

THE SOUTH.

They tell us that the South is in danger. How is danger? From a robber band who have fattened on her bounty and grown insolent by her indulgence. But, traitors cannot deliver the South, bound hand and foot, to Northern taskmasters.

Through all her eventful history the South has asked nothing from the General Government but to be let alone to work out her own high destiny under providence, relying on the valor of her sons, the virtue of her daughters, and the treasures locked in mountain fastnesses and sleeping in extended plains.

He knows nothing of political philosophy who supposes that the States of the South can be relegated to Territories of the Union.

Bright as is the past, splendid as were the achievements of our fathers, a more entrancing future spreads out before her, and higher attainments await the men of this generation. What Germany is to Europe the South will be to America. First in letters, first in science, first in material development.

It is pleasant to read the following in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle of a recent date:

"A gentleman in a position to know, whose business it is to note carefully what is going on in the South, informs us of the upward movement that is taking place. The returns of new enterprises everywhere in the South show great activity. Our informant states that it looks now like 1889 will surpass anything yet dreamed of in Southern progress. The industrial development is general. It is no longer confined in Alabama and Tennessee and confined to iron and coal, but from Maryland to Texas the good work goes rapidly on.

"Never before were there so many new enterprises on foot in the South, covering a wide range of industries and so free from speculative booming.

"There is no such thing as retrogression with a brave and progressive people. The North may as well attempt to dam up the waters of the Nile with 'bullrushes' as to fetter the giant of the Southern his own proud realm.

Justice must be done. There will be no stinted measure of justice, but it will be meted out full and complete by our own people, without let or hindrance. There will be no need of Federal interference in the South. Devoting her energies to the development of her material interest, to the dissemination of education, and to the inculcation and practice of fairness to all men, the sun of her prosperity will rise higher and higher. Men of all nationalities will come and partake of her blessings and worship at her altars.

THE SABBATH.

The Sabbath was ordained for the good of man and the glory of God. He who observes its sacred obligations is blessed, he who disregards them perils his own welfare, inflicts injury on society and dishonors the God who has said, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

All Christian people profess to reverence the Sabbath, and by their laws, in some measure, enforce its observance.

But religion is a personal matter, and to every individual it comes with its supreme authority and divine benedictions.

It is a day of rest. Rest from labor, rest from worldly care, and rest from the petty vexations of every day life.

But above all, the Sabbath is a day of communion with God. It is a blessed truth that our God is ever near to His people, and His ears are ever open to their cry. But, on the Sabbath day he holds special audience with men. All the windows of Heaven are open, and all the telegraphy of the skies is freighted with messages of love.

Nothing so ennobles a man as heavenly communion. It elevates his aspirations, purifies his heart, sanctifies his spirit, and makes him realize that God is his Father, Christ his Redeemer and man his brother. He who fails to realize the blessedness of the Sabbath is a stranger to supernal joy, and a wanderer on a sea of trouble in a starless night.

"As the twig is bent the tree inclines." It is a fearful thing to bring up children in the habitual disregard of the Sabbath. It is the terrible forerunner of crime and wretchedness. A thousand evils follow in its train to wreck and ruin. Of all the profane swearers who defy God, of all the drunkards who desolate homes, of all the revelers who make night hideous, of all the miscreants who crush trusting hearts, nine tenths have their origin in a disregard of the day that God has hallowed.

TRADE.

Trade goes where it can do best. This is a universal rule. There is a general disposition among countrymen to trade in their own town, that is, to support the home market. But no man is going to sacrifice himself for a sentiment, and home markets must satisfy the people of the surrounding country that it is best to patronize them.

Suppose that Norfolk and Wilmington are rival markets. The average North Carolinean will prefer to see Wilmington win in the contest, but if he is satisfied that it is to his personal interest to send his produce to Norfolk it will go there.

We want to see North Carolina towns built up, but not at the expense of the country people. Wilmington and New Berne ought to do the shipping for the State, and they will do it when they demonstrate the fact that it can be done without detriment to the producing communities.

We are happy to know that the trade of Wilmington and New Berne is increasing, but it ought to be tenfold more than it is now. Railroads are important adjuncts—indeed they are essential—but these will come when the business men of the cities show conclusively that the profits of trade will be with those who patronize them.

Norfolk is a good city, Virginians are a good people, but the merchants of Norfolk are no better than the merchants of Wilmington and New Berne, and the people of Virginia are no better than the people of North Carolina.

Establish the fact that the people of the interior of the State can trade as profitably in Wilmington and New Berne as they can in Charleston and Norfolk, and the foundation of our future prosperity is established.

We conclude with an article, under the head of Eastern North Carolina, from the Norfolk Virginian of last Saturday.

"The Virginian has neglected to acknowledge an invitation from the East Carolina Fish, Oyster, Game and Industrial Association to their second annual Fair, 19, 20, 21 and 22 February. The first exposition of the society was phenomenally successful in financial results, and in exhibiting the wealth and possessions of the people who inaugurated and engineered it. New Berne and the adjacent country can have a great future, and we trust the endeavors of the association may stimulate efforts to that end in other directions. Besides an attractive climate and productive lands, the social excellence of the people invite large investments of capital by strangers who seek to found delightful homes and secure enriching dividends from comparatively small investments.

But this is only one phase of North Carolina development, enterprise and public spirit. The people of the neighboring States are rapidly coming to understand the necessity and value of co-operation, and when it is applied to manufacturing and mining, diversified industries and commercial transactions—as seems to be the purpose in Virginia—the two commonwealths, so closely united in war, will show a wonderful expansion in the long era of peace which the country is to inherit as one of the fruits of the late conflict.

THE Paris Temps announces that an American trading schooner has been fired on by one of the German cruisers now engaged in blockading the East coast of Africa. Although an unfortunate incident just at the present moment, it would be unwise to attach importance to that which may either have been due to the attempt of the American schooner to run the blockade with arms for the Arab insurgents.—N. Y. World.

THE TARIFF.

We had thought not to return to the tariff during the present session of Congress, but the present aspect of the subject demands the attention of the Democratic press of the country.

For several months we have been convinced that there would be no legislation on the tariff during the present session of Congress, because of the improbability that the Senate and the House would agree upon any tariff bill.

The seventh section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States provides that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills."

Following the letter and spirit of the Constitution, the House of Representatives of the Fiftieth Congress took up the subject of revenue and after protracted debate passed the Mills bill.

Pending the consideration of the Mills bill in the House of Representatives, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of questions of revenue, in violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and originated a tariff bill which passed the Senate, and was forthwith sent to the House of Representatives. As soon as the bill reached the House Mr Reed of Maine, moved that the House proceed to its consideration. Mr. Mills moved that it be referred to the Ways and Means committee. Mr. Reed and his Republican colleagues urged that no tariff legislation by the present Congress was possible if the bill was referred to the Ways and Means committee.

Mr. Mills and his Democratic colleagues insisted that the rules of the House required that all bills relating to revenue should be referred to the Ways and Means committee. The Senate bill was so referred.

Republicans say that the Democrats have defeated tariff legislation. Democrats answer that they defended the Constitution and defeated a robber tariff that would have throttled the Constitution and pillaged the country.

Is the Democratic position well chosen? The Constitution is explicit, all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives." This bill originated in the Senate. But Republicans say, "the Senate bill was intended as an amendment of the House bill." There is not a member of the Senate who does not know that a bill cannot be amendatory of another bill. One bill may be substituted for another, but the Constitution will not permit the Senate to substitute in cases of this kind. The language of the Constitution is, "the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills."

It makes no difference that Senators call their bill an amendment to "the Mills bill." Parliamentary law settles the question, and draws the line between substitutes and amendments so clearly that the wayfaring man though a fool need not err therein."

The Senate bill cannot become a law. It will not pass the House, but even if it should pass both Houses of the Fiftieth Congress the President would veto it because of its unconstitutionality.

Always Looking North.

When the road from Tarboro to this place, on to Onslow, is constructed, as we suppose it will be, it will open up one of the finest countries in the world, will place us much nearer Norfolk and other Northern markets, and place Kinston on a big boom. It will practically haul all the cotton and other produce from this section and get all the travel to the North.—Kinston Free Press.

With reasonable certainty this line of railroad will be pushed on through Lenoir, Onslow and Pender to Wilmington within two years, probably sooner.

Kinston will then have direct communication with Wilmington, by rail, of less than a hundred miles, and why should she seek Norfolk with her cotton? Norfolk consumes very little cotton, not as much as Wilmington. She has no use for it, but to sell and ship it across the Atlantic, sending a small quantity to the New England factories.

We do the same thing here in Wilmington. We have ample facilities therefor. Our compresses are as good as those at Norfolk. Our cotton steamers are just as good, and sail with equal speed. The rates here are something lower, and we pay as good prices for cotton. We offer a trifle greater inducements to shippers than can reach us.

With a direct line of road from Kinston to Wilmington, of much shorter haul than to Norfolk, we don't see why the Kinstonians should not prefer to come here, all other things being equal.

But some how or other, if North Carolina people can't buy and sell out of the State, they don't feel as if they were living or getting along in the world.

They are always looking North.—Wilm. Messenger.

Seeking a Fortune in the West.

"My dear," said a father to his daughter, "how long ago was it that George Jackson went west to seek his fortune?"

"Just a year," the girl replied, with a blush.

"Was there anything between you and George? I sometimes thought that he was fond of you."

"He was, papa." And the girl hid her face on the old man's shoulder. "I promised George, when he went away, that I would wait for him for years, if necessary."

"I have a letter from him."

"Oh, papa!" she exclaimed, "does he—er—has he—oh, tell me, what does he say?"

"He wants twenty dollars to get home with."

TRUCKERS' Seed and Supplies At GEO. ALLEN & Co.

News and Observer.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by Lt. Gov. Holt.

Prayer by Rev. W. M. Clark of the Church of the Good Shepherd, S. R. 209, by Mr. Emry, providing for a joint select committee to consider pension legislation, was adopted and Messrs. Little, Lucas and Busk appointed as the Senate branch of such committee.

The following bills passed second and third readings:

H. B. 51, S. B. 105, authorizing grand juries to return bills in court through their foreman alone, except when the penalty shall be death; S. B. 119, protecting telegrams and letters; S. B. 151, amending section 72 of the Code.

BILLS PASSED SECOND READING.

H. B. 156, S. B. 180, authorizing the commissioners of Beaufort county to levy a special tax—ayes 16, noes 0.

PASSED OVER ON THIRD READING.

S. B. 48, regulating the pay of jurors for Craven county; S. B. 119, authorizing justices of the peace to issue civil process to other counties than their own.

RECOMMITTED.

S. B. 62, amending the road law of the State; S. B. 60, prohibiting the sale of pistols, to judiciary committee; S. B. 90, in relation to the height of a lawful fence, to committee on propositions and grievances.

S. B. 10, to regulate the fees of solicitors in capital felonies—passed second reading and on third reading brought out some discussion.

Mr. LeGrand, as a lawyer, moved to lay on the table and called for the ayes and noes. Upon a call of the roll the bill was tabled—ayes 26, noes 5.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, Speaker Leazar in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. W. M. Carter, of this city.

The resolutions offered were few and of a local nature except the following: Mr. Amis, relating to local self government; cities counties and towns. A resolution raising a joint select committee on pensions. Adopted. Of the bills introduced the following are of a general character: Relating to landlord and tenant act; tax on dogs; prohibiting killing fish by dynamite; relating to peddlers' tax; amending the charter of the Burgaw & Onslow Railroad.

Reports of committees: Judiciary: cancellation of mortgages; calendar: H. B. 194, to prevent trespass and H. B. 135, relating to sales made by executors and administrators, unfavorably; H. B. 116, to regulate service of summons in certain cases, favorably.

Finance: H. B. 17, an appropriation for a colored orphan asylum, favorably.

Roads and post roads: H. B. 209, prescribing who shall be subject to road duty, calendar; H. B. 195, relating to public highways; also a bill relating to salaries and fees, favorably.

The calendar was taken up and disposed of as follows, so far as the important measures are concerned:

H. B. 33, regarding the stock law, recommitted; H. B. 168, working the public roads of the State by taxation, tabled. H. B. 128, requiring the rudiments of agriculture to be taught in the public schools, amended so it will read "may" and not "shall," passed its second reading; H. B. 205 for the protection of livery stablemen and others, passed; H. B. 273, amending the Code relating to county commissioners, tabled.

The following committees were then announced:

House branch pension committee: Sutton, McCubbins, Cherry, Holman, Phillips, Hood, Marsh, of Union, and Cooper.

House branch committee on printing: Doughton, McGill, Stevens, Reagan and Holman.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by Lt. Gov. Holt.

The calendar was taken up and the following bills passed third readings: H. B. 156, S. B. 180, authorizing commissioners of Beaufort to levy a special tax.

The following bills passed their second and third readings: H. B. 96, S. B. 142, to amend the law compromising the State debt. H. B. 185, S. B. 163, in relation to the life saving service. S. B. 44, authorizing justices of the peace in criminal actions to take bonds in certain cases. H. B. 142, S. B. 210, relating to Sunday fishing. H. B. 101, S. B. 219 prohibing the shooting of rifles across Currituck sound.

TABLED.

H. B. 97, S. B. 181, to enable justices of the peace to take bail in certain criminal actions; S. R. concerning internal revenue law be fore Congress; H. B. 170, S. B.—, concerning Blair educational bill; S. R. 4, concerning Blair educational bill.

PASSED OVER.

S. B. 48, regulating pay of jurors in Craven county; H. B. 57, S. B. 177, levying a special tax for Jones county.

HOUSE.

Speaker Leazar called the House to order at 11 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. M. Clark of this city.

Resolutions: By Mr. Baird, of instruction to the committee on public printing, requesting them to make a contract at the lowest figures, placed upon the calendar.

Mr. Beddingfield also introduced a resolution to the same committee on the printing done for the State Library.

Among the bills introduced of an important nature were the following: Refunding the debt of Onslow county, for the purification of the box. Mr. Sutton: relieving the Governor of the State from acting as chairman of the Board of Agriculture; to permit pounding net fishing in certain waters in eastern Carolina; for the better collection of taxes; relating to the sale of seed cotton; to pay special venire men the same that regular jurors are paid; amending the insurance laws of the State; forbidding trespass on boats, &c.; to enlarge the 10th judicial district; relating to fines and forfeitures.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Proposition and grievance: Mr. Sutton, chairman, favorably, the following: H. B. 300, relating to Cape Hatteras camp ground; substitute for H. B. 52, making four feet a legal fence, applicable only to certain counties; H. B. 53, preventing the increase of hog cholera, applicable to certain counties.

Judiciary—H. B. 295, relating to vacancies in the office of county treasurer; H. B. 30, relating to vacancies in the office of Register of Deeds, Coroners, &c.; H. B. 339, relating to jurors.

Finance—H. B. 315, relating to pensioning the ex Confederate soldiers.

Roads and postroads—H. B. 298, relating to bridges in Pamlico county; favorably.

Fish interests—H. B. 305; promoting the cultivation of shell fish in Onslow county; favorably.

CALENDAR BILLS ON THIRD READING.

H. B. 116, regulating the service of summons by advertising, when the person cannot be found; H. B. 135, relating to sales by executors and administrators, all sales to be advertised in newspapers whenever the amount exceeds three hundred dollars; H. R. 167, joint resolution to Congress in regard to the geological survey; H. B. 194, preventing trespass by taking dog tongue, vanilla, berries, &c., from lands without permission; H. B. 195, relating to highways, forbidding the felling or deadening of trees within a certain distance from the public roads; H. B. 255, prohibiting in certain counties the sale of 5 bushels or less of corn before sun rise.

This was the first day of the session that the calendar was cleared before adjournment.

Swansboro Items.

Oh, such weather! Rain, blow, rain and rain.

Mr. Benjamin Willis is building a new house for R. W. Freshwater on Bear Creek.

Jimmy Harrison says he will grind you as good meal as any man can at a water mill. Come and try him.

Mr. Jas. E. Harrison is putting up a new steam grist mill in addition to his saw mill. He will be ready for grinding in a few days.

Mr. J. W. Ward has sold out his stock of merchandise to Mr. W. S. Wynne of Lynwood. Mr. Wynne is one of our prominent country merchants.

Mr. E. B. Hargett is trying to sell out and move South. We should be sorry to lose so valuable a citizen as E. B. Hargett from our community.

Mr. Editor we will mention a name for railroad commissioner, and you can't name a better one—Hon. F. M. Simmons, of Craven county, a more suitable man cannot be found in North Carolina.

Mr. George R. Young says he is done farming already, having made two manure heaps and now gone in the steam mill business to wait for the manure heaps to rot, then he expects to plant corn and sugar cane to the amount of nearly three acres.

Schooners Etta, Packett, Rosa D. and three other large two masters from the North are in port. The latter for lumber from Terry's mill. The Rosa D., Capt. Joe Moore, from Beaufort, loading with dry bones for Col. W. D. Harrison, consigned to Baltimore, Md.

Mr. A. G. Grady closed his school on Brown sound last Friday. Mr. G. W. Ward will close his on Bear Creek in about four weeks. Mr. J. B. Petteway's school at Lod's Landing will continue on for two or three months longer, so we learn. Mr. Petteway is an excellent teacher, a young man of natural abilities, self made and good qualities, the brother of Mr. G. W. Petteway who was married last week; and all we say about Mr. J. B. is he can go thou and do likewise if he wishes. We understand Mr. Grady will take the free school in this place soon. He too is an excellent teacher, but from another county, Lenoir. Mr. W. E. Mattocks is teaching on White Oak at J. A. Mattocks's. Our excellent county superintendent, F. Thompson, Esq, came around last week visiting schools. He gave us a good report to our face—hope he will do it elsewhere. He also gave Messrs. Grady and Petteway the same.

A Needed Law.

To the Honorable General Assembly of North Carolina:

The present Legislature ought by all means to enact a law for the protection of crops, in the fence districts of the State, from the ravages of breechy stock. Every farmer is indictable for not keeping up a lawful fence, yet a lawful fence is no legal protection to his crops. If stock breaks over his inclosures and he should inadvertently inflict any damage to such stock, he violates the criminal code, and renders himself subject to the penalty of fine and cost. What is his redress for the loss of his crops—orchards or potatoes? Nothing—absolutely not one cent. When the writer was a member of the Legislature he was led to make diligent inquiry about this matter and among others was told by Judge Clark, one of our prominent Superior Court Judges, that there was no statute in North Carolina which gave farmers protection for their crops in the fence districts of the State against the depredations breechy stock; and that such law was not only greatly needed, but that it was essential to the welfare of the agricultural interest. Upon this the writer drew a bill which passed the Senate unanimously, and no doubt would have passed the House with equal unanimity if it had not been by some means misplaced and lost. There are those who have no land, but have stock roaming abroad upon the woodland others, which becoming half starved break over lawful fences and commit ruinous depredations upon growing crops—orchards or potatoes, while the damaged are totally without means of redress. A malicious neighbor may purposely keep breechy stock as pests and destroyers of others—the damaged parties having to submit to every wrong and loss because there is no legal means of redress. This ought not to be so. It is time we had this state of things changed. Our Judges say so—our lawyers say so; and above all our farmers and their interest demand it. Let us have the law.

Very respectfully,

J. W. SANDERS.

Sanders' Store, N. C., Jan. 28, '89.

TERRIBLE.

Two-thirds of all deaths in New York City are from consumption or pneumonia. The same proportion holds for most other cities. Delays are dangerous. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption will always relieve, and may save your life. For sale by R. Berry, druggist, New Berne.

THIS DAY.

BY MARIE LE BAR.

The breath of gods is on the air:
Joy's wine runs through my blood,
Libation to earth's beauties rare—
The vales, the hills, the flood.
A tremolo of leaves, in swoons
Of color, drifting warm;
Faint odors from the mold from noons
Of summer's lingering charm;
Divinest depths of skies, each rift
Blue-hallowed in pale cloud;
The sensuous, coy, slow winds that drift
'Tween reeds that sigh aloud;
The soft adieu of birds that goes
From land of snow to land of rose.
The gauzy fly on placid pool
Folding, in dreams, his wings of tulle;
And, like a human pulse, the stream
Hushing its heart in noon's sunbeam.
Oh, rapturous soul of mine that cries
For that which thrills the earth, the skies!
Oh, restless heart that yearns to break
Life-fetters for pure Beauty's sake!
Flutter and faint, aye, die with pain,
So Paradise be thine again!

The Problem of Life.

On this head one feels inclined to say with the great writer—"all has been said;" yet it still remains a mystery greater than the pyramids, a riddle unanswered, unanswerable.

When confronted by its endless vexing perplexities, we feel tempted to follow the example of the polite Frenchman, who when contridicted by a lady in a statement which he knew to be true, simply made her a grand bow and departed. Doubtless many a one of the "care encumbered thousands" would have made his grand bow to existence ere this, had he not been restrained by the strong arm of divine law. As it is, many a one rides in the tournament of life with lance head pressed hard in a mortal wound to keep the blood from flowing. The mortal wounds are not all one must suffer. The dust and sand flies on a march, often wrings cries of agony from the wounded that the shock of battle has failed to move. It is not only the hill county that tries the strength. The dull monotony of the level tracts is often more wearying. To gaze down the road of life and see never a break or a turning to vary its arid tedium, will make the stoutest spirit quail. In those dark hours between midnight and dawn—the battle ground where the spirit and the flesh meets in mortal combat—many a stricken heart cries aloud in its anguish, "was there ever such misery as mine?" Ah! yes. The present is but a repetition of the past and a prophecy of the future.

What is, has been and will be again. Take courage, scourged spirit; clasp duty to your bosom, and wrest a blessing from the stern risaged visitant ere you let her go. Strive on, till like him who, standing just outside the portals of eternity, said: "I have struggled and fought with the legions of wrong till my armor has caught the gleam of eternity's sun."

The shield may be dinted and the helmet hacked, but the gleam of that sun will banish the scars and turn life's battle-worn armor to gold.

An Extraordinary Appetite

In the neighborhood of Aylsham, England, lived a certain Jerry Eke, whose appetite was said to be superhuman, and whose prowess at harvest-suppers was the boast and wonder and envy of the villagers round. It came to pass that at a farmers' market-dinner the talk turned upon Mr. Eke's performances, when some one present protested that what had been narrated was impossible.

"Impossible," said another. "I'll bet you five pounds Jerry Eke will eat a calf at a sitting!"

The wager was taken, and the preliminaries were arranged. The calf was killed, the bones were cut out, the flesh was chopped into minute particles and apportioned into seventeen enormous pasties, the outer crust of which was a thin film of batter, made lovely and tempting to every sense, but carefully kept from any ingredients that could cloy the palate.

Jerry was called in, he having agreed to the wager with evident delight, and was told he might fall to. He did so, and steadily gorged. He had made no difficulty of the first nine pasties, but when a tenth was brought in he seemed to flag. To the horror of his backers, he sighed and looked perplexed. It was but for a moment; he desired only to expostulate, and pathetically remarked:

"I say, mas'r, I aint got nuthin' to say agin them pies—I loik 'em amazin; but I'm athinkin' et's abayut time as I should begin upon that ther calf!"

The Man's Feelings.

Don't think that because a man happens to be big and brawny and healthy he has no feelings. Such men are sometimes regarded as if made of door-hinges and leviathan hide, with sash cords for nerves. It may be a mistake. There are men whose spiritual and physical make-up is after this fashion, and some of them are big men. But the big men are not all so. There are some who are as tender as girls, as sensitive as the mimosa, and as quick to receive an impression as the down-covered skin of a ripe peach. It is worth while to be gentle with such men. Kindness is not thrown away on them. They may be growing old, but as they advance they retain much of the boyish feeling they had when they weighed fewer pounds than they do now. If they are not trodden on they may make happy old men when they are a little further on in years. But it is easy to sour them, and crush them, and make them disagreeable. Don't do it. Few people ever think of a big man as one who has any feelings worth considering, and yet, many are as tender hearted as babes.

A Thoughtful Husband.

Mrs. Minks—I think it is too bad, Mr. Minks! Why can't a man be as considerate for his wife a few years after marriage as he was before? But I suppose it is too much to expect; men are all alike, and care only for themselves.

Mr. Minks—Really, my dear, I don't know what you are driving at.

Mrs. Minks—Oh, no—of course not! You don't even know that this is my birthday, and yet only a few years ago the date was engraven on your heart, and you never failed to give me a present. Why didn't you do so to-day?

Mr. Minks—Because, my dear, I did not wish at your age to remind you of the painful fact that you were a year older.

A SAD STORY.

The child coughed. The mother ran. No remedy was near. Before morning the poor little sufferer was dead. Moral: Always keep Dr. Acker's English Remedy at hand. For sale in New Berne by R. Berry, druggist.

Singular Properties of the Figure Nine

Multiply 9 by itself, or by any other single figure, and the two figures forming the product will, in each case, if added together, amount to 9. For example, 9 multiplied by 9 is 81, and 8 and 1 added together make 9; so on with the other figures. The figures 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9, added together make 45, and these two figures will, if added together, make 9. The amount of the several products or multiples of 9 (9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81), namely, 405, and the figures forming either the dividend or the quotient, added together, make 9. Multiply any row of figures either by 9, or by any one of the products of 9, multiplied by a single figure, as by 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72 or 81, and the sum of the figures of the product, added together, will be divisible by 9.

Multiply the 9 digits in the following order—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9, by 9, or by any one of the products of 9 mentioned in the last sentence, and the products will come out all in one figure, except the place of tens, which will be a 0, and that figure will be the one which, multiplied into 9, supplies the multiplier; that is, if you select 9 as the multiplier, the product will be (except the place of tens) all ones; if you select 18, all twos; if 27, all threes; and so on. Omit the 8 in the multiplicande, and the 0 will also vanish in the product, leaving it all ones, twos and threes, etc., as the case may be.

DO NOT SUFFER ANY LONGER

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Ackers English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. For sale by R. Berry, druggist, New Berne, N. C.

THE NEW BERNE Furniture Company,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Furniture, Mattresses, CHAIRS, Etc., Etc.

We have on hand and are manufacturing every day handsome Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, sofas, Tables and Bureaus, which are neat and substantial.

Factory, corner of South Front and East Front streets.

Offices and salesrooms, 22 and 24 Middle st.

NEW BERNE, N. C.

T. J. TURNER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

dw

HEALTH IS WEALTH! READ CAREFULLY.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure.

Guarantees issued only by R. N. DUFFY, druggist, sole agent, New Berne, N. C. ap24 dwly

BOOK STORE.

J. L. HARTSFIELD

KINSTON, N. C.,

DEALER IN

BOOKS and STATIONERY

School Books and School Supplies a specialty.

Confectionories,

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Toys, Glassware, Crockery, Fishing Tackle, Etc.

ne door south of Loftin's Bank.

Very truly,

J. L. HARTSFIELD

FOR MEN ONLY A quick, permanent cure for nervous debility, lost of vitality or manhood, nervousness, weakness, unnatural losses, loss of memory, vigor or development, caused by indiscretion, excesses, etc. Valuable book sent sealed free. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

The finest Chairs, Picture Frames, Pictures, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Parlor Suits, Work Baskets, Hat Racks, &c., for Christmas, ever brought to New Berne Market. In fact the best stock of Furniture ever offered in New Berne, by

JOHN SUTER,

d15dw Middle Street.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

Try the Cure.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, HAY-FEVER, HEADACHE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BROS. OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A. EASY TO USE.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York janldwly

MARBLE WORKS.

NEW BERNE, N. C.

Monuments Tombs &c.

ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE

Orders will receive prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed

JOE F. WILLIS, Proprietor

Cor. BROAD AND CRAVEN Sts.

NEW BERNE, N. C.

O. H. Willis is my authorized agent in Kinston. s80-1yw

Mules and Horses.

NORTH CAROLINA STOCK.

Mr. [illegible] STREET has just received from [illegible] N. C. another lot of fine Mules and Horses. Call and see them. j18

Land For Sale.

[illegible] ACRES IN LENOIR COUNTY [illegible] south of Kinston, on South West Creek. [illegible] acres with one hundred [illegible] cleared, balance in timber. Well adapted for wheat, corn, cotton, peas, etc. A portion of the cleared land embraces a rich bottom. No. 2, 70 acres of timber land, [illegible] tract No 1. Price $500 cash, or part cash with approved security for balance.

APPLY TO

JAMES WILLIAMS, Kinston, N. C.,

OR TO JOURNAL OFFICE, New Berne, N. C

d13dwtf

Corns 1 PAD. Guaranteed not to cause Bunions. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati Ohio. Trade Mark

It has given universal satisfaction in the cure of corns. Have had more testimonials from sufferers than from any other corn remedy. A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill. PRICE 15 CTS. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

J. V. JORDAN, Agent, New Berne, N. C. may2 dwly

CASH STORE!

We call attention to our line of

Christmas Goods

which are first class and at reasonable prices. We still carry

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

We sell for cash and make no allowance for bad accounts.

We pay the highest cash price for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We are now one door north of Henry Dann's Drug Store, but will move to the Hunter Store near the Monument after Christmas.

H. C. BOWEN, Kinston, N. C.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC V