New Berne Weekly Journal.

$1.00 Per Year — INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. — Single Copies, 5 Cents.

VOL. XVI. — NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., APRIL 5 1894. — NO. 56

SILVER.

The fate of the Bland bill has been decided by either the approval or the veto of the President, but the struggle over silver is by no means at an end.

It was said a week or more ago that the President would sign the bill if he could be assured that there would by no more silver legislation during his administration. We called attention at the time to the fact that there was no one authorized to give the assurance.

If the President had promptly approved the Blair bill the people and their Representatives would have been content to await the result without further legislation in respect to silver.

Whether the bill has been signed or not, the delay of the President has caused Mr. Stewart to introduce a bill in the Senate for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and it is asserted with no little show of confidence, that if the Bland bill is vetoed the Stewart bill will pass both houses by a large majority. Should the Stewart bill pass it will certainly be vetoed, and the question naturally arrises can the Bland bill or the Stewart bill be passed ever the veto of the President.

It seems that the Bland bill is much more apt to pass over the veto than the Stewart bill. Silver has many frieads who an not in favor of its free and unlimited coinage, and the Bland bill, being the more moderate measure would command the full strength of the silver men.

It is obvious that silver is here to stay. Its staying quality is greater than that of any man. It has more weight than any man. A man of great influence may retard the restoration of silver to its proper place, but the man upon whem silver falls will be ground to powder.

It is very strange that the people of the greatest silver producing country in the world submitted to the demonitization of silver. It is stranger still that any man can suppose that he can keep the people from having silver and demanding for it full an complete recognition.

Silver is not dead. For a time it was sleeping, or seemed to sleep; but it is now awake and showing the strength of a giant.

JUST RECEIVED

A Car Load of

Western Flour

Direct from the Mills.

A CAR LOAD OF

New Orleans Molasses, right off the farm in Louisianna, from first hands.

Also a full stock of other Groceries and farmers supplies, for sale cheap. Call and see me, it will pay you.

K. R. JONES.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. G. K. BAGBY, SURGEON DENTIST.

Office, Middle street, opposite Baptist church. dec6dwtf NEWBERN, N. C.

DR. J. D. CLARK, DENTIST,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

Office on Craven street, between Pollock and Broad.

J. H. BENTON, M.D., D.D.S.

Practice limited to Operative and Mechanical Dentistry and Dental Surgery. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitro Oxide Gas.

Everything in the line of Dentistry done in the best style. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office, corner of Middle street and Federal Alley, opposite Baptist Church.

P. H. PELLETIER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Middle street, First room above Farmer's & Merchant's Bank.

Will practice in the Counties of Craven, Jones, Onslow and Pamlico, and in the United States Court at New Berne, and Supreme Court of the State.

WM. E CLARKE,

Office, 72 South Front street opposite Gaston House.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND Real Estate Agent,

New Berne, N. C.

Connections.—New York Boston and Canada.

Timber lands. Farm lands, Truck lands. Town lots.

Do you want to buy? WRITE.

Do you want to sell? WRITE.

SPECIAL.

1500 Acres, Trent Road, 6 miles of city Timber and Truck land.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Farmers in Maryland and Delaware slowly and unwillingly relinquish the idea of growing wheat and corn in competition with the west, and half sorrowfully admit that their lands must in time come to form a market garden for the for the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard. There is an old-fashioned notion in Delaware and upon the eastern shore that it is more respectable to grow wheat in sixty-acre fields than half a dozen vegetables in small plots, and the minute peasant farming of France, Belgium and Holland has no attractions for the occupants of three-hundred acre forms.

Savings Banks have been the means of giving many families homes and they have had a good effect in educating the people to become more settled and thrifty, thereby establishing more confidence in business circles. In the prevailing severe financial depression it is noteworthy that, in the portion where savings banks are most fully patronized, those banks have suffered but slightly from the hard times, and few of their patrons have been compelled to withdraw their deposits.

The successful farmer is he who provides conveniences for the care of his property and the performing of his work; he counts time as an important item in the yearly calculation and care of all his various effects as a factor in the annual returns. When he puts the horse in the stable there is a place for the harness, where it will be safe from the weather or any other damage; his wagons and tools are provided with coverings to preserve them; about his premises will be found a little shop or room where the saws hammers, vises, augers and various tools that are needed to mend and put in order the different machines he uses. These simple articles prevent days and weeks of delay, besides adding to the length of the time the implements will last. It pay to have conveniences, and also to get what you do buy of good quality.

Lord Rosebery seems to have been successful in attaining almost everything that he has ever desired. He has now attained the highest position in the gift of the sovereign, as representing the popular will. He has already won the blue-ribbon of the turf—the Derby,—and the blue ribbon of Knighthood—the Garter. He married the greatest heiress in England; he has controlled the foreign affairs of his country and empire and he has now succeeded the greatest leader in modern English history. Lord Rosebery's policy in algeneral way, his principles in broad outline, may be not inadequately portrayed by his own eloquent words at Birmingham on May 26, 1892, which we quote from the Forum." "Never was the power of the British Empire so great as it is now. It stretches away into space, calm with the sleeping strength of a summer sea. But what is the real essence—what is the secret of that power? It is not in fleets or in armies, or even in your treasurers or your population. Its essence, its inspiration, its base, is in equal liberty and in equal Justice."

These ways of life from a business standpoint are full of changes There is no certain rule to be laid down that guarantees success, cess, though the main principles are inviolable. One man works from morn till night year in and year out and has nothing to show for his work but food, clothes, and shelter. Another man works persistently and faithfully, but his course is one of continual upward progress. He is known as a man of means; he is placed in charge of important enterprises; he is a man whose influence is sought and his very name inspires respect and suggests strength. Why thi is difference between these two men? Why, he first puts muscle into his work and the other, educated brains. The first may have force and energy of character, but the second has the power of directing his energies into channels that give them power. Industry, character, perseverence and persistence are strong forces, but they require governing and directing in order to make the best application of their power. The force of the wind goes to waste unless captured by the windmill and put to practical use. Steady, earnest work is not to be underestimated, but it should be made to count for as much as possible in the results of life. This can only be accomplished by applying practical education as a directing and governing influence. The best constructed ship will drift away from its courts unless it is furnished with a rudder, and the best life will be spent in futile efforts unless started and kept in the right course by education.

LE BRUN'S G&G CURE

FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being imported direct to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet or business, mercurial or poisonous medicines to be taken internally. When used AS A PREVENTIVE by either sex it is impossible to contract any venereal disease; but in the case of those already diseased or afflicted with Gonorrhoea and Gleet, we guarantee a cure. Price by mail, postage paid, $2 per box, or 6 boxes for $5.

F. S. DUFFY, Druggist and Sole Agent.

ALFRED HOLT COLQUITT.

It is not our purpose to record the public services of the distinguished senator from Georgia who died at the national capital on last Monday, March, 26, 1894. These belong to the archives of imperishable history, and will be perpetuated to the latest generation.

But, as this writer does not remember the period when he did not know Alfred Colquitt and was intimate with him in peace and war it is not inappropriate for him to open the volume of sacred memories and present personal recolections of one of the noblest and best men who ever trod the earth.

One of our earliest recollections of him was his return from Princeton where he had just graduated. He was everywhere regarded as a model young man, and, as the son of Senator Walter T. Colquitt, it was natural to predict for him a brilliant future.

Alfred Colquitt was educated for the bar and entered upon his profession at his home in Le Grange Georgia, but he soon married and removed to South West Georgia and became one of the largest cotton planters of that section. A man of pleasing manners and popular address, bearing an honored name and spotless reputation, he was elected to Congress as the spontaneous expression of public sentiment.

But he did not like congressional life. He was domestic in his tasts and at the end of the term for which he was elected he volunterily retired to his plantation. For years he was President of the agricultural Secretary of Georgia.

Alfred Colquitt entered the military service of the Confederacy at the beginning of the war and bore an honorable part in that ever memorable struggle, rising to the rank of Major General.

After the war he was twice elected Governor of Georgia, and since his retirement from the Gubernational office he has been continuously in the United States Senate.

What made Alfred H. Colquitt the man he was, secured him the love and confidence of the people and caused him to be one of the most honored of American senators? It was his splendid personality. The record of his life is absolutely perfect.

There is not an i to be dotted, not a t to be crassed not a line to be erased—True, he inherited an honored name, but magnified that name. He was the polished capstone of a column of Parian marble.

There have been greater statesmen than Colquitt, more brilliant military commanders, but the elements of greatness so mixed in him as to give the world assurance of a man.

Truth was his guiding Star and Honor his constant companion. The Church was as dear to him as the State. He died as he had lived, a patriot and a christian.

The country has lost much in the death of this great and good man, but to his family and his friends the loss is irreparadle.

COTQUITT'S SUCCESSOR.

The question of immediate interest at Washington, next to what will the President do with the Bland bill, is who will sceed Colquitt in the senate?

The Governor of Georgia will appoint some one for the unexpired term, and quite a member of distinguished men are mentioned for the place, among these are duBignon, Turner; Crisp and Bacon.

It will be remembered that for many years it was the custom in Georgia to give one of the senatorships to the northern part of the State and the other to south Georgia Senator Colquitt resided at Atlanta at the time of his entrance upon his senatorial career, but he lived in South Georgia when elected Governor, and the place made vacant by his death is usually regarded as belonging to that section of the State.

The men we have mentioned in connection with the successorship all reside in southern Georgia.

The public mind naturally Turns to Crisp or Turner as the proper man for the place, but we do not expect the appointment of either of them. All men are more or less influenced by their personal interests.

The appointee will have the advantage of being a Senator when the contest comes before the Legisleture.

Governor Northen will be a candidate, and it is not probable that he will give the vantage ground to such forumble rivals as Crisp and Turner.

We think that the appointee will be Bacon or duBignon, and that the latter has the better prospect. Bacon has long been in public life, and, in any event, will be a candidate before the Legislature, while duBignon is comparatively a young man and would probably be satisfied with the unexpired term.

Whoever may be appointed by the Governor, we trust, for the honor of Georgia and the good of the whole country, that Henry G. Turner will be elected by the Legislature.

He is a very able man and would adorn the senatorial office. Crisp is equally able, but he is now Speaker of the House of Representatives, and it would be a public calamity to remove him from that position.

But, in this day, it is the unexpected that usually happens, and, while it is expected of journalists to express their opinions on public matters, the question as to who is to represent Georgia in the place so will filled by the lamented Colquitt, rests with the Governor and Legislature of that great State.

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.

Here is a Man Who Thinks the Frost a Blessing to Truckers.

Mr. E. C. Palmer, of the firm of Palmer, Rivenburg, & Co., New York, was down in Charleston just before the present cold snap, according to his annual custom of visiting the principal points South about this time of year. The News & Courier published the following summary of the observations he made on his trip and of the results he thought would come from a partially destructive spell of weather;

"Florida, he remarked, has an immense truck crop, and it is well advanced. Strawberries, peas, cabbages and tomatoes are being sent North from Florida in great quantitis. With the exception of cabbages all truck brings fair prices. Cabbages are a drug on the market. There has been a very large crop, and it is being rushed on the market all at once. It is the fault of the remarkably forward season, and if there is not a cool change soon the whole Southern belt from Florida to Virginia will be shipping at once, and prices will become almost nominal. In a normal season these crops come into the market in rotation.

A frost would be a blessing even if some smaller truck were killed, the difference that a cold snap would necessarily make in prices would more than make up for the losses."

Norfolk Truckers Feel Gloomy

After the first killing cold the Norfolk Virginian spoke as follows concerning the cold there:

"The Norfolk county truckers who visited the seed stores yesterday came to the city, many of them to get seed for planting. They report that the greatest loss will be to the early strawberry crop, which was fairly well advanced. Lettuce, radish, peas, beans and cucumbers were killed and will require replanting. Irish potatoes were cut to the ground but will sprput again."

On Thursday under the head of "More from the truckers," it made this statement:

"Mr. George Barnes, one of the largest truckers on the Branch, says that there will not be a fifth crop of berries and no peas except late ones. Potatoes are thrown back some time. Beans have been killed and cucumbers will rot in the ground. The outlook for truck this season, he thinks, is a gloomy one. This seems to be the opinion of all of them. Several from the District of Deep Creek expressed themselves in the same manner."

Changes of Lights in N. C. Waters.

Among the changes about which the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey gives notice to mariners are the following:

North Carolina—Pamlico River.—Near Washington.—Change in Light Characteristic.—New Post Lights.—The characteristic of the post light shown on S. part of middle ground off McWillians Point below Rodmans Point, Pamlico River, is changed from fixed white to fixed red. A new post light, fixed white is shown near black spar buoy, No. 9, off Rodmans Point, on the bearings:

Tangent to lower point of entrance to Runyon Creek, N. by E. 1-2 E.

SW. tangent to island abreast of Washington, NW. 1-4 W.

A new post light is also shown near red spar buoy, No. 10, off Windmill Point, on the bearings:

E. tangent Rodmans Point, S. by E. 5-8 E.

Tangent to upper point of entrance to Rodmans creek, SW. 5-8 S.

This affect Charts 144-1.

Says it is "Destruction Without Loss."

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, quotes Commissioner of Agriculture Robinson as follows, in reference to the to the effect of the freeze on truck:

"The reported loss of $1,000,000 on truck, etc., while apparently a loss is really destruction without loss, as truckers will get high prices which would not have been, the case if there had been a full crop. The North Carolina truckers were complaining that the Norfolk truckers were up with them. There is now a prospect for those who have anything to get something for it. There will be no over production."

OUR SCHOOLS.

Anent the commendatory mention of Craven county schools in yesterday's JOURNAL, comment may no not be malapropos.

Conceding the proficiency of the public school teachers, which is something to be proud of, the boast that the schools run a term of over three months savors of the ironical.

While no direct mention is made of the New Berne Academy it is fair to suppose it was includedin the reference to schools of Craven county, as the teachers there are perhaps as good as the balance.

It is to this latter special attention should be called, for without detriment to the teachers there, who are as good as could be expected for the salaries paid, this school is not of that high standard it should be.

If New Berne is not to lose the proud educational prestige obtained when justly named the Athens of North Carolina, there must be a greater concentration of home support, and the curriculum raised to a higher grade and higher priced instructions.

Surely with its income from private bequest, and proper home patronage, such a school should be had here as would obviate the necessity of sending either boys or girls out of the town for education that would fit them for any of the ordinary vocations of life.

When this is done, the school will have enough support to be self sustaining. Children now found scattered at half a dozen private schools will all go there.

CITIZEN.

CULLED ITEMS OF NEWS.

The naval cadets defeat Yale by a score of 4 to 3.

Rothschild requires of his cook a different kind of soup every day in the year.

The total war strength of Europe is over 10,000,000 men.

A decree of foreclosure of the Geogia Pacific Railroad has been obtained.

American pumps are known in China and Japan as well as in all parts of Europe.

J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn, the only living American who has a public monument of himself, drives out every pleasant afternoon to Prospect park and takes a look at his statue.

Some Congressmen after a carefnl survey of their prostrate fences may conclude that 'twill be cheaper to get out than try to repair them.

In North Carolina we have 33,280,000 acres of land about 12,000,000 of which is in cultivation. Of this number 1,600,000 is in cotton.

Whether a man gets or fails to get an office is often an important factor in determining his opinion of the party in power.

The rumor that Mr. Cleveland could not walk on account of an attack of gout was refuted by his giving a public reception Wednesday afternoon. He limped slightly.

The developments in the Breckenridge-Pollard case are on the line of what kind of a woman Miss Pollard was before the Colonel ever met her. The details are too filthy for publication.

A ringing, stinging, howling norther jumped upon northern Texas at noon on the 28th, and the thermometer fell 20 degrees in 15 minutes.

Colleetor Simmons has reports of large seizures of unstamped whiskey at Fayetteville and Kinston.

Governor Carr says the temperature in March, 1885, was even lower than it was this week. It was on March 18, 1885, 18 degrees at his home in Edgecombe, and six inches of snow was on the ground.

The new freight rate asked by the A. & N. C. Railroad of the State Commission has been arranged. The commission dismisses a complaint made by citizens of Aurora against the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, for alleged freight discrimination.

A new counterfeit $10 note has turned up. It is on the Notional Bank of Vergennes, Vt. Editors of our exchanges should go carefully over their $10, notes to ascertain how many counterfeits they have.

Judge Willford, of Henrico county, Va., adhers to the decision against allowing Belva Lockwood to practise in his court. She will apply to the Supreme court.

It all depends upon how you are constituted whether the cold Easter weather was regarded as a special favor to those who had not supplied themselves with spring clothes, or an indication that Providence frowned on the march of Coxey's army.

There is danger that Madeline Pollard will feel called upon—$500 a week is the extent of the call to date—to take a whack at elevating the stage. The manager who could induce Breckinridge to do a love scene with her could get rich.

The State department has had the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, which has heretofore been on public exhibition, put away in a tin tube. It is said that this step has been taken because the ink on the precious manuscript is fading.

The residence of John Wilts, McKendree, W. Va., was burned Wednesday night and his eight children and Miss Mollie Henrick a servant, burned to death. Two of the children were twins, six weeks old. Mrs. Wilts made an effort to save them but she had to leave them to perish with the others. The fire occurred at 6 o'clock and the roof was falling in when discovered.

Solemn funeral services over the remains of the late Senator Colquitt were neld in the Senate Chamber at 9 o'clock on the 27th inst. The funeral party then took its departure for Macon and the Senate adjourned until the next day.

Nathaniel S. Berry, of Bristol, N. H., is the oldest living ex-Governor in the United States. He was born September 1, 1796, and after holding several minor offices was elected Governor in 1891, being re-elected to succeed himself.

Rev. C. A. Jenkins, of Goldsboro, commenced on last night a series of meetings at the Fayetteville Street Baptist church, Raleigh. The News Observer Chronicle says that at the conclusion of his admirable remarks more than twenty-five asked an interest in the prayers of the congregation.

Senator Stewart has introduced a bill for the full and unlimited coinage of silver. He would not let it go to the Committee on Finance but had it laid on the table, to be called up for discussion. The impression gains ground that such a bill can be passed through both Houses of Congress if the President vetoes the Bland bill.

Here is a little romance from the press dispatches. A poor young man rescued a girl from the surf at Atlantic City last summer. She was in her bathing suit and for the life of him he could not tell whether she was an heiress or a factory girl. She was pretty, however and the gallant young man clung to her and saved her life. She turned out to be an heiress. They were married in Brooklyn a day or two ago.

The Washington Times, of March 21st, has this to say regarding J. S. Carr: "Prominent among progressive and public spirited North Carolinians is Col Julian S. Carr, who was seen by the Times at the Arlington last night. At 40 he is two or three times a millionaire, is president of the great Durham Tobacco company, president of the North Carolina State Agricultural society, president of the Young Men's Democratic club, and uses his big income liberally in building churches and endowing colleges In the deal looking to the retirement of Senator Ransom, Col. Carr is a prominent Senatorial probability. He is rich, handsome, distinguished looking, easy mannered, and one of the most successful business men in the South.'

It is reported that under the leadership of Ellen G. White, known as the "Mother of Adventism," the followers of that peculiar branch of religious faith at Battle Creek, Mich, were lately selling or giving away all their property, and preparing for their ascent to Heaven—believing that the end of the world is near at hand. At a recent meeting farms, personal property, jewels, etc., worth $25,000, were donated to raise a fund for the spread of the gospel. The precise day for the "ascent" has not yet been determined upon.

Governor Northen has appointed Speaker Charles F. Crisp to succeed the late Senator Alfred H. Colquitt. Not a word has passed between Gov. Northen and Speaker Crisp and the latter's name had not even been presented formally to the Governor. The speaker telegraphed back to the Governor, acknowledging the mark of his esteem and confidence but added that his obligation to the Democrats of the House were such that he could not without consulting them determine what he ought to do in the premises.

BLAND BILL VETOED.

The President In a Long Message Gives the Reasons for His Action.

Mr. Cleveland has vetoed the Bland Seigniorage bill and returns it to the House of Representatives with a message of great length, 2,500 words, giving his reasons for the veto. He believes the effect of the bill would be to do away with the good results brought about by the Sherman Repeal bill.

The following is taken from the text of the President's message vetoeing the Seigniorage bill.

To the House of Representatives:

I return, without my approval, House bill No. 4956, entitled: "An Act Directing the Coinage of the Silver Bullion Held in the Treasury and for Other Purposes."

NOT WISE OR OPPORTUNE

My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both branches of Congress who have supported this bill, would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would not thereby be endangered, and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligation and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold, forbids the indulgence of my personal desire, and inexorably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment, and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our people.

RECOVERING FROM THE PANIC.

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the last year was unparallelled in its severity and disastrous consequences. There seemed to be almost an entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to assign causes for our distress it was very generally conceded that the operation of a provision of law then in force which required one Government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion and issue United States notes in payment therefor, was either entirely, or to a large extent, responsible for our condition. This led to the repeal, on November 1, 1893, of this statutory provision.

We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression, and timidity and apprehension had so completely gained control in financial circles, that our rapid recuperation could not be reasonably expected. Our recovery has, nevertheless, steadily progressed, and though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an extent reinstated and faith in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods is so far restored, as to produce the most encouraging results both at home and abroad. The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion and the tide of foreign investment has again started to our direction

Our recovery being so well under way, nothing should be done to check our convalescence; nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging.

THE BILL A RETROGRESSION.

I believe that if the bill under consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indicated by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bullion purchases; that it would weaken if it did not destroy, returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that, as a consequence, our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.

* * *

ITS MEANING AMBIGUOUS.

The entire bill is most unfortunately constructed. Nearly every sentence presents uncertainty and invites controversy as to its meaning and intent.

The first section is especially faulty in this respect, and it is extremely doubtful whether its language will permit the consummation of its supposed purposes. I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended in this section to provide for the coinage of the bullion constituting the gain or seigniorage, as it is called, into standard silver dollars and yet there is postively nothing in this section to prevent its coinage into any description of silver coins now authorized under any existing law. I suppose this section was also intended in case the needs of the treasury called for money faster than the seigniorage bullion could actually be colded, to permit the issue of silver certificates in advance of such coinage; but its language would seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of seigniorage as stated, one half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the Treasury.

The debate upon this section in the Congress developed an earnest and positive difference of opinion as to its object and meaning. In any event, I am clear that the present perplexities and embarrassments of the Secretary of the Treasury ought not to be augmented by devolving upon him the execution of a law so uncertain and confused.

I am not willing, however, to rest my objection to this section solely on these grounds. In my judgement sound finance does not commend a further infusion of silver into our currency at this time, accompanied by further adequate provision for the maintenance in our treasury of a safe gold reserve.

* * *

Doubts also arise as to the meaning and construction of the second section of the bill.

* * *

Whatever else may be said of the uncertainties of expression in this bill, they certainly ought not to be found in legislation affecting subjects so important and far reaching as our finances and currency

* * *

RESERVES THE PARITY POLICY.

I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the Government will be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of the silver money into the hands of our people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates if we are to preserve the parity between gold and silver and maintain sensible bimetallism.

* * *

WILL DEPLETE THE GOLD RESERVE.

When it is proposed to inflate our silver currency it is time for strengthing our gold reserve instead of depleting it I cannot conceive of a longer step toward silver monomentallism than we take when we spend our gold to buy silver certificates for circulation, and especially in view of the practical difficulties surrounding the replenishment of our gold

* * *

CURRENCY IN CONFUSED CONDITION.

This leads me to earnestly present the desirability of granting to the Secretary of the Tressury a better power than now exists to issue bonds to protect our gold reserve, when for and reason it should be neccesary. Our currency is in such a confused condition and our financial affairs are apt to assume at any time so critical a position that it seems to me such a course is dictated by ordinary prudence.

I am not in sensible to the arguments in favor of coining the bullion seinniorage now in the treasury, and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage if the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest under authority, in substitution of that now existing and better suited to the protection of the treasury.

* * *

A BETTER WAY WANTED.

I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our money affairs in such a comprehensive and conservative manner as will accord to silver its proper place in our currency; but in the meantime I am extremely solicitous that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discouragement of our people at home, and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, March 29, 1894.

APRIL WEATHER.

The Chief of the Weather Bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of April, taken at the station for a period of twenty-three years.

Mean or normal temperature, 61 degrees; the warmest April was that of 1893, with an average of 66 degrees; the coldest April was that of 1881, with an average of 58 degrees; the highest temperature during any April was 90 degrees, on the 26th, 1880; the lowest temperature during any April was 28 degrees, on the 19th, 1875; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in Spring,) March 30th.

Average precipitation for the month, 2.90 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 9; the greatest monthly precipitation as 6.61 inches, in 1877; the least monthly precipitation was 0.97 inches in 1872; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 2.64 inches, on April 13th, 1877. No snowfall in April.

Average number of clear days, 12; average number of partly cloudy days, 11; average number of cloudy days, 7; The prevailing winds have been from the Southwest; the highest velocity of the wind during any April was 40 miles, on the 13th, 1877.

Craven County Schools.

The public schools of this county are closing an unsually, brilliant and successful term, which will average over three months in duration.

The superintendant has raised the standard of scholorship from year to year and the colleges and high schools have furnished much excellent material for teachers and the county now possesses the finest role of teachers it ever had; one of the most accomplished women of the State are engaged in this work in Craven county, and in many instances the rural districts have contributed some of the most useful members of this body.

The Christian Advocate.

The Christian Advocate came to us last night from its new home in Greensboro, bright crisp, improved in a appearance and full of promise.

The Advocate was established in 1855, and ever since our recollection it has been a credit both to the denomination it represents and to the State, a paper worthy of being in every family and now that the Methodist papers of the State have been consolidated with this one there is good grounds for believing that it will be better than ever before.

Rev. D. Atkins, D. D. of the Western N. C. Conference and Rev. W. L. Grissom, of the North Carolina Conference are the editors

The paper is published by a joint stock company, of which Rev. F. L. Reid was recently elected President; one of the editors, Mr. Grissom, who is spoken of as a fine business man, is Secretary and Treasurer. Among those taking stock we notice the name of our townsman, Mr. L. H. Cutler.

The desire is to distribute the stock as largely as possible among the ministers and clergy men of both conferences.

Y. M. C. A. State Convention at Wilmington.

The programme of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, of North Carolina, as previously announced will be held in Wilmington April 5th to 8th (Thursday to Sunday inclusive.

The W. N. & N. Railroad gives reduced rates on the occasion and the Board of Directors of the New Berne local association at their last annual meeting, empowered the President, Dr. J. D. Clark, to appoint delegates from this association. Those who can attend are requested to let him know, the number is not limited—the association can send as many as will go.

Mr. W. J. Ramsey of Trinity college, who was leader of the singing in the Fife meetings at New Berne will have charge of the singing at the Association meetings.

All the day sessions and the Thursday and Saturday night session will be held in the Association building Grace M. E. Church and the first Presbyterian and first Baptist church will be used at other times.

A comprehensive and instructive programme has been arranged.

Among those who take prominent parts in the convention are: Rev. H. F. Chrietzberg, pastor Central M. E Church Asheville; Rev. Thos. Hume, D. D. Chapel Hill; Hon. R. B Glenn, Winston; W. G. Burkhead, Walnetville; Rev. Egbert W. Smith, Greensboro; Rev. J. W. Lee, Greensboro; H. P. Anderson, Secretary International Committee; F. S. Brockman, College Secy International committee; Evangelist W. P. Pile, Charlotte and W. R. Giles and J. Wm. Lee, Greensboro.

The mere names will give some idea of the high character of the work that may be expected from the convention.

Each department of the Association work—the regular, the junior, the college, railroad and other special branches will receive due attention, and the work be discussed in all its divisions.

The meetings are of a character to prove beneficial to all who attend.

THE GREAT FREEZE.

It Was Widespread and Very Disastrous—Fruit Killed, Field Crops Greatly Damaged.

We glean from exchanges news as to the results of the late freeze over the State and other parts of the country.

The Raleigh News-Observer-Chronicle says the killing freeze left fruit blossoms, vegetables, etc., cold and lifeless. It is probable that nearly all the fruit was killed and early vegetations shared the same fate. Commissioner Robinson had at his office specimens of peach, pear and quince blossoms and all were dead. The peaches would break to pieces when touched so thoroughly had the cold afflicted them but as the vineyards were only partially budding out the grape crop is not destroyed. There are left enough dormant buds to give a full half crop, which ought to be worth something in view of the fact that there will be a scarcity of other fruit the coming summer, especially if the better quality of grapes are raised. Blackberries are not killed.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer quotes the Commissioner of Agriculture in saying that he believes the damage is greater than was at first anticipated by the most fearful. He goes on to say:

"Everything green was full of sap, having been "rushed" by the hot house weather from March 1st to 22nd. Early wheat is in places knee high, oats in joint and clover a foot high. The latter is already black. The fruit so far as he has examined it he finds all killed. The snap has slain the gardens. He declares he never saw such a warm spell unless followed by a snap. In 1871 there was a killing frost April 26th, which killed corn down to the ground."

The same correspondent says:

"Farmers who came in to-day declared that grain is greatly damaged and that fruit is slaughtered. The worst news from the truck growers and berry growers is looked for. Their loss must be immense Even in some hot houses here the cold damaged plants. The weather all day was cold and ice did not melt in the shade. This of course increases the damage.

"The cold wave has carried destruction with it. It touched with its blighting influence all the United States save the gulf coast of Texas and the lower half of Florida. At Wilmington this morning's temperature was 28; at Hatteras it was 30 and this the signal officer says is very low."

Wherever heard from in the State the reports are similar to those given. Burgaw would have begun shipping strawberries in about a week but they are all destroyed; the same is said of the Sampson huckleberry crop.

Reports from Florida state that the orange crop is badly damaged and strawberries killed.

Telegrams to the Macon Telegraph, dated March 26th, from the fruit sections of Middle and Southern Georgia, show that the fruit crop, peaches, plums and pears, early vegetables and watermelons have been entirely destroyed by heavy frost. This means a loss of millions of dollars to that section of the country.

Charleston's loss by the cold was heavy. A white frost completed the work of the freeze. Potatoes, of which there was a large crop, suffered the most.

The U N. C. Boys.

The University Glee Club gave a delightful performance at the Y. M. C. A. Thursday. There were sixteen well trained voices pretty evenly balanced, and their enlivening songs met with a hearty cheer from the audience. Mr. McKenzie was especially fine in his humorous solos and he was repeatedly encored.

The greater number of the pieces rendered were noticeable for the distinct enunciation and evenness of time.

The young men were very clever in their "call backs," and they may be assured of having given an enjoyable evening.

Hill—Howell.

Mr. Chas. S. Hill and Miss Lizzie Howell were married at 8:30 o'clock Wed., at the residence of Mr. W. P. Marshall, brother-in-law of the bride, Rev. Rufus Ford officiating.

The bridal couple entered to the strains of Mendelsohn's wedding march performed by Mr. J. Willie Stalling, and every thing passed off beautifully. Refreshments were served after the ceremony.

A large number of friends were present on the interesting occasion and presents were numerous and pretty.

THE JOURNAL extends its best wishes to the happy pair.

House Burned.

A dwelling house on the farm of Mr. W. M. Gilbert, of Adams creek, was burned Sunday night. The place was occupied by a colored tennant, named Joe Mundy. It is supposed to have caught from the stove pipe. No one was in the house at the time, the occupants having gone to church. Consequently nothing was saved. We are informed the house was worth three or four hundren dollars and Mundy says his loss was about $125 in furniture and $14 in cash.

Sheriff Lane, the Orator.

The ladies of the Confederate Memorial Association have invited Sheriff W. B. Lane to make the address on Memorial Day, May 10th, and he has accepted.

Mr. Lane can speak of the trying times and gallant deeds of the war from personal experience. He having gone through the war as Captain of a company in the 1st N. C. Cavalry.

Send Your Name Every Time You Write.

In spite of the standing notice at the head of our editorial column that no writer may expect to get communication published who fails to furnish us his real name, we often receive such, some of which, but for the omission of the name, might appear in print.

We desire the names not necessarily for publication but as a guarrantee of good faith and that we may communicate with the author further if we desire so to do. When you send anything to a newspaper office send your name with it.

The last anonymous communication that has come to us is one from Onslow county, signed Democrat.

"The Old Court House."

More remains of the old ante-bellum Court house foundation, corner of Broad and Middle streets, were dug out yesterday by those engaged in constructing the water works. The house stood exactly in the centre of the two streets, and was small enough to amit of a drive way on all sides. It seems that not many people used their time in attending court in those days.

The old court house was burned in January 1861, when the rumblings of the approaching war were filling the air. Portions of the walls were allowed to stand until New Berne was threatened with invasion and then they were taken down and used to load ships which were sunk a short distance below New Berne to form a portion of the blockade.

Terribly Burned.

Miss Dessie Land of Arapahoe, Pamlico county, accidentally caught on fire Tuesday the 27th inst and received injuries from which at last accounts it was feared she could not survive. She is spoken of as a bright, industrious and lovable girl

Her father, Mr. F. A. Land, is a brother of Policeman J. K. Land of New Berne, and he and his son Arthur learning of the fearful accident, left Friday to be with the family in their trouble.

Charles Crabtree, of Durham, Disappearing.

A Durham man, Charles E. Crabtree, disappeared on Tuesday the 20th inst and has not since been heard from. He is supposed to have wandered away in a fit of mental arberation and fears are entertained that he has come to an untimely death.

He is a married man with an interesting family, lived happily at home and there is no known reason for his disappearance.

He was book-keeper in the factory of Edward Parish.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

There is considerable cotton on the yard yet, and it continues to arrive in small quantities every few days.

The cold snap played serious pranks with the truckers but helped the fish and oyster hucksters.

A new post-office has been established near Ernul's. The name is Askin. Miss Laura J. Askins is in charge of it.

The Free Press says the Government derricks are at work pulling up logs from the river between Kinston and New Berne.

Kinston is agitating building water works, and an electric light plant. The ownership of both by the city is being advocated.

There was an exhibition of the aurora borealis in the northern heavens last night about 8 o'clock. It did not last long, but was quite distinct while it did last.

There were eighteen lawyers at Trenton court—almost more lawyers than there were other people, was the remark of one who was there. There were ten from New Berne, five from Lenoir county, two from Onslow and one from Wayne.

The News-Observer-Chronicle gives the following snappy item: "One of our gardeners informs us that that cold snap Tuesday morning took snap judgment on his snaps and left them with very little snap in them."

The truck commission men from the north, of whom there were some dozen in town, are all going home to stay till the peas bloom again, and the parting between them and the Hotel men is sad indeed.

The Third Partyites held their township meetings last Saturday. The correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger says it was the same old set, except that Harry Skinner was in Washington City. Delegates to the county meeting the coming Saturday were appointed, among them were two negroes.

Messrs Hackburn & Willett took warning from the Weather Bureau telegram which predicted the frost, and covered 30 acres of their potatoes which were up, by throwing dirt on them with a turn plow, thus saving them. A large propotion of their crop, escaped by not having come up.

There has been so much building done in New Berne the past season that the demand for brick has exceeded the supply. The yards will soon have a new supply on the market, however. The outlook for the coming season, in the brick business, we are told, is very good.

Kinston Presbyterians have a good lot paid for and about $400 subscribed towards the erection of a church building. The membership being small, only nineteen, difficulty is experienced in going ahead, but being desirous of building at once they have made an appeal through the North Carolina Presbyterian to the stronger churches for aid, that they may accomplish their desires. We hope they will succeed.

Capt. David Mason from Smith's creek informs us that ice was found at his home Oriental, Monday night a half inch thick. He left for the city the next morning too early to see what the effect on the truck was, but it can be imagined from the above statement combined, with the fact that the peas there were so far advanced that they were expected to be picked next week.

Mr. A. Gallup of Jones county has an order for 60 000 cyp