

New Berne

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., MAY 29, 1890.

VOL. XIII.

Terms \$2.00 Per Year.
NO. 9.

O. MARKS

DOOMING WITH THE BOOM.

Matting! Matting!

I have just received a large consignment of Matting in all the Latest Checks and Stripes, which we are selling very low and the Largest Lot of

Embroidery Flouncing

Ever offered in the State, at prices far below competition.

Is this what the women want?

Here's news for every woman who goes about with broken corset bones. There's a material that'll neither break nor roll up, and it's guaranteed. A year is not too short a time to wear that warranty. If it does, here's your money without a word—but it won't.

The material is Kabo. And more. It's stitched in, double-stitched in, top and bottom, and it can't be worked out with any ordinary wear.

The Kabo corset is more than a common blessing to the average woman. There's no wearing out of corset laces by the sharp edge of the eyelet; there's nothing to rust, no eyelet visible through a thin dress; never a breaking of a corset lace with those loop eyelets.

We take the risk in selling the Kabo corset. We buy and sell under this guarantee:

"If for any reason whatever the corset is unsatisfactory to the wearer it may be returned to us, and the money paid will be cheerfully refunded without question. No matter what condition it may be in, provided it hasn't been worn over three weeks; and if the Kabo with which the corset is found over breaks, we will as cheerfully refund the money."

We are still selling those

French Finish Satine

at 15c, worth 30c. Call and see the Thousand and one Bargains that are always offered at

O. Marks, Leader of Low Prices.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE

I will offer special inducements. My stock is much larger than ever before, and all bought for spot cash, and I give the Trade the benefit of my discounts. Therefore I can sell you Goods as cheap as Northern markets. You will save money and time by calling on

O. MARKS,

And giving him a Trial. m27

JAMES MEANS' \$3 & \$4 SHOES

These shoes are made of the best quality of material, and are made in a way that will give you the most comfortable and durable shoes you can buy. They are made in a way that will give you the most comfortable and durable shoes you can buy. They are made in a way that will give you the most comfortable and durable shoes you can buy.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

J. M. HOWARD, Pollock St., New Berne, N. C.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Picnic season, the time of bright faces and happy hearts.

CULTIVATE cheerfulness, very often it gives a silver lining to the darkest cloud.

TALK up your own town, and extol the virtues of your own community, but remember that North Carolina is entitled to the devotion of all her sons.

BELFORD'S Magazine for June is full to the brim with choice literature. The articles relating to Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee are particularly appropriate.

THERE are few evils that may not be converted into blessings. If the various trusts that have been created and are now being organized develop a spirit of self-reliance in our people, and stimulate home industries, we may well congratulate ourselves and look more hopefully to the future.

IN common with the press of the country we cordially invite capital to the South and rejoice in the prosperity of those who come among us, but our bosoms swell with greater pleasure when we see our friends and neighbors rise superior to adverse fortune and become leaders in the grand march of progress.

THE Atlanta Journal makes a bling at Senator Mat Ransom because he wears store clothes and laundered shirts. North Carolinians are pleased with this peculiarity of their Senator, and indulge the hope that at no distant day Georgia Senators will follow the example of the illustrious Carolinian without offense to their constituents.

THE London correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune speaking of Stanley's speech at Guild Hall, London, says: "He reproaches England with her supineness in Africa, preaches annexation, preaches empire, promises unlimited profits, and points to the African enterprises of Germany as both a contrast and a warning to England. The process of lionizing continues with unremitting assiduity."

IT has been supposed that Mr. Wanamaker gave evidence of fitness for a cabinet position in the success that had attended him as a merchant. Unfortunately for the country Mr. Wanamaker seems to have held this idea to the detriment of the country. A merchant who works in his own interest, a public official should be concerned for the public good. Mr. Wanamaker has acquired the habits of the merchant and can't break off from them, and is a disgrace to the Administration of which he is a member—provided the administration has any standing before the country.

WE have always urged an addition to our currency and do now. Exactly how much more this country needs is a mere matter of conjecture which each man can fix for himself. We are not afraid of having too much so that it is money and not mere paperlike Confederate money at last becoming a green-back were fast becoming an over issue. Our country is so great in extent, and in many sections the banks are so few that we need more currency relatively than such compact countries as England and France and Germany.—News and Observer.

FOR many years, indeed ever since the discovery of this continent, the Indians have presented the race problem to the serious consideration of Anglo-Saxons. What shall we do with the Indian has puzzled alike the statesman and the philanthropist. Again and again the experiment has been tried of giving them a local habitation in commonwealths peopled by whites, but they do not seem to thrive with such environments. North Carolina Indians have had every advantage that could be afforded and yet, Chief Smith thinks they will ultimately go to Indian Territory.

NO one will deny the value of natural advantages; something else is required to make a city. The Roanoke Times has a just view of the subject when it says that without men to push them, natural advantages amount to little more than nothing. There are but few towns without them, but a great many are without the men. A good story was told yesterday and it illustrates the truth of the above. "I remember," said a gentleman, "that General Thomas, the Pennsylvania Colonel, once sought introduction to Dr. H. M. Caldwell, President of the Elyton Land Company. After the encounter, he said, 'Doctor, I was determined to see the man who made Birmingham what she is.' The doctor modestly disclaimed the compliment and added: 'Why, General you know that Birmingham has wonderful natural advantages? Then General Thomas abruptly, and a little profanely, retorted: 'Oh, I'm a natural advantage. It is live men who make towns great. No one questions the natural advantages of Norfolk, and yet they have been distanced in growth by the use of artificial means in the hands of progressive men.—Norfolk Landmark.

THE TERROR OF BATTLE.

TO give a true picture of war in all of its great horrors one must have been in the midst of the bloody struggle of battle, where contending forces have met in full determination to carry the day or lay down their lives in the attempt.

SINCE our country entered the world war and has been at war with each other, not only for gain of spoils, or the rectifying of grievances, but owing simply for the honor of supremacy and the display of valor.

When compared with the past ages the situation of today has been much changed. Instead of war following war, as history in forms us, nations have become more enlightened and pacific in their views. Diplomacy comes in for the settlement of disputes where formerly nothing less than overpowering forces and blood shed would be accepted. There has been no great conflict since the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, and though hostile breezes occasionally arise, the world is at peace, and today there is no doubt greater happiness and prosperity than any future period. To fully illustrate the horrors and appalling effects of war we copy from an exchange:

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MR. TUCKER, of Virginia, having offered and advocated an amendment abolishing the tax on tobacco, Mr. McKinley, in opposing Mr. Tucker's amendment, said, "The committee on Ways and Means had not entirely abolished the tax on tobacco, first, because the country needed the money and, secondly, because it was not necessary to abolish it in order to preserve intact the great protective system of the Republican party." What is this but an admission that "the great protection system" is dearer to the Republican party than the liberties of the people!

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AT Gold Harbor, after beating of everything in our front, while most of the men were cheering, some one started the report "that the Confederates had gained our rear. Two thousand men broke back like a lot of boys, and even their own other troops had no effect until the frenzy had time to evaporate.

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THE GREAT SCOTCH-IRISH GATHERING.

Col. Beaver's Letter of Welcome.

HARRISBURG, April 18, 1890. Sir, I have heard with much pleasure of the anticipated meeting of the Scotch-Irish Society of America within the borders of our goodly commonwealth. This is an event of no small importance to our people, and I am proud to owe so much to the invigorating blood and positive molding influence of the people known as the Scotch-Irish cannot be indifferent to the great convention of their descendants such as is to assemble at Pittsburgh. The influence of this distinctive element in our civilization continues, and is likely to continue for generations to come, and those who attend the meeting of your Congress may be assured that no one will be more glad to see the limits of our country will they find a more cordial welcome and a more appreciative recognition than has been done for the country and its people by their ancestors and themselves in Western Pennsylvania.

Hoping that I may have the pleasure of addressing a word of welcome to you on the field of the gathering on May 20th, I have the honor to be very cordially your obedient servant JAMES A. BEAVER.

THE SECRETARY'S INVITATION.

The Second Scotch-Irish Congress to be in session in Pittsburgh, Pa., from May 20th to June 1st next will be a grand mass meeting, bringing together representative men from all portions of the union. Among the distinguished men who will be present and deliver addresses are Gen. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, who will deliver the address of welcome, Secretary Hon. G. B. Hoover, of a few weeks ago, returned from attending a course of lectures in New York, has located at Germantown.

We were glad to meet our old friend Mr. Peckles, of the steamer "Pangro," who is to be in charge to D. C. Way & Co's mill to load.

It is said that the Oronoke oyster difficulty was tried at the court in the Hyde court, and that the defendants were not convicted.

The steamer Washington, which was sunk at Leechville recently, has been floated and repaired and is ready to start on her regular trips to the convenience of the patrons.

Leechville, a place on Pangro river with 20 adult inhabitants and 21 children, has no less than seven stores, and in these stores are employed 12 persons, and yet pay for a term of hard times and scarcity of money.

Mr. Jesse L. Mason, of Ibbes Bay and well known in Hyde as a member of the C. A. Flowers, Jan. Moore, and all in the immediate neighborhood, and the rest of our section has added quite an amount of work for the farmers.

The Irish potato crop bids fair to be a good one, and the price will be a good one. It is said that there is any means of shipping. Where the potato crop is good, it is said that we are in need of some reliable means of transportation?

M. Hahan had a runaway after court adjourned. His horse took flight at some horse running and took a bound among the crowd. No damage, only riding the buggy of its top, upsetting S. J. Lane's buggy, and causing a small amount of excitement and curiosity.

Our court was convened on Monday at 11 o'clock, Judge Whitaker presiding. The first case on the docket at 1 o'clock it was adjourned, having exhausted the docket, and I can truthfully say that no trial has been given since the opening of the court. It was the opinion that it was solely for the convenience of the Judge to get home, no case of public interest were on the docket.

What Englishmen say of R. E. Lee, in invitations were sent to several distinguished men to come to the unveiling of the Lee statue, but as was expected, the great distance will probably preclude any of them from visiting Richmond on that occasion.

Two of those who were invited have responded to the invitations, and while they cannot be here they speak of General Lee as the very highest type of manhood.

AN OFFICER'S OPINION. Lieutenant-General Postmaster of the department of the Adjutant-General for auxiliary forces, writes to the Governor from London under the date of May 9th as follows:

"I am extremely flattered by the invitation which has been sent me to attend at the unveiling of General Lee's statue at Richmond, Va. I regret very much that my official duties prevent my being able to attend at a ceremony of so interesting a description. I should have been glad to see you as the greatest and best man I ever had the good fortune to meet."

WROTE THE HONORABLE Colonel L. Lanfille writes to Governor McKinley from Worley Hall, Sheffield, England, under the date of May 10th as follows:

"I have received through Mr. Frank Lawley the invitation to be present at the unveiling of the statue of General Lee at Richmond, Va. on Thursday, May 29th, and I regret very much that my official duties prevent my being able to attend at a ceremony of so interesting a description. I should have been glad to see you as the greatest and best man I ever had the good fortune to meet."

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SINCE our country entered the world war and has been at war with each other, not only for gain of spoils, or the rectifying of grievances, but owing simply for the honor of supremacy and the display of valor.

When compared with the past ages the situation of today has been much changed. Instead of war following war, as history in forms us, nations have become more enlightened and pacific in their views. Diplomacy comes in for the settlement of disputes where formerly nothing less than overpowering forces and blood shed would be accepted. There has been no great conflict since the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, and though hostile breezes occasionally arise, the world is at peace, and today there is no doubt greater happiness and prosperity than any future period. To fully illustrate the horrors and appalling effects of war we copy from an exchange:

"During the war we used to read of companies falling back, regiments giving ground, and brigades becoming demoralized, and the average reader took it for cowardice and openly expressed his contempt. No man ever went into battle twice alike. No company, regiment or brigade were ever situated twice alike. A man may be very brave and very true in one battle, but next time his physical and mental conditions have much to do with it. A private knows the position of his entire brigade in a fight, but the position is a strong one he is encouraged; if the flankers are exposed or the defenses are weak he is nervous and apprehensive.

IT is a grand stake the soldier plays for, taken a couple of miles may live on until the next fight, if he loses he gets a headstone in a national cemetery. I cannot make you understand the situation better than to give you personal experiences. The great majority of soldiers had the same feeling and passed through the same experiences.

AT that Bull Run my brigade gained ground for several hours. This, with a small loss of men, kept us encouraged. Indeed, it was hard to get men to go on to the next position. Every man was hopeful and determined; and any single company would have charged a regiment. The panic had spread thousands before it was raised on the morning of the 22nd. It had been going on for two hours before we got word. We were well in hand and ready to advance when the news reached us. We don't know how it is in other States, but North Carolina can easily become independent of all such combinations. She can not only produce enough flour to feed her own people, but also furnish large supplies to surrounding States.

MR. TUCKER, of Virginia, having offered and advocated an amendment abolishing the tax on tobacco, Mr. McKinley, in opposing Mr. Tucker's amendment, said, "The committee on Ways and Means had not entirely abolished the tax on tobacco, first, because the country needed the money and, secondly, because it was not necessary to abolish it in order to preserve intact the great protective system of the Republican party." What is this but an admission that "the great protection system" is dearer to the Republican party than the liberties of the people!

EVERY thing that concerns "the Davis Family" is of interest to our people. Mrs. Jefferson Davis, in a letter to Colonel Wm. H. Ross, of Macon, Ga., writes: