THE JOURNAL.

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

NEW BERNE, N. C., AUGUST 7 1890.

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

CHOLERA is causing about eighty deaths a day in Mecca.

JUDGE ARMFIELD has been renominated in the Eighth District.

SPAIN has decided to build a whole flotilla of submarine war vessels.

THE Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota has nominated S. M. Owens for Governor.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN HENDERSON has been renominated in the Seventh District.

GUATEMALA has withdrawn her forces from San Salvador, and all is quiet at present.

GEN. RIVAS, in command of the army of San Salvador has turned and attacked the capitol.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER General Clarkson has tendered his resignation to the President.

IN the celebrated McKinley bill where do the farmers come in! Mr. Blaine says they are frozen out.

"SPEAK reverently of the dead." The Force bill is dead. If we cannot be reverent we will not be profane.

THE latest returns show that 96,000 out of the 97,000 men in the English home army are under twenty-one years.

A FAMINE prevails in the Soudan. In some parts of the country the deaths from starvation average one hundred daily.

"IN Michigan a state ticket has been nominated by the Union Labor Farmers' Alliance. A rattling campaign is expected.

HON. D. L. RUSSELL, leading Republican of Wilmington, has written a letter to Senator Hoar in opposition to the Force bill.

THE Republican majority in Congress is undertaking to catch and hold the defenseless people while the monopolists rob them.

THERE has been incorporated in Chicago The American Woman's Canning Company. The incorporators are women. Women of North Carolina let us hear from you.

WE think that the Force bill has been permanently retired. The postponement gives the Zealots time to cool off before the announcement of the death of their darling

A NICE kettle of fish to be sure! But what else could have been expected of the Englishman whom Harrison selected to cook a Protection census for the American people?

THERE is a little speck of war in our skies. The Pacific mail steamship company claims $500,000 of Guatemala, and the claim has been referred to Mr. Blaine for settlement.

AS a result of the expenses of the Pension office $931,000 will have to be appropriated. That is, this much money will be paid by the Government as salary to men for paying out the millions in shape of pensions.

REPUBLICAN extravagance in Congress has brought us face to face with a deficit. Democratic economy, during the Cleveland Administration, left an immense surplus in the Treasury. Which is preferrable to the American people?

SOME months ago it was said "Germany has acquired a strip of land in Africa:". Whereas the new German territory in East Africa is about twice the size of Germany, not including any part of the great African lakes in the measurement.

SENATOR HISCOCK having waked up the wrong passenger, the Wilmington Star observes that "when Senator Hiscock undertakes or desires to play mentor to Senator Vance again, perhaps he will go over and ask that gentleman about it before he undertakes it."

ON last Friday Congressman Wheeler, of Alabama, introduced a resolution in the House to set aside Monday next (yesterday) for the consideration of the Farmers' Alliance Grain Sub-Treasury bill, the bill to be considered from day to day until disposed of.

THE Minneapolis Journal says: "The negro question is not invaluable. Congress has only to let it alone and it will solve itself. But the solution by a Force bill is about like trying to develop a sapling into a tree by putting a crowbar under its roots in order to pry it into bigness. It won't work."

THE Utaca Observer says: "Has the Republican party ever protested against any law to secure a fair vote and an honest count?" asks the Buffalo Commercial. No. The Quays and Dudleys of the Republican party waste no time in protests. They believe in action. They buy and steal votes.

THE Judicial Convention of the tenth District met at Morganton on the 31ult. and nominated Bynum for Judge and Newland for Solicitor unanimously, and enthusiastically endorsed Judges Merrimon and Clark and Senator Vance; and denounced the author of a recent circular assailing Judge Clark.

THE Wilmington Messenger says: "What is that? Who drew the color line? It has been done at a seaside New Jersey resort. Republican negroes are not allowed to bathe their persons in the same ocean where the white Republicans plunge into the waves and desport themselves.

THE House Committee on Elections has decided that Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas is not entitled to his seat. That the present House of Representatives should pronounce against the son of John C. Breckinridge is not strange, but it will be wonderful if the people of his district do not return him to the place in which he has honored Arkansas scarcely less than his father honored Kentucky.

THE New York Star says: An international beauty show at Vienna offers as its first prize the sum of $1,200. That award will scarcely be sufficient to attract many of America's lovely daughters to the competition, and the show must, in consequence, be a very second-rate affair. Europe must bid higher if it wants to see the handsomest women of the world.

POINTS IN CORN CULTURE.

One farmer should endeavor to profit from the experience of another so that each one will not have to undergo all the various experiments without having had some previous knowledge of what the result is going to be. We copy a few points on the cultivation of corn made at the Ohio Agricultural Station though the difference in locality may not exactly coincide with the climate and soil of North Carolina:

"Experiments made at the Ohio Agricultural Station during past seasons throw considerable light upon, if they do not entirely settle, some points in the cultivation of corn about which farmers are not entirely agreed either in theory or practice. As cultivated at the station, the following appears to have been pretty well established:

As a class the large yellow dent varieties were the most productive. Large white dents take second place. In the flint varieties the largest white flints take the lead, followed by mixed flints and these by yellow flints. Taken as a whole or as individual varieties, the flint corns are not a profitable class for Ohio lands unless it should be in some of the northern sections.

In seven years' experiments in deep and shallow planting, the average results show an advantage in favor of planting one inch rather than two inches deep. The greatest amount of marketable corn was produced where the stalks averaged twelve inches apart; the variations yield were slight, whether planted one grain every twelve inches, two every twenty-four, three every thirty-six, or four every forty eight inches.

Three years' trial has not indicated any marked differences in the reproductive qualities of corn from the butts, middles or tips of the ears. Whenever any variation existed it was in favor of middles and tips and against the butts.

The average results of two years' experiments favored deep cultivation rather than shallow, and indicated that corn should be cultivated more frequently in a dry season than in a wet or ordinary one."

UNREST.

The London Times says, "There is much unrest in all ages, classes and occupations." A wave of unrest is agitating the masses of Great Britain. For a time only civic circles were agitated. Tenants were restless under the exactions of landlords; labor was resentful of the tyranny of capital throughout the Empire, while in Ireland the people were ready for revolution and only awaited an opportune hour to strike for independence."

Hitherto, in England as elsewhere, the military has been the strong arm of despotic power, but now the wave of unrest has reached even the military, as illustrated in the refusal of the Grenadier Guards to go out on parade, at the direction of a Martinet Colonel, who had wearied them with his inspections and drills. It has been many years since England has witnessed anything like a mutiny among English soldiers; but this movement, or refusal to move, came so near being a mutiny as to become the subject of official investigation. The day has gone by when sailors could be strung up at the yard-arm and soldiers have the life lashed out of them for daring to disobey some slight command from an epaulletted tyrant.

Why all this? Why does tenant rebel against landlord, labor resist the demands of capital, Ireland quivers on the verge of revolution and the soldiery of England refuse to obey her command? It is human right asserting itself! It is manhood vindicating its high prerogative.

This unrest is not confined to England. It stirs the blood of savage tribes in Africa's sunny clime, and makes the Russian Czar question whether it is better to yield to the demands of his people or give his life at the execrable demand of the assassin.

But why these illustrations? Why go abroad for examples of asserted manhood? The world does not afford more striking illustrations or higher examples of progressive manhood than are to be found in our own beloved America. Here the rebellion of labor against the tyranny of capital is openly proclaimed. Agriculturists, always the most patient and forbearing element of society, have risen like giants from their sleep to assert their manhood and vindicate their God-vouched prerogatives.

Where will it end? Temporary confusion will result, but in the end will come the vindication of the right. The great fundamental principle that Government was made for man, and not man made for Government will be acknowledged, and from the bosom of unrest will come a peace in which Government will be restored to its legitimate object the happiness of the people.

EX-MAYOR HODGES, OF BALTIMORE, ON THE FORCE BILL.

We copy from the Globe the following able discussion of the Force Bill by Hon. James Hodges, Baltimore. This distinguished gentleman is a conspicuous favorite for Governorship of Maryland at no distant day. Clear headed, sound and orthodox in his political opinions, scholarly and polished in his thoughts and manners, faithful and devoted to his friends, a fearless advocate of the rights of the people, and an unbought and unpurchasable lover of liberty, he should hold the reins of power in his native State as a patriot and a statesman:

"The opinion in detail follows: I have read the interviews published in the Evening Globe, respecting the election bill, and I am in full sympathy with the letter and spirit of what was said in its denunciation. In my judgment a more dishonorable effort has not been made in modern times by one political party, at a period of profound peace, to emasculate the power of another. It is a device for grasping control of democratic States, which is absolutely disgraceful, and their representatives in Congress who originated it ought to be driven from public life. As a pretext for the passage of the Lodge bill, the republicans claim that the democrats are practicing electional frauds in the Southern States. The cry of unfair elections in the South, as an excuse for the passage and application of the so-called force bill, is a discreditable sham. It is for republican supremacy down there, and not for honest elections Quay, Reed, Dudley and their set are contending. Nor is the race question in any way really involved; sympathy for the colored brother is the least element in the case. It is a party manœuver, undertaken in the spirit of desperation, to secure political dominion over a people toward whom the republican leaders are in every way antagonistic. If electoral frauds are perpetrated in the South as alleged, by the conspirators, they are simply construction, and are brought about by negro abstention from the polls. Out of this they would concoct a greater fraud and legalize it by the grace of federal supervisorships in the benefit of the republican party.

"The real truth is, the ascendency of the repubican party is threatened by the most burdensome class legislation, and the bayonet bill is a desperate device to keep it in power at all hazards. The idea which its plausible advocates advance, that it is designed to promote the public welfare and purify the politics of the South is a transparent delusion, and the trick of making this bill applicable to all the States may mislead simpletons, but will not deceive thoughtful men. Like the force bill of 1870 it is designed for exclusive use in the South.

"What chance of fair representation, let me ask, is possible for the south under the force bill, administered by a lot of unscrupulous supervisors irrespective of color? No intelligent man can be blind to the fact that such an agency in the hands of such a party means tyranny in its most oppressive and odious form and nothing less. Besides, it may be said in condemnation of the bill that southern republican and southern democratic congressmen, seeing the danger to the peace and prosperity of the south in the enforcement of the bill, have united in protesting against its passage. And this should be regarded as a wholesome warning. A republican congressman from North Carolina, Mr. Ewart, if I remember correctly, declared the bill to be as 'damnable and vicious a piece af legislation as was ever put on the statute-books.' This I believe to be the sentiment of the more intelligent and respectable members and representatives of the republican party everywhere.

"The whole thing is a partisan despotism, conceived by the governing junta of the republican party in the interest of republican supremacy, embracing the legislative and executive power at Washington, the electoral machinery at the south in the hands of white and black radical republican supervisors, and the military power which will be called in to enforce obedience to fraudulent certificates of election. I am not altogether inclined to hold the republican party responsible for this movement. It is the cunning and power-loving device of a few corrupt and dangerous political conspirators. It is a hopeful sign to see so many republicans protesting against it.

"But there are other disasterous consequences more material in their nature to ensure to the south and to the whole country from the passage and enforcement of the force bill. It would interrupt, to a large extent, the economic relations now existing between the southern and western, and eastern states. Northern capital, now excessive at home, would become timid and cease to flow in that direction; and sales of northern merchandise to the south, by reason of political disturbances, would be perceptibly diminished. Northern interests in southern mining and manufacturing enterprises would be materially depressed. No more inappropriate period than this could have been selected for the application of such a bill to the elections of the southern states for at no period since the war are the north and the west more largely profiting by southern prosperity. The force bill would be a fatal disturber of all this, and as I have said before would be wounding the goose that has laid millions of golden eggs for the western farmers and eastern merchants and manufacturers. Let the sensible republican constituencies of the country, whose representatives in congress are unwisely pushing the force bill, call meetings to remonstrate against their reckless course."

A PRESS dispatch dated London, Aug. 1 says: Letters from South America represent that the Chilians scorn the idea of extending any trade advantageous to the United States. They claim that their copper producing industry was greatly injured by the American tariff, and that the United States has no such claim upon their good will as England. A similar feeling toward the United States is said to be prevalent in the Argentine Republic.

FORT BARNWELL ITEMS.

Fine Crops—Revival Closed—Good School Wanted—Baseball, &c.

There is no sickness in this community, thanks to our salubrious climate and pure water.

The farmers of this section are all wearing smiling faces they feel so good over the crop prospect.

Miss Etta O'Neal, and Miss Etta Nunn, of New Berne and Miss Sallie Kinsey, of Trenton, are visiting Mrs. Joel Kinsey.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, has just closed a very interesting revival at Lane's chapel, Craven county. He is a young man of fine preaching abilities.

Mr. E. J. White, Jr., who stands five feet eleven inches in his shoes says he has cotton chin high. Don't talk of poor crops in this section.

We hope everybody in this community will get married, so that there will be no one left to ask the question, "When will such an one get married?"

A farmer living near the village lost all of his cabbage one night recently, during a big meeting. Guess he will have to fall back on his blue collards and onions.

A. G. Hoyt & Bro., with the renovating machine, have been with us several days and are doing nice work. The people are pleased at the work and are coming constantly to see it.

The boys are beginning to talk baseball already. Barnwell has the finest material for a club of any village in North Carolina. She has come off victorious in every game for the past two seasons.

Shall Barnwell be without a school the balance of this year, and Craven the banner county of the State in educational progress? Why not Barnwell keep apace with her sister villages in schools? our citizens are able and most of them willing to maintain a good school. There is certainly no place as large as Barnwell more in need of a school, and yet we have none.

THE PICNIC A GRAND SUCCESS

AT DEEP SPRINGS, JONES COUNTY. —OTHER ITEMS OF NEWS FROM JONES.

TRENTON, AUG. 4, 1890.

The picnic at Deep springs, Jones county, on Friday last was a grand success just what everybody expected who are acquainted with the noble, large hearted citizens of that vicinity.

The grounds were put in ample order and seats were prepared to make the visitors comfortable, and a table was prepared that was over a hundred yards long. We must say that we have never visited a picnic that could compare with it. Everything appeared to be in the right place and these good people have such a winning way to welcome you that you immediately find yourself right at home with friends who are striving to make the time very pleasant.

At eleven o'clock, L. E. Duffy, Esq., introduced Mr. J. M. Mewborne who gave them a real ringing Alliance talk for about an hour, which was well received. When he concluded, F. D. Koonce, Esq., of Onslow, was introduced, who gave a talk just like he can do it, a real nice, earnest speech which carried conviction to all. Mr. Koonce is well known in Eastern Carolina as a good debater, and we must say that his speech on this occasion showed much research into the history of the Government since the war.

When he concluded, the large crowd, estimated between six and eight hundred, were called to dinner, which was really just good enough to satisfy the appetite of any one, and we note that the crowd left on the table enough to feed nearly as many more. Well, watermelons were rolled in, and all were invited to help themselves, which they did, and the supply was inexhaustible. We have attended many picnics, but we have never attended one the equal of this, everything went like clock-work—every committee appeared to know and do its full duty so as to please all present.

The Democratic Executive committee of Jones county convened to-day and called the Democratic primaries the 13th of September, and the county convention the 20th of September.

The health of the county is good.

Plenty of rain for the crops.

The board of county commissioners are in session.

The Radical convention is in session.

William M. Barber, col., says that it is well-known that he is a Republican candidate to represent Jones county in the next legislature. So our friend, Frank Green will have opposition right in his own political house. But we have heard it objected by some that Frank had been attending to repairing his political fence for nearly two years and that it was supposed that he had it staked and ridered and all the little cracks stopped, so nothing could slip through or jump over it.

Religion in the Colleges.

The colleges never had so many professing church members in them as at present. A few examples will show this. Yale College in 1795 had but four or five students who were church-members; today nearly one half hold such membership. Princeton in 1813 had but two or three openly professing the Christian faith; today about one-half, and among them the best scholars. In Williams College 147 out of 248, and in Amherst 233 out of 352, are members of churches. In many other colleges, as proved by Dr. Hodge, from whose carefully prepared tables these figures are taken, the proportions are still more favorable to the prospects of religion.—Harper's Magazine.

Nine Thousand Acres of Crops Destroyed.

CAIRO, Aug. 1.—Nine thousand acres of rice and cotton land in the province of Gerbieh have been covered with an inflow of salt water and the growing crops thereon have been distroyed.

BETTER STREETS AND ROADS NEEDED.

Some Good Suggestions Given by a Pennsylvanian

Henry W. Kratz, of Schwenksville, Pa., made some very pointed remarks about road supervisors and their work in the address on the advantages of good country roads which he delivered recently before the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture:

"It is amazing," said Mr. Kratz, "to see what unfitness there is among men serving in the capacity of street commissioners: they appear to have a correct idea of the quality of the material required for road use, no judgment or knowledge as to its proper preparation and little or no conception as to its correct application upon the streets. It would seem from the manner in which many of them do their work that they really believe that two or more large uncracked stones can occupy the same place at the same time and remain there. They do not appear to know that open spaces are created between the larger stones composing the first layer upon the street bed, and that those spaces should be supplied with smaller stones, and soon using still smaller stones until the material is ready to be consolidated and packed in order that a dry and smooth street may be the result.

"Now the same inefficiency that prevails among street commissioners in many burroughs is found among the supervisors of townships. In order that we may have beneficial and satisfactory public roads men should be elected supervisors who have acquired a knowledge of road construction through their own observation, from the experience of men who have been engaged in the work, and from actual study of the different methods of making and repairing roads, who possess some engineering skill and who are willing, whenever sustained by the people, to exercise the power conferred upon them by the road laws of this commonwealth to make and maintain good and respectable roads.

"Judge Yerkes, of the Bucks county court, recently delivered an opinion in a case involving the rights and duties of road supervisors which is of general interest. On the demand of certain taxpayers of Bensalem township Moses Vandegrift, the supervisor, made a contract with them for making a good and substantial road bed upon a specified part of the highways of the township, either by macadamizing the same or by the use of stone and gravel, or in such other way as should be deemed advisable and proper to make a permanent benefit to the township. The work appears to have been done to the supervisor's satisfaction, and the cost was claimed as a credit against the amount charged to him upon the township duplicate.

"The cost according to the contract, equaled the amount of taxes due to the township from the taxpayers, with whom the contract was made. The township auditors disallowed the credit on the ground that the supervisor exceeded his authority in making such a contract. Judge Yerkes said that the contract was clearly within the law and such as the supervisor had the right to make. It was also for for the making of such a road as the law contemplates, and of the materials mentioned by the act. It was true it might result in making a better character of road than is usually provided by the ordinary supervisor, but no better than the statute intended should be made.

"Judge Yerkes said that instead of making such improvements to the roads as would keep them constantly in repair and at all seasons clear of impediments to easy and convenient traveling it was usual for the supervisor to make a pretense of repairing the roads by throwing upon the hard bed from the side ditches loose earth, un broken rolling stones and whatever other material, suitable or unsuitable, that might be found in the ditches alongside, without reference to the condition of the road or the necessity for repairs or filling up. The consequence was that often good roads were made worse, if not nearly impassable, for a season, while poor ones were neglected, simply because the immediate side ditches did not furnish suitable material to repair them with. This short sighted and too often useless system of repairing roads was frequently approved by the taxpayers for two reasons: First, because supposed to be inexpensive, and, second, it permitted him to work out his taxes without being required to furnish valuable material or to provide the better labor that a different method would demand.

"The judge suggested that if, instead of this ineffectual method, a portion of the highways of each township where most needed should each year be put in a state of permanent improvement, with such temporary repairs only as are needed to other portions, in a few years the same expenditure would result in establishing a system of safe, good and permanent roads which would not require half the expenditure incurred by the system now practiced.

"In most localities people practically prevent the construction of good roads, either by refusing to elect men for supervisors who, if elected, would improve the roads, or by defeating at the succeeding election those who, by reason of having better road construction, increase taxation. For an increase of tax to the amount of 10 cents on $100 and even less, because of road improvement, defeated in many of the townships of this state.

"Under the present law the desired result could gradually be realized by constructing as many miles of stone road annually as a reasonable assessment upon property valuation and the amount received from the state if appropriated (would permit. The state appropriation should only be given, however, upon the conditon that supervisors of each township construct a certain distance of road each and every year. I believe that the present road law, if not repealed, should be so modified as to annull the clause permitting taxpayers to work out their own taxes, because the work done by the taxpayers, as a rule, is performed without knowledge or care."

"There is one thing certain," says the invincible John L. Sullivan "when I train to meet Jackson or any other new comer, I'll direct my own work. No man shall ever have the chance again to claim the credit of making me win a battle."

THE CROPS IN ONSLOW.

COTTON, CORN, AND PEANUTS VERY FINE—SOMETHING ABOUT THE MERCHANTS AND THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

Very healthy. No mosquitoes to bother us. No marriages or deaths lately. Picnics and excursions with a little politics thrown in, is the chief order of the day now.

Crops are finished and they are good, most too much rain lately, but don't think crops are injured. Col. E. W. Fonvielle has the best corn we ever saw on upland—rows eight feet apart—with a row of peanuts between each row and think the peanuts will meet across. Thinks he will make eight barrels of corn to the acre. He has a new kind or cotton (small patch) the limbs of which won't hold the bolls, numbers are breaking down so full are they.

Andrew Hurst still has the lead in the best general crop in Onslow county that we have seen or heard of.

G. W. Smith has 100 acres in cotton. Thinks he will make 100 bales. D. S. Aman has 100 acres. We saw part of, and we agree with him in saying 1,000 pounds to the acre will not be over an average. He has the finest stock of cattle, hogs and horses too in the county, we suppose.

Our merchants are not dejected; rather dull at this time but the outlook is good for the fall.

E. S. Smith has buitt a large store on New river, at Marines, which makes three large stores there now, W. N. Marine's, Louis Marine's, and E. S. Smith's. Marine has a steam saw mill and grist mill, cotton gin, two turpentine stills, and two vessels which are busy loating naval stores and freight from Wilmington and Baltimore all the time.

W. S. Wynn, at Synwood, is one of our successful merchants. He has a large sharpie running all the time to New Berne, carrying turpentine and bringing produce.

The turpentine market is good. We have opposition now and the makers are glad. The buyers are Capt. J. Soulin (who also has a still on Queen's creek) W. S. Wynn, J. A. Pittman, W. N. Marine and Sol. Gornto. Sometimes $2.25 per barrel is paid at landing.

Our politics are about calmed down—primaries came off last Friday, the 1st inst. Convention next Monday.

A Two Acre Fire in Pittsburg

PITTSBURG, July 31.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in the Hungarian settlement, in the east end of Braddock, and iron town nine miles up Monongahela river, and thirty-eight houses were consumed. Among these were some dozens of brick residences owned by Americans, but the remainder were frame houses of two stories, and occupied by Hungarian laborers. These 38 houses contained 125 families, embracing some 450 people. The flames were confined to two acres of closely packed buildings. The loss is $100,000, chiefly on buildings, as the foreigners saved everything of value. The fire was started by a Hungarian woman, who, finding her bed infested with vermin, carried it out into an alley and set fire to it and everything else within two squares

Adjourn Without Making Nominations'

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Both the Tenth District Republican Covention, at Washington Courthouse, and the Eleventh District Democratic convention at Hillsboro, finding it impossible to nominate candidates for Congress, adjourned last night sine die. This means new delegates and a new convention in each of these districts.

Stick to One Thing.

"Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel," is the language of the Bible. Whosoever expects to succeed in any undertaking, must enter in to do his best. When a trade or profession is chosen, obstacles, be they large or small, must not be allowed to stand in the way of mastering the trade or profession. However much we may depreciate the old-time custon of indenting apprentics, the system, in its practical results, operated almost always for the lasting good of the apprentice. Generally, it insured to him a good trade and a wholesome discipline that fitted him for success in business. At the present time very many young men undertake to acquire a trade, and after a brief trial abandon it because there are unpleasant duties to perform and obstacles to overcome. They consider themselves accountable to no no one, and go and come at the bidding of caprice, or an unsettled, uneasy mind. The result of this is to send out into the world young men who have not half learned their trades, of unstable character, who drift from one place to another, and who succeed in nothing but strolling along the highways of life, only the wrecks of men.

We would earnestly entreat every young man, after he has chosen his vocation to stick to it; don't leave it because vigorous blows are to be struck or disagreeable work performed. The men who have worked their way up to wealth and usefulness do not belong to the shiftless and unstable class, but may be reckoned among those who took off their coats and rolled up their sleeves, conquered their prejudices against labor, and manfully bore the heat and burden of the day.

Whether upon the farm, in the machine shop or factory, or in the thousand other business places that invite honest toil and skill, let the motto ever be—Perseverance and Industry. The baby training of the nursery was good in its place, but it won't answer all the demands of an active life. We must except to be knocked and jostled about in the stern conflict, and run over, if we are not on the lookout and prepared to meet the duties of life with a purpose not to shirk them but to fulfill them. A young man with a good trade or honorable profession, as he goes forth into the world with his mind made up to stick to his trade or profession, is not obliged to ask for many favors. He will hew his way to success, while the unstable and shiftless will grow tired, despair and fail.

Sacrifice being the essential basis of virtue, the most meritorious are those which are acquired with the greatest right.

HER JIM.

MARGARET CARPENTER SMITH.

Mary Heth looked wistfully seaward
Her eyes were dimmed with tears.
For her lover was going from her,
Perhaps for many years.

He looked at her long and fondly,
With his hand on her golden hair.
"Are you sure it is best for us darling?"
He asked in tones of despair.

She turned her blue eyes to his brown ones
And answered, "You know what I think."
"O help me to take what God sends me,
And not from his burden to shrink.

You know she is blind and deerepid,
With no one to aid her but me.
My duty is plain, to help grandma
While you sail over the sea."

"And what if I come to you, Mary,
In the day that sometime must come,
When the 'Angel of Death has relieved you
And called the weary one home?

Will you still love me as my Mary,
With heart so tender and true,
May I live in the hope of some day
Being happy, my darling, with you?"

She turned her face once more toward him
As she said, "While your sky is blue
There's a heart in this old village
That will beat only and always for you."

So they parted out there in the starlight,
And years rolled on as they will,
And for two, old grandma had been sleeping
In that city so silent and still.

Mary worked on with her needle,
And watched, as each ship came in,
But no tidings came of her lover,
Her prayer at day's close was for Jim.

One night came a cry over the billows
A ship! Oh, God! twas a fire.
And the flame leaped upward and upward,
Then higher, and higher, and higher.

Men, women and children stood gazing
While the cries came heart-rending and wild,
But no one moved in answer
Not a man, not a woman nor child.

"Will no one go to them?" cried Mary,
"Oh, men, what cowards ye are?
Will you stand while men are there dying
Mid danger of water and fire?"

"Come, I can row with any,
Come with me!" Thus urged they set out,
And answered those crying for mercy,
With a long, cheery, comforting shout.

As they rowed, Oh! Heaven, how dreadful
The waves dashed on as before,
While the moans of those in the water,
Were mingled with groans from the shore.

They rescued some from their peril,
And had turned once more for the shore,
When Mary felt a hand pulling feebly
At the seaman's coat she wore.

She saw a form quickly sinking,
With hands upturned to the sky,
As of one who was doomed in the darkness
Of such a night to die.

She reached in time to seize him,
And dragged him with all her strength
A long through the foam of the billows,
Fully the little boat's length.

Here, help me some one," she panted,
A man! take hold, quick! don't you see?
That's it. Here's a coat, put it around him.
Yes, there's room; put him here by me."

So they came to the beach, men and maiden
With their burden snatched from death,
And three cheers went upwards to Heaven,
For the men and brave Mary Heth

On the floor in Mary's cottage,
That was near where they came to shore,
Lay the men, all drenched and exhausted,
For one of them, life was o'er

The man that was saved by Mary,
Had revived through their efforts with him.
He stood up, turned his face to the maiden,
She looked, and lo! 'twas her Jim.

And now, by that sea girt cottage,
When the white-capped waves come in,
Mary walks hand-in-hand with her husband,
And thanks God for saving her Jim.

Speaker Reed and Maj. McKinley to Take Part in the Campaign.

It has determined to formally open the Republican campaign in Pennsylvania on September 15. The state Central Committee, aided by Senator Quay, expect to have a list of speakers from other States.

Among those who have already agreed to deliver address in behalf of Senator Delamater for Governor are Speaker Reed and Maj. McKinley. Both are nursing Presidential booms in this State. Two of Senator Delamater's rivals for the gubernatorial nomination, Gen. D. H. Hastings and Maj. E. A. Montooth, have decided to take the stump for him; but the latter will not go outside of Allegheny county.

It is claimed that President Harrison is much interested in the success of the Republicans in Pennsylvania; that during his approaching sojourn at Cresson Springs he expects to personally confer with party leaders, and give them every encouragement of his high office. Senator Quay's friend, Postmasner Jas. S McKean, of Pittsburg, has wagered $5,000 that Delamater would be elected.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADY

SHOOTS HERSELF THROUGH THE HEART BECAUSE HER LOVER WAS FORBID THE HOUSE.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 1.—At Martin's Ferry today Miss Annie Newland, a beautiful and popular young lady, shot herself through the heart with her lover's revolver. Miss Newland was engaged to a young business man named Woods, to whom her parents objected on account of his religion. Yesterday they forbade Woods the house, and failing to persuade Miss Newland to elope, Woods determined to leave for the West.

THE DESPERATE NORTONS.

They Lock Up a Cashier and Make a Bold Dash for the Vault.

WHEELING, W. VA. August 1.—Today Edward and Thomas Norton, leading business-men and farmers, lessees of the McLure House, went to the Exchange Bank and demanded possession of their mother's private box. Cashier Jones refused, when quick as a flash one of them locked the cashier in his private office, and they made a dash for the box. Bank officials heard the disturbance, rushed in, and immediately covered the Nortons with their revolvers, when they wilted and marched out. The affair has created a sensation.

A Sensible Precaution.

Though disease cannot always be conquered, its first approach can be checked. But not only is the use of a medicinal safeguard to be recommended on the first appearance of a malady, but a wise discrimination should be exercised in the choice of a remedy. For thirty years or more Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the reigning specific for dyspepsia, fever and ague, a loss of physical stamina, liver complaint and other disorders, and has been the most emphatically indorsed by medical men as a health and strength restorative. It is indeed a wise precaution to use this sovereign fortifying agent and alterative in the early stages of disease, for it effectually counteracts it, if the malady belongs to that large class to which this sterling medicine is adapted. Not only is it efficacious, but pure and harmless.

It is better a man should be abused than forgotten.

Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia.

The twenty-second volume of Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia embraces the titles from Legal to M'Clure. The great merits of this work—its freshness, fulness, accuracy; its combination of dictionary with cyclopedia; its convenient form, and the high degree of skill with which it is being directed—seem to increase with each succeeding volume. Among a great number of interesting topics treated in this volume, we notice Letters and Articulate Sounds; Libraries, about 7 pages; Light; Lithography; among the important places are Leipzig, Leyden, Liberia, London, Long Island; among States Louisiana; in the line of biography we find Leibnitz; Lessing; President Lincoln; Liszt; Livingstone, the explorer; Locke, and Longfellow. As an educator in the family or school, or assistant in the office or the library, this work is invaluable, and its cost is so extremely low as to place it easily within the reach of all. Specimen pages and easy installment terms of payment may be had on request. Garretson, Cox & Co., publishers, New York, Chicago and Atlanta.

FOR THE ORPHAN.

A BALE OF COTTON IS MADE TO BRING TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

CHICAGO, August 1.—A single bale of cotton auctioned on the Board of Trade here today netted $2,034. The high price realized is due to the fact that the proceeds were to go to an orphan asylum. Each successful bidder after securing the bale returned it to the auctioneer for another sale, the process being continued until the sum named had been reached. The bale was the first of the season recieved at Houston from a Texas plantation. From Chicago the much-auctioned bale will be shipped to New York.

Caterpillars in Texas.

New Orleans, August 1.—A Picayune Austin (Texas) special says: Millions of caterpillars have invaded the fields in this section of texas and the planters and farmers are busy poisoning them. They are reported very bad along the Brazos river, and it may be that the cotton crop of this State will be seriously injured. The pests are at least three weeks earlier than usual, and they are here in great numbers and make the atmosphere very offensive with their peculiar odor.

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. jaly

AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINE!

Prices reduced. Every family now can have the best Automatic Sewing Machine in the market at reduced price. For particulars send for our new Illustrated Circular with samples of stitching. Our Illustrated Circular shows every part of the Machine perfectly, and is worth sending for even if you have a Machine. Kruse & Murphy Mfg. Co., 455 and 457 West 26th St., N. Y. City.

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I have constantly on hand

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as ever brought to New Berne. They are selected with care and from reliable dealers only. I have good roadsters, good draft horses, and those suited for family purposes and the saddle.

Also, in connection with my Livery, I have a FIRST-CLASS

Carriage and Buggy Repository,

where will be found a full equipment of riding vehicles. Painting, repairing, etc., done in the very best workmanship. A trained and experienced Shoer constantly on duty. Will take pleasure in showing you through any department of my business.

J. W. STEWART.
june10 dwtf

Ocracoke.

SUMMER SCHEDULE OF Steamer "Beaufort."

For the benefit of those who desire to visit Ocracoke during the season, the BEAUFORT will run the following Schedule:

Leave Washington every Saturday 11 p.m.
" " " Monday 6 a.m.
" " " Wednesday 9 a.m.

Close connections with the steamers from Greenville and Tarboro, and the train from Jamesville that connects with the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

On intermediate days the BEAUFORT will touch at New Berne, leaving there 7 a.m Tuesdays and 9 p. m. Thursdays, connecting with Atlantic Railroad.

FARE

From Washington to Ocracoke and return, $2.50.
From New Berne to Ocracoke and return, $2.50.
Single trip tickets, $1.50.
From Washington to New Berne, $2.50.
From New Berne to Washington, $2.50.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATION.

FARE AT HOTEL

Per day	$1.50
Per week	$10.00
Per month	$30.00

SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES.

SPENCER BROS.,
Managers.

The steamer BEAUFORT has been rebuilt and made larger, and is now a comfortable and seaworthy boat, and has a permit to carry 250 passengers. jy10dw2m

For any information call on E. B. Roberts, at Old Dominion wharf.

R. O. E LODGE.
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SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company's Old and Favorite Water Route, via Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

FOR

Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, and Washington City.

And all points, North, East and West.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 16th, 1890 until further notice, the

Steamer NEWBERNE, Capt. Pritchett

(See First Page.)

Our untiring efforts to please our patrons, and our almost perfect service for the past fifteen years, is the best guarantee we can offer all shippers as to what we will do for them in the future.

Order all goods care of O. D. S. S. Co., Norfolk, Va.

Passengers will find a good table, comfortable rooms, and every courtesy and attention will be paid them by the officers.

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FARMERS' LINE.

Steamer Cleopatra

Leaves New Berne every Wednesday and Saturday for Trenton at 7.30 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Trenton Mondays and Thursdays at 6.30 o'clock.

Passenger accommodations.

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New Berne, Kinston, Eastern North Carolina Points, and Norfolk, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Etc.—via Elizabeth City, N. C.

Commencing Monday, June 16th,

THE STEAMERS

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of this line will run on regular schedule time, leaving New Berne every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY afternoons, at FOUR o'clock, for Elizabeth City and return arriving on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY

These steamers in connection with the Atlantic & N. C. R. R., Norfolk Southern R. R., New York, Phila. and Norfolk R. R. and the Pennsylvania R. R., form a reliable and regular line offering superior facilities for quick transportation.

No transfers except at Elizabeth City, at which point freight will be loaded on cars to go through to destination.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch daily as follows:

From New York, by Penn. R. R. Pier 21, North River.
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From Baltimore by Phila. Wil. & Balt. R. R., President St. Station.
From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern R. R.
From Boston, by Merchants & Miners Transportation Co., New York and New England R. R.

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W. H. JOYCE, Gen. Fgt. Traffic Agent, P. R. R. Gen'l Traffic Manager
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B. B. COOKE, General Freight Agent, N. Y. P. & N. R. R., Norfolk, Va.
H. G. H