New Berne Weekly Journal.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

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SURGEON DENTIST.
Office, Middle street, opposite Baptist church.
decl8wtf NEWBERN, N. C.

DR. J. D. CLARK,
DENTIST,
NEW BERNE, N. C.
Office on Craven street, half-way between Pollock and Broad.

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July 14 wtf

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Consignments of Country Produce solicited, and Highest Market Prices guaranteed.
Same old Stand, Broad street, near Railroad.
J. J. TOLSON.
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Better Serve the Interests of Shippers,
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On and after MONDAY, JULY 4th, 1892, until further notice, the
Steamer NEWBERNE, Capt. Southgate,
Steamer ENOLA, Capt. Boyd,
AND
Steamer ALBEMARLE, Capt. Rhodes,
Will sail from Norfolk, Va., for New Bern direct, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 4 A. M., making connection with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and the water lines on Neuse and Trent rivers.
Returning, will sail FROM NEWBERN FOR NORFOLK, Va., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 M., (noon) making connection at Norfolk with The Old Bay Line, for Baltimore; The Clyde Line, for Philadelphia; The Old Dominion Steamship Co., for New York; The Merchants' and Miners' Line for Providence and Boston, and The Water Lines for Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va., thus giving an all water route to all Northern and Eastern points.
Also connection made with the C. & O. R. R., and N. & W. R. R. for the West.
Passengers will find a good table, comfortable rooms, and every courtesy and attention will be paid them by the officers.
Order all goods, care of N. N. & W. Direct Line, Norfolk, Va.
S. H. GRAY, Agent.

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Eastern Carolina Dispatch.
Fast Passenger and Freight Line between
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Eastern North Carolina Points, and all connections of the
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HORSES AND MULES.
I have just received a FINE LOT of
Western North Carolina
HORSES AND MULES.
ALSO, A FINE LOT OF
BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS
AND
HARNESS.
All of which I will sell VERY CHEAP for cash or approved paper.
Give me a trial.
E. S. Street

EDITORIAL NOTES

HURRAH for Cleveland and the working men; down with Harrison and monopoly.

MITE boxes are to be put in every Alliance hall in the country for contributions to the Polk memorial fund.

THE Czar of Russia owns more land in his own individual right than the area of the entire possession of the French Republic.

WEAVER the candidate of the People's party for President is the boss South hater—He says A Southern man's smells worse than a pole cat.

THE Sanford Express learns that a great many of the farmers of Moore county who have for the past few months have been affiliating with the Third party are returning to the Democracy.

THE Washington Post, recalling the Declaration of Independence, remarks that it was not until the 9th of July that the news reached New York, and it was the 17th of July before Boston heard of it. News traveled slow in those days.

THE Western farmers who want free coinage of silver may be fooled into voting the Republican ticket by the passage of a Republican free coinage bill by the Republican Senate. It is passed merely to fool them, knowing it cannot become a law while Harrison is President.

THE betting in New York is now two to one on Cleveland, according to the Morning Advertiser, a strong anti-Cleveland paper, which gives the details of several bets made on that basis. The Kansas City Times thinks the odds will be five to one on Cleveland before the campaign is over.

SENATOR HILL closed his letter to the Tammany Society on the 4th of July with these words: The Democracy of New York in the approaching struggle should present a solid front to the common enemy. Loyalty to cardinal Democratic principles and regularly nominated candidates is the supreme duty of the hour."

CONGRESSMAN W. R. FORMAN, W. R. Morrison's ally, says: "There is no question in my mind about the Democrats carrying Illinois. I know that the Democratic party will get 20,000 Lutherans votes and that means 20,000 less votes for the Republican ticket. Every German Republican who votes the Democratic ticket will take two or three votes with him. When the Germans get roused up they do hard work to gain their ends, and they co operate splendidly."

MISS KATE FIELD predicts the election of Cleveland, and is going to do her breezy best to make her prediction come true. It was the opinion of ex Speaker Reed that the Democrats owed their overwhelming success in 1890 to the efforts of American women. Nothing has occurred since that time to change the feminine mind. The McKinley tariff still bars the way to cheapness, from A to Z, in the long list of fabrics, furs and finery with which the loveliest creature in the world seeks to make herself lovelier.

GEN. James B. Weaver, the nominee by the Third party for the presidency, is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1833. He won his title of Brigadier General during the war, and practiced law in Iowa until in 1879, when he was elected to Congress. The next year he was nominated for President by the Greenback party, and got 307,740 votes. He has since served several terms in Congress. The nominee for the Vice-Presidency is James G. Field, of Virginia.

THUS far in the current year the American flag has been twice displayed in Canada, and on each occasion the flag has been torn down once by the militia and once by the town constable, but we have yet to hear of the first American who has allowed his serenity to be disturbed by these exhibitions of bad temper. The Fourth of July has come round just as if these events had never happened.—World.

PERHAPS the most practical use to which a Republican campaign fund could be put now would be to make a contribution to Mr. Carnegie sufficient to enable him to pay his men decent wages and discontinue his preparations for a long seige. An object-lesson such as he is furnishing is rather discouraging to orators who try to explain how the McKinley tariff has benefited American labor.

IT is significant of the wisdom of the Chicago Convention and of the emptiness of the gloomy prognostications of the anti Cleveland crowd that New York should be the first point which the Republicans are inclined to concede to the Democrats. The best posted Republicans and Democrats declare now that Mr. Cleveland is the strongest man in New York that could have been selected. Mr. Harrison and his friends are in despair over the prospects in that State.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The Omaha Convention has not done its work and adjourned.

Whatever may be the feelings of those who expected, the Convention to pass in favor of free silver, free lemonade, free lunches and free baths, we, the Democrats are not disappointed.

We expected the repetition of the absurd provisions of the St. Louis platform, and that expectation is fully realized.

Let us notice some of these absurd demands. One is Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones. The language is as follows: "Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people."

The telegraph and telephones, like the postal system being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people."

Bear in mind that this is the platform of the People's party. When the people of the American colonies made the Declaration of Independence they gave among other reason that impelled them to the seperation the fact that the British Government "has sent among us swarms of office-holders to annoy our people and eat up our substance." What was this swarm of office-holders in comparison with the myriad host that would come into this country if the government controlled all the railroads, telegraphs and telephones in the country?

The office holders renominated Harrison at Minneapolis. If to the present office holders and government employes are added all the railroad, telegraph and telephone people what power could resist the will of the Administration? Any administration could perpetuate itself, and there would be an end of Republican government on this continent.

But what of the cost? Talk about the tariff and pension roll. These are heavy taxes, but they would be as nothing in comparison with the expense of operating the railroads, telegraphs and telephones of the country. The countryman who never saw a telephone would have to pay for the use of it by city clerks, merchants and bankers. There is no dodging it. The way to meet public expenses is by taxation, and if any country man wants to be taxed to his eyebrows for city luxuries, the Peoples's party is just the thing for him.

But, more than this. Railroads, telegraphs and telephones are private property. If the Government can take railroads it can take the farms; if it can take the telegraphs and telephones it can take the mills and homes. The right to take any private property implies the rights to take all kinds. A most monstrous doctrine.

This so-called People's party is especially concerned about money. The People's money! It wants all sorts of money and lots of it. How inconsistant! In one sentence it declares that no more money shall be taken from the people than is absolutely necessary for the economical administration of the Government, and in the next it insists that the Government shall have charge of the savings of the people. Savings Banks are to be established under the supervision of the Postoffice Department. Tax you to your eyebrows, and then take what is left and keep it for you!

This party has but to go a step further and have the Government wash the faces and chew the food of the people.

The whole thing is absurd. The inmates of a lunatic asylum could frame a better system of Government.

WE cannot see that the fact of Gen. Bidwell's having been a brandy distiller years ago should stand in the way of his being a good Prohibitionist now. He had probably noted the effect of his brandy upon its consumers, and either through horror or remorse was led to renounce the nafarious practice. So it is not unreasonable to infer that he is going to put a goodly share of his wealth into the Presidential canvass by way of penance.

PINKERTON will find that his occupation is gone. That any man in the United States should be permitted to keep a private standing army on hand to be hired out to anybody willing to pay for its services and without regard to the character of the service to be performed is hard to understand. If the fact were not so well established it would be almost incredible.

THE Republican organ calls upon its party leaders in this State for "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together." In vain! Platt's "pull" is gone, Fassett had his fingers rapped and let go, and Miller—well, he never had any "pull."—World.

CRAVEN COUNTY IN LINE.

The ratification meeting held in New Berne on last Wednesday night set the Democratic ball in motion in glorious old Craven. "Cleveland Carr and victory" was in the air.

The resolutions were received with applause and adopted with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Simmons was the first speaker, and never did he appear in better trim as the champion of Democracy. His protraiture of Cleveland and Stevenson was superb and his presentation of Carr and his associates on the State ticket drew out raptuous applause, while his scathing review of the Republican and Peoples' parties received the emphatic endorsement of all who heard him.

Mr. Stevenson followed Mr. Simmons. He did not claim to be half brother or first cousin to the Democratic candidate for Vice President, but he prooved himself to belong to the great Democratic family, and entitled to a seat very near the head of the table. His speech was a ringing one, and it would be hard to tell which Stevenson received the greater applause.

Gen. Battle spoke for the Democratic party. Referred to the fact that for more than half a century the Democratic party administered the Government, securing honor abroad and prosperity at home; that every foot of territory added to the public domain was acquired under Democratic Administration, except the territory of Alaska—fit emblem of the freezing tendencies of the Republican party; that during this period, in which England and Mexico had been humbled and savage tribes subdued, not one drop of American blood had been shed by American hands—that the Republican party broke the Constitution and forced upon the south "inequality in the Union or independence out of it," and made the war between the States inevitable; that Cleveland's administration was national and restored the South to her position as a sovereign State of the Union.

Mr. Thomas spoke for Harmony—the union of Democratic hearts and hands; thorough organization and earnest work from now to the day of the election.

At the conclusion of Mr. Thomas' excellent speech a Cleveland and Carr club was organized, of which Wm. M. Watson Esq., is President.

Craven sends greeting to her sister counties of the old north State: her watchword Cleveland and Carr; her reply, "The Ides of November and VICTORY!"

THE BEAUTIES OF PROTECTION.

Whether a picture is beautiful depends upon the light in which you see it. Flowers are most beautiful in the morning, when the early sunlight sets a gem on every petal. Mountain scenery is most beautiful when evening tinges its base with shadows while the summit glows in the beams of the setting sun.

There are beauties in heaven, earth, sea and air:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The unmeasured depths of ocean bear,
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Beauty everywhere, but for promiscuous and varied beauty commend us to protection!

The Protection that virtue gives to innocence, that strength gives to weakness, that man gives to woman, is beautiful alike to the eye of the infidel and the christian, the barbarous and the civilized. But it is not of these we would speak today. All seasons are theirs and their habitat creation.

There is a different kind of Protection that is now the theme of every tongue. It is Protection as it lives, moves and has its being in American politics. When Protection first appeared as a party shibboleth it was the Protection of Infant Industries. It was beautiful. It wore the semblance of patriotism, and inspired the hope that America would not only furnish to her people their fabrics and implements, but would send to the nations of the earth the products of her shops and her fields, the contributions of her art and the creations of her genius.

All this was a delusion. Soon it was seen to be but the blandishments thrown around a monstrous wrong: that protection of Infant Industries, was, in plain language, the impoverishment of the many for the enrichments of the few. The lordly proprietors of manufacturing establishments became the representatives of wealth, and the operatives in mills, workshops and factories became the representatives of poverty.

It was then necessary for protection to change its front, and, with the dexterity of a magician, it became the friend of the workingman, and on its banner was written "Protection to American labor."

This was the Republican battle cry of the Harrison—Cleveland campaign, and it is the ostensible foundation on which the McKinley tariff law rests. It was asserted that without a high tariff it was impossible to protect American operatives against the pauper labor of Europe, but with a protective tariff such remunerative wages could be paid as to strengthen their manhood, fortify their homes against the approaches of the wolf, and give comfort and cheer to their wives and children. We were told that under its beneficent operation goods would be lower and wages higher than ever before.

Beautiful, but as delusive and dangerous as the *ignis fatuus* of the Dismal Swamp. Under the operation of the McKinley law prices have advanced and wages have diminished, until to day we see the beauties of protection illustrated by the shooting down of workingmen by Pinkerton detectives. O, it is a picture shocking to humanity! Carnegie, the lord of millions, reduced the wages of his laborers: they protested, and were locked out and shot down like dogs by hired assassins!

Will the American people stand all this? If they will, they are only fit to be slaves. But they will not stand it. They will rise in the majesty of freemen and crush the tyrant as they rend their chains. The Republican party cannot stand before the hurricane of fury that is sweeping the country. The fiery breath of public indignation will consume it, and its ashes be scattered to the winds.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

Reported Revolution in Honduras—Seizing American Ships.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The steamship Prof Morse from Ceiba, Honduras, brings reports to the effect that a revolution under the leadership of Col. L. Niula took place in Ceiba on June 23rd. A number of the Government troops were killed and several wounded. The revolutionists seized the American steamship Joseph Otteri, Jr., owned by Joseph Otteri, of New Orleans, and were going with her to Trukillo, to seize that place and other points on the coast of Honduras. There is every indication of the revolution proving a success, as a majority of the people seem to favor it and are aiding in the revolt.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Prevalence of the Disease in Russia—Advancing on Moscow—A Mild Type of the Malady at Paris.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—The Caspian steamships have been ordered to suspend service because of the prevalence of cholera at ports on the Caspian sea, and the Government has converted the company's vessels into hospitals for a reception of cholera patients. A medical staff has been appointed for each ship. Newspapers of this city and Moscow have been forbidden to publish news concerning the cholera that is not obtained from or verified by Government officials.

PARIS, July 5.—A disease known as cholorine, which has been prevailing in the suburbs of Paris for some time past, is becoming worse. There are twelve deaths from the disease yesterday. The health of the city is good.

LONDON, July 5.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: Cholera appears to be advancing towards Moscow. It is privately reported that the disease has appeared on the other side of the Volga in Samaria. The mortality is increasing in Boku and its suburbs.

A Seizure Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—A telegram was received at the Treasury Department to-day from Special Agent Williams, at Port Townsend, Washington, confirming the news of the capture by the revenue cutter "Corwin" of the supply steamer Coquillan," in Alaskan waters. Several other seizures were made.

Murder and Suicide.

SHERMAN, Tex., July 5.—M. M Pierce, a farmer living near Pottsboro, in this (Grayson) county, suspected Morgan E. Pack, his farm hand, and Mrs. Pierce of being too intimate. Yesterday Pierce shot Pack dead with a rifle and then cut his wife's throat. After committing these crimes he lay down by his wife's side and cut his own throat.

Turned Out Right.

We think the North Carolina delegation followed the sentiment that prevailed in the conventions which gave them their credentials. They represented the feeling in North Carolina.—News and Observer.

The first part of that may do, but the last sentence will not. Now that everything has turned out all right, North Carolina can afford to crow, and we have nothing to say; but the delegation failed to represent the feeling in the State by voting for any one but Cleveland. We are glad things happened just as they did and that North Carolina had the honor of naming the vice-president; but, suppose Cleveland had lost by fifteen votes?—Hickory Carolinian.

CLEVELAND and tariff reform, Harrison and the Force bill.

TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY.

The Close and Departure — A Retrospect and Reflections.

[illegible]

We characterize this as the [illegible] day, because it was [illegible] program, but as a matter of fact the Assembly is a thing of the past. When the last words of Bishop Keator's benediction, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" had been [illegible] by toward heaven in that [illegible] and the [illegible] faded away in the still air on Friday night, the Assembly had come.

This morning when the [illegible] out, the "Atlantic" was left with [illegible] without teachers. Every seat in the cars was occupied, and as we hope [illegible] picking up passengers at every station going up to New Berne to celebrate and enjoy the 4th, many had to take standing room. A portion of our crowd had started for Atlanta, Ga., to attend a meeting of the "Southern Educational Association"—which is a child of the Assembly. They expect to be joined by teachers all along the route and to make the excursion in a pleasant way, and at a special low rate of fare, without change of cars.

In a general way the Assembly just closed is spoken of as one of the most enjoyable and profitable of its annual gatherings—now numbering nine. The number of teachers in attendance at some time during the session, was about twelve hundred. The meetings were well attended, but it was vacation time with the teachers, they were right from school, and in search of change, rest, recreation and health. Many of them were from the interior, and a sight of the sea side and the ocean was a new revelation, and sailing, fishing and surf bathing were inspirations. So it is not matter of wonder that they did not attend the exercises in the hall with as much regularity and punctuality, as when at their Alma Mater, or in their own school rooms.

As a gratifying financial item it is worth mentioning, that the last payment on Assembly Hall—which cost $3,000—was made, and now the hall belongs to the teachers of North Carolina—as Secretary Harris says, "now and forever one and inseperable."

Also at close of service on the two Sunday mornings collections were taken which amounted together to $94. The money was divided equally between the four orphan asylums. This sum may seem small when looked at simply as so much money, but when considered as to what it will do for the support and improvement of needy children in those carefully conducted institutions, it has an enhanced value.

Does the Assembly really amount to much after all? Certainly. The presence and encouragement of so many prominent and eminent educators gives character to educational movements and momentum to educational work, the number of interesting and able papers read have intrinsic value, and the contact of mind with mind all along the line, from chief to subaltern, awakens a hearty and wholesome enthusiasm. Every teacher ought to attend who can.

How about the hotels? It is a little city in itself, with a variable population running well up into the hundreds, sometimes past the thousand. Walk about it, tell its towers, mark its bulwarks, consider its palaces, but if you want to see the people go into the dining room. There three hundred eat at a time, and are constantly changing during two hours. There are high dignitaries of church and State, members of the National Congress and State Legislature, Presidents of Colleges and Professors in them, D. D.'s in great number and LL. D.'s in smaller number, and the rank and file of teachers, and visitors and the people generally. It is good for sore eyes and heart trouble to look at them—gladdens the eyes and lightens the heart.

Two thirds are ladies, about one tenth of whom wear their hats at the table. That they are dressy goes without saying. Some dress richly, more showily, nearly all in excellent taste, all modestly, with rare exceptions clear to the throat.

How is the moral atmosphere? The constant and intense pursuit of pleasure is not favorable to growth in piety or personal holiness. It is to be doubted whether one can stay long without losing in spirituality.

Nor is it positively and wholly pernicious. No doubt the greater number of guests are honorable persons. The teachers who formed so large a part of the company recently, were a band of noble, earnest, and for the most part Christian workers, whose society was elevating and refining. That "Satan came also among them" is perhaps true but not without precedent, a precedent reaching back to the time of Job, and running thence down the track of the centuries. That they had the character—"the grace and grit,"—to say promptly "get thee behind me," is a fact worthy of all acceptation and commendation. The hints and innuendoes sometimes put in circulation, are usually conceived by a vile imagination and born of a wicked heart. It is jaundiced eyes that see everything yellow.

* * * * * * *

Never again will those who have just seperated all meet again under the favorable auspices and amid the pleasant associations of the Teachers Assembly. Each will go his own way to perform his appointed work, or chase his favorite phantom, till the evening shadows lengthen, and the night comes down at last.

But there is a land of the living, where life grows to its fullness, into which at last "they who are ready" shall enter, to "see the King in his beauty" and rejoice and gladden and brighten in his presence forever.

"All Hail then to that Summer Land
Whose blossoms never wither
Though here we part each other's hand
We'll keep our journey thither."

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by New Berne Drug Co.

Business Social Concerts.

A contest for one of the highly valuable Diamond medals was held in Cincinnati last week by eight declaimers, each from a different state. Miss Minnie Warren, of Illinois was the winner. She had been through a thorough course of training under one of the best experts of the country. No money or care being spared in fitting her to achieve the victory.

North Carolina was well represented in the contest by Miss Johnie Gillespie of Greensboro. She had no special training, she prepared herself simply from the knowledge of such matters which she had acquired from instruction at school and she made a very favorable impression though by speaking first she was [illegible] to the disadvantage of having a number of people who arrived late to enter while she was declaiming.

The contestants had previously been notified that at the conclusion of the declamations each would be expected to make a two minute speech under stars and [illegible] But Miss Gillespie, with equal preparation as the others and under precisely similar environments easily eclipsed them all, both in the subject matter of her remarks and in their delivery. She would have been the unquestioned possesor of the elegant medal had its bestowal depended upon that.

We have given several articles on this subject and advocated holding some of these contests in New Berne. Sufficient interest has now developed to give reasonable assurance that several will take place in the city during the coming winter.

It costs nothing to enter there is absolutely no expense whatever except the purchase of the books which contain the the extracts from which it is required that the declaimers make their own selections. Some of the parties who think of participating have already procured copies of the books. As the most of our readers know the cost of medals is met by drawing from a large sum set aside for the purpose by W. Jennings Demorest of New York a strong prohibition advocate who fixed upon this plan of inculcating temperance instruction throughout the length and breadth of the Union.

There are four grades, the medal in each advancing one bring much finer than in the one that precedes it. We have the rules governing the contests. They are short and when sufficient interest is aroused to make it desirable we will publish them.

Ratification Meeting.

A large number of the Democratic voters of Craven county met in the court house at New Berne on the night of the 4th of July for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Democratic State and National conventions. James W. Biddle was chosen chairman and C. A. Battle secretary. On motion the chair appointed Matt Manly, C. A. Battle, S. R. Street, S. W. Smallwood, R. D. Hancock, F. M. Simmons and W. D. McIver, a committee on resolutions. The committee retired, but returned in a short while and asked for further time, whereupon the meeting adjourned to Wednesday night July 6th.

At the appointed hour the meeting reassembled. Chairman Biddle took the chair, called the meeting to order, and announced that the report of the committee on resolutions was in order.

Gen. Battle, in behalf of the committee, presented the following report which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we the Democrats of Craven county, State of North Carolina, have assembled in mass meeting for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the late State and National conventions of the Democratic party, and whereas the nomination by the State convention of Elias Carr for Governor, R. A. Daughton for Lieutenant Governor, Octavious Coke for Secretary of State, R. M. Furman for Auditor, D. W. Baine for Treasurer, J. C. Scarboro for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and F. I. Osborne for Attorney General, meets our hearty concurrence; and whereas, the nomination, by the National Democratic convention, of Grover Cleveland for President and Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice President challenges our enthusiastic approval, therefore

Resolved, that the Democratic party of Craven county heartily indorses the National and State platforms, and ratifies the nominations of the National and State conventions, and pledges itself to work during the coming campaign for the success of the Democratic National and State tickets.

After the adoption of the report loud calls were made for Mr. Simmons. That gentleman, once the faithful and distinguished Representative of this district in Congress, took the stand and for three quarters of an hour rivited the attention and elicited the applause of the large and enthusiastic meeting.

Judge Henry R. Bryan was then called on to speak. The Judge gracefully declined to make a political speech, but cordially endorsed the action of the State and National conventions. Then came loud and repeated calls for Stevenson. In response, Mr. M. D. W. Stevenson made a felicitous and stirring speech. General Battle followed Mr. Stevenson and the speech-making of the evening was closed by C. R. Thomas, Esq., in an effective and timely address. At 11 o'clock the convention adjourned with everybody happy and confident.

J. W. BIDDLE, Pres.
C. A. BATTLE, Sec.

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, take Lemon Elixir.
For loss of appetite and debility, take Lemon Elixir.
For fever, 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.
A 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,
No. 28 Tatnall st., Atlanta, Ga.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS.

Action on Licenses, Taxes, and New Roads—County Bonds Cancelled and Destroyed—Bills Allowed.

MONDAY JULY 4, 1892.

The Board met at 11 o'clock.

Present, Commissioners, Jas. A. Bryan, Chairman, E. W. Smallwood and Wm. Cleve.

Ordered, That upon payment of the proper tax to the sheriff, John H. Clark, be granted license to peddle dry goods [illegible] for one year from this date.

Ordered, That upon payment of the proper tax to the sheriff license be granted. Guthrie & Morton to retail liquors for six months ending Dec. 31 1892, at their place of business on Morton's millpond on Clubfoot Creek.

Ordered, That an order for $1 00 per month be issued to J. H. Hunter for support of Sam Lockey, pauper—blind and having but one leg.

Ordered, That the voucher heretofore issued to Macon Bryan for Bryan Laughinghouse be issued now to said Laughinghouse.

Ordered that 500 acres of land listed to Dr. J. B. Hughes, agt., No. 8 Township, outside city for 1891 and valued at $1250 be reduced in acreage to 250 acres and value reduced to $500 on account of error.

The board took a recess to 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

JULY 5TH 1892.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Commissioners, Jas. A. Bryan, Chairman, E. W. Smallwood, Dan'l Lane and Wm. Cleve.

Ordered, That the report of the grand jury of the spring term, 1892 be entered on the minutes of the Board and filed.

Ordered, That J. M. Sultan, Township No. 5 be relieved from payment of poll tax for 1891, on account of physical infirmity.

Ordered, That the report of the grand jury to lay off a public road in Township No. 1, beginning at Dixon's mill and running across the lands of A. E. Kirkman, W. H. Adams, A. G. Bell, J. H. Dixon, and B. G. Loftin to Piney Neck road is received and same is confirmed and said road hereby declared a public road and the clerk of this board is hereby ordered to serve a copy of this order upon the road supervisors of said Township.

Ordered, That the clerk of this board notify Mr. H. Sperling that Craven County is ready to pay interest on his judgment to July 2, 1892, to whomsoever he may empower in writing to receive the same.

Ordered, That a voucher be issued to Daniel Lane for $1 50 per month for 3 months beginning July 1, 1891 for support of Penny Respass pauper.

The chairman presented to the board for cancellation Craven County bonds of the following denomination to wit $500.—bonds, Nos. 8, 17, 24, 32, 40, 42, 48, 65, 100 and 101, and $25—bonds numbered 49, 51, 52, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, and 1105, amounting in the aggregate to $5,400.

On motion the chairman appointed Commissioners Cleve and Lane to destroy the said bonds, which they did by burning the same in the presence of the board, register of deeds and clerk of the superior court.

Ordered, That the agreement with Jos. L. Rhem for the hire of Nat Credle be spread upon the minutes of this board and said Rhem is instructed to pay $30 to Clerk of the Superior Court.

The following bills were allowed.

F. W. Hughes amount of interest to July 4, 1892 on judgement in Superior Court of Craven County, Jos Nelson vs Board of Commissioners assigned to F. W. Hughes, $561 90; C. A. P. Barton, amount judgment, C. A. P. Barton vs board Commissioners of Craven County, and interest to July 4, 1892, $100 17; A. Edward Woodruff, interest on judgment in their favor, in Superior Court Craven County, interest to July 4, 1892, $152 55; C. E. Sloyer, Guardian, on his notes for $1,500 and $1,000 as shown by his verified account this day filed, $1 476.63; John Dunn, Guardian, interest on judgment in favor of John Dunn $555.94; W. M. Watson, cost's in Woodruff judgment, $10 58; W. M. Watson, C. S. C. cost's in John Dunn judgment, $6 65; Fannie Williams keeper poor house June 1892, $12 50; Irene Cooley, cook for poor house $6.00; R. G. Moseley, house rent for poor $5 00; C. C. Green, medicines furnished, poor house and jail in May and June $23 00; J. J. Tolson, Agent, rations furnished poor for June, $78 29; Caesar Boyd, wood furnished poor house—6 cords, $18.00; Daniel Lane, support of Penny Respass, July, August and September, $4 50; Bryan Laughinghouse, support of himself for July, 1892, $1.50; Jas. A. Bryan, per diem as commissioner, &c., $11.00; William Cleve per diem and mileage as commissioner $6 25; E. W. Smallwood per diem as commissioner, &c, $11.00; Daniel Lane, per diem and mileage as commissioner, $7 20; Chas. R. Thomas regular salary as county attorney for April May and June, $50 00; Jas. W. Biddle, fees as clerk board of commissioners, &c, $26 15; E. E. Harper advertising for month of June, $12.50; H. L. Hall, stationary furnished court, $4 40; W. M. Watson, blanks and record books for use of office clerk Superior Court, $20.90; C. E. Foy, one day's services auditing Treasurer's account to June 1st, 1892, $2 00; W. B. Lane sheriff, board prisoners for month of June, $85 50; do., summonsing regular and talis jurors, spring term, 1892, $36 10; do., expense of taking Bettie Watson to insane Asylum, $17 30; do., turnkey fees, $10 00; do., expense taking Frank Willis to insane Asylum, $8 80; do., expense sending officer to Kinston to execute papers by order court, $4 00; H. B. Lane, bailiff, spring term, $10 00; J. D. LaRoque, services as bailiff, $10.00; Jos. E. Gaskill, ten day's attendance as bailiff, $10 00; E. E. Guion, ten day's attendance as bailiff, $10.00; H. T. Henderson ten day's attendance as court crier, $15 00; S. Parson, six cots furnished jail, $14 00; Freeman S. Ernul, taking tax list, township No. 2, $27 50; J. H. Hunter, taking tax list, &c., township No. 6 $27 50; G. L. Hardison, taking tax list and agricultural statistic township No. 7, $12 50; Sam'l R. Street, examination of Bettie Watson, lunatic, $5.00, court cost's, spring term, 1892, $791 50.

Southern Industries.

The Tradesman [illegible] reason why the iron industry of New England has played out can be told in a few words and proceeds to tell it as follows:

"New England, with none of the raw materials for iron making under her soil could only carry on the trade so long as other states that had these materials abundant failed to compete with her. As soon as competition by Pennsylvania, the West and South showed strength the trade disappeared from the East.

Manifestly the same conditions that governed the iron industry will prevail in cotton manufacturing. In fact the same results are being worked out and northern mill owners are finding that they are working under a great disadvantage in competing with Southern mills.

Now is the opportune time for embarking in such enterprises, that they may grow up with the expansion of the industry in the South. We urge a careful investigation of the subject upon those of our citizen who have the means that will enable them to establish a factory.

Money in such an enterprise rightly equipped and properly conducted in a place so favorably located for it as New Berne will be a good investment.

Incorrect Spelling of Proper Names.

We have received some copies of a circular from our esteemed friend, William H. Oliver, Esq. in which he makes mention of Gen. James Hegan, meaning thereby Gen. James Hogun, one of our most deserving North Carolina generals during the Revolutionary war, who won his promotion for gallant conduct on the battlefield, and received it from the Continental Congress, notwithstanding the legislature of North Carolina had recommended the appointment of another fine officer to that vacancy.

It is to be regretted that a gentleman so well versed in Colonial matters as Mr. Oliver should be so careless in regard to spelling proper names. But doubtless he understands that the old time folks were not very particular in such matters. Raleigh spelt his name a dozen different ways. Shakespeare was equally indifferent as to his own name. Washington, the father of us all, and who was a very particular man spelt very much according to his fancy. We doubt if Washington would have spelt even the name of our North Carolina Athens—which was very well known to him—the same way twice in succession. So if our friend has made a slip in spelling Gen. Hogun's name, we hope the spirit of the old patriot general will forgive him.—Raleigh News and Observer.

Another Adlai Stevenson.

A correspondent of the Washington Messenger says: Apropos of the North Carolina descent of General Adlai E. Stevenson I am surprised that no paper that I have seen has commented on the fact that there is an Adlai Stevenson living in Statesville, N. C., who, while unknown to popular fame, has a reputation that reached further than that of his Illinois namesake.

This Mr. Stevenson is known to botanists, and archeologists the world over as one of the most accurate authorities on those subjects, and as possessed of one of the finest private collections of Indian relics in this country. He has been for years in correspondence with the leading scientific men in these departments both in this country and in Europe, and classified collections have been made by him for temporary loan to European universities.

Mr. Stevenson is a gentleman of singularly modest bearing with long silver hair falling to his shoulders and a face of sweet gentleness and dignity. He looks as if he had come out of an Old-World picture, and the writer on coming out of his museum remarked that the collector was even more interesting than the collection.

Good Country Roads.

We endorse every word of the following extract from The American Farmer:

"There is nothing outside of his own farm which lies so near the farmer's interest as good roads. Good roads mean more than mere comfort and speed in traveling. They mean better horses, and a longer life of usefulness to valuable animals. They mean a vast saving in wagons and carriages, and greater profits on the farm from cheapening of the transportation to markets.

"Good roads should be above all politics. They should be a non-partizan issue in every election until laws are passed and men selected to administer them, which and who will insure for every township in the United States the best highways that skill and labor can make. Nothing will do more to