THE JOURNAL.

E. H. HARPER, . . . Proprietor.
G. T. HANCOCK, . . . Local Reporter.

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PROPOSED NEW STEAMER LINE.

To Run Between Beaufort and Washington, N. C.—Touching at Important Fishing Stations.

The Washington Messenger devotes over a colum to a proposed new local steamer line. We clip the following portion of the article.

Below we quote part of the Messenger's article.

We published the other day as an item of news, the effort that was being made to inaugurate a line of steamers from Washington to Beaufort in the interest of the fishing and trucking industries. Since then we have made some investigations of the subject, and have come to the conclusion that this is a vital question to our people, and one that should awaken an interest in the undertaking, that will cause them to put their shoulders to the wheel and give the enterprise a push long. We had no idea of the possibilities that this new line would open up to our people and add to the mercantile interest of the city until we looked into the project.

It is known that untold wealth is now lying dormant, and only waiting the opportune time to come forth, in the waters of the State and one great drawback to the successful carrying on the fish industry is, and has been, the want of team transporations and the procurement of ice at the time needed to preserve them.

The projectors of this new company propose to build a twin screw steamer, of the proper draft to run all times through Core Sound, touching at Hunting Quarters, Hog Island, Portsmouth, Ocracoke and other places on the way, and bring the fish and other productions to this point for consumption or shipment.

The Conflict of Forces.

[From the Patron and Gleaner.]

Geologists tell us that the universe has been in existence for about thirty million years and recent investigation and discovery have lead to the hypothesis that the earth has been spinning on its axis for the last hundred million years. But it matters but little to us just how long this mundane sphere has been flying in space, since its time of creation. Since first the morning stars sang together and greeted the creation of other worlds and other climes by their melodious sobs and chanted songs, the "Conflict of Forces" has existed.

While the nebular hypothesis was doing its work to further the cause of creation, it suggests to us the necessity of conflicting forces. It is natural to suppose that ever since the dawn of creation, action and reaction have taken place. The sun that shines by day and the stars which deck the heavens at night suggest to our minds two opposing forces. If the centripetal force was cut asunder and the centrifugal allowed to take its course of action we would soon perceive the result of things without opposing forces. The earth would, probably, be hurled from its orbit into the sun or some other planet.

The geologist says there was a time when fishes were lords of creation, a time when reptiles ruled the world, and so on in the scale of life until we reach that period when brute force no longer rules the world, but the forces of reason spring up and put into execution human skill and genius, thus supplanting brute force. This is the great intellectual era of the world's history. Reason now controls the world, and next in succession is virtue. It was conflicting forces which brought on the Reformation under Martin Luther. In fact, all the great and heroic battles, which have been recorded on the pages of history, are only the results of opposing forces which have arisen among the civilized and uncivilized nations of the world.

We know that there have been geological conditions under which human life was impossible on this earth. Even now as the earth circles on her appointed orbit the northern ice cap slowly thickens, and time grapually approaches, when its glaciers will flow again and astral seas, slipping northward, bury the seats of present civilization under oceanic wastes. And beyond these periods science discerns a dead earth, and exhausted sun—a time when, clashing together, the Solar System shall resolve itself in a gaseous form, again to begin immeasurable mutations. There is a continual warfare going on in the animal and vegetable world and it is only the consequence of opposing forces.

Sentient beings striving against the conflicting forces of the universe with a desire to become the survivors of the fittest.

With steam and electricity, and the new powers born of progress, forces have entered the world that will either compel us to a higher plane or overwhelm us, as nation after nation, civilization after civilization, have been overwhelmed before.

Between democrats ideas and aristocratic adjustments of society there is an irreconcilable conflict. In short, to use the language of which Herbert Spencer has defined evolution, the development of society is, in relation to its component individuals, the passing from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent hetergeneity.

The great lovers of morality are at work trying to counteract the opposing forces of immorality. And thus an analogy may be drawn between the life of society and the life of the Solar System upon the nebulate hypothesis. As the heat and light of the sun are produced by aggregations of atoms evolving motion, which finally ceases when the atoms at length come to a state of equilibrium; the aggregation of individuals in a community evolves a force which produces the light and warmth of civilization. Invention is knitting together nations into one common family and science is unlocking the silent and conflicting forces of Nature and the Universe.

They say.

That there are men who would die for a woman, but would not give up smoking for her.

That it is nonsense to say a man is inclined to be bald, for it is usually against his inclination.

That a youth does not always get much comfort out of his first cigar, but gets a heap of experience.—Asheville News.

BIG SENSATION IN BEAUFORT.

Prominent Citizens Arrested on Charge of Effecting Grave Yard Insurance—Said to Have Been Carried on Successfully For Ten or Fifteen Years.

A special to the New and Observer from Morehead City, July 27th, says:

"A sensation was created today by the arrest of some of the most prominent citizens of Beaufort upon the charge of wholesale insurace frauds.

Some time ago Col. John W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh, went to Beaufort with his stenographer and for several days took evidence in regard to charges of frauds on insurance companies. This made people expect that something further would be heard, but they were not prepared for the wholesale arrests made there today.

It is believed that there has been a conspiracy here for some years to swindle insurance companies, and the charge is that the local agents, examiners, and others have been working together. Their plan seems to have been to insure some person who was on the very verge of the grave from some fatal malady, and when the insured party died to send a certificate that he died of pneumonia caused by exposure or some similar disease. Then they would divide the money between them. It seems that this has been carried on systematically for the past ten or fifteen years, and that certain perties have made small fortunes out of the crime.

As a result of these investigations the following persons were arrested today at Beaufort on warrants sworn out by J. W. Aiken, of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, charged with the most gigantic and successful conspiracy to effect grave yard insurance on record: Dr. T. B. Delamar, ex-Treasurer of Beaufort and Justice of the Peace and Medical examiner; Chas. R. Hassel, Levi T. Noe, Selden D. Delemar, ex-Mayor of Beaufort; Jacob D. Delamar; also general insurance agents; Rev. Stephen I Turner, David W. Parker, William Fisher, Albert Wigfall and William H. Turner. The five last are colored.

The names of companies and associations interested are: The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York; Massachusetts Benefit Association, Boston; National Life Association, Hartford, Conn; Life Insurance Clearing Company, St. Paul; Michigan Mutual Life Association, Detroit; North Western Life Association, Minneapolis.

Col. John W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh, who represents the companios' civil suits against the parties for $25,000, is conducting the prosecutions, assisted by ex-State Solicitor O. H. Allen, of Kinston. Attorney A. P. Massey, of Raleigh, is stenographically reporting the cases. The investigation before Magistrate Allen C. Davis, of Morehead City; will consume a week. There are over fifty witnesses.

INFORMATION SOUGHT.

Upon Several Points of Colonial History Relative to Onslow, Pender, Rutherford and Orange Counties—Who Can Furnish It.

ED. JOURNAL:—For quite a time I have been interested in the Colonial History of North Carolina, more especially with reference to Rutherford county, (old Tryon,) Orange county and Onslow.

In Rutherford and Lincoln I have long since collected record evidence to disprove the statements made in Draper's King's Mountain" and followed in Judge Schenck's "History of North Carolina" that William Gilbert at whose house of "Gilbertown" (near the present Rutherfordton) Major Ferguson lay before falling back to his defeat at Kings Mountain on Oct 7, 1780. "Was a loyalist."

That very year Gilbert presented his county in the House of Commons. In Orange county an inquiry has been to know whether Tyree Harris who was High Sheriff under Gov. Tryon 1767-8 and of whose tax-collecting notices the "Regulators" complained—was an immigrant from Albemarle county, Virginia.

While still seeking light on these questions it is of Onslow county that I more especially inquire herein, hoping that if you will be kind enough to give this space some local historian, fond of antiquarian research, will be able to tell me if there is in existence any history of the county. When, how and by whom was it first settled?

Was Pender county a part of Onslow? In a personal sense I may say my inquiries relate to the name of Avirett (once an Onslow county name) more especially.

Does this name now exist in that section? Who was the first settler in the county of that name and of what nationality? Is it a Hugernot name? When was the county first settled? Wheeler's History of North Carolina says John A. Avirett represented the county in 1836. Who was he and where did he live? These questions readily suggest what I would learn if possible and from sources other than mere tradition if it might be.

Respectfully,
FLOURNOY RIVERS.
Pulaski, Tenn.

Farm Notes.

Always weigh your butter at home before sending off.

Don't breed bor bones, but strive to build up a dairy of butter producers.

Do not leave an orchard to itself after planting. Cultivate it without ceasing,

It is necessary that you be able to control the temperatuae while ripening cream.

Pure water is absolutely necessary and pastures must be kept free of noxious weeds.

Lantanas, perendial phloxes and chrysanthemums will grow rapidly from cuttings put out now.

Two largely common crops that should be considerably reduced—lice on hens and weeds in the garden.

Do the milking in a quiet place and make no noise doing the work. If in a stable, have it free from odors.

It is just as important that an orchard receive good tillage to make healthy, vigorous growth as it is to corn or potatoes.

What causes bad dreams is a question that never has been satisfactorily answered; but, in nine cases out of ten, frightful dreams are the result of imperfect digestion, which a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will effectually remedy. Don't delay—it to-day.

A LAWLESS BAND.

An Organization of Moonshiners in Chatham County—Houses Burned and Threats Made—Illicit Distilling on the Increase—Marshal's Office Fees Reach the Limit.

A Raleigh special to the Messenger says that at the revenue office there it is learned that there is evidence to show a regular organization of moonshiners in Chatham county, near the Wake line, and that by order of this gang houses have been burned. It is not yet known whether it has a secretary, like the organization in O'Neal's township, Johnston county, but like the latter, it sends threatening letters through the mails.

United States Marshal Carroll has funds amounting to $8,000 to pay balance of expenses of the last term of court and for regular expenses since July 1st. He has now sixty deputy marshals and will appoint more. There are fifty-seven counties in his district. He says moonshining is very greatly on the increase, and that big as was the June term of court the next (December) term will be far bigger. The office fees now reach $6,000, which is the limit and $1,700 is allowed for clerical assistance. If business keeps pace the latter will be increased to $4,000.

North Carolina at Atlanta.

The Legislature having failed to make any provision for a State exhibition at Atlanta, exhibitors to show the State's resources will be made but they can New Hanover county has determined to have an exhibit there and has made an appropriation therefor. The Messenger in noticing commends it and deplores the lack of a State exhibit in these words:

"It is pleasant to know that New Hanover county will be represented at the great coming Atlanta Fair that opens on the 18th of September next. The appropriation of $250, by the county commissioners may prove wisely spent.

"This State has been badly treated by the gang at Raleigh who were alike destitute of "gumption" and patriotism. While they were rolling up the expenses—adding to the cost of government—piling up burdens upon the people—recklessly throwing away the moneys of the toilers and seeking to reward their clamorous, seedy, needy, hungry, desperate henchmen, they forgot North Carolina—forgot its resources and capabilities—forgot its prestige and glory and renown, and refused to vote a dollar to send representations of our products to the great Southern Exhibit. It was meanly, shabbily, disgracefully done.

"And now the propect is that while North Carolina will be there in part. Much of her products, of her wealth, of her resource will be unpresented. Her minerals and woods and farm products and fruits of her loom and plow and anvil and all should be there in the fine specimen suit.

"Shall not the State show up among its Southern sisters in a Southern city quite as well as she did in the great city of Chicago with the world as contestants and the nations as gazers and visistors? Surely there is enough pride of State left to induce the men of means to contribute a fund sufficient to place North Carolina at the Gate City in her best attire, her most engaging holiday clothes, with her children about her. Let it be done. The Old North State forever!"

COTTON MOTHS ON THE WAY.

Gypsy Moth is Spreading Toward the South—Cotton is its Favorite Diet—A Danger Hitherto Unestimated.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, received a letter from A. H. Kirkland, of Malden, Mass., which is full of important suggestions to every cotton planter in this State.

Prof. Kirkland is entomologyst for the Gypsy Moth Commission, and is making some experiments to ascertain the different plants which will probably be attacked by the gypsy moth should it spread over the country, which seems highly probable from present indications.

At the request of Prof. Kirkland, Mr. Carpenter recently shipped him some green cotton plants which were used in the experiments as food for the larvae.

In the letter Professor Kirkland, said:

"We find that one gypsy moth larva feeds on the cotton plants sent with great gusto. It not only devours the leaves and petioles but also the bolls.

"We have a list of some four hundred plants on which the larvae, will feed, and I am inclined to believe that should we be unable to hold them in check in this State, and it should spread to the South it would prove a more formidable enemy to the cotton plant than any which you now have."

"The gypsy moth," said Mr. Carpenter, "was introduced into this country about the year 1868 by Mr. L. Trouvelot, now residing in Paris, France, but then living in Medford, Mass., where he attempted some experiments in raising silk from our native silk worms, It is said that Mr. Trouvelot brought a cluster of gypsy moth eggs from Europe and, having opened the box, took out the eggs and laid them on the sill of an open window, when the wind blew them out and he was not able to find them. From this center the moths have now been distributed more or less abundantly in about thirty cities and towns in the eastern part of Massachusetts.

"It was not until five or six years ago that the ravages of these insects began to be felt to any great extent, when the State Legislature seeing the great damage they would do should they spread over the State, established the Gypsy Moth Commission for the purpose of holding them in check and to exterminate them if possible. Since the Commission was established, the State has each year appropriated large sums of money for carrying on the work, and it is to be hoped that they may be successful, for if the insect should continue to spread no estimate can be made of the amount of damage it would do: it is undoubtedly a worse enemy to vegetation than any we now have, feeding, as it does, on nearly any kind of green foliage that may come in its path, and if it finds an especially appetizing morsel in the cotton plant it would be particularly damaging to our Southern farmers, whose main crop is cotton."
—News & Observer.

The chains of habit are too small to be felt, until they are too strong to be broken,

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Our Correspondent Finds out What Tammany and the County Democracy are Doing—Cleveland's Third Term Talk—Whitney in the Lead—Internal Revenue Collections—Commodore McDonough—Other Points of Interest.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

A flying trip to New York and a friendly talk with a Tammany man and a County Democracy man convinces me that somebody is trying very hard to work up another "third term Cleveland" boom. Returning to Washington last night, I found that the Washington Post had copied a special telegram from the correspondent of the Charlotte Observer to the effect that Wade Hampton had let a similar cat out of the bag" here. Wade Hampton is annoyed that he should have been the medium through which the secret leaked out and his repudiation of the interview, confirms the truth of the Observer's report in the following language.

General Wade Hampton explains. "I believe I did say that if the different parties took to splitting up and a half dozen candidates took the field a lot of the conservative gold bug democrats would want to run Cleveland for a third term and that a big per cent among the Republicans would heartily join them." This kind of a "denial" speaks for itself.

I heard a great deal of this third term talk in New York City. I don't believe Grover Cleveland instigated it. His garrulous and interested old friends and his shrewd enemies are making the most of it. I know his interested old friends—I mean fossil democrats who now hold sinecures worth thousands of dollars—who will be out of a job as soon as there is a change in the Administration are doing all the talking and Clevelands shrewd and more silent enemies are making the most of it! Cleveland has said to my knowledge he did not want a renomination and that Mrs. Cleveland did not want him to have it.

Tammany and the County Democracy just now talk as if they favored the Candidacy of Hon. W. C. Whitney. Two things I learned in New York with absolute certainty. First: no man who does not favor "sound money will receive the vote of N. Y. Second: the Empire State will not support Cleveland or anyone else for a "third term." The precedent established by George Washington will not be broken, and if Wm. C. Whitney is the nominee of the party New York will spend a great deal of money to select him. He is a safe financier. Moreover, the ancient "race horses" of the democracy ought to remember that they will fare as well at Whitney's hands as they would at Clevelands. Whitney was the cause of Clevelands renomination at Chicago. I believe he is now Cleveland's choice for the Presidency.

The cost of collecting the income tax law was something in excess of $88,000. Of the collections during the past year, $79,862,627 was from spirits, $29,704,907 from tobacco, $31,640,617 from fermented liquors, $77,130.90 from incomes, $1,409,212 from oleamaragaine, and $551,483 from miscellaneous. Compared with the previous fiscal year, there was a decrease of $5,396,624 in the collections of spirits, an increase of $1,087,009 from tobacco, an increase of $225,829 from fermented liquors, a decrease of $314,268 from oleomargarine, and an incease of $398,454 from miscellaneous.

A recent addition to the portrait gallery of the Navy department is a rare old oil portrait of Commodore McDonough, the Naval hero, who rendered Perry such assistance in his memorable engagements on the lakes in the war of 1815. The portrait is the work of Jarvis, and is owned by one of the old families of Charleston, S. C. Assistant Secretary McAdoo saw it on a recent visit to that city and brought it back with him to Washington with a view of its purchase by the government, as a companion piece to the portrait of Commodore Perry now in the Navy Department gallery.

Ex-Congressman A. H. Williams is in the city. He says N. C. is solid for silver and would sooner vote for a Republican for President than a Democratic "gold bug."

Senator Gorman's signal in Maryland places him well to the front for the Presidential candidate.

Secretary Herbert left this city this afternoon on the Dolphin on a cruise of inspection from Newport News as far north as Mass.

The Secretary will probably stop at Gray Gables to see the President.

Marshall Carroll's salary has been raised to $6,000. He has been allowed two extra clerks. His son, Mr. J. C. Carroll will probably be made Chief Clerk at a salary of $1,500.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has just completed the longest tunnel in the world through which the trains between New York and the South run under the city of Baltimore. This shortens the trip one hour. The tunnel is ventilated and is lit up with electricity so abundantly that one is scarcely conscious of going under the ground. The road deserves great credit for this magnificent piece of engineering skill.

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Mr. W. F. Tomlinson, of the Agriculture Department, has been appointed by Dr. C. W. Dabney to take charge and superintend the exhibits from the Agriculture Department at Atlanta. In this work Mr. Tomlinson's salary will be almost double and the position is one of considerable trust and confidence.

A second warrant has been issued for Benjamin H. Miliken for housebreaking and assault upon Miss Gertrude Phillips. Judge Phillips says he will bring the man to trial at any cost and that there never has been any understanding between himself and Miliken's family that he would not urge prosecution. The authorities have sent out photographs and descriptions of Miliken to every large city so as to have him arrested if he can be found. It was reported today that Miliken sailed for Europe three days after the affair occurred, but his brother still says he will appear for trial when the time comes.

HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL

Societies of the State to Hold Annual Meeting in Greensboro, Aug. 21.

Gerald McCarthy, Raleigh, the secretary, gives notice that the 15th Annual Meeting of the State Horticultural Society and a general convention of Horticulturists and Florists will be held at Greensboro, N. C., Wednesday August 21, 1895. All persons interested in fruit or vegetable growing are cordially invited to attend the meeting and bring with them for exhibition specimens of any new or noteworthy products in horticulture or floriculture.

The State Florists' Association will meet August 22nd, at same place. Important business will come before both bodies and a full attendance of all interested is desired.

The railroads entering Greensboro will give usual special round-trip rates and reduced rates will be given by the Greensboro hotels.

J. Van Linley, of Pomona, is the President of the Horticultural Society.

Questions and Answers.

What party demonetized silver in the United States?

It was done under a republican administration in 1873, when both senate and house were largely Republican, and was done by stealth and surreptitiously, and was known in England before it was in America.

Who fought all attempts to restore it to its proper place?

The Republican party. President Hayes vetoed the Bland Allison bill, and the Democrats were strong enough, with western Republican votes, to pass it over his head in 1878.

What party repealed the Bland-Allison bill?

The Republican party, by the assistance of John Sherman, who was still working for the English syndicate, and he substituted his infamous Sherman makeshift for it, and this was known in England before it was in America.

What party or parties have steadily stood in the way of restoring silver?

A large majority of the Republican party, and all of the mugwumps.

What party or parties favored the repeal of the Sherman law without substituting proper legislation?

The Republican party and the mugwump party, the Democrats did what they could to restore it.

What party or parties are now fighting silver on every hand?

The Republican party and the mugwumps.

These are plain, simple answers to simple questions that arise in every day discussion, and we have collated them so that they can be used to answer the impertinent hirelings who are ready to deceive people because it is to their interest to do so.—Atlanta Constitution.

One Reason for a Seeming Scarcity of Money.

Several years ago, when farmers made nearly all cotton and almost no home supplies, he bought large lots of goods on time from the merchant, or borrowed the cash of his neighbor who made corn and meat to sell—(I never saw a man who made corn and meat to sell that did not have money to lend). Then more money was handled than now. Why? Then, we will say, the cotton man borrowed $500: he handled that, and in the fall he sold cotton for cash and paid the debt; he handled the amount again. The debtor that year handled $1,000; now that same man makes his supplies and does not go in debt over $50 a year for sugar, coffee, and a few things like that, he 'cant make on the farm. He thus handles $50, when he borrows it and $50 when he pays it back, making $100 handled. In each case, if he pays out just even, or has no more, net, at the end of the year when he handles $1,000 than when he handles $100, then I can't see where the great good comes from handling the larger amount.

Any sensible man can stop at a farm and tell from looking at the farmer's stock whether they are fed on bought corn or not. It does not generally fatten stock as well as home made. My father told me he never bought corn but one year, and then he was hungry nearly all the time. Laborers in our town are as generally employed as at any time in several years. I think Mr. Hawley, one of our largest builders, tells me he can't get as many hands as he can employ. They are better paid than usual. They can get more of the comforts of life with these wages now than they could in the good old times we pine for. The Lord helps those who helps themselves; mankind also help those who work their six days in the week and try to take care of what they make. Recollect, this is *now*, and *now* is the only time we have. If we could put ourselves five years back, we could see what were our troubles then. But it is the sweet past now, and we can't see it.

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

If we sit around and abuse the government we get little, but if we do all we can to better the times, the times will get better. I heard an old gentleman asked how the world served him, and he said it served him better than the people. On good collateral you can borrow all the money you need at six per cent. That look cheap to me.—D. L. Gore in Robesonian.

A New Railroad Move.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 26.—A conference was held today between President R. C. Hoffman, Vice President E. St. John and Director D. A. Tompkins, of the Seaboard Air Line, and President S. B. Alexander and Directors W. C. Maxwell and J. L. Morehead, of the North Carolina railroad, with reference to the lease of the State road. The Seaboard people definitely stated that they would bid for the lease, and asked that the lease be deferred for further consideration. The North Carolina road is now one of the important links in the Southern system. If the Southern Railroad company fails to get the State road, it can make a through connection over other roads it owns by building about forty miles of track and relay rails for about forty miles more on existing tracks. Considerable competition may develop for the control of the State road. It is supposed the Cast Line may want to bid also.

Do not wait for extraordinary circumstances to go good actions; try to use ordinary situations.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

The Pilot Publishing Co. of Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, VA., July 29.—A deed of assignment was entered in the clerk's office of the city of Norfolk this afternoon by L. Sheldon, president, transferring the property of the Pilot Publishing Co. to Judge E. Heath, trustee, for the benefit of creditors. The total liabilities amount to about $17,000.

There are four schedules of preferred creditors. Class A are debts in Norfolk, and the bills range from $1.05 to $463 for paper and foot up $699.95.

Schedule B consist of thirteen notes, aggregating $9,961.15 due the creditors of the Pilot Co. and a few leading prohibitionists.

Schedule C consists of cash loaned the paper. The smallest creditor in this list is Dr. Dupuy, from whom the paper borrowed $35; the largest creditor is Frank Dusch, from whom they got $595. The total amount of borrowed money is $4,579.95.

Schedule D are the out of town creditors for type, paper, etc., and amount to $2,290.80.

The paper is badly crippled. There will be a reorganization, it is said, and to-morrow the Pilot will appear as a four-page newspaper instead of eight-page, as heretofore. The stockholders are very sore. Many of them had expected large dividends from their investments.

BELLAIR CORRESPONDENCE.

Religious and Personal News—Crop Notes.

The past week was spent chiefly in attending preaching and visiting.

Rev. A. L. Ormond protracted the service at Beech Grove, beginning on the third Sunday and continuing till Friday night, with some breaks in the service caused by rains and also by sickness of the pastor.

We are indebted to Rev. T. A. Smoot, also Dr. Nash and Dr. Betts of New Berne for their pulpit ministrations in the absence of our sick pastor.

Bro. Betts came twice and on the last night of the service gave us a very impressive sermon from Luke 13:24, "Strive to enter in at the Straight gate."

There were no additions to the church, but the high order of preaching gave the church some additional light, and we hope moved it up on a higher plane of christian duty and spiritual knowledge.

We had twelve young ladies visiting friends about Bellair and joining us in the meeting.

Two young men were also visiting in our midst, one from Grifton, the other from Burlington.

We have not done much on the farms since the markets all got so full of cantelopes that further shipments would not pay. Some of us who had late cantelopes hardly got started to shipping before we had to stop.

Corn and cotton are generally doing well and the young crop of corn is growing finely. The guano was not all washed out by the spring rains, but seems to be doing good to the corn which was planted after potatoes.

The rutabaga and fall potato crop, will soon be planted: some plant last of July, and early in August, but a crop planted the last week of August will generally mature a better crop than those planted last of July.

A good way to start the eyes for the fall crop is to spread the potatoes three or four inches deep on a floor or the ground in the shade and spread wet sacks, or other rags over them a week or ten days before planting, keeping the rags wet every day, this has been tried and the potatoes sprouted rapidly under such treatment. When they are started this way it is safer than to plant. So early, as the hot rains and scorching suns of August often kill the tender plants if they come up early in August.

We rejoice to see a hole filled up in the road between Bellair and New Berne. It has been there 12 months and no road master has seemed to notice it. There are others that need filling. Will other friends of the traveling public come to the rescue and each fill up a hole in the absence of any road overseer.

Swansboro Correspondence.

Mr. Ed Foster, the young man who fell while at work on the steamboat here, is, we are glad to say, improving.

Schrs. Henrietta Hill and Carrie Farson in port, also Geo. Howes, the latter loaded for N. Y.

The Hill loading for Baltimore with lumber from the Swansboro Dumber Co., and the Farson taking in watermelons for Dr. G. N. Bennett for shipment. Melons sell here now for good ones $2.50 to $3.00 per hundred.

The prettiest sail boat ever built here is the Dauntless: 27 feet long, juniper plank, copper fastene, clinker built, belonging to Eng. Jas. Parkins, and built by Capt. M. Van Willis here. She is one of the prettiest boats we ever saw, just launched last Saturday.

Mr. Bryan Hatsell, the gentleman whose eye was taken out here by Dr. Sanders, is fast improving. His other eye he says, is getting well and stronger very fast.

Mr. J. J. Ward returned to his work at Wilmington. He is clerking for Mr. R. E. Ward there.

It was Masonic lodge day here last Saturday: very few attended. Dr. W. J. Montford, W. M., was on hand. He always is at his post.

Rev. J. H. Fine was to have preached for us here last Saturday and Sunday night, but owing to the illness of his family he was prevented from filling his appointments.

Commodore E. Hay from Maysville, but who has been living here for a year now, has gone into the turtle business, has built large turtle nets, bought and built himself two good skiffs, also some mullet nets.

Your scribler went striking for flounders last Friday night and caught a dozen fine flounders, 1-2 dozen large stonecrabs, and one bonnet nose shark, all with a fish gig and was only gone about 2 hours.

Mr. E. B. Laughlin, "Bertie," went to the Straits from here last week on a visit. He will return to Wilmington soon. He is Capt. of Hose in one of the fire departments there.

Thomas Moore was the young Catullus, Melodious Bard and the Pander of Nenus, from the character of his works.

MR. MASSEY VINDICATED.

The Jury Give Him a Verdict for Sixteen Hundred Dollars

NORFOLK, VA., July 27.—The jury in the case of Jno. E. Massey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, against the Norfolk Pilot and others for libel, this afternoon rendered a verdict giving Mr. Massey $1,600 damages against the Pilot Publishing company, Sam W. Small and R. E. Byrd.

The jury before leaving their room took a pledge not to divulge the individual standing, consequently nothing is known as to their views, except that ten of the members were for heavy damages, ranging as high as $5,000; one was for giving Mr. Massey one cent and the other was in favor of the defense.

Judge Heath of counsel for the Pilot moved to set aside the verdict, which was refused by Judge Prentis. It is said that the defense will not take an appeal. Mr. Massey's attorney appear to be satisfied. One of them said that, so far as the matter of money was concerned, $1,600 was as good as $10,000, as nothing could be made out of the Pilot company, Small, or Byrd, and that all Mr. Massey really desired was vindication before his country.

SECRETARY HERBERT.

Goes on a Tour of Inspection of the Naval Stations—Plans for New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—Secretary Herbert is now on his way to the Norfolk navy yard. Shortly before noon he turned the department over to Assistant Secretary McAdoo, boarded the Dolphin, and started on his tour of inspection of the North Atlantic stations. After inspecting the Norfolk yard he will leave for New York, which he expects to reach by Monday.

Before leaving on his outing, Secretary Herbert approved the report of the board of construction on the two new battleships, and directed that preparation of plans begin at once. In order to facilitate the work of preparing the plans, no leaves of absence will be granted to draughtsmen and others in the construction bureau until the work is finished, which may not be until January 1st, next year.

STRIKING TAILORS.

Nearly 15,000 Men Quit Work—A Small Riot.

NEW YORK, July 29.—About 4,000 of the United Garment workers, out on strike, met at Walhalla and New Washington Halls this morning and there discussed the proposed settlement with the contractors. The remaining twenty of the 630 shops represented in the organization were called out this morning by the Executive Board, and the 900 Lithuanians, composing local Unions Nos. 66 and 104, have joined the striking tailors, making a total, it is claimed by the workers, of nearly 15,000 men in New York, Brooklyn and East New York on strike.

Some of the striking tailors caused a small riot this morning in front of the shop of Kaufman & Cohen, at 57 Siegel street, Williamsburg. The firm's 200 employes are on strike, and when men came to take their places to-day the strikers rebelled. Blows were struck and the non-union men were forced to retreat. The police from the Stagg street station quelled the disturbance and left the neighborhood. Scarcely had the police left when a disturbance occurred in front of the shop of Solomon Schall, at 91 Siegel street. Again the police were called, but before they arrived a dozen men had been badly beaten.

Sec. Morton Abolishes the Seed Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Morton's antagonism to the existence of the seed of division of the Agricultural Department reaches its logical conclusion to day in an order abolishing the division, to take effect October 1st, by which date W. E. Fagan, chief of the division, by the same order, is directed to have its work wound up. The abolishing of the seed division will throw out of employment ten people, besides the chief, at present, and will result in depriving fully 150 more of occupation during the busy season—the winter months—when it is customary to send out the bulk of the seeds. The chief has a salary of $2,000 a year. There are two clerks at $1,200 and eight at $840. The extra force employed in the winter season is paid at the rate of $1.50 per day. It is probable that Mr. Fagan will be appointed to another branch of the service after his resignation as chief of the seed division takes effect.

Price of Oil Dropped.

BRADFORD, PA., July 26.—There was a drop at 15 cents in crude oil today from the closing price on Thursday. Closing price—$1.45. The pipe line agencies began buying at $1.42 1-2 this morning and continued at this price until about 11.30 when there was a temporary suspension of business in the agencies here, lasting perhaps fifteen minutes, and no credit balances were purchased. When business was resumed again $1.37 1-2 was the price paid, which was continued till the close. On the Oil Exchange floor the best price was $1.30—7 1-2c below the Standard purchasing agency price. There is a large crop of new wells due, and the drop in prices is taken as a criterion that some new field is about to be tapped.

In answer to a query as to the cause of the temporary suspension of business by the the purchasing agencies, Mr. Joseph Zep, buyer for the Standard Oil Company, wires the United Press from Oil City, that he knew nothing of such action.

FOR FREE SILVER.

It is All One Way in Mississippi—McCabe Withdraws.

JACKSON, MISS., July 27.—The announcement of Hon. H. C. McCabe's withdrawal from the gubernatorial race creates no suprise here. McCabe has never been "in it," as heretofore intimated by the Southern Associated Press correspondent. Every county in the State that has acted so far, has declared for McLaurin, the free silver candidate, and it has been a foregone conclusion for a month or more that he would be nominated on the first ballot.

McCabe's own county (Warren) has not yet held a primary and it is thought the withdrawal is to avoid the mortification of defeat at home.

BY THE HEDGE.

Over the same old road, sweetheart, that we strolled in the long ago,
I am wandering once again, alone, where the sweet wild roses grow.

And I pause by the hedge to whisper, dear, to the blossoms so pink and fair,
And poor little faded sorrow, love, there's nobody else to share.

Summer with all its joy, sweetheart, is out on the old highway,
But the nice zephyrs as they pass me by, and into the forest stray,

Wistfully sigh the breezes, love, as they pass me standing there
By the old hedge row where the roses grow, and in doubt seem to care.

Standing alone by the hedge, my love, I am lost in a pensive dream,
I am floating away through the summer sky where the old time roses gleam.

The roses that shared our joy or pel, love, the roses that smile for me
As the promise fair we were glad to view, with no only care to care.

Over the dear old road, sweetheart, in the shadowy cool of day
Come the echoes loved the long ago, the tenderest things to say.

And I sigh again as the twilight glows, and banish my long despair
With a thought of you that is sweet and true, and wonder if you will care.

Some thing of other days, sweetheart, the zephyrs are singing low,
Some thing that thrills the roses, love and lends them a brighter glow.

Something that comforts the listless poor I have patiently learned to wait
Though the years slow on the old high way, where nobody seems to care.

CUBAN PATRIOTS.

Claim to Have Killed More Spanish Already than there Were English Killed in the War of the Revolution and that Spain is Practically Beaten Now—May Have a War Ship to Aid Them.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29—Cuban sympathizers were extremely cautious to-day in commenting on the report that a war-ship has been secured by the insurgents and is now on its way to the rebellious island, the expectation being that the ship will reach the forbidden waters by to-morrow or Wednesday. One man who has partial access to the secrets of the leaders, declared he did not believe the ship had been sent out to Cuba at all. Of course, it is possible that such a vessel has been sent out, but I have not heard of it."

The speaker, in common with his compatriots here professed the utmost confidence in the issue of the current endeavor to free the turbulent little island from Spain's dominion.

"In fact," he declared, "we've got Spain beaten already. Why, we've killed more Spaniards than you Americans killed among the English in your war for independence. All that we need to assure complete success in recognition of our belligerent rights. If we can capture and hold for forty-eight hours some large city in Cuba, and established there any sort of a Government, one at least, of the South Americans Governments will acknowledge us. And, as soon as one South American State recognizes our standing, the entire continent will be solid for us.

Once possessing belligerent rights we will get all the men and money we require. We are not trying to win the great cities yet, because the mountains furnish us with advantageous fighting ground and every day adds to our strength. All that we can do for a time is to keep up the war and make the most of the advantages we have. When we are ready to extend our operations the world will be astonished."

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

In Collision With Another Steamer—Seven of the Crew Missing.

LONDON, July 29—The British steamer Duffield, Capt. Lowe, from Philadelphia via Havre, which ran into and sank the British steamer Cleveland in the English channel on Friday last, arrived in the Tyne yesterday.

She handed five of the Cleveland's crew whom she had rescued at the time of the accident. Five others of the crew were saved by the steamer Baltimore from Montreal add Liverpool, which was proceeding to Gravesend. Seven are yet missing. The Cleveland went down off Dover.

RUSSIA GETTING UNEASY.

Alarmed at Japan's Seeming Preparations for War—Five New Cruisers Bought.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—Advices to the Novoe Vremya from Vladivostock say that Japan is assiduously raising her army and navy to a war footing. Two cruisers, bought in Peru, have already arrived, and crews will shortly be sent to England to bring out three ironclads, each of 12,000 tons, which have been ordered there. A strongly warlike temper prevails in Japan.

This correspondent further says that the Japanese imperial body guard has been sent to the Island of Formosa, where the rebels are supported by the viceroys of Southern China, who send them arms and amunition to maintain a stubborn resistance.

The Japanese have blown up the fortifications at Port Arthur.

THE AMPHITRITE.

Delayed in Arrival at Charleston by One of Her Boilers Giving Out.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 29.—The United States warship Amphitrite arrived here this afternoon from Brunswick. She will remain three days, and to-morrow will take on board three companies of Naval Reserves for a practice cruise. The battalion was mustered on the wharf all day to-day awaiting her arrival.

The delay in the arrival of the ship was caused by the giving out of one of her boilers.

An Innocent Man Lynched.

FORD, KY., July 26.—It developed to-day that the negro, Bob Haggard, who was lynched here last week, charged with having outraged Miss Elkin, was innocent of the crime with which he was charged. The story told of how the deed was done has been proven utterly false.

The work was done by a few hot-headed men who did not take time to inquire whether Haggard was guilty or not.

Description has been beggared so often that it ought to have gone into the hands of a receiver long ago.

The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but

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