THE JOURNAL.

R. R. HARPER, . . . Proprietor.
C. T. HANCOCK, . . . Local Reporter.

Entered at the Post Office at New Berne, N. C., as second class matter.

Does Wealth Secure Happiness.

Of course it does is the answer of all who have not seriously weighed the question. The possession of great wealth cannot relieve from sickness and pain and sorrow; nor, of itself, fill the heart with gladness; but it can procure alleviations for our sufferings, and can purchase many things that give delight. As it is written in Ecclesiastes, "A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry; but money answereth all things."

But, on the other hand, even a poor man can see that, as riches increase, anxieties and cares are multiplied; and, therefore, we should not be surprised at the testimony of many wealthy men, from Solomon down to our own times, who declare that riches do not make them happy.

Solomon gathered silver and gold and increased more than all that were in Jerusalem before him, yet it did not promote his happiness. "Behold all was vanity and vexation of spirit," wrote he, "and there was no profit under the sun."

More recently, the New York World has elicited similar testimony from some of the millionaires of our country. That enterprising paper sent letters of enquiry to some of the wealthiest men in the United States and received some very interesting and instructive answers, which we find copied in the Bible Reader.

Russel A. Alger gives this definite testimony:

Men are no happier when rich than when poor. How can they be? Do you think some great millionaire is any happier driving some famous trotter, who enjoys a national reputation, and has cost his owner several thousand dollars, than a $15 a week clerk hiring a livery stable horse and driving out with his best girl? Not a whit. For $150 a poor man can own horse a horse that will give him just as much pleasure as a $40,000 Maud S. There you have the whole thing in a nutshell.

RUSSEL A. ALGER.

John W. Mackay, also, who has experienced poverty, as well as wealth, says that he

ENJOYED HIS FIGHT WITH POVERTY.

I am surprised that anyone should think for a moment that happiness depends upon wealth. I was very happy during my early struggles with poverty. I enjoyed the toil, privation and hardship I endured to win wealth. When a laborer in a New York ship yard, when swinging a pick and shovel as a miner, I was as happy as I can ever be. I must therefore answer your question by saying that I do not think wealth brings happiness.

JOHN W. MACKAY.

And Governor Morton is positive that he is

NO HAPPIER THAN WHEN HE WAS A POOR CLERK.

When I was a poor young man of twenty years, clerking in a country store, I used to think that if by any wild freak of fortune I could ever accumulate $100,000 I should be the happiest man alive. Now that I possess that amount, and possibly a little more, I do not think I am really any happier than in my poorer early days. Happiness is in no sense dependent upon wealth, for the fact is that when any of us snatch an hour from life's cares to enjoy any of its pleasures, we enjoy them just as much whether we are millionaires or paupers, and for the time being we forget that we are either.

LEVI P. MORTON.

Mr. Geo. M. Pullman, the millionaire car-builder states that he was

HAPPIER WHEN HE WAS POOR.

"For my part, I can only say that I am not one iota happier now than I was in the days when I had not a dollar that I could call my own, save that for which I worked from sunny morn to dewy eve. Now that my circumstances have improved, I can only wear one suit of clothes at a time, and that suit is no better than the one I wore then. I ate three square meals daily at that time, and cannot eat any more now. Then I had no responsibility and no cares. I only had to be at my post and do my duty, and when my hours of work were over my mind and body were as free as those of a bird. I could go to sleep as soon as my head touched the pillow and sleep soundly till morning. Now, that I have the weight of vast interests and business cares constantly resting upon me, both in and out of working hours, I do not sleep so well as then. All things considered, I believe I was quite as happy, if not much happier when I was poor. Therefore, with all the great advantages and privileges which wealth confers, I do not believe that it brings happiness."

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

These testimonies are valuable. Multitudes of men (poor, as well as rich,) are striving after money as that which will enable them to gratify the longings of the heart. Poor, restless toiler after happiness, consider the testimony of these wealthy men (whose fortunes and careers are known to us through the papers;) and listen to the appeal of God, who urges you, by your very longing after happiness, to turn and accept his salvation. "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labor for that which satisfieth not? Hearken diligently unto Me, and eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness."

The only satisfactory source of happiness is in religion. Here we have relief from an accusing conscience, hope as an anchor of the soul, and loving fellowship that satisfies the soul. This happiness is largely independent of worldly success, and satisfies the heart in spite of disappointments and trouble:

"Its na in titles, nor in rank;
Its na in wealth like London bank,
To purchase peace and rest.
Its na in making muckle mair;
I's na in books, its na in gear,
To make us truly blest.
If happiness has not her seat
And centre in the breast,
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
But never can be blest."

—N. C. Presbyterian.

Minister Terrell and the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—United States Minister Terrell dined at the palace Sunday and afterward had an audience with the Sultan.

A FUSION GATHERING.

Butler, Pritchard, Guthrie and Other Fusionists Try to Defend the Douglassites, and Incidentally Talk Silver.

A special to the News and Observer from Hickory, N. C., on July 12th says:

This was the day set for the nominal free silver celebration, and for the real fusion glorification.

The frown of nature attended the gathering, for the sky was dark and threatening. A chilly wind blew fitfully from the east, whispering in the ears of the faithful that there might be a revival of the experience of Noah. But little cared the faithful. In wagons, buggies, carriages, carts, and every other imaginable vehicle, they flocked into Hickory to the number of about one thousand. Many came from a distance of twenty miles, and camped on the road.

The vestibule rolled into the station promptly, at 10:05 a.m., shrieking louder and looking even more important than usual. It carried the great and only Butler, the Prime Beneficiary of Fusion, and Senator Pritchard, not to mention certain lesser lights, such as State Treasurer Worth, and Major W. A. Guthrie. The engine heaved a great sigh of relief, as the illustrious quartette left the train.

At eleven o'clock the audience assembled in the open air, at the mineral spring. Rev. J. L. Murphy opened the meeting with prayer. Then United States Commissioner L. M. Patten arose and in loud swelling tones recited the doughty deeds of Mr. Butler, telling how he "had once been rotted egged by hoodlums but was now Senator from North Curolina." As soon as the sobs evoked by the eloquent Patten's words had died away, Senator Butler came forward, the same serine, smiling Senator Butler as of old, addressed himself first of all to the women present. The audience heard him with attention, though there was little enthusiasm. Mr. Butler's address contained nothing new or striking. He asserted that, where one man had been enriched by protection, ten had become millionaires through iniquitous financial legislation. After he had finished an intelligent Republican remarked that it "contained little information." Mr. Butler, while nothing of an orator, is an attractive and pleasing speaker.

Mr. Pritchard next claimed the attention of the audience for half an hour. The Senator proclaimed his allegiance to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He also defended the Fusion legislature.

Congressman Shuford and Maj. Guthrie also made remarks.

The town treasury will probably be enriched by the occasion, as the calaboose was filled to overflowing by the gay and festive before the day was over.

SIX NEW GUN BOATS.

Bids for Their Construction Called for By the Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Herbert has called for proposals for the construction of six light draught gun boats which Congress authorized at a cost not exceeding $230,000 each, exclusive of armament.

Four of these vessels are to be equipped with considerable sail power in addition to steam, the others having masts for military purposes only.

The great inovation involved in these vessels, as far as the American navy is concerned, lies in the fact that while their frames and general construction will be of steel, their hulls are to be sheathed with wood and copper. The essential reasons for this method of construction and for the selection of the types are that the vessels will be largely independent of docking facilities and economical in the use of fuel. The docking expenses, whether at home or abroad, and the cost of fuel are two very serious outlays that these vessels are counted upon to minimize, while their activity, range of action and general efficiency are greatly increased.

The character of the service for which these gunboats are particularly assigned requires that they be exposed to musketry fire and the housing of the major-part of the battery by an unbroken deck besides aiding materially to the stiffness and strength of the vessels, gives admirable protection to the guns' crew in action. The necessarily exposed position of the boat and the stern guns is justified only by their arc of fire and possible usefulness in a running action; while for the river service, for which these boats are particularly fitted, the disposition of the gun-deck battery is all that could be desired.

The vessels with sail power have single screws, the steam propeller boats having twin screws and differing in many ways. The armaments, being identical in both types, will consist of six 4-inch, four 6-pound and two 1-pound guns, all rapid fire.

International Bimetallism.

From a Jacksonville (Fla.) paper we copy the following sensible paragraph:

"We hope that some good will result from the conferences between the English, French, and German bimetallists. We believe that international bimetallism offers the only safe solution of the money question, and that the present furnishes opportunities of success for an international conference that may not occur again in many years."

Why not try international free coinage? It can do no harm, and it may produce happy results. A universal currency would be a natural result of international free coinage.

Democrats, Look Out.

Please take notice that while North Carolina Democrats are calling each other names over the silver question, and while the Populists are proclaiming from the housetops that none of the silver medicine is genuine unless you find their names blown on the bottle, the Republicans are keeping so still hereabouts that, if the other fellows would keep quiet, you could hear the buzzing of the mosquitoes on Pamlico Sound on the top of Mount Mitchell or could catch the strains of the harmony between the Eaves and Mott factions from Currituck to Campbell, of Cherokee.

The local lights of the G. O. P. are putting in no little time "sicking" on the "cclansmen" to fly at each others throats. But enter the fight themselves! Narry time.—Morganton Herald.

The man who would walk with God cannot do it in a crooked path.

TO BRING LOCAL PROSPERITY

Increase Our Currency by State Action.

This Will be Followed by Lower Rates of Interest, Multiplied Industries and Investments, and Increase of Real Estate Prices.

New Berne, N. C., July 15, '95.

ED. JOURNAL:—In writing the several articles to THE JOURNAL lately in regard to financial affairs, I had no hope of reforming those department officials, nor the national government. But I had some hope by showing up the fallicies and inconsistencies of our present national government banking system to bring this important question before the people of North Carolina. I write now with the hope that others more capable and able will follow or more properly speaking will take the lead in this important matter, especially the press.

In the first place, we waste our time and energies in the discussion of the silver question. If the people of North Carolina acted wisely they would demand free and unlimited coinage of silver at the mints, ratio of the world which is 15 1-2 to 1, this being the only ratio that will cause silver to circulate among the people. If coined at 16 to 1 then it will go to a premium and the silver bullion will be put into bar silver instead of being coined which is in favor of the speculators and bankers and against the producers.

But when all this is accomplished we have simply restored silver to a fixed mint ratio value with gold, instead of a commercial value as now, and as a matter of course it will give us once more a foundation to build our monetary system upon, which is the first essential step to be taken towards reaching the true route which can only lead us to prosperity.

The great noise in the newspapers about the better times now approaching with increase of wages is simply repeating what has been published for the past fifteen years. There are a few cases where wages have been restored but in no instance has there been an increase over those of 1893. Our exports are falling off and even the internal revenue fell off over four million dollars against a year ago which was by no means a prosperous year, and this too when the tax was increased. Does this look as if prosperity was advancing?

Now the question is, what are we going to do about this currency question? Are we to continue to hug the delusive phantom of hope like we have been doing during the past twenty years and wait for the National government to correct this great evil? Or will we remember once more that we have some State right's left one of which, and the most important one, is a monetary system for our State. It is evident that something must be done. The question is what and how.

There are two great obstacles in the way of prosperity: one is scarcity of money and the other is high rates of interest. These two obstacles will prevent any country or State from prospering.

Will we of North Carolina not at least make the effort to get rid of these two great evils. We cannot justify ourselves to hope for this by National legislation; we must do it ourselves.

It seems to me that the first and best thing the people of North Carolina can do is to provide for a paper currency equal in every respect to gold (or silver when restored to parity.) A currency that will be without fluctuation and maintain a level circulation at all times and which will reach our industries in every nook and corner of the State and which will be worth the same this week as it was last week and the next year as it has been this year. No country or State can ever thrive with a currency that is constantly fluctuating. No business can be safe when the foundation constantly gives away.

Nearly the only source we have in North Carolina to derive wealth from is the soil. Our soil is exhausted to a great extent and our mines are undeveloped. How are we to develop these industries? I only see one source, which is in our young generations, coming after each other, but what can they do without available money to assist them? Would it be safe at all for them even to undertake the task when their danger is so great to lose what little they may have besides their labor? With natural good soil and a climate unexcelled, and the markets of the world at our borders, North Carolina is actually capable of maintaining twenty-five million of people in prosperity. Will the State continue to drive her young energetic men to other States, or will she provide a means that will induce them to stay at home? Are we not now losing one third of the products that we should produce ourselves and buying them from other States?

But the greatest of all evils is the rate of interest. How is it possible to improve our wornout soil and develop our mines with a rate of interest like we now have? A man might as well undertake to sail against wind and tide as to pay double and even more interest than he could possibly expect to realize out of the investment. It is the rate of interest which gives to all properties the real, scientific and true basis of value. All incomes, investments, profits and business of all kinds is based upon the interest ratio. If interest is too high then properties decline in value if the interest is too low then properties increase in value. For instance I now pay $100.00 rent for a house and lot per annum that would not sell for over $800.00 today, if for that much for cash, therefore I pay 12-12 per cent. If the interest were 4 per cent then the house and lot would sell for $1,000 to $1,200 and my rent would be from $50 to $60 per annum; it is so in all cases.

We in North Carolina are not endowed to master impossibilities and we should not continue one day longer than is possible this crusade against prosperity which it really is. No man will employ labor and pay more than the laborer earns him. Neither can he employ money if the interest is more than the income from that source. This is a settled fact.

The question now occurs, how is a fair and equal rate of interest to be brought about? By legislation? Not a bit of it. The constitution of our State itself could not establish a rate that could be enforced only as far as matured papers are concerned. This general rate of interest can only be brought about through the paper currency w[illegible] by which way is possible. It is only in manner that our State can [illegible] prosperous. Are we not all interested in the prosperity of our State, and would it be possible that any harm could come to a single [illegible] of the State? Why should we hesitate when a measure or a [illegible] beneficial to all and hurtful to none.

Very respectfully,

H. S. COCHRAN.

CHAPEL HILL SUMMER SCHOOL.

Its Second Session—Possesses Advantages Which Teachers Cannot Afford to Miss.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The [illegible] has been giving two distinct courses are academic and pedagogic [illegible] maintaining splendid advantages under fine instructors.

All the resources of the University are opened to those who attend.

Twenty-two courses of instructions are given in two departments comprising the school. In the academic there are the following courses: English Literature, Anglo Saxon, History, Latin 3 courses, Greek, German 2 courses, French 2 courses, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Chemistry and Physics.

These courses are of special value to those teachers who wish to better equip themselves for work. There is a deep earnestness shown on the part of both the faculty and students to learn something. There is very little of the giddiness that often attaches to similar gatherings. In fact everybody seems to be hard at work.

In Pedagogics the following subjects are given: Herbartian Pedagogy, Educational Psychology, Algebra, Arithmetic, Grammar, Physiology, Geography, Geology, Science Teaching, Elementary Latin, Primary work in all subjects, Vocal Culture.

This department gives the pedagogic basis of all subjects taught, developing and exemplifying scientific methods of teaching the subjects forming the school curriculum.

Miss Collin's work in the Primary department is alone with the time and money. She is one of the most celebrated teachers in America.

The students attend regular recitations and are drilled and questioned on the subject matter taught.

The registered attendance is now 130 teachers and 26 in the law course.

It is one of the finest arrangements for the benefit of teachers that was ever devised in N. C.

Being thrown in contact mind to mind, with the leading educators of this and other States is developing and stimulating to the teachers of immense value. No teacher in N. C. can afford to miss so great opportunity for culture. M.

ANOTHER DISPENSARY ROW.

A Bloody Fight as the Constables Were Making an Arrest—Conflicting Statements as to Who began Firing.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 12—A few days ago the State authorities began to apply to ex-liquor dealers a section of the State Dispensary law, which provides that a Circuit judge can enjoin any man from selling liquor, and, in case he violates it, permitting him to be hauled up for contempt of court; that the judge can then on almost any kind of a showing declare him guilty and sentence him to the penitentiary, doing away with the constitutional right of a trial by jury, which is guaranteed to every man.

In accordance with this policy William Sheppard, an ex-liquor dealer, was jerked up here yesterday before Circuit Judge Townsend. His attorney made a brilliant fight for the preservation of the constitutional right. This afternoon about 5 o'clock the judge rendered his opinion, overruling the objections of Sheppard's attorney, adjudging Sheppard guilty of contempt, and sentenced him to eight months's imprisonment in the State penitentiary and to pay a fine of $200.

Before the sun set pistols were cracking at a rapid rate on one of the principal streets of the city—Gervais street—and Sheppard was being carried to the State prison like a murderer with blood streaming from his garments, there being wounds in his legs and neck.

The warrant for arrest and commitment was placed in the hands of Liquor Constable Speed for service. He got his force of men out and they finally surrounded Sheppard's place of business. No one was in there but Sheppard. Some fifteen or twenty shots were fired, all together.

Civilian and city police witnesses say that Constable Jenkins started the fusillade, firing into the store upon Sheppard three times before another report was heard.

The constables say that they called on Sheppard to surrender; that he refused to do so, whipped out two pistols and began to fire at Constable Speed.

Sheppard's two pistols, when taken from him along with a razor, showed a total of four empty chambers. Sheppard is an old liquor dealer here, but the evidence adduced at the hearing yesterday was to the effect that he had given up the business as soon as the injunction was passed upon him. His brother was arrested today for violating the Dispensary law. Considerable excitment was occasioned by the shooting.

Attorney General Barber has applied for a writ of habeas corpus before Justice Fuller in the case of La Frr, one of the constables jailed by Judge Simonton for contempt in violating his liquor injunction order.

He Fasted to Death.

TOPEKA, Kans., July 15.—A. M. Kennedy, of Delavan, Morris county, has just died after a fast of sixty-eight days. Kennedy was taken ill several months ago, his malady baffling the skill of physicians. Then he became paralyzed, and from that day until his death took no food, sixty-eight days in all.

The deceased was seventy two years of age.

A Steamer Makes 33 1-2 Miles Per Hour.

The Boxer, a late torpedo boat built for the British Admiralty is the last of four fast boats. The Boxer is 201 1-2 feet long, 19 feet beam, draught loaded 7 feet 2 inches. On a recent trial the mean speed on six runs over the meased mile was 29.314 knots, or 33 1-2 statute miles per hour.

Her sister boat, the Ardent, made almost the same speed, her engines indicating nearly 5,000 horse power and making 407 revolutions.—Ex.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Suicide that Is Forward Congressman The Silver Convention Tips From the Agricultural Department Bill Malone Here—Personals.

WASHINGTON, July 13, '95.

[illegible]

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TO PUNISH THE PUGILISTS.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons Will Fight at Their Peril.

The Attorney General Texas Declares that Prize-fighting is Illegal and expects the Dallas County Sheriff to Do His Duty.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 14—Attorney General Crane today gave out his opinion on the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, which is to come off at Dallas, in October. The opinion was in reply to an inquiry from the Dallas county attorney as to whether the law enacted in 1891, prohibiting prize-fighting, was valid and operative. It was held by some of the best lawyers in the state that the law was invalid and inoperative because it denounces the offense as a felony and allows the defendant the punishment of misdemeanor, and further because the act was not properly framed and is of such doubtful construction, considered either by itself or in connection with the other provisions of the Western law, it cannot be understood. Further, the Legislature, in adopting revised codes, carried into the civil code the act of 1891, which dropped prize-fighting and the civil code, with this provision, was finally passed, subsequent to the penal code in which is incorporated the statute prohibiting prize-fighting, and that therefore the statute licensing prize fighting, by implication repealed the penal law of the same subject, which had been previously passed.

The Attorney General in his opinion today takes the opposite view. He holds that the law of 1891 was and still is operative, and concludes a lengthy opinion on the point, as follows:

"This law being valid, it is the duty of the sheriff of Dallas county to see that it is enforced. He is the authority, and we will look to him to see that the law is enforced."

SHEMWELL NOT GUILTY.

Of the Verdic: Pronounced in Lexington Trial—Final Scenes.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 15.—A special to the Observer from Lexington, N. C., says: Shemwell was acquitted of the murder of old Dr. Payne this morning, after the jury being out all Sunday. At 7:45 o'clock this morning Sheriff Leonard came to the March house and called for the judge. He seems to have come down the street without being observed. He told the judge that the jury desired a little instructions.

The sheriff returned to the court house and sent for the prisoner. Just as the prisoner reached the court house steps everybody in town appeared to have seen him, and, with one accord, all rushed to the court house. They could be seen coming from all directions. Men rushed out of the stores in their shirt sleeves and put their coats on as they ran. Women left their homes and rushed to the scene.

A juror wanted some instruction which was given, after which the jury again retired to their room, and in three minutes returned with a verdict ready. As they came in to take their seats the audience was as still as death and the clerk asked the prisoner to stand and hear the verdict. The prisoner arose and stood as firm and determined looking as if he had his life in his own hands. He looked a little pale, but not more so than usual. By him sat his little boy, Dermont, and around him were his friends and counsel. As he arose, the judge asked the jury if they had selected some one to speak for them. As he ceased speaking the old gray bearded Quaker deacon raised himself about to a half upright posture and said: "Not guilty."

If it had not been for the timely warning of the judge one side of the House it seemed would have sprung to Shemwell, but they quietly came and shook the hand of the prisoner after he was discharged.

His wife had not reached the court house. She heard on the street that the jury had sent for the judge. She was driving a pair of horses to a buggy as the news reached her ears. She lashed the horses and made for the court house. She came in with her face brightening, walked fast down the aisle, sprang to her husband and threw her arms around his neck and kissed him.

River and Harbor Improvements.

WASHINGTON, July 12—The report of Capt. Thomas L. Casey, having charge of rivers and harbors in the district around Norfolk, Va., shows that commerce is rapidly responding to the advantages secured by widening and deepening the channel approaches by dredging. The Government project for improvement of Nansemond river has been prosecuted, and the scheme for the Chickahominy has been completed, securing a channel about eight feet deep at the head of navigation. By the inland water route, made famous by President Cleveland's fishing excursions, the passage from Norfolk south to Currituck sound has been deepened to 8 1-2 feet as a minimum, and over most of the distance 6 feet at low water may be carried. The amounts expended during the past fiscal year in this district was as follows: Norfolk harbor $34,100, Nansemond river $10,005, Chickahominy $5,170, Appamatox river $2,628, Inland water route $4,625, Roanoke river, N. C., $1,397.

New North Carolina Cotton Mills.

RALEIGH, July 13.—Three new cotton mills are just contracted for in North Carolina—one at Weldon, with 12,000 spindles, which are to be increased to 30,000 spindles; one at Maysden, with 15,000 spindles, to be increased to 60,000, and one at Hillsboro, with 6,000 spindles.

Work is now in progress on twelve mills, additions are being made to the equipment of as many more.

This State has turned over the quarantine station at Southport to the United States, and Dr. J. M. Eager, of the Marine Hospital Service, has arrived and taken charge.

Christian Ried.

All North Carolinians will be proud to learn that "Christian Reid," our famous novelist, has been honored by having a story of hers translated in a French periodical. For the right to translate the talented author received more than from the original publishers.

We wonder how many North Carolinians are conversant with this brilliant woman's work. If we could make this known, no doubt it be far from flattering as a patriotic people—patriotic in the sense supporting native genius. Our good State has time and opportunity to redeem herself along this line. Let her do so.—Ex.

THE WAR SHIP COLUMBIA.

To Race Against Time Across the Atlantic Ocean.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—The announcement that the cruiser Columbia had been placed in dry dock at Southampton to have her bottom cleaned and made ready for her race across the Atlantic with the Minneapolis was confirmed by Secretary Herbert today. It appears that the Columbia, who, if appearances count for anything, will be the winner in the race, [illegible] Atlantic [illegible] New York [illegible] the Columbia [illegible] the Minneapolis [illegible] Hook [illegible] Cape [illegible] Sandy Hook