THE JOURNAL.

W. H. HARPER, - - Proprietor.
HODGON NUNN, - Local Reporter.

NEW BERNE, N. C., JULY 1 1890.

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

Whitewash destroys the cholera germ.

A REVOLUTION has broken out in Buenos Ayres.

THE man who stepped on Vance got badly mashed.

THE Prohibitionist in Wake county are organizing for the campaign.

THE National Farmer's Congress meets at Council Bluff, Iowa, August 26 to 29.

ENGLAND is ready for war and further seizures may call the North Pacific squadron into action.

THE Election bill seems to have collapsed. The Washington Post says it has ceased to be the bugbear of legislation.

SENATOR QUAY says he does not think the Federal Election bill will pass the Senate without a change in the rules.

THE negroes are going to hold a convention in Raleigh to protest against the manner in which the President distributes the Federal patronize.

"Every man should have an aim in life' but he shouldn't spend too much time in aiming. The quick shot gets the clay pigeon when the trap is sprung."

THE following Republican Senators are declared to be opposed to the Bayonet bill: Edmunds, Paddock, Teller, Wolcott, Washburn, Davis Jones, Stewart, Hale, and Plumb.

IT is said that when Stanley was asked what the American negro would do in Africa, he brusquely replied: "Die!" He says the climate would kill 'em off even faster than it does the white men, and if it didn't, homesickness and the natives would.

The public is coming to the opinion that a pistol in the house hold is more dangerous to friends than enemies, and fewer and fewer persons will keep them in futurer until at last the grim jest "didn't know it was loaded has lost its meaning.—Brooklyn Citizen.

GOV. FOWLE has appointed the following gentleman delegates to the National Farmers' Congress. Elias Carr, S. B. Alexander, C. M. McDonald, E. C. Beddingfield, A. C. Green, R. B. Rheinhart, R. B. Cotten, W. A. B. Branch, J. B. Holman, W. F. Green, W. W. Lenoir, W. A. Graham, A. H. Hayes, J. W. Moore and James T. LeGrand.

CONGRESSMAN LODGE expresses absolute confidence in the passage of his Election bill at the present session of Congress. The Tribune and other machine organs yesterday continued to demand that the Senators "cease to waste time in debate" and get to work under the gag law. The determination to imperialize elections was never more strongly manifested than during this week. Now is the time to remonstrate, with effect against the Fraud and Force bill

THE Detroit Free Press says: The census shows that the town of Gettysburg, Pa, has a population of 3,051 persons. What an insignificant little suburb it is of the great city of the dead which lies outside its limits. Probably nowhere else on this continent, if in the world, does such a handful of he living go about the vocations of daily life in the silent presence of such a multitude of the dead..

LET the business meh of the South meet in a grand convention. Let every trade and industry be represented. Let it go out to the World that the business interests of the South regard the passage of the Force bill as a direct blow at the peace and prosperity of the South. Let the business men of the North be shown that it is to their interest to make effective protests to the passage of the bill. We believe that such a course would have a better effect than to declare a boycott.—State Chronicle.

LET the fight proceed. The South will lock shields in such a conflict. No increase of Federal power is safe or right or needed. Down with the Strong Government idea. It is baleful, loaded with dynamite and will work a great iniquity upon the people. North Carolina's members must be true to the Constitution, to the genius of our institutions, to the traditions of the fathers and the rights of States. The people are very much awake now and are watching every movement.—Wilmington Messenger.

WHAT strikes the plain, common-sense, liberty-loving American citizen is, not that the revered charter of our free government has "grown" up to the standards of the advocates of modernized imperialism, but that the latter day statesmen are of too small a measure to live up to the doctrines of the fathers, whose far-seeing minds erred only in failing to believe in the possibility of the authority of this great country ever falling into the hands of such pygmies as wield it to-day. The Constitution is not too small for the Republic of 1890. But the Republicans of 1890 are too small and too much perverted to abide by the Constitution in its grand and generous provisions based on faith in human nature.—New York Star.

THE people of the South accepted their defeat in good part and went earnestly to work to retrieve their fortunes, with a result which has challenged the admiration of the world; but just as the New South is emerging from its darkness, with its labor contented and its resources developing by a union of Southern effort and Northern capital, certain politicians, actuated by the same spirit which Gen. Grant rebuked, now come forward and for partisan purposes seek again to stir up strife between the North and the South by proposing what is popularly known as "the Force bill," a federal election law which Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, the great leaders of the Republican party, if alive today, would unhesitatingly condemn, and which every fair-minded man must pronounce as unwise as it is unnecessary. Even intelligent colored men are already found protesting against it as sure to result in detriment to their race. The conditions at the South are such that until the colored people have grown in intelligence, toleration and virtue, the white race must necessarily be the dominent race. Northern Republicans who visit the South and see for themselves, admit this. The property of the South is being taxed to educate the colored people, and in time they will rise to the responsibilities and duties of citizenship; but to attempt to employ bayonets in regulating elections in a Republican country a quarter of a century after the war, is a step backward that "the common sense of most" will not indorse, and that the dominant party will find to be as bad policy from a Republican party point of view, as it is untimely and unjust.—American Grocer.

THE BEHRING BAY CONTROVERSY.

For a long. time the respective rights of England and the United States in Behring Bay has been in controversy. Just at this time Mr. Blaine is being complimented by Democrats and Republicans for the manner in which he has represented American interests but we seriously question whether any real progress has been made in the settlement of the delicate and perplexing matters in dispute. It seems to us that the whole subis very much in the condition in which ex-Secretary Bayard left it when the Cleveland administration gave place to the present regime. Indeed there are those who contend that the only hope of an amicable adjustment seems now to lie in bringing affairs back to the condition in which President Cleveland's administration left them.

Mr. Blaine insists that whatever privileges Russia enjoyed became American rights when Alaska was purchased and became a part of this country. This position is not tenable. There is a wide difference between privileges and rights. Whether Behring Sea is an open seas has not been made perfectly clear, but the weight of authority seems to be in favor of that conclusion, and, if such is the fact, the United States Government has exceeded its authority in making seizures beyond its jurisdiction.

Our Government further contends that the pursuit and destruction of seas in their migration to their breeding grounds is an offense against common right akin to piracy, and that this nuisance should be abated even without reference to the question whether Behring Sea be under American jurisdiction as part of our territorial possessions, or be only under the protection of the law of nations as part of the high seas. This will not do. Mr. Blaine's ingenuity is not equal to the task of making the United States the sole arbitor of rights on the high seas. This Government cannot by its arbitrary dectum make that piracy which is not piracy by the law of nations.

The assertion of a doubtful right should always be made in a conciliatory spirit, and this rule of diplomacy Mr. Blaine has not been careful to observe. It is equally true that it does not accord with the dignity of a great nation to present its claim to the consideration of a friendly power in language calculated to offend. All men admire the cleverness of Mr. Blaine, but there is such a thing as being too smart, and this sometimes parcipitates a conflict that prudence would have avoided.

There is nothing in the Behring Sea dispute which, properly handled, can be made a just cause of war. The slightest discourtesy, or seeming affront, is sometimes the pretext for hostilities, but this is only when sound judgment is supplanted by irrational sensitiveness.

We would not have this Government surrender one jot or title of its honor, neither would we have its interests imperiled by the injudicious bluster of a diplomat.

A war between England and the United States would be most disasterous. Both countries would suffer, but, judging by the present aspect of affairs, the United States would be the greater sufferer.

Laying aside considerations of individual well being, the United States would soon be placed in a most unenviable position in the event of war with England. We should be able no doubt to make a capture of the Canadian territory in very short order, but the British naval forces would at the same time be blockading our seaports so effectually that the American flag would disappear entirely from the high seas. Her naval power is so great that in a few weeks she could have the whole continent in a state of seige. The United States is not prepared for war with England, and and he who precipitates the struggle is no friend to his country.

ORGANIZE.

In great campaigns nothing is more important than organization. It matters not whether the campaign is military of civic, organization is an essential prerequisite of success.

The campaign upon which the people of North Carolina are entering is one of superlative importance. It involves nothing less than the liberty of our people and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

It need not be argued that the Democratic party is the body-guard of the Constitution and the guardian of popular liberty. The question of the hour is, is the Democratic party organized for this campaign? Initiative measures have been taken; conventions have been held, candidates nominated and executive committees appointed. This is the ground work of the campaign.

It is now the sacred duty of Democrats to enter upon the more difficult task of educating the masses up to the enthusiastic supsupport of Democratic candidates. The heart of the people beats responsive to the demands of patriotism, and all that is necessary to secure their resolute action is the conviction that the country is in danger. Let them be convinced of this and they will fly to the rescue.

Executive committees should not lose a moment in pressing forward the work of organization. Perfect discipline is not the work of a day, but it requires weeks and months of constant drilling and the use of every opportunity for enlisting the cordial co-operation of every patriot.

We have no fears for the Democracy of Craven county. Under the efficient generalship of Capt. Manly every man will be brought into position ready for the battle. Not a man can fall out of line and be lost in the crowd. Every one will be worked, and he who hesitates is damned.

But organization in one locality will not suffice. Every county must forward into line and stand by their colors.

It is often difficult to keep up party organization in the absence of the exciting scenes incident to a presidential election, but it must be remembered that no election can be of more importance to the people of North Carolina than that just before us. Democrats of North Carolina organize!

MODERATION AND FIRMNESS.

It cannot be denied that these are perilous times. Malignant stars cast their lurid light over this loved land of ours.

The Federal Government has become the oppressor of the citizen, and the State is impotent to save.

The war tariff contains within it enough of wrath to have satisfied the most vengeful spirit, but as if this were not enough to visit upon a long suffering people, the national election bill has been forged at the anvil of hate to harrass, prostrate and destroy the unoffending South. No wonder our people feel the outrage. No wonder that there are thoughts of the boycott. Rather wonder that indignant sires do not rise from gory beds and with impatient gesture plead, "If you have nature in you bear it not."

In times of great popular excitement it is difficult to be moderate and firm. The blood boils and the spirit becomes restless; reason drops the reins and passion rushes on under whip and spur.

Never has the manhood of the South been tried and found wanting. We trust that the present will not suffer from a comparison with the past; but let it be remembered that moderation and firmness are essential elements of real manhood.

If it be true that moderation and firmness are commendable under the ordinary circumstances of life, how much more are they demanded in great emergencies affecting individual and national destiny!

The people of the South are in a condition requiring the exercise of the largest wisdom and most indomitable courage. We cannot afford a hazardous experiment or the delusive expedient of bombastic words.

The force bill is before the Senate. The South has able representatives in that body. It is not even for them to indulge in harsh and strife-provoking language. With moderation and dignity and self-respect they will meet the issue and abide the result. It is for Northern men to force the fighting against this measure, more frought with evil than any that hellish ingenuity has been able to invent.

It will be time enough for the South to change her attitude after the infamy is complete. High sounding resolutions, red hot blasts of flaming wrath, are not in demand in the present emergency. Should the force bill pass it will produce its natural result, and call into exercise the firmness of our people. Without any formal boycott the South can establish her commercial independence and become the ally of liberty and progress throughout the world.

But we hold to ourlginal position. We do not believe that the force bill will pass. If it passes it will stand as a monument of the wickedness and folly of the Republican party. Loaded down with injustice and with no statesmanship to sustain it, it will "die the death, unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The execution of such a measure by Republicans would be the emblazonment of their own infamy. Many a man has sought to flee from his own words and been compelled to listen to their melancholy requiem, and the Republican party is doomed to lie down in the hell of their creation and see its billows of flame roll over them.

Let us have moderation now, and when the day of wrath comes we will meet it with firmness. There is no escape from misfortune; but he who has been subdued by adversity is unfit for prosperity. Misfortune that comes in the discharge of duty is the prelude to honor and glory in the grand consummation.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

What She Is Doing in the Industrial Line

Salem proposes to spend not less than $30,000 on street improvements.

A Northern company has purchased the Idler gold mines near Rutherfordton.

High Point is building a large two-story brick building to be used as a chair factory. Also the new canning factory has begun operations.

W. H. Burgess and others contemplate developing a soapstone quarry near Goldsboro.

The immense new buildings for the Fayetteville bucket company are completed.

A company has been organ- to establish a shirt factory on a large scale at Wilmington.

The Farmer's Alliance and Knights of labor will erect a tobacco factory at Raleigh.

The Alliance plug tobacco factory at Durham has begun operations.

The Dennis mountain granite company has been organized at Dennis mountain to develop quarries.

The State is negotiating with Michigan lumbermen for the sale of 60,000 acres of swamp land in Tyrrell county.

Tompkins, Oliver & Co., of Charlotte have been awarded the contract for erecting the acid phosphate works at Macon, Ga.

Oxford has granted the franchise for a street railway to a corporation composed of Baltimore, Oxford and Raleigh bankers.

The electric railway plant at Winston-Salem is running.

Convicts to the number of 150 have gone to work on the Stanley end of the Yadkin railroad and are now moving toward Salisbury.

Brewer & Holding of Raleigh have added a full set of wood pulp machinery and may start a spoke and handle factory at a later date.

The contract has been given to the Iron bridge company of New York to build a large iron shed for a Union depot at Goldsboro.

Brewer & Holding, proprietors of the Askew newspaper mills at Raleigh, expect to add wood pulp machinery which they have already ordered.

The city fire board of Wilmington has decided to put in a new electric fire alarm system to replace the Gamewell system now in operation there.

Davie county wants the Roanoke & Southern Railroad to build in that direction, and is willing to subscribe $50,000 and probably $100,000 to that end.

The North Carolina Plow company, of Raleigh, has enlarged its plant and is making shipments into all parts of the State and into other States.

James R. Lawrence, of Wilmington, has been awarded the contract for the construction of the public building at Greenville, S. C., for the sum of $75,430.

Asheville and Chicago capitalists have organized the North Carolina Fuel company in Asheville to erect a plant for the manufacture of fuel gas. The capital stock is $500,000.

The name of Morganton's new wood working establishment will be the Morgan Manufacturing company. Work will commence at once on enlarging and improving the plant.

A new canal company has been organized at Scotland Neck, by capitalists from Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York. The new company has a capital stock of $2,000,000.

Several capitalists, have organized at Weldon, the Great Falls Water Power Company. W. B. Hanlison, of Petersburg, is president, and Thomas L. Emeris, of Weldon, is vice-president.

The Oxford Land Improvement and Manufacturing company are negotiating for the removal of a knitting mill, employing 100 hands. A site and a handsome bonus have been offered.

The North Carolina coal and Iron Company at Greensboro, have built a substantial bridge across North Buffalo creek to connect the city with that company's plant in process of construction on the other side.

Republican Bolters—Brower's Nomination Too Much for Them.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 24.—There was a regular stampede of disgusted Republican bolters yesterday when Brower's renomination was made known. After the ballot was taken it was some time before the crowd caught on to the fact that Brower was renominated. There was an awkward pause, and the delegates began to look about as if to say, "what next?" When at length the fact dawned upon the assembly, there was an explosion by the Brower men, and when a motion was made that the nomination be unanimous, a number of the disgruntled delegates grabbed hats and bolted for the door. Mr. Brower sat in the convention, and was speedily called out, to which he promptly responded. There was no waste of time or words.

He began at once to explain his congressional record, and touched a few only of the prominent facts. There was suppressed fire and energy in every sentence, and he at once defiantly threw down the gauntlet in defiance of Mr. Williams. He says he knows his man and is going to make things hot, a result that no one would doubt who heard and saw him. He held his own party responsible for most of the adverse criticism that had pulverized his record.—News and Observer.

Alwus foller yure own advice let other folks foller theirs.

NEWS FROM JONES COUNTY.

OUR CORRESPONDENT WRITES ABOUT THE CROPS—ALLIANCE PICNIC—POLITICS, DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN—OTHER NOTES.

TRENTON, N. C., July 28, '90.

We are having plenty of rain for crops

The good people of Deep Spring, Jones county, will have a grand Alliance picnic on Friday, August the 1st. Several speakers have been invited. A genuine good time is anticipated. Come out, everybody.

The Jones County Alliance will convene at Trenton Saturday, Aug. 2d. We trust that Alliances will all be represented, as business of much importance will be transacted.

Mr. Louis Haywood, of Cypress Creek, says that cotton is opening in his patch; says that the favorable season will cause an early picking.

We learn that Lucinda J. Holt, colored, who took a trip to Arkansas last fall during the exodus craze, has returned and is now teaching school near Trenton. Says she is now a wiser woman and expects to stay in North Carolina the rest of her life; it is the best place for the negro, as he has many more privileges here than in Arkansas; says that she has had printed a large lot of circulars warning her race not to be led away by oily-tongued colored agents who are telling fine stories to get them to leave North Carolina. Would advise her race when the agent comes around not to listen to him, but remember that he is a hired man working for his pay; be sure and tell him that North Carolina is the place to stay and be sure and stay.

The trustees of Trenton High School have secured the services of Professor W. H. Rhodes and will commence his first term on the 18th, 1890. Professor Rhodes needs no introduction in Jones nor any of the adjoining counties, as he is well known as a good teacher: and we think the trustees deserve the thanks of our citizens for securing the services of a principal for their school who in the past has been so successful in imparting instruction in every locality where he has had a school under his charge.

The "rads" of Jones county held their primaries on Saturday last. They organized at Trenton, electing J. W. Bryan (white) chairman; selected J. W. Bryan (white), Lon Jarman and Lott Green (colored) delegates to their county convention to be held August the 14th, 1890. Out radical friends were not so boisterous as they have been heretofore. We suppose that they know that the hand writing is on the wall; that defeat stares them in the face. We learn that Cheatham is not the choice of Trenton township. Many say, "what has Cheatham done for us?" Not one thing: not even so much as sent us a book, nor a paper, nor even any seeds, and that they want a white man for Congress, who can and will do something for them. If the election were to come off today Cheatham's vote would be very light in Trenton township, but a little later on, when the party lash is brought to bear, I suppose there may be some change.

We learn that there are many aspirants in our county for the several county offices. All of them are good men, too. We must say that we will have to do some close calculating to find out which of them to choose.

We have heard several suggest that old Beaver Creek has the man to represent us in the Legislature, while others claim that Chinquapin precinct has the man that can fill the place admirably, and a goodly number claim that old Piney Grove can furnish a man that suits to a "T." Many say, "all right, trot out either of them, and will be perfectly satisfied; we will give him our hearty support." Well all of the gentlemen suggested would make, in our opinion, good representatives, and would scoop in the entire Democratic vote and occasionally take a few from the Republicans. I suppose we all can guess who the Radical candidate will be for representative.

Soft Feet in Sheep.

The foot of a sheep has a peculiar secretive gland and a duct through which a viscid secretion escapes between the claws. This is known as the inteunguiate gland and canal. It is lined with short hairs by which the secretion is at times gathered into a sticky mass mixed with the hair and the duct is stopped.

This causes inflammation of the foot and lameness. The feet should be examined from time to time, and if necessary cleansed so as to keep this duct free. No doubt if this is neglected the secretion being absorbed and causing the inflammation, foot rot may result, with the loss of the hoofs through neglect.

The treatment of the lameness, which is no doubt due to the gathered mass of hair and sticky matter observed, should be as follows: Soak the feet in warm water, clean them well with a small stiff brush and carbalic soap; free the duct from the obstacle and apply carbolated vaseline between the claws. Keep the sheep in a dry, clean place with sufficient litter and the trouble will soon disappear without further remedies. No medicine is required.—New York Times.

Swedish Cure for Drunkenness.

The habitual drunkard in Norway or Sweden renders himself liable to imprsonment for his love of strong drink, and during his incarceration he is required to submit to a plan of treatment for the cure of his failing which is said to produce marvelous results. The plan consists in making the delinquent subsist entirely on bread and wine. The bread is steeped in a bowl of wine for an hour or more before the meal is served.

The work of connecting by canal the two great arteries of navigation in western Siberia has so far progressed that about fifty six feet long and fourteen feet wide, taking three and a half feet of water, has been lately drawn from the Obi into the Yenisie with a load of forty tons of flour. The two rivers are five hundred and thirty miles apart.

"A good memory is a blessing," says a writer. And it may be remarked that it is one that wealth cannot buy. Just look at the man who becomes suddenly rich. He cannot even remember the faces of his old friends.

A GOOD MAN'S TENDERNESS.

Boys are sometimes tempted to think that to be tender-hearted is to be weak and unmanly. Yet the tenderest heart may be associated with the strongest and most forcible mind and will. Take, for example the story told of him to whom we owe our wonderful railway system. George Stephenson went one day into an upper room of his house and closed the window. It had been left open a long time because of the fierce heat, but now the weather was becoming cooler, and so Mr. Stephenson thought it would be well to shut it. He little knew at the time what he was doing. Two or three days afterward, however, he observed a bird flying against that same window, and beating against it with all its might, again and again, as if trying to break it. His sympathy and curiosity were aroused. What could the little thing want? He at once went to the room and opened the window to see. The window opened, the bird flew straight to one particular spot in the room, where Stevenson saw a nest, that little bird's nest. The poor bird looked at it, took the sad story in at a glance and fluttered down to the floor, broken-hearted, almost dead.

Stephenson, drawing near to look was filled with unspeakable sorrow. There sat the mother bird and under it four tiny little ones, mother and all apparently dead. Stephenson cried aloud. He tenderly lifted the exhausted bird from the floor, the worm it had so long bravely struggled to bring to its home and young, still in its beak, and earnestly tried to revive it, but all his earnest efforts were in vain. It speedily died and the great man mourned for many a day. At that time the force of George Stephenson's mind was changing the face of the earth, yet he wept at the sight of this dead family and was deeply grieved because he had himself unconsciously been the cause of their their death.

The Great New York of the Future.

It may be a good many years before the proposed consolidation of New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and parts of Westchester and Queens counties is carried out. The Commission, however, appointed for the purpose of examinig the subject, will at least direct public attention to it and indicate the conditions under which the project may ultimately be accomplished. There is no doubt that the census of 1890 will show that the American metropolis, were its area extended to the suggested limits, would even in the present year contain a population of nearly three millions. It would be, in other words the secod city on the globe, being surpassed in number of inhabitants by London alone. We must bear in mind, moreover, that a considerable section of territory, although it is industrially, commercially and socially connected with New York, can never be politically united with the metropolis, because it belongs to another State.

We refer, of course, to the west shore of the Hudson River, including the important cities of Newark, Jersey City, Paterson and Elizabeth and many adjacent towns, and comprehending in the aggregate not far from half a million inhabitants.

The London metropolitan district covers both sides of the Thames, but the Hudson will always divide the huge population collected about its mouth. Yet without the fraction of our environs which lies in Jersey jurisdiction, we might by consolidation with neighbors in our own State easily outrank Paris, and take, as we have said, the second place among the urban centers of the world. We may smile at local pride, but it is a deep planted sentiment, and we may remember that St. PAUL did not deem it unbecoming to boast that he was a citizen of no mean city.

Somewhat Curious.

The natives pronounce Newfoundland "Nuffonlon"—with the accent hard on the last syllable.

A barn near Fairmount, N. J., is covered, it is said, by shingles that were put on it when the structure was built in 1781.

In the maw of a cow killed near Darien, Ga., a few days ago, was found a pound of six penny nails and a five cent piece.

A barber in Wellington, Ka., has put out his sign as follows: "We are here to stay. No favoritism shown; clean towels used on every customer."

The census enumerator in East Andover, N. H., made the acquaintance of a man and his wife who were rejoicing over the birth of their twenty-fifth child.

Waterville, Pa., is proud of several things, among them a ladies' orchestra, in which the little fiddle, the big fiddle and the horn are all manipulated harmoniously by maidens young and fair.

At York, Pa., a girl who was walking through an orchard, was bitten on the toe by a snake. The girl experienced no harm, but the snake was found dead near the spot soon afterward.

W. S. Williams, of Cherokee county, Ala., is the father of twenty-eight children, the eldest of whom is 49 years old and the youngest 6. Mr. Williams is in his 70th year and is still hale and vigorous.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Drink.

For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.

For sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.

For sleeplessness and nervousness, ake Lemon Elixir.

For loss of appetite and debility, take Lemon Elixir.

For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys, bowels or blood.

Prepared only by Dr. H. MOZLEY, Atlanta, Ga.

50c. and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Prominent Minister Writes.

After ten years of great suffering from indigestion, with great nervous prostration, biliousness, disordered kidneys and constipation, I have been cured by Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, and am now a well man.

REV. C. C. DAVIS,
Eld. M. E. Church South,
tillnov1 No. 28 Tatnall st. Atlanta. Ga.

MOSTLY POLITICS

BUT OUR CORRESPONDENT WRITES A SPICY LETTER FROM ONSLOW.

SWANSBORO, July 26, 1890.

EDITOR JOURNAL: The old county of Onslow is waking up and beginning to understand that a forward movement is to be made. We expect the N. & W. Railroad [illegible] and the anticipation of [illegible] having its effect upon [illegible]. The fine crop prospect continues and the farmers are hopeful and happy.

The [illegible] candidates is wonderful [illegible] and such a jovial, [illegible] makes the canvass [illegible] to all parties. [illegible] express his compliments [illegible] knows: but [illegible] assents they [illegible] himself. If all [illegible] to be believed [illegible] get there, —yet [illegible]

For [illegible] Many of them [illegible] our town [illegible] of w[illegible] present incum[illegible] to the [illegible] own vines and figs [illegible] would take his [illegible]

The [illegible] were not present [illegible] present resent[illegible] occupied [illegible] and A. C. [illegible] tried. true [illegible] horse is willing [illegible]. Lots of the [illegible] to be sheriff [illegible] coroner [illegible] to serve [illegible] then [illegible]

Ventress [illegible] Franks offered [illegible] candidates [illegible] and made [illegible] They also [illegible] idea each [illegible]

Lastly and [illegible] appeared Thos E. G[illegible] and invited [illegible] He was in [illegible] —I may say [illegible] the audience [illegible] was any opposition [illegible] else where to [illegible] known publicly to[illegible] it with public [illegible] was before the people. His appeal was on the record and the trust which the people might elect to confide to his custody.

It was expected that he would be an agreeable and replied to, but the crowd had dissolved and the evening shadows were coming on and no public opposition was expressed.

Of one thing the writer is very sure, Onslow is not lacking in good material. Her old men, middle aged men and young need shrink from none of the counties [illegible]. Her democracy is sound her crops are excellent. And she wants to legislate the last dollar of indebtedness. So says each and every candidate. PARGORIC.

Circuit Sunday school Conference

The Craven circuit held its third annual Sunday school conference at Asbury, July 25th and 26th, 1890. On the first day there was a good attendance of the delegates.

Reports were made from eight schools, three were represented. The [illegible] Sunday school [illegible] length on the circuit [illegible] about 500 scholars [illegible] the circuit. Some of the schools report very good [illegible]. The finances of the schools are not what they should be. Some of the schools report no libraries except Bibles and song books.

Many points of interest to Sunday-school workers, were discussed and much earnest feeling in this great work was manifested.

In the afternoon delegates were elected to the District Sunday-school Conference. They were W. B. Peaires, Mrs. Melissa Hartly, J. H. Stevenson and Miss Victoria Heath. W. B. Lane was unanimously elected president for another year. Lane's Chapel was selected as the place to hold the next session.

On Friday, the 25th, a very large crowd assembled at the church, and it was densely packed, it will seat three hundred, about three hundred could not get seats. The first hour of the session on Friday was spent in short discussions interspersed with appropriate songs. At the close of the discussion of the Sunday school finances, a poem, "Where is the Gold," was very finely recited by Miss Maude Kinsey, who, though only ten years old, made a fine impression on the large audience.

About 10:30 o'clock Rev. R. A. Willis, of New Bern station, arrived and made a very impressive address, showing the vital object of the Sunday school work. Owing to a heavy rain which began to fall while Bro. Willis was speaking, there was some moving in the crowd. All the bodies on the church yard were driven into the house, and of course the air inside was close and the little ones began to cry. I was under such unfavorable circumstances as these that the morning session closed.

A large table had been prepared and very many filled baskets were on hand for a nice dinner, but a bountiful shower continued till the hopeful spreading dinner on the table vanished, as did the starch from numerous dresses. About 2 o'clock p. m. dinner was served, but not collectively; in buggies and many in the church, in groups anywhere they could get room to eat, out of the rain.

Just here we would extend our sympathies to the sexton, who has to put Asbury church in suitable condition for Sunday's service.

The evening session, owing to the general confusion, was very short. And with some fatherly counsel from Rev. N. A. Hooker, one of our former pastors, our conference closed.

D. LANE, Secretary.

"Boys, these days," remarked a Chicago news boy, as he picked up the stump of a cigar and puffed away at it, "begin where grown people have off."

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