THE JOURNAL.

W. H. ROBERTS, - - - Editor.
J. H. HARPER, - - Business Manager.

NEW BERNE, N. C., MAY 9 1889

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THE President has appointed Mr. Joshua B. Hill marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

THE Georgia Alliance has contracted with mills for too million yards of cotton bagging, to be delivered the first of August.—Star.

THE notable event of the Southern society banquet in New York on Thursday night was the superb speech of Governor Gordon of Georgia.

"NEARLY four thousand small dwelling houses are in course of construction at Philadelphia this season. The boom is the largest on record."

IF brother Wanamaker deserves a Cabinet appointment Col. Dudley deserves at least to take dinner at the White House.—Statesville Landmark.

NEW YORK people think their little inaugural shindig eclipses everything on record. It wasn't an eclipse; it was a fog.—Washington Post.

WHEN a woman steps out on the back porch with her arms rolled up her apron, it is a sign to her neighbor that she has something to tell her.—Atchison Globe.

DURING the last nineteen years 310 amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been proposed in Congress, but only three have been adopted.—Boston Journal.

LET it be remembered of Washington that he not only whipped the British, but also introduced that useful and picturesque quadruped, the mule, into this country.—St. Louis Democrat.

GEORGE WASHINGTON had to borrow money to get to New York to be inaugurated. The difference between him and some of his countrymen of today is, that they will have to borrow money to get away from New York.—Baltimore American.

"THE Providence Journal gets in some telling hits occasionally on the party in power. Its latest squib was the assertion that 'the man whose substitute was killed during the war need not despair of getting a pension under the ruling of Corporal Tanner.'"

BISHOP POTTER, in his centennial sermon in New Yprk said some excellent things, but he subjected himself to fierce criticism when he said "we have exchanged Washton's dignity for Jeffersonian simplicity, which is only another term for Jacksonian vulgarity."

REV. MR. PEARSON has had a great meeting at Shreveport, La. On the last night but one 75 professions were reported. As is his way, on the last night he raised $1,200 for the support of the Young Men's Christian Association. He complimented Shreveport and its pastors. He received $1,000, we learn, from the Times of that city.—Wilmington Star.

"WAS not Martha Washington truly as important as her illustrious husband?" cries Mrs. L. D. Blake. Martha certainly was as important as her husband—at least around home. Indeed in his domestic life the father of his country was one of the most limited monarchs that ever reigned. The first President had his detractors, but no one has ever doubted the importance of Martha.—Courier-Journal.

THE Spool Cotton Trust, it is stated, is now losing six thousand dollars a day, because of the price of cotton fixed by it. The action of the manufacturers composing the trust was not caused by a desire to furnish cheap cotton to consumers, but to crush competition, in order that prices might be advanced and large profits realized. If they succeed present losses will be recovered by increased prices in the future.—Norfolk Ledger.

THE difference between the people of the North and the South is not worth quoting when it comes to vital matters. The American takes care of himself, and the American who comes South to live with other Americans can take care of himself by respecting the rights of his neighbors. There is this much to be said—the person who respects the rights of his neighbors is reasonably sure to have his own rights respected.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE modern newspaper is the cheapest thing of the age, and people constantly marvel that so much can be supplied to them for a few pennies, When they buy a garment, a shoe or a hat, they pay for the labor represented in it at the rate of about $3 a day for each worker. But the modern newspaper, which is the product of the labor of scores and even hundreds of men, is laid at their door each day for two, three or five cents.—Dover Democrat.

I UTTER a great truth, and one which the future will yet make plain to the apprehension of posterity, that through all the dust and smoke of that bitter sectional conflict, through all the tears that were shed, through all the passions that were evoked and all the woes that were endured, the eye that is clear, and the mind that is just, can plainly discern an unfaltering love of the liberty which our fathers jointly achieved and unabated devotion to the constitutional Republic which they jointly established,—Gen. Jno. B. Gordon.

NEVER having had any experience we have often wondered what a kiss is. We are only too happy to have learned. Dr. Henry Gibbons, in a recent lecture at San Francisco, describes a kiss as "the anatomical juxtaposition of two orbicularis oris muscles in a state of contraction." Correct, but Miss leading

It is very gratifying to Virginians to have their Governor receive so much attention wherever he goes. Washington and Lee were two of the very greatest men that this country has produced, and Fitzhugh Lee is a nephew of him who was not the least of the two. He has, moreover, worthily filled the office to which his people elevated him, and merits the applause of his countrymen. We rejoice to see him the object of admiration at home and abroad.—Norfolk Landmark.

"It doesn't require an expert," said Dr. De Menil, etc to tell whether a diamond is genuine or not. The test is very simple, and can be made in any place and in a moment. All you need is a piece of paper and a lead pencil. With the latter make a small dot on the paper, then look at it through the diamond. If you can see but one dot you can depend upon it that the stone is genuine, but if the mark is scattered, or shows more than one, you will be perfectly safe in refusing to pay ten cents for a stone that may be offered you at $500."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ON or about June 15th John R. Sherrill, editor and proprietor of the Concord Times, will commence the publication of a monthly journal to be known as "The Piedmont Former." The prospectus says: "It will be an eight page, thirty-two column paper and will be published in the interest of the farmers of the Piedmont section in particular, and of farmers everywhere in general. The paper will be printed from clear, new type, on excellent book paper, and will present an appearance equal to any paper of its class now published." Brother Sherrill has exhibited ability and energy in the conduct of the Times, and we trust that the Piedmont Farmer will be abundantly successful.

FROM the Wilmington Messenger. Sir: My attention has been called to an article in your paper complaining of inadequate mail facilities in North Carolina, respecting which I wish to say that at an early day it is my purpose to make a personal examination of the same, and so far as lies within the power of the Railway Mail Service, it is our desire and intention to create every dispatch that train schedules will permit of, and relying upon the co-operation of the railway management in North Carolina, it is believed we shall be enabled to remedy whatever occasion for complaint now exists.

J. LOWRIE BELL,
General Superintendent.

DEVELOPMENT.

The late centennial celebration gave evidence of wonderful progress, but we cannot be content with present attainments. However high may be our national elevation, there is a lamentable want of material and individual development in all sections of our common country.

Take the State of North Carolina. Heaven has wonderfully blessed our State. She has a climate soft and balmy as that of Italy, and a soil as rich as any in the valley of the Nile. Her mountains are storehouses of mineral wealth, and her eastern shore is the native home of delicious fruits and luscious grapes. Whatever has been accomplished in the past is nothing in comparison with future developments.

Suppose the agricultural resources of North Carolina were fully developed, what a spectacle it would present! Our barns would overflow, and our surplus become tributary to distant communities.

Then consider the result of our mineral development. The treasures that are hid in our mountain fastnesses are enough to pay all the expenses of government and bring comfort and luxury to every home.

What shall we say of individual development? We have men of wisdom, men of learning—men renowned in all the walks of life—yet not one of them has experienced the full development of his powers.

Then consider the vast multitude of unwise and unlettered men, and the mighty hosts in absolute ignorance.

It is useless to dream of material development as long as there is an absence of individual development. There must be mind to work on matter—and the development of one is the necessary precursor of the development of the other.

If there is one thing more demanded in North Carolina than any other it is education. We do not mean alone the training of the schools—but that training of all the powers as will make them subserve the highest interests of society and accomplish the greatest good to country, home and friends.

There is very much of true education that every one must acquire of himself. There are aids, assistants, all along, but every man must be a teacher to himself, and so impress upon himself the lessons of experience, as to make the wise unlettered man more respected than the learned collegiate who knows nothing of practical life—its blessings and the means by which they are acquired.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have at once a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c. and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

CENTENNIAL REFLECTIONS.

The centennial celebration in the city of New York was an honor to the country. The displays were magnificent, and the sentiments expressed in addresses were pure and patriotic.

We trust that the results will be beneficent—tending to the eradication of sectionalism and superinducing a broader nationality.

The speech of President Harrison, though not to compare with Depew's great oration, was timely and patriotic, while the remarks of Mr. Cleveland were the very essence of political wisdom.

The splendid display of last Tuesday was in striking contrast with the unostentatious inauguration of Washington on the 30th of April, 1789. But let it be remembered that one event marked the commencement of national existence, while the other exhibited a triumphant march along the highway of nations to the prondest position on earth.

What is to be the history of the century upon which we have entered? Beyond the narrow confines of today, all hid from us but the blessed revelations of God. We know that virtue has its reward; that seed time and harvest will come in their season; but no prophetic ken can penetrate the darkness and tell the future of the American Republic. We trust that each succeeding year will teem with evidences of its utility and blessing. We trust that science will advance until its light shall illumine this whole land, and that the refining influence of letters will be seen in every home in this broad realm.

But let us take a wider sweep and look at the influence of America upon the world. The light of her example has penetrated the continents, and gone out to the isles of the sea to rejoice and bless mankind. What will be its influence during the century upon which we have just entered has not entered into the mind of man to conceive, but the day is coming when thrones will crumble, and constitutional governments erected upon their ruins.

NORTH CAROLINA AT THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

North Carolina did not occupy the most distinguished position at the late New York centennial celebration, and it is was not expected that she would be prominent in the imposing ceremonials of the occasion.

North Carolina is proverbially modest. Modesty has always been characteristic of her people. She has never pressed herself to the front except when liberty was to be defended, and on such occasions she has been prodigal in her expenditures of blood and treasure.

However retiring North Carolina may be, there is no excuse for the World and Herald in announcing that "North Carolina is represented by Governor Scales and Adjutant General Jones." This is no reflection upon Governor Fowle and Adjutant General Glenn, but it shows the unpardonable ignorance of metropolitan journals that boast of their enterprise. Until the World and the Herald become better informed it is not to be expected that they will allude in appropriate terms to North Carolina and her people.

Without having heard one word from Gov. Fowle or any member of the North Carolina delegation, we have no hesitancy in assuring our readers that Governor Fowle and his associate delegates to the New York centennial reflected credit upon their State.

THE INDIAN IN POLITICS.

Thurston county, Nebraska, is having an experience somewhat like that which the South is undergoing, the principal difference being that Nebraska has the Indian to tackle, while the South has the negro to deal with.

Thurston is a new county, and recently conventions have been held there by the Republican and Democratic parties for the nomination of county officers. In the Republican convention the Indians had a large majority and nominated an Indian for sheriff. In the Democratic convention the white men had the majority and nominated a white man for sheriff. In the Republican convention the war hoop was raised and the scalping knife glittered; in the Democratic convention everything was conducted in decency and order. Thus the race issue is inaugurated in Nebraska.

We have called attention to this condition of affairs to emphasize the fact that wherever the Democratic party exists, it rallies to its colors the virtue and intelligence of the country.

The reason of this is evident. It is the party of law and order everywhere and under all circumstances. It admits of no violation of the Constitution by the national government—no infringement of the rights and liberties of the people by the State government.

We do not claim that all the virtue and intelligence of the country is in the Democratic party, any more than we do that there is no virtue nor intelligence among negroes and Indians. We are most happy to recognize merit wherever it exists, and we trust that the day will come when all will strive to reach the highest standard of excellence; but now, as in the past, the weight of intelligence and virtue is thrown on the side of the Democracy.

WHAT is it that goes up the hill and down the hill, and yet never moves?—The road.

"ALL IS WELL THAT ENDS WELL."

Just now there is considerable depression among "strickers" because prices are off, and expectations are not realized.

Now we know that our farmers are gentlemen who are entirely above our sympathy; but we respectfully suggest to them that the depression is caused, in a large part, by the centennial rush, and cannot be permanent.

Then again, the season has not advanced very far, and the produce that is yet to go forward may bring such remunerative prices as to make the average highly satisfactory.

It is gratifying to know that the men whose interests are most immediately affected, are the bone and sinew of the land whose spirit cannot be daunted by slight and transient reverses.

We trust that the future will be propitious, and that our farmers will rejoice in the happy realization that all is well that ends well.

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS

At the present day no man of honor should fail to award to North Carolina the prominance to which she is entitled for the part she acted in the war between the States. There is no disposition on the part of North Carolinians to disparage the services of troops of other States, but there is a fixed determination to see to it that the services of their own soldiers are realized and appreciated.

The Wilmington Star well and truly says:

North Carolina not only did her full duty at Gettysburg but in every battle of great importance in which the army of Northern Virginia participated. Col. Cox of the Northern army, published a list of casualties in the Confederate army. There were 25 battles only in which regiments in either army lost more than 100 in killed and mortally wounded. Think of it that in both armies there were nearly 2,700 regiments, and only 25 ever had 100 men killed and mortally wounded in one battle.

North Carolina has the very remarkable, the very distinguished honor of having TEN 100 out of the 25. That tells the story. That is honor enough.

And yet the silence of Generals; the misrepresentations of officers; the perversions of writers have hid the facts and lauded men who were undeserving, while ignoring the real heroes.

HON. Z. B. VANCE AT GUILFORD COURT HOUSE.

We surrender our editorial columns to an extract from the address of Senator Vance, delivered at the celebration of the battle of Guilford Court House, May 9th, 1889.

"The British armies having failed of success among the Northern portion of the colonies, owing to the skill and vigilance of Washington, the attention of their commander was directed to the Southern department. There, it was believed that, owing to the hold which the British already had upon the country, its widely scattered rural population and the noted loyalty of a considerable portion of it, the prospect of final success was much better than in any other quarter. With a picked and veteran force, therefore, Lord Cornwallis began his celebrated march from Charleston through South Carolina and North Carolina into Virginia. He calculated upon embodying the loyal element wherever he went and encouraging it to join him and swell his forces. This was reasonable after the shameful disaster at Camden, and to a great extent this expectation was justified by large numbers of loyalists joining him in South Carolina, whilst quite a number either did, or attempted the same in North Carolina. But his presence and proclamations were two edged weapons; they not only called out the Tory element, but roused and brought to arms every patriotic Whig in the regions through which he marched. These alone proved more than sufficient to deal with their countrymen who took sides with the British.

The first great serious check which his hitherto triumphant advance had received was at King's Mountain in October, 1780, preceding his advance into North Carolina. Cornwallis had sent Major Ferguson with a battalion of regular troops to call out and embody all the Tory element of the western part of the two Carolinas. This he did with considerable success, and incorporated with his own forces a large number of volunteers. But the effort to do so had alarmed the Whigs of the mountains of North Carolina and Virginia. These gallant frontiersmen sprang up by magic, and crossing the great Iron and Yellow Mountains from the vallies of the Holston and Nolichucky, assembled in the valley of the Catawba and made their final arrangements to dispose of Ferguson and his Tories. Advancing by forced marches, receiving recruits at every step their array became so formidable that Ferguson took the alarm and retreated to King's Mountain, vainly imagining that the raw militia from the wilderness would not dare to attack him there. But little did he know of the spirit of these men. Like a mountain avalanche they swept onward after their prey, and like an eagle when found they seized it in defiance of all military rules, in its own chosen position of strength. Authors, orators and military critics have dwelt alike exhaustively upon this wonderous feat of arms, its timely importance to the patriotic cause and its unexampled heroism. There is little concerning it which remains to be said.

To me, it appears impossible for language to over estimate its importance or to do adequate justice to the courage, and warlike skill which enabled untrained militia, without artillery, without bayonets, without even discipline, with simply hunting rifles and inadequate ammunition, to assault fortified mountain heights defended by almost equal numbers, a part of whom were trained veteran troops—and carry them by storm. There is no story in the annals of war, there is no incident told of the great Hannibal, or of the retreat of the ten thousand, or more of the Roman legions in any part of the earth, which excels it for pure heroism, grim and sturdy courage, and as an exhibition of the true fire of warlike genius. I know that it is not perhaps in good taste for citizens of a Democratic country to boast of the blood which is in their veins, for I am sure I will be pardoned for indulging in a strain of filial pride by glorying in the fact that my grandfather was one of those who amidst smoke and fire ascended those heights on that day. However perhaps I need not apologize. It is be proper for us to feel proud of our ancestors in the mass, it cannot be improper to boast of their deeds in the individual. The Chinese proverb well says: "To forget one's ancestors is to be a brook without a source—a tree without a root."

The next most serious check which was given to the royal advance was inflicted at Cowpens in December, 1780. Furious at the destruction of Ferguson's command, Cornwallis hurried forward to retrieve the disaster, the celebrated and hitherto invincible cavalry commander, Col. Tarlton, with a considerable force of splendid troops. He was met at the Cowpens by General Morgan with a large force of the patriotic militia of North and South Carolina—many of whom had participated in the victory at King's Mountain, and signally defeated, with the loss of a large number of killed, wounded and prisoners.

Thus, two most important detachments of the royal invading army having been defeated—one being absolutely destroyed—Lord Cornwallis, being justly alarmed for the success of the campaign and smarting from humiliation and defeat, determined upon a prompt and aggressive advance which should subdue all opposition and restore all lost prestige of his army. From this time forward, until fate compelled him to retreat from the State, it is impossible to withhold from him our admiration of his high military qualities, as evinced by the discipline of his troops and the wisdom and moderation of his conduct. But it was decreed that he should fail, and on this spot where we now stand, in 1781, the finishing blow was given to all prospects for subjugating the Southern colonies, and which drove him to his ships at Wilmington and finally to the end at Yorktown.

First Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin For the Week Ending, Saturday, May 4th, 1889.

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C.

The excess of rain-fall, deficiency of temperature and sunshine in the State for the week ending Saturday, May 4th, have been rather unfavorable to crops, but so far there is no reason for complaint as the general outlook is very encouraging, the season being far in advance of that of 1888, and rather earlier than the average season. So far no serious injury is reported from frost and the season is so well advanced now that the probabilities are that our crops will escape injury from this source. The prospect for a fine yield of wheat, oats and fruit is excellent. Considerable damage to strawberries in the neighborhood of Warsaw, Duplin county, is reported from the cyclone which occurred in that vicinity on the 2d.

REMARKS OF SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

EASTERN DISTRICT, Littletown, Halifax County.—"Rather cold, too much rain, farmers backward in planting cotton, bad stand of corn. Oats and wheat looking well." Dover, Craven county.—"Too much rain, especially for truck." Scotland Neck, Halifax county.—"Prospects for a stand of corn and cotton very gloomy. Wheat and oats are looking well." Gibson Station, Richmond county.—"Corn and gardens growing nicely. Bad stands of cotton reported in some places." Yorkville, Bladen county.—"Fine growing weather." Southport, Brunswick county.—"Garden stuff, corn and sweet potatoes are well started." Camden C. H., Camden county.—"Commenced planting cotton May 1st." Winsdor, Bertie county.—"Cotton not yet planted. Seed of corn rotted, great deal of replanting." Jonesboro, Moore county.—"The wheat crop was never finer looking than it is now." Lumberton, Robeson county.—"Too cool for crops." Fayetteville, Cumberland county.—"The weather for the last of April and the first of May has been unfavorable for the germination of seed, especially cotton and corn."

CENTRAL DISTRICT. Kittrell, Vance County—"The weather has been too wet; farm work retarded." Lousburg, Franklin county.—"Planting of crops very much delayed." Selma, Johnston county.—"The wheat and oat crops are very fine, the prospects are that they will double the crop of 1888. Cotton planting retarded, fully one-third to plant." Reidsville, Rockingham county.—"The condition of the crops is very favorable." Walnut Cove, Stokes county.—"Grain of all kinds, pasture and grass, are growing finely. Corn crop nearly all planted. Light frost on the third without damage." Salem, Forsyth county.—"Too much rain for all crops." Lexington, Davidson county.—"We are needing clear warm weather for all crops." Thomasville, Davidson county.—"The wheat and oat crops in this section are very fine, very much above the average." Sassafras Fork, Granville county.—"The wet weather has delayed the planting of corn. Wheat, oats, clover, grasses and vegetable gardens doing well." Wake Forest, Wake county.—"The seasons for the past week very propitious." Forestville, Wake county.—"Farmers behind with cotton planting."

WESTERN DISTRICT. Hickory, Catawba county.—"Too much rain for wheat, but favorable to oats." Old Fort, McDowell county.—"The crops in the vicinity are far in advance of the average springs." Dallas, Gaston county.—"Too cool for vegetation." Morganton, Burke county.—"Light frost May 3d, no bad effects noticed." Pineville, Mecklenburg county.—"Fall oats, wheat, clover and grasses looking well, too cool for cotton." Catawba, Catawba county.—"Every prospect for an abundant fruit yield. Wheat is fine, planting nearly finished." Davidson College, Mecklenburg county.—"Weather cold, wet and windy for the season, but no cause for grumbling."

H. B. BATTLE, PH. D.,
Director.

H. McP. BALDWIN, Signal Corps,
Assistant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

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

A Voice From Jones County.

POLLOKSVILLE, May 4, 1889.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—As I have seen so much relating to the Presidency of the A. & N. R. R., I thought that I would give you the sentiments of we Pollocksville people and in fact the Jones county people generally. Although we have nothing particular against Mr. Washington Bryan, the present President, yet we think it would be a good idea to appoint or elect a new President; and as we think that the Hon. F. M. Simmons will give perfect satisfaction, we hope that he will be that man, and as we know that Mr. Simmons done everything in his power to put Gov. Fowle where he is, we want Gov. Fowle to do all he can for Mr. Simmons, and I am sure he will not be sorry for it. And in conclusion we ask Gov. Fowle to see that the Hon. F. M. Simmons is the next President of the A. & N. C. R. R. POLLOKSVILLE.

A Railway Tunnel Between the United States and Canada.

Preparations are now being made on both sides of the river to commence work on the great railroad tunnel under the St. Clair River at Port Huron. Early last year considerable preliminary work was done and $125,000 was expended; but, after two or three months, work was suspended, and has remained in that condition ever since. It was found that the sinking of shafts on the band of the river on either side presented a great many difficulties, and finally the Grand Trunk Railway Company took the work out of the hands of Sooy Smith & Co., of New York, the contractors, and decided to take charge of the project itself.

Now, after looking the ground over, the company has decided to go back from the river some distance and commence work on the tunnel proper. The work of excavation on the American side will begin about 2,500 feet back from the river, and from this point there will be a steady decline till the necessary depth under the bottom of the river, about 50 feet, is reached. The drift for the tunnel proper will be 22 feet in diameter, and the distance from one river bank to the other is 2,200 feet. The tunnel will have a drop of 90 feet to the mile, the lowest end being on the Canadian side.

The work of excavating in the tunnel will be done with large steel "shields," 22 feet in diameter. These shields will be driven into the earth with 24 hydraulic jacks, each with a pushing force 125,000 pounds. A large hydraulic engine will be used to work the jack. Five railway tracks for small trucks will be laid in the bottom of the tunnel, and as fast as the earth is excavated it will be loaded on these trucks, which are each capable of holding two cubic yards. A cable running from a large hoist engine through the tunnel to the cars will pull them up to the surface, where the dirt will be loaded into other cars to be carried away.

As the earth in the tunnel is removed a gang of men will follow with the lining of the tunnel, which is cast iron. The tunnel will thus be completed as the work progresses. A monster blower engine is suitably situated to force air into the tunnel through a 24 inch pipe. A large electric light engine will furnish 300 lights, and it is proposed to make the interior of the tunnel as light as day. A force of 125 men will be employed on each side of the river, and the work will be pushed night and day.

It is expected that the workmen from each side will come together about 700 feet from the Canadian side. The approach to the river is nearly a mile longer on the Canadian side than on the American, as the up grade is all on the land side in Canada. The approaches will not be tunneled until the tunnel under the river is completed. The tunnel, as finished, will consist of 2,500 feet on the American side, 2,200 under the river, and 4,000 feet on the Canadian side. There are now at work 125 men on the Canadian side and 60 on the American side. Another large addition was made to the working force January 2, when active operations were begun, and they will be vigorously pushed henceforth, it is asserted.

It is estimated that the work will cost $2,500,000, although well-informed men predict that it will cost nearer $5,000,000. President Sir Henry Tyler and Manager Hickson have been heard to remark that it will be completed if it costs $10,000,000.

The Law of Liberty.

The relation between liberty and law is not understood by all. Some think there is an antagonism between them; that law has a tendency to restrain liberty; that the less men are goverened the more liberty they have.

Let us look at the matter. What liberty can a man rightfully claim? He can claim the right to act in accordance with his nature. The bird cannot claim a right to inhabit the sea, nor the fish to inhabit the forest. The bird was made to live in the air, the fish in the water. Man was made to do right. It is contrary to his true nature, contrary to the end for which he was created, to do wrong. His liberty is not restrained when he is prevented from doing wrong. He has no right to do wrong, and hence cannot demand liberty to do wrong.

The object of law is to secure to every man the enjoyment of his rights—to secure him against wrong. Sir James Macintosh defines liberty to be "security against wrong."

Now suppose a system of laws to be enacted which shall permit everything that is just and right, and forbid everything that is unjust and wrong and suppose such a system of laws to be faithfully executed. What would be the result? Every one would be free to do what was just, and would be protected from all injustice. What more can a man ask than perfect freedom to do right, and perfect security against wrong?

Such a system would be the perfection of law, and the result would be the perfection of liberty. Hence, liberty, instead of being restrained by law, is the result of law. The perfection of law would produce the perfection of liberty.

I HAVE been deaf in one ear ten years and partially deaf in the other for two months; have been treated by ear specialty doctors and received no benefit. Having used Ely's Cream Balm for about a month I find myself greatly improved, and can hear well and consider it a most valuable remedy. I had also nasal catarrh, with droppings of mucous into my throat and pain over my eyes, which troubles also have entirely disappeared.—D. B. Yates, Upper Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y.

"WE'LL ALL MEET AGAIN IN THE MORNING.

[It was the beautiful exclamation of a dying child, as the golden rays of the sunset streamed on him through the window: "Good bye Mamma, good-bye! Don't cry, Mamma. We'll all meet again in the Morning!"]

Oh! wild is the tempest and dark is the night,
But soon will the daybreak be dawning;
Then the friendships of yore shall blossom once more;
And "we'll all meet again in the morning!"

Art thou doomed in a far distant region to roam,
To meet the cold gaze of the stranger?
Dost thou yearn for the smiles of the loved ones at home,
While thou pray'st God to shield them from danger?
Ah! the night of the waters may shadow thy form,
Yet soon will the daybreak be dawning;
Then, thou'lt mingle once more with the loved ones on shore—
For "we'll all meet again in the Morning!"

Dost thou miss the sweet voice of a fond, loving wife,
Whose music brought balm to thy sorrow?
Dost thou see her decline in the sunset of life,
Nor felt one bright hope for the morrow?
Despair not, oh! mourner, the night may be dark?
Yet soon will the daybreak be dawning;
Or all this bereft, one hope is still left—
For "we'll all meet again in the Morning!"

Art thou weary, oh! Pilgrim, on life's desert waste?
Dost thou sigh for the shade of the wildwood?
Have Earth's choicest fruits proven bitter to taste,
And mocked all the dreams of thy childhood?
There is rest for the Pilgrim! faint not on the way,
Too soon will the daybreak be dawning.
Then the dreams which have fled shall arise from the dead,
And all will be right in the morning.

Oh, Servant of Christ! too heavy the cross,
Has thy trust in the Master been shaken?
In doubt and in darkness thy faith has been lost,
And thou cries: "My God, I'm forsaken!"
But cheer up, dear brother! the night cannot last,
For soon will the daybreak be dawning,
Then the crosses of earth we have borne from our birth,
Will all be made crowns in the morning!

AT the Fish Dealer's.—"Please send up to my house tomorrow a couple of nice bass." "Yes, sir." "And, by the way, be sure they are bass. I'm going off for a day, and—er—er—the last time I went I told my wife it was for trout fishing, and you sent up a fresh mackerel. These little errors of yours are causing strained relations in my family."

THE publishers of this city have just formed a new club, called the Aldine Club.

"A good idea," said one seedy author to another, "if we can only all *dine* there."

A Life Preserver

thrown to you in the sea of troubles that threatens to engulf you ladies in its danger-fraught waves, so to speak, and one that will float you over their threatening crests with perfect safety, is found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. You make a dangerous mistake if you do not seize and make use of it, if you are afflicted with any of those distressing ailments peculiar to your sex, styled "female complaints," for it is a guaranteed cure for each and every ill of the kind. The only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, of satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Read guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

George—"Won't you be mine, dear?" Clara—"I think I should have to be hard pressed, indeed, to take you." *George* (equal to the emergency)—"Oh, if that's all, here goes."

ARE YOU SKEPTICAL?

If so we will convince you that Acker's English Remedy for the lungs is superior to all other preparations, and is a positive cure for all Throat and Lung Troubles, Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds. We guarantee the preparation and will give you a sample bottle free. Sold by R. Berry, New Berne, N. C.

OF the seventy-five thousand words compiled for the use of English speaking people, fully sixty thousand are thought to be superfluous. The fullest known vocabulary is said to have embraced only sixteen thousand words, while the average university graduate employs but about four thousand.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. N. Duffy. jan 17

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.

Every mother is cautioned against giving her child laudanum or paregoric; it creates an unnatural craving for stimulants which kills the mind or the child. Acker's Baby Soother is specially prepared to benefit children and cure their pains. It is harmless and contains no opium or morphine. Sold by R. Berry, Newbern, N. C.

THE highest compliment ever paid to woman is that the devil and death are always referred to as he.

CASH STORE!

We are now located on the corner, near the Monument, where we will be glad to see our friends.

Groceries in Great Variety.
Choice Fruits and Candies.
Wood and Glass Ware.
Notions, Cheap as Cheapest.

Whips and Lashes; Sheet Music; Books and School Supplies; Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars; and many other articles, all of which we sell at the Lowest Cash Prices.

If you want to sell or buy COUNTRY PRODUCE, it will pay you to see us before you bargain.

With thanks for past favors, we solicit a share of your trade.

P. S.—Free stables for all of our customers.

Yours truly,
H. C. BOWEN,
Kinston, N. C.

Attention, Farmers.

We have on hand and can supply you at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES:
Stonewall Cotton Plows,
Climax Cotton Plows,
Gem Cotton Plows,
"Cotton Kings,"
Iron Age Cultivators,
Cox Cotton Planters,
Centennial Corn Planters,
And everything else that is needed on the farm.
Give us a trial.

WHITTY & GATES,
So. Front and Craven Sts,
Newbern, N. C.

A Nice Line of Men's, Youth's and Boys' Clothing Just Received.

—ALSO—

Shoes, Hats and Dry Goods.
Which will be sold very cheap at
J. E. SMITH, Agt.,
Middle St., New Berne, N. C.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad,
OFFICE SUPT. TRANSPORTATION,
NEW BERNE, N. C., May 4, 1889.

Notice. For Movement of Truck.

On and after Monday, May 5th, unless otherwise ordered, Train No. 108 will be run in sections, viz:

The first section will leave New Berne freight depot at 11 00 a. m. sharp.

The second section will leave New Berne freight depot at 12 00 m. sharp.

All parties interested are notified accordingly.

S. L. DILL, Supt.

The New Davis, The Pioneer Sewing Machine

Orders left with MR. JOHN SITTER or with MRS. HINES on Middle street for the DAVIS SEWING MACHINE will receive prompt attention.
ap11dwly J. M. HINES, Agent.

ESTABLISHED 1862. REFITTED 1888.
Reestablished 1888 at New Berne, N. C.

WALTER'S Photograph Gallery.

I take great pleasure in informing my many friends and the public generally, that I have returned from Morehead City and reopened my Photographic studio at the old stand, where I shall be pleased to see all my friends and the public generally.

The very flattering success I have met with since I have made New Berne my home is a guarantee of the superior style of my work—it speaks for itself.

My light gives the SOFT PORCELAIN EFFECT to all my work.

CHILDREN'S PICTURES A SPECIALTY.

EVERY STYLE OF PICTURE MADE AND ENLARGED TO ANY SIZE DESIRED.

Thanking all for their very liberal patronage, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same, I am respectfully,

THOMAS WALTER,
New Berne, N. C.

N. W. cor. Middle and Pollock sts., over R. N. Duffy's drug store. Entrance from Pollock st. apl2 diff

ALSO
PEERLESS BRONZE PAINTS—6 Colors.
PEERLESS LAUNDRY BLUING.
PEERLESS INK POWDERS—5 Kinds 7 Colors.
PEERLESS SHOE AND HARNESS DRESSING.
PEERLESS EGG DYES—8 Colors.

PROFESSIONAL.

RODOLPH DUFFY. R. R. NIXON
Duffy & Nixon,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEW BERNE, N. C.
Office over R. N. Duffy's drug store. Branch Office: Catharine Lake, Onslow county. apl9 dwly

P. H. PELLETIER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND MONEY BROKER.
Craven St., two doors South of Journal office.
A specialty made in negotiating small loans for short time.
Will practice in the Counties of Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow and Pamlico.
United States Court at New Berne, and Supreme Court of the State. feb1 dtf

CLEMENT MANLY. O. H. GUION.
Manly & Guion,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office 2d floor of Green, Foy & Co.'s bank, Middle street, New Berne, N. C.
Will practice in the courts of Craven and adjoining counties, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts. apl6 dwtf

F. M. SIMMONS. H. L. GIBBS
Simmons & Gibbs,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will practice in the counties of Craven, Jones, Onslow, Carteret, Pamlico, Lenoir and Hyde, and in the Federal Courts.
Office on Craven street, next door below JOURNAL office. apl2dwtf

DR. J. D. CLARK
DENTIST,
NEWBERN, N. C.
Office Craven street, between Pollock and Broad. apl2dwtf

MOLASSES.
English Island,
Just arrived per Schr.
Mattie Hiles,
For sale by
ROBERTS & BRO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

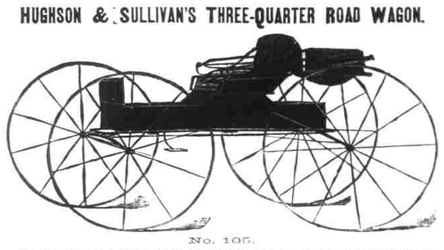
South Front St.
Spring Session
OF
Vance Male and Female ACADEMY.
Opened January 28, 1889.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Terms for young ladies not exceeding $70 00 per session of five months, including Vocal and Instrumental Music, full course in Book keeping and Commercial Law, and Penmanship.

Many pupils get through for $50 00.
Full corps of competent teachers.
For further information address
W. R. SKINNER,
PRINCIPAL.
Pollocksville, N. C.

HUGHSON & SULLIVAN'S THREE-QUARTER ROAD WAGON.



No. 105.

This is a light and tasty Buggy, well built in every particular, to carry one or two passengers, and our large sales on it allow us to put the price Very Low.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List showing a full line of Carriages, Buggies, Carts and Cutters.

HUGHSON & SULLIVAN,
Wholesale Manufacturers, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

$50,000
TO BE
Given Away to the Public
IN THE
WAY OF BARGAINS.

GREAT
Sweeping Reduction!
AT
L. EDWARDS,
THE "FATHER OF LOW PRICES."

Who has no competitor, he sweeps prices wherever he goes and makes all "combines" dance to his music. The public of New Berne and vicinity have been oppressed by High Prices too long. I am here and am

Sweeping Everything Before Me Like a Cyclone!
NO MORE HARD TIMES. DEATH TO HIGH PRICES.

Read the following Prices and Rejoice:

Alamance Checks 4 to 4½ cents per yard. Calicos, 3, 4 and 5 cents per yard, price elsewhere 7 cents. Nice Dress Ginghams 6 cents per yard, price elsewhere 10 cents. Fruit of the Loom Bleaching, 7 cents. 4 4c Island Cotton 5 cents, sold elsewhere for 7 and 8 cents. Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children's Hose worth 15 cents a pair I am selling for 5 cents. All other goods, such as Cashmeres, Henriettas, Worsted, Serges, Flannels, and in fact everything appertaining to the Dry Goods line sold at from 50 to 60 per cent below wholesale cost. Nice Dress Lawns 3 and 4 cents a yard.

Clothing, Clothing.

Seersucker Coats and V