

THE JOURNAL.

J. B. HARTZ, Proprietor.
C. T. HANCOCK, Local Reporter.

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE:
James E. Shepherd, of Beaufort.
FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES:
Walter Clark, of Wake.
James O. MacRae, of Cumberland.
Armistead Barwell, of Mecklenburg.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
Samuel McD. Tate, of Burke.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS:

First District—W. A. B. Branch, of Beaufort.
Second District—F. A. Woodard, of Wilson.
Third District—John G. Shaw, of Cumberland.
Fourth District—Charles M. Cooke, of Franklin.
Fifth District—A. W. Graham, of Granville.
Sixth District—Jas. A. Lockhart.
Seventh District—John S. Henderson, of Rowan.
Eighth District—W. H. Bower, of Caldwell.
Ninth District—W. T. Crawford, of Haywood.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:
Third District—Jacob Battle, of Nash.
Fourth District—W. R. Allen, of Wayne.
Fifth District—B. F. Long, of Iredell.
Sixth District—W. B. Connell, Jr., of Watauga.
Seventh District—H. B. Carter, of Buncombe.

FOR SOLICITOR GENERAL:
John E. Daniel.
FOR SOLICITOR SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
W. E. Daniel.
FOR SOLICITOR THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
John E. Woodard, of Wilson.
FOR SOLICITOR FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
E. W. Poole, of Alamance.

FOR SOLICITOR FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
O. H. Allan, of Lenoir.
FOR SOLICITOR SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
N. A. McLean, of Robeson.
FOR SOLICITOR SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
Emory E. Raper, of Davidson.
FOR SOLICITOR EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
W. W. Barber, of Wilkes.
FOR SOLICITOR NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
W. O. Newland, of Caldwell.
FOR SOLICITOR TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
J. L. Webb, of Rowan.
FOR SOLICITOR ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
George A. Jones, of Macon.

ORGANIZATION.

Nothing is more important than organization. The present campaign is probably the most important of any campaign that has ever been conducted in North Carolina. Although there is neither a President nor a Governor to elect the state will be aroused from center to circumference because of the interests involved.

A legislature is to be elected, a part of whose duty will be to elect United States Senators, but its most important duty will be to guard our civilization. County government will be attacked vigorously, and it must be defended with courage and resolution.

CORRETT AND JACKSON.

The Proposition of the Club Sent to New York to be Signed.
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—This morning at 11:30 o'clock Mr. Lloyd, who represents the Sioux City Athletic Club, met W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager, and Thos. O'Rourke, well known as Dixon's manager, and who represents Jackson in this city, in his room at the Hotel St. Dennis. Mr. Lloyd immediately drew from his pocket three written copies of the agreement for the fight. "It comes," he said, "as representative of the Sioux City club to arrange the contest. There are what you offer you." Then he proceeded to read:

"These articles of agreement to govern of close contest for the championship of the world between James J. Corbett, of America, and Peter Jackson, of Australia."
The articles of agreement provide that the contest shall take place under the auspices of the Sioux City Athletic Club between May 15 and June 15, 1895, the date to be specified by the club on or before March 1st. The contest shall be governed by the Marquis of Queensbury rules, the gloves shall weigh five ounces and the other details shall be left to the decision of the club.

The Sioux City Athletic Club agrees to pay the winner \$25,000 in cash, said amount to be placed in the hands of the referee, who is to be appointed by the club and satisfactory to the principals, twenty-four hours before the contest.
The club also agrees to deposit \$5,000 as a guarantee that each man shall receive \$2,500 for his training expenses in case the contest shall be prevented by any unforeseen occurrence other than the failure of the principals to appear after signing the articles.
The club requires from each of the contestants a deposit of \$5,000, to be placed in the Northwestern bank, of Sioux City, or in the hands of a person satisfactory to the club, as a guarantee for their appearance at the time appointed by the club, said amount to be posted on the signing of the articles. The \$10,000 now deposited in Chicago shall go, as stipulated in the former articles, on the result of the contest.

"That suits me," cried Brady, and he signed Corbett's name and then his own.
O'Rourke said he thought Jackson would be satisfied, but that he was not empowered to sign for him.
It was agreed that Mr. Lloyd should present the agreement to Jackson in Chicago when he went home.
The fight, if arranged, will take place in open air or on a barge on the Mississippi river, near Sioux City, and between Nebraska and Iowa. It has never been decided which State has jurisdiction on it.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 8.—Jackson, after having read the articles signed by Brady, as manager for Corbett, said that he would refuse to sign them.
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PROSPECTS OF DEMOCRACY.
All the signs of the times point to a sweeping Democratic victory in November.
In little while ago good Democrats in many parts of the country expressed grave doubts of the National Democracy being able to hold the House of Representatives, but these doubts are passing away. Speaker Crisp, in a speech delivered at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, gave it as his opinion that the Democratic majority in the House in the next Congress could not be less than thirty and would probably be much more.
The elections that have taken place exhibit undiminished confidence in the Democratic party. Since the passage of the tariff

THE EASTERN WAY.

The Japanese Surrender. The Emperor of Japan, on May 29, 1900, issued a decree in which he announced that the Japanese had accepted the terms of the armistice.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A despatch from Shanghai says it is said that a strong force of Japanese have occupied an island in the newly-bought northwest of Port Arthur. This island is a base of operations.
The Chinese were taken completely by surprise, and consequently were unable to offer any opposition to the occupation of the island or the landing of large quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., which are being stored there. Everything connected with the affair indicates the purpose of the Japanese to stand a siege, if necessary, until the force occupying the island shall have been reinforced sufficiently to justify an attack upon Port Arthur.
A Yokohama despatch says that Marshal Yamagata started for Korea on Thursday to assume command of the Japanese army in the country. It is said that the Japanese forces in Korea will soon number 100,000.
It is reported that the Chinese Government has arranged to purchase a bill of the vessel comprised in the Cuban navy.

THE CHOLERA.

The Hospital Authorities Show Anxiety in Regard to Its Entering This Country.
WASHINGTON, September 7.—The officials of the Marine Hospital Service display undiminished anxiety as to the continued spread of cholera in Europe, and a fear that the United States might not be able to escape the plague unless the most strenuous precautionary measures are taken at every point. The latest reports in regard to the Bavarian Warbler, who died at Cumberland, Md., are regarded as not conclusive or satisfactory by any means.
The ten days' report of Surgeon Fairfax, of the Marine Hospital Service, dated from Glasgow, Scotland, August 22d, which has just been printed, states that the period covered by the report has been characterized by a marked spread of the disease, especially in Austria-Hungary, Germany and Holland. It may be said that the cholera has shown a power of recrudescence in Russia, Galicia, Northeast Germany and Holland, which is greater than could have been expected, and in excess of that which obtained last year.
Morales may be regarded as a place where true cholera is existing, especially as most of the ports of the Mediterranean have now quarantined against it.

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COVE CORRESPONDENCE.

Protracted Meeting and Personal Mentions.
The protracted meeting conducted by Rev. Mr. Ormond at the Methodist church, continues with much interest. It is a glorious meeting. There have been some thirty or forty conversions and re-conversions. Three have been received into the church, more are expected.
Mr. Ormond preached last night (Monday night), on Gen. 18:17 "Escape for thy life." His subject was, "Escaping from eternal death to eternal life. In mentioning some things we should escape from, he said, 1. We should escape from dancing, 2. From card playing, 3. From drunkenness, and even from moderate drinking, 4. From admiration of the world. It was a plain practical sermon, such as we need.

Rev. J. W. Rose baptized a candidate Tuesday evening in Core Creek. He will be a protracted at York, on the 14th (Sept. 14th) Rev. D. Carroll of Waterville, Pitt county, N. C. will aid him. A number of the young people here are expecting to attend the meeting and school near Monday, the 30th inst. under the management of Miss Helen Smith.
Miss Lizzie Ewell is teaching at Gaskins school house near here.
Miss May Miller who has been spending the summer with friends and relatives near Bayboro, returned last week.
Miss Mollie Davis, of New Bern, who has been spending the summer with Miss Lucy White, returned Thursday.
Capt. S. E. Ewell, of the Pamlico Government works, was in our midst last week.
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We learn that the army worms are playing havoc with the crops in many places near here.
Rev. N. L. Seabolt returned from holding a protracted meeting at Lane's chapel. He reports a good meeting with the church.
Rev. W. W. Rose, assisted by Rev. Carroll, will begin a series of meetings here commencing with next Friday, providence permitting.

Druggist recommends Johnson's Magnetic Oil, the great family pain-killer, internal and external. \$1.00 size 50 cts; 50 ct. size 25 cts.
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BAXTER THE JEWELER,
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sep18dAw

Fairs to be Held.
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Cabarrus Agr. & Mechanical Fair Association at Mt. Pleasant, Oct. 25, 26, and 27.
Rowan River Agriculture Society at Lumberton Oct. 29, 30 and 31st.
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Border Exposition of the Carolinas at Maxton, Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2d.

THE CHURCH.

The sound theory of a congregation is a part of the religious education of the people. It is the duty of the church to express for itself the sentiments which are most appropriately reflected by the voice and to induce in the members a more devoted spirit.

A congregation of untrained voices needs to be led, there needs to be poured out a volume full of correct tones, which will fill in the musical spaces, smooth away the rough edges, draw the quivering tones and bear up the whole in a volume of true and worshipful music. It is the duty of the church to express for itself the sentiments which are most appropriately reflected by the voice and to induce in the members a more devoted spirit.

The tendency of untrained voices is to flat and drag, losing time and time, and it is the office of the choir to overcome this tendency. It is a vigorous office which the choir is called upon to perform. It is a great deal of sacred music which only trained voices can render, and which is the glory of the church. It is a vigorous office which the choir is called upon to perform.

In such an anthem as Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," one is carried along by the melody, and the changing moods upward to the starting cry, "Lord, hear me call," and in the pathetic solo at the end, "Oh, for the wings of a dove," the heart is lifted and purified, and in the most tender attitude of humble prayer. And in this there is needed the single voice, the duet, the quartet and the chorus. There is no question as to the value of such music for religious purposes, there is no doubt of its melting influence, its power to move to repentance and to new purposes. It is not an empty sacrament, many a soul has been sung into the kingdom of heaven.

The ideal choir, then, will have a chorus large enough to produce broad, strong effects and to lead the congregation in the singing. It will have at least four singers trained to sing separately or together to the music demands. But no principles must apply here as in congregational singing. First, the music must be religious music. One of the greatest mistakes our cultivated choirs make is in rendering indiscriminate music of all kinds, religious music of the great masters, with the impression that it is adapted for the expression of devotional feelings in our church services.
Take the Handel oratorios. It may fairly be questioned whether much of his oratorio music is suitable for use in our church worship. Indeed there are not wanting critics and those of a high order who insist that there is no religious feeling in Handel's sacred music. It is known that he wrote operas for forty years before he began to compose oratorios, and it is true that these sacred words are but little changed from the bravura airs in his operas. One worshiper records the mingled amusement and consternation which attended the singing in the pew when the second syllable of the word "exalted," in the well known aria from "The Messiah," "Every eye shall be exalted," was stretched over forty notes and four bars.
The second principle is that the music must be rendered for the purpose of giving utterance to religious feeling and of awakening in the congregation a spirit of devotion. In the violation of this principle lies the greatest danger and the greatest fault of church music. It is to be used to please the audience, to please the musical committee or to gratify their own love of applause. Of course this comes from the presence of a radically false way of looking at church music.
The presumption of some choirs is amazing. In their ambitious desire to accomplish something surpassingly fine, there are village choirs which are ready to attempt anything. An outraged musician pours out the vials of his wrath upon these aspiring vocalists in the following indignant words:
"Attempting the grand noises of Mozart and Haydn they produce a noise only. Essaying the euharmonic changes of Beethoven they achieve a howling discord. In endeavoring to imitate the pathos of Mendelssohn they whine, striving after the sprightliness of Handel they accomplish a jig, and trying to be effective they deliver of a crippled contrapuntal noise."
The words are severe but they are well aimed and hit the mark, and here, as in congregational singing, the remedy lies first of all, not in greater musical skill but in greater spirituality, a stronger Christian principle, a purer, deeper spirit of devotion. There is no room for the highest artistic excellence in the rendering of choir music, there is room for the phenomenal voice with its rare compass and beauty, room for the most perfect piano singing, but there must always be a recognition of the limitations of religious music, a clear appreciation of the purpose of the singing.—Rev. Charles A. Leonard.

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We learn that the army worms are playing havoc with the crops in many places near here.
Rev. N. L. Seabolt returned from holding a protracted meeting at Lane's chapel. He reports a good meeting with the church.
Rev. W. W. Rose, assisted by Rev. Carroll, will begin a series of meetings here commencing with next Friday, providence permitting.

Druggist recommends Johnson's Magnetic Oil, the great family pain-killer, internal and external. \$1.00 size 50 cts; 50 ct. size 25 cts.
Hard Time Prices.
Watch crystals put in Hamilton case watches for 10c, open case at 15c; main spring 75c, cleaning 75c, both warranted 1 year. Jewelry of all kinds cleaned free of charge. A full line of Watches and Jewelry on hand.
BAXTER THE JEWELER,
No. 95 Middle St., New Bern, N. C.
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Fairs to be Held.
Rowan Co. Agricultural Fair Association at Salisbury Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Warren Co. Agriculture Society at Warrenton Oct. 10, 11, and 12.
Edenton Agricultural and Fish Fair at Edenton Oct. 16, 17, 18, and 19.
North Carolina Agriculture Society at Raleigh Oct. 23, 24, 25 and 26.
Cabarrus Agr. & Mechanical Fair Association at Mt. Pleasant, Oct. 25, 26, and 27.
Rowan River Agriculture Society at Lumberton Oct. 29, 30 and 31st.
Elizabeth Fair at Elizabeth City Oct. 30, 31 and Nov. 1st.
Border Exposition of the Carolinas at Maxton, Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2d.

PROSPECTS OF DEMOCRACY.
All the signs of the times point to a sweeping Democratic victory in November.
In little while ago good Democrats in many parts of the country expressed grave doubts of the National Democracy being able to hold the House of Representatives, but these doubts are passing away. Speaker Crisp, in a speech delivered at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, gave it as his opinion that the Democratic majority in the House in the next Congress could not be less than thirty and would probably be much more.
The elections that have taken place exhibit undiminished confidence in the Democratic party. Since the passage of the tariff

THE CHURCH.

The sound theory of a congregation is a part of the religious education of the people. It is the duty of the church to express for itself the sentiments which are most appropriately reflected by the voice and to induce in the members a more devoted spirit.

A congregation of untrained voices needs to be led, there needs to be poured out a volume full of correct tones, which will fill in the musical spaces, smooth away the rough edges, draw the quivering tones and bear up the whole in a volume of true and worshipful music. It is the duty of the church to express for itself the sentiments which are most appropriately reflected by the voice and to induce in the members a more devoted spirit.

The tendency of untrained voices is to flat and drag, losing time and time, and it is the office of the choir to overcome this tendency. It is a vigorous office which the choir is called upon to perform. It is a great deal of sacred music which only trained voices can render, and which is the glory of the church. It is a vigorous office which the choir is called upon to perform.

In such an anthem as Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," one is carried along by the melody, and the changing moods upward to the starting cry, "Lord, hear me call," and in the pathetic solo at the end, "Oh, for the wings of a dove," the heart is lifted and purified, and in the most tender attitude of humble prayer. And in this there is needed the single voice, the duet, the quartet and the chorus. There is no question as to the value of such music for religious purposes, there is no doubt of its melting influence, its power to move to repentance and to new purposes. It is not an empty sacrament, many a soul has been sung into the kingdom of heaven.

The ideal choir, then, will have a chorus large enough to produce broad, strong effects and to lead the congregation in the singing. It will have at least four singers trained to sing separately or together to the music demands. But no principles must apply here as in congregational singing. First, the music must be religious music. One of the greatest mistakes our cultivated choirs make is in rendering indiscriminate music of all kinds, religious music of the great masters, with the impression that it is adapted for the expression of devotional feelings in our church services.
Take the Handel oratorios. It may fairly be questioned whether much of his oratorio music is suitable for use in our church worship. Indeed there are not wanting critics and those of a high order who insist that there is no religious feeling in Handel's sacred music. It is known that he wrote operas for forty years before he began to compose oratorios, and it is true that these sacred words are but little changed from the bravura airs in his operas. One worshiper records the mingled amusement and consternation which attended the singing in the pew when the second syllable of the word "exalted," in the well known aria from "The Messiah," "Every eye shall be exalted," was stretched over forty notes and four bars.
The second principle is that the music must be rendered for the purpose of giving utterance to religious feeling and of awakening in the congregation a spirit of devotion. In the violation of this principle lies the greatest danger and the greatest fault of church music. It is to be used to please the audience, to please the musical committee or to gratify their own love of applause. Of course this comes from the presence of a radically false way of looking at church music.
The presumption of some choirs is amazing. In their ambitious desire to accomplish something surpassingly fine, there are village choirs which are ready to attempt anything. An outraged musician pours out the vials of his wrath upon these aspiring vocalists in the following indignant words:
"Attempting the grand noises of Mozart and Haydn they produce a noise only. Essaying the euharmonic changes of Beethoven they achieve a howling discord. In endeavoring to imitate the pathos of Mendelssohn they whine, striving after the sprightliness of Handel they accomplish a jig, and trying to be effective they deliver of a crippled contrapuntal noise."
The words are severe but they are well aimed and hit the mark, and here, as in congregational singing, the remedy lies first of all, not in greater musical skill but in greater spirituality, a stronger Christian principle, a purer, deeper spirit of devotion. There is no room for the highest artistic excellence in the rendering of choir music, there is room for the phenomenal voice with its rare compass and beauty, room for the most perfect piano singing, but there must always be a recognition of the limitations of religious music, a clear appreciation of the purpose of the singing.—Rev. Charles A. Leonard.

COVE CORRESPONDENCE.
Happenings of the Village and Neighborhood.
We are having delightful weather now