METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Second Day's Proceeding of the North Carolina Conference—Appointments of Committees and Board's

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 6—At the opening of the conference the religious services were conducted by Rev. J. C. Reed, of the Virginia conference.

A communication from the Board of Education was read, which stated that in Southern Methodism there were 179 schools and colleges. The report recommends a system of co-operation in all the States. It was announced that Dr. Smith, the secretary of this board, which was created at the last session of the general conference would be present at this session.

A report from the Epworth League was read, showing 1,500 in number, a membership of 50,000. Dr. S. A. Steele is general secretary.

The standing committees chosen yesterday are presided over by the following gentlemen as chairmen:

Books and Periodicals—Rev. John N. Cole.

Church Property—Rev. K. D. Holmes.

Temperance—Rev. D. H. Tuttle.

Conference Relations—Rev. B. C. Allred.

Bible Cause—Rev. P. L. Herman.

Memoirs—Dr. J. A. Cunninggim, chairman, and Rev. W. C. Norman, Rev. T. N. Ivey and Dr. Yates.

There is a course of study extending four years which all preachers who join the conference must study and stand an approved examination before a committee approved by the conference.

The conference elected for a term of four years the committee:

For admission—Rev. T. N. Ivey, V. A. Sharpe, N. M. Watson.

First year—W. S. Davis, G. F. Smith, J. M. Asby.

Second year—R. F. Bampass, J. D. Pegram, A. McCullen.

Third year—W. L. Cunninggim, J. N. Cole, J. H. Hall.

Fourth year—W. C. Norman, R. O. Beman, J. B. Hurley.

Rev. T. J. Gattis, colportage agent, stated in his report that he had during the past year traveled over 5,000 miles and had sold over $9,000 of books.

The following superannuated preaches passed and were refered to the committee on conference relations for the same relations: Rev. I. W. Ivent, J. B. Robbit, W. H. Call, J. B. Bailey, Miles Fay (whose name now stands at the head of the roll), R. H. Townsend, N. A. Hooker, T. C. Levin, W. B. Chaffin, T. Page Ricaud and T. B. Reeks.

The following presiding elders reported the condition of their several districts: Revs. E. A. Yates, Dr. W. H. Moor, J. T. Glibe, W. B. Rone, F. D. Swindell, R. R. John, W. S. Black, G. A. Oglesby.

(By Southern Press)

A communication was read from the president of Pain institute, the colored university of the church, Bishop W. W. Duncan is president of the board of trustees.

J. M. Rhodes offered the report of Littleton Female college and this was referred to the committee on education.

Professor Dred Peacock offered the report of Greensboro Female college, which was referred to the board of education.

The chairman of the committee of examination reported that E. H. Davis stood the finest examination he had ever known; his papers were perfect. F. A. Bishop offered the report of the committee on the Epworth league, providing for the appointment of a regular board of Epworth league work, and that Thursday night in each conference be set aside as Epworth, and that a State conference of Epworth league workers be called to meet in Durham at Trinity college during the summer of 1895.

Resolutions were passed condemning certain utterances and sentiments which have recently appeared in the Epworth Era.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Lambeth, general secretary of the board of missions, made a lengthy report of the Foreign missions of the Church. He said the condition of the mission in China was the best in the history of the Church and that the war with Japan would do much to open up the country to Christianity.

A communication was read from the President of Pain Institute, the colored university of the Church. Bishop W. W. Duncan is President of the Board of Trustees. The present provision for the colored work is asked to be continued.

The colored work has shown good progress during the year. The North Carolina Conference is assessed $609. George Wm. Walker is President of the Institute.

J. M. Rhodes offered the report of Littleton Female College, this was referred to the Committee on Education.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
Nos. 1 Cures Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation
2 Cures Mild Spasmodic, Milk Fever.
3 Cures Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
4 Cures Grubs, Worms.
5 Cures Cough, Heaves, Pneumonia.
6 Cures Colic, Gripes, Bellyache.
7 Cures Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
8 Cures Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
9 Cures Eruptive Diseases.
10 Cures Diseases of Digestion, Parasites.
Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
Single bottle (enough for a horse), $1.00.
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00.
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For Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of Powder, $5. Sold by druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
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NEW LIFE.
Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a positive cure for Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Quickness, Nightly Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and all Drains and Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Premature Old Age, Insanity and Death. By mail, $1 a box, 6 for $5, with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S COUGH SYRUP. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to take. Small size discontinued; old size, now 25c.; old size (2 oz.) 50c. GUARANTEES issued only by
F. S. Duffy, Sole Agent, New Berne, N. C.

THE JOURNAL.

IMMIGRATION.

The subject of Immigration is a very broad one. So many conditions surround it, that cannot be subjected to fixed and inflexible rule, but must always be considered in connection with its environments.

There cannot be Immigration without Emigration. Man must go out from the land of his nativity before he can enter that of a different nationality. Before it can be determined whether an immigrant is desirable, it must be known why he become an emigrant.

Patriotism is universal. There is scarcely a being to be found who does not love his native land. It contains the graves of his ancestors and beneath its blue skies his eyes first saw the light of day. It is the home of the companions of his youth and the associates of his maturer years; and if his own life has been honorable and praiso-worthy, it offers the best theater for the development of his powers and the fruition of his hopes. Then why will he emigrate? What is the influence that impels him to leave Fatherland with all of its hallowed associations, and seek a home among strangers in a strange land?

It is not usually the best citizens who emigrate. Too often it is the case that they leave their country for their country's good.

North Carolina is in no condition to welcome the riffraff population of Europe. There should be a rigid inspection of those who seek her hospitable shores. Why did they leave the home of their fathers, and what credentials do they bring of good citizenship? What capital have they in money, muscle, character? We do not ask that they be lords, but they must not be mendicants. We need intelligent, honest and industrious laborers; we do not want socialists, anarchists, revolutionists.

Immigration plans are now being pressed upon the consideration of the public and so far as we are advised they are worthy of our embrace, but it is well enough to have it distinctly understood, that ours is not a house of refuge for the ignorant, the vile and sloathful, but a magnificent empire in which knowledge, virtue and industry may have their fullest development and find their richest reward.

There are in many parts of Europe densely populated communities of intelligent and industrious people who need more room for the expansion of their energies, and it is from these that the best immigrants come. A wise state is always ready to welcome such people, for they at once become factors in the general prosperity.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

If the winds are generally adverse, they are bringing some ships into port.

Many a bright fellow makes his living as a newspaper correspondent, and the assembling of Congress is the occasion of his highest glee and most abundant prosperity.

Washington Newspaper Correspondents are now in the bright morning of their hay-day. Often cents a column to five dollars a word, according to the writer's ability, or his employers liberality or business sense, he makes life tolerable, moderate or abundant and hilarious as the case may be.

We are newspaper men ourselves and we want all the craft to flourish, but a modest regard for our obligations to the public induces us to put the too credulous on their guard. Very little reliance is to be put upon the statements of the average Washington Correspondent, but our correspondent—be she a man, or be he a woman—is strictly reliable.

Take the Washington letters to the Metropolitan press, and you will find that all Ocean's waters do not contain such endless varieties of living creatures as are to be found in Washington. The same individual is presented by different papers in exactly opposite aspects. See pictures of Mr. Cleveland, for example. A Republican paper represents him as more voracious than the whale that swallowed Jonah. Not content with one bite, he gulps down a whole people, and then complains that his belly is not full. A Democratic paper, as in honor bound, presents him as the embodiment of all goodness—the meek and unostentatious possessor of the combined wisdom and virtue of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and all the Apostles, but unfortunately surrounded by a rebellious and unregenerate Congress.

Why this difference in correspondents? Why, they get their information from different sources. And, then too, a fellow is paid for what he writes, and it is often the case that a lie well told is more valued than a bunglingly expressed truth. Lies have their place in this world's economy, and very often they bring high prices.

How are we to know what correspondent to believe? By the character of the paper he represents. It is not every Republican paper that is a base calumniator, any more than every Democratic paper is an evangel of truth.

Read papers of high character. A man who know anything of letters, or has been schooled in business affairs, cannot mistake the character of the papers that almost daily come to him, and, if he is wise, he will heed the bad and hold fast to the good.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Delivered to Both Houses of Congress

A Comprehensive Review of the Financial Situation, with Recommendations as to This and Other Momentous Questions

(CONTINUED)

To the Congress of the United States:

THE BOND ISSUE.

During the last month the gold reserved in the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain, that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare, it became necessary to replenish this reserve, and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations.

It would have been well, if in this emergency, authority had existed to issue bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest, and maturing within a short period, but the Congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions, bonds were issued, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent annum, and maturing ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds, the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than three percent.

POOR FINANCIERING

Nothing could be worse or further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued, the gold held for its redemption, and the means which must be reported to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired. Even if the claims upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally intended, and if the redemption of these obligations meant their cancellation, the fund would be very small. But these obligations, when received and redeemed in gold, are not cancelled, but are reissued, and may do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the Treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation constantly depleting the Treasury's gold and never a final rest.

As if this was not bad enough, we have, by a statutory declaration that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver, aided the force and momentum of this exhausting process, and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold redemption. Our small gold reserve is thus subject to drain from every side. The demands that increase our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion, and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliation.

It is perectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve, when dangerously depleted, can be replenished is through the issue and sale of bonds of the government for gold, and yet Congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all.

I cannot one moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in pecuniary obligations, or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate, I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or putting aside of the currency obligations now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exist, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government.

STATE BANK TAX EXEMPTION.

Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of State banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, and that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitution under their State law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent. of their outstanding circulating notes, when presented at their principal or branch offices.

It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details, but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

MILITARY.

From the report of the Secretary of War, it appears that the strength of the army on September 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting, and the consequent release to regimental duty of a large force of men hitherto serving at recruiting-depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will, furthermore, effect an annual reduction approximating $250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals, and discipline of the troops.

THE MILITIA.

The total enrolment of the militia of the several States is 112,541 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5,345 over the number reported at the closest the previous year.

IN FOREIGN WATERS.

During the past fiscal year there has been an unusual and pressing demand in many quarters of the world for the presence of our ships to guard American interests. In January last, during the Brazilian insurrection, a large force was concentrated in the bay of Rio de Janeiro. The vigorous action of Rear-Admiral Benham in protecting the persons and commercial rights of our citizens during the disturbed conditions afforded results which will, I believe, have a far-reaching and wholesome influence where such like circumstances, of may not be necessary for our naval commanders to interfere in behalf of our people in foreign ports.

The war now in progress between China and Japan has rendered it necessary to increase our force of cruisers in those waters.

THE RAPID PROTECTS.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, in the matter of the personnel of the Navy. The rapid extension of our navy, in the vital interest of the service, is so great as to seriously impair its efficiency. It consists of the minimum importance of the young and middle aged officers should, before the close of the present session of congress, be promoted to a grade entitling them to command this important duty.

PENSIONS.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June 1894, there were 969,541 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3,532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 754,965; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 114.

Of these pensioners 32,639 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows or relatives of such soldiers. The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of these 469,311 are on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law.

The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,804,461, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of $25,205,712.

The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, is estimated at $140,000,000.

The Commissioner of Pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the thirtieth after the close of the war of the rebellion, must, according to all sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those now on the rolls. The number of certificates issued was 89,213. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951.

Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the Revolution, and forty-five survivers of the war of 1812.

PENSION FRAUDS.

The bare-faced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end. The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the government, suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offence which has for its motive the securing of a pension, and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon demagogic fears and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

FREE SHIP-BUILDING.

With the advent of a new tariff policy, not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift, and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical, imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief, if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports, and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers, was fitly supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad, though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American transoceanic carriage. Our new tariff policy, on the other hand, proceeds upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the purchase of ships and navigation of ships to which our products and manufactures may be transported.

The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the seas should be turned into American ladies, shipping, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place, a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in time of conflict.

The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be neither a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statue of the United States.

FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery. Ninety-three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been recorded for want of insufficient funds.

The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than $12,500,000, and under existing legislation this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery, generally, is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

This report also contains a valuable contribution to the history of the Universal Postal Union, an arrangement which amounts practically to the establishment of one postal system for the entire civilized world. Special attention is directed to this subject at this time, in view of the fact that the new congress of the union will meet in Washington in 1897, and it is hoped that timely action will be taken in the direction of effecting preparations for that event.

ALABAMA'S LEGISLATURE.

A Bill Passed by the Lower House That Will Put a Stop to Kolb's Performance.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 5.—A bill was today passed by the lower House of the State Assembly making it unlawful for any man to take the oath of office for any position to which he has not been declared elected by the body legally empowered to make the declaration, or to call upon anybody to assist him in such a step, or for any person to give him such a step, or for any person to give him assistance, or for any person to issue any such address claiming such position. The penalty provided is a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $10,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than twenty-five years. The vote on the bill was 50 to 30. The Populists voted solidly against it.

The bill now goes to the upper House and there is little doubt of its prompt passage there. It will probably be a law by Satnuday. This will put a stop to all of Kolb's absurd performances, which have been exaggerated and misunderstood in some parts of the country. As a matter of course, the bill will not affect Kolb's actions up to the time of its becoming a law, but will put a quietus upon his future actions.

R. F. Kolb's Proclamation.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 4.—R. F. Kolb, who calls himself Governor *de jure* of Alabama, has issued a message "To the General Assembly and People of Alabama."

He starts out in a grandiloquent strain, referring to "the revolutionary condition of your State Government" stigmatizes the Democrats as "usurpers," and declares that the constitutional guarantee of a fair election has been overthrown. He says he has taken the oath of Governor and intends to prosecute, in their name, right to that high office solely upon the claim that by their ballots cast in the way prescribed by the forms of law, he was appointed to it on August 6th, 1894.

He closes as follows:

"I advise my supporters and all lovers of liberty to organize clubs to assist the general object of my appeal for their rights. Let these clubs meet as often as once in two weeks at least, by regular appointment; let there be readers who will come before each meeting with such literature bearing upon the general question at issue as may be available.

"If the General Assembly will bring reason to treat with the facts, the justice demanded will be accorded well and speedily. Upon its own head rests the question of peace or of discord in Alabama."

Horrible Barbarities in Armenia.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A private letter received from an Armenian resident of Constantinople says:

"Twenty-three villages in Armenia have been compelled to embrace Islam. During the massacre soldiers ripped open women, stuck their unborn babes on spears and marched through the streets in triumph. To complete the misfortune, the Sultan, while expressing his horror, has sent a special deputation with presents and flags for the guilty troops, as signs of his approval."

Five Persons Killed by a Dynamite Explosion in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 4.—Five persons were killed and a score of people injured by an explosion of dynamite in Hull this morning. Two boyes containing forty pounds of dynamite each did the damage.

The dynamite was used in blasting purposes and was stored in a 15 foot frame cabin, erected in the street. Telesphore Seguine, the foreman; Norbett Martin, P. Martin, and another man guarded the cabin. Within was a small tin stove with a fire in it for the purpose of thawing out the explosive.

The four men were standing within a short distance of the cabin to be on fire. He immediately rushed towards it to extinguish the flames and was about to open the door when the explosion took place. He was blown fifty feet into the air and killed.

Foreman Seguine was with ten feet of the cabin when the dynamite exploded and he, too, was thrown high into the air and killed. Henri Larocue, who was passing at the time was instantly killed, his body being horribly mutilated. Two boys, passing by, were struck by flying rocks and killed.

Kitchin did Withdraw.

When Chairman Pou gave it out over his own signature last Saturday night a week ago that Capt. Kitchin had withdrawn from the Populist ticket in Halifax and would vote the Democratic ticket, we had no reason to question the accuracy of the statement and did not question it, especially since it was confirmed from other sources. When, Monday, there came a telegraphic denial, we did not credit it.

Now we find that the Populist ticket in Halifax was withdrawn but that Capt. Kitchin did not vote the Democratic ticket—he did not vote at all. The election is over but it is not too late to get the record straight and this seems to be the straight of it.—Charlotte Observer.

THE ONE WHO LOVED ME BEST.

KY LULF WINTZER

The one who loved me best
I knew
How very the dear
Is
So kind, so tender, so
Strongly with
The others loved me and I
Him
One who was
I loved him, gave
thoughts,
But he was
best,
Insistant
And underneath
Bes
Cold to the
at best,
Blind to the
eyes,
To
And giving
heart,
I saw the
Although I
best.

B

WASHINGTON LETTER

Did Gresham Write the First Part of the Message?—No Centaur in the Senate—Personals—A Surprise Not in Store for Congress and Washington—Bull Headed Cleveland.

The difference between the Message read to Congress on Monday and the preceding one is marked. The President seems to be a different body. In the present he is written with virile force and elegance. The former was verbose and suggestive only in those sections devoted to finance and the tariff. It is believed here that Gresham wrote the first part of the message, and I am inclined to believe it.

The Senatorial caucus has decided not to change the rules of the Senate. Senator Dubois made a strong eloquent speech in favor of the adoption of a cloture rule, but his effort was a failure. Senators Ransom, Gorman and others strenuously opposed a change of rules. Senator Hill, who has heretofore been a great stickler for the rules of the Senate, was non commital. The action of the caucus settles the fact that there will be no tinkering with the tariff during this short session of Congress.

Senator Mills left the Capitol when the caucus met.

Senator Vilas went to sleep while General Cox was reading the President's Message.

Sixty years ago today Daniel Webster had Isaac Bissett appointed a page in the Senate. He has been in the service of that body ever since. His most pen ful duty nowadays is to turn back the hands of the clock so as to keep the "legislative day" straight.

Danville, Virginia, and one of the youngest and most promising members of the House. Mr. and Mrs. Swanson will live with Mrs. Lyons during the session.

Mrs. Scott, sister of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, and Miss Julia Scott will sail for Europe today. Miss Lettitia Scott is now on the other side. They will pass much of the winter in Belgium with the family of Mr. Jas. E. Ewing, the American Minister to that country. Miss Steverson's health continues to improve daily, which is the occasion for much rejoicing among her many friends.

Manager Allen of Albaugh's Opera House has built the most beautiful entrance to that popular place of amusement in this country. The archway at the entrance is thickly studded with arc lights enclosed in most artistic glass cones. The loboy is a long corridor decorated with palms. The floor is a beautiful mosaic, strewn with rich Turkish rugs. Next week Hagenback's Trained Animals will be there. Few people who attended the World's Fair failed to see the trained beast performing marvelous feats under the direction of daring men and women. The whole country has indorsed this as the most unique and startling exhibition ever brought before the public. The magnitude of the enterprise is one of its features. A special train of twelve cars is required to transport the show. Its collection of animals consists of lions, tigers, leopards, bears, elephants, horses, boat hounds, Shetland ponies, trained monkeys, seals, poodle dogs, cockatoos and pigs, all of which are trained and represent the work of a lifetime spent in the business of training animals by Carl Hagenbeck, of Hamburg, Germany. The performances take place in a cage built of wrought steel, fifty feet in diameter and twenty-seven feet high, and cost $10,000. Thus perfect safety is insured to the audience, and animal shows in a theatre are made possible.

Albaugh's will be transformed into a great arena. The cage will surmount the stage, and on the stage connected with the arena cage by steel-barred runaways the animal vans will be placed. In order to get this monster show on the stage, Mr. Allen has to build a spur from E. Street.

Here is a joke some democratic brethren are perpetrating at Cleveland's expense. Viewed in the tariff light of the message it is not bad.

Many years ago when the Democratic party had been badly beaten on certain issues in New York there was a conference of leaders, one of whom was the late Samuel J. Tilden.

A proposition was offered by one of the conferees that the party continue on the same lines of policy, trusting to the better education of public opinion the next time.

When Mr. Tilden's views were requested, he said:

"On a Certain Occasion an Indiscreet Man placed a mine beneath a descending Pile-driver. Of course he was Crushed to a Jelly but a Spark of Life Remained. The Doctors, by dint of Bandages, Splinters, Plaster of Paris Casts, and Other Appliances of the Healing Art, Restored his Body to a Semblance of Human Shape. The Patient then lay for Several days in a Stupor. Finally one Morning he opened his Eyes, looking languidly around and said in a Feeble Voice to the Attendant 'Where is It? Let Me Hit It Again?'"

The English Free Shipping of the President Cleveland's Message, viewed in the light of the Recent Elections, indicates that he is anxious to "Hit the Pile driver again."

Notice.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to amend and change the charter of the City of New Berne and the Newbern Academy.

ROBT. HANCOCK AND OTHERS.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's Prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a substitute for Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It regulates Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

The Centaur Company.

NOTICE! There has been a fall in Prices at TAYLOR'S Store At COVE.

5c Plaid Homspun at 4c.
10c Suitings at 6c
10c Worsted at 8c.
Good Pants at 75c.
Best Brogan Shoes at $1.25.
Best Family Flour at $3 50.

A great many other things too numerous to mention. Come and bring the cash and I will surprise you.

L. F. Taylor.

25,000 Heart Shingles, LOW FOR CASH!

CALIFORNIA PEACHES, 3-lb cans at 20 and 25c.

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