THE NEW BERNE JOURNAL.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE SACRIFICE OF PRITCHARD.

Senator Butler's latest political manifesto, as voiced per his personal "organ," lays down the Butler ultimatum regarding what Senator J. C. Pritchard shall *not* do, and what the consequences will be if he Pritchard, does *not* follow what is laid down for him to do.

This manifesto says in effect that while Senator Pritchard was elected as a silver man, and has always voted for silver, yet if he now supports McKinley, he will get no Populist votes in North Carolina.

Just what the actual motive of this is can only be surmised, but it is undoubtedly a scheme of the Populist Dictator, of North Carolina, Senator Butler, to place himself in a position, so that if he finds it to be for his, Butler's interest, he can repudiate all past promises made to Senator Pritchard, which were made when he took the short term with the understanding that he would receive Butler's aid for a re-election.

But Senator Butler evidently has other game besides Senator Pritchard's re-election, but then that promise? Oh, well that can be cancelled by placing Senator Pritchard under the ban of being a gold bug, and it would not do for the Senator to favor any one who could endorse or vote for McKinley.

The sublime greatness of the impulse which causes Senator Butler to this cry out for "principle," at the sacrifice of friendship, could only emanate from such a spirit as the Junior Senator possesses.

It is terrible, this sacrifice of Pritchard, but everything must give way, if Butler so says.

But how will Senator Pritchard receive this warning. Must he give up McKinley and all possible chances of political preferment, if the National Republican ticket is elected in November, all to satisfy Senator Butler and secure that gentleman's favor so that he may be returned to the United States Senate?

Certainly the prospect cannot be alluring to the Senator whose term expires next March, but what his feelings are or may be is not likely to concern the Junior Senator.

If Senator Pritchard stands in Senator Butler's way, any scruples of principle, or promises made are not going to stand in his way, and Senator Pritchard may rest assured that his political hide will adorn the back fence of Butler's political tannery.

Will Pritchard accede, is the question, or must Senator Butler's dictatorship extend over the fortune of the Republicans of this State, so that they must bow and serve his individual wishes?

The day is not far the distant when something must give way. Will it be Butler's solitary political say so, or the people of this State?

WHY NOT A CANNERY?

With the great trucking farms around New Berne, and the immense shipments of truck from this city, an industry which is a necessity, and one which ought to pay, is a canning factory for vegetables.

With a canning factory, or factories, here for vegetables, the truckers of this section would be greatly benefitted, as it would give them a home market for their products, and instead of having to ship to Northern markets, with a certainty of loss, products could be sold to the local canning establishments, at least without loss, and with the probability of a profit.

The establishment of a vegetable cannery is one that requires but a small outlay of capital, and its results are most satisfactory to the factory people and the people where it is located.

A cannery established in New Berne would add quite an impetus to the trade of our merchants.

Factories must have employes, and these employes will soon put into circulation the money they receive.

A vegetable cannery, established at a nominal cost, would give employment perhaps to fifty or one hundred persons. These people at present are quite likely not earning anything, and the money they would receive would mean not merely a comfortable living to them, but add to the cash business of the merchants of this city.

In addition to the tobacco warehouse, one or more canning factories would greatly assist in the commercial prosperity and advancement of New Berne.

BLOOMERS LOSE THEIR TERROR

Man can become used to almost anything. Change in politics, in morals, in art, in customs or dress may send a shutter around the world, but time, like some gentle river, flows on and the mind of mortal man soon forgets the first impression, and the revolution of yesterday is often enough the established rule of today.

Look at the new woman, and likewise look at her apparel. Fewer years ago than it takes to make the term of a President of these United States the cartoonists were drawing fantastic pictures of the new woman as she would be by the end of the century. The sketches were usualy gross exaggerations of feminine tendencies in dress, and while we laughed at them we never dreamed that such prophecies would come true.

What were freaks born of the artist's imagination then are the sober realities of today. The girl in bloomers is not only with us, but she is here to stay and we are so accustomed to her that hardly anybody remembers that she practically did not exist six years ago.

There was a time within the last decade also when to lift the dress above the shoe tops was esteemed indelicate by nine women out of ten. Now the young woman who cuts her skirts short at the knee is safe from the unkind criticism of even her sisters.

The bicycle of course has been responsible in the main for this change in women's dress, just as it has been for many other radical alterations in the standard customs of the age. It is probably true also that the new woman's independent spirit, aside from the convenience of a certain style of dress for the fair bicyclist, is manifesting itself in her mantle as well as in her manners.

But the strange thing is the way prejudice disappears under the attrition of usage. Women now wear garments, some becoming and some hideous, which even Susan B. Anthony, and most certainly the Mrs. Bloomer whose name went to the meal bag pantaloons of forty years ago, would have denounced without reserve.

The human race is changing its outer shell all the time, and no more regards the gradual character of the process than the crab may be supposed to notice the stages of his transformation under nature's laws. Chicago Chronicle.

Telephoning in the Rockies.

Telephone construction in the Rocky mountains is attended with a great deal of hardship. The line built from Leadville to Aspen several years ago is a case in point. It took two months to cover the entire length, forty-eight miles. In ordinary construction, the poles would be set forty-two to the mile, but at certain points, where sharp turns were necessary, the number sometimes increased to seventy-five to the mile. The members of the construction gang had to be as expert as axmen as they were as linemen, for when timber was encountered a path of 200 feet on each side of the line had to be cleared in order that wires might not be broken when trees were blown over by the terrific blasts which at times prevail in that region.

A great deal of the comparative slowness of the installation was owing to the inability of the workmen to labor in such a rarefied atmosphere. At one point the wires were strung at an elevation of $12,000 feet above the level of the sea. In such an altitude the linemen soon becomes completely tired; after he has climbed two or three poles he has to take a rest to recuperate his energies. The preparation of the holes for poles, which would have been tedious in similar ground even in an ordinary atmosphere, was an especially slow and fatiguing operation. It was often necessary to blast a hole for the pole by the use of giant powder, and an ex-miner, who had an extensive experience with explosives, was assigned to the job.

The digging of one pole hole would sometimes occupy him a whole day, working honestly. Over 300 pounds of power were used on the line for this purpose. When the continental divide was reached the poles had to be abandoned and the wires placed in a cable, which was buried in a two-foot trench for a distance of 7,000 feet. The advisability of abandoning aerial construction at this point was demonstrated by the experience of the company that maintains the Denver and Leadville line. At one point on that line, Mosquito pass, the poles were originally set seventy feet apart. As soon as the wires were covered with sleet they snapped, and the line was useless. Double the number of poles was then used, with the same result. The space between the poles was then reduced to twenty-five feet, but when the sleet came the line was swept down flat. Eventually an underground cable was laid for two and a half miles, and there has been no trouble since.—Denver Field and Farm.

Released the Anchor.

Had it not been the skill and endurance of a Kanaka shell diver the chances are that the barkentine John D. Spreckles, which plies between this port and the Hawaiian islands, would have to sacrifice a costly anchor and chain while at Mahukona recently. The vessel made her usual visit to that little harbor and having discharged her supplies and taken on considerable sugar tried to take her departure. The seamen found, however, that the anchor had become fast to the rocks at the bottom, and they could not dislodge it. They waited for the turn of several tides, and still they could not free the anchor. Captain Christiansen did not want to lose the anchor and yet that seemed to be the only way out of the predicament. At last a happy thought struck him. He sent ashore for a Kanaka who was reputed to be a skillful diver, and when the dark-skinned fellow arrived made a bargain with him to release the anchor, which was lying in ten fathoms of water. This did not seem to bother the Kanaka in the least, however, and he pludged overboard for a reconnoitering tour. He was gone about two minutes, and then returned to the surface to report that the anchor was clinging to a conical shaped bolder, and would have to be dragged away from it. One of the sailors warned the diver to be on his guard, as several sharks had been seen in the vicinity. The fellow only grinned.

"Sharks no bite Kanaka," he said, and then started for the bottom again, after giving instructions to have the chain slackened.

This time the diver was gone nearly three minutes, says Captain Christiansen. By the time he returned to the surface the rapid drifting of the vessel told those on board that the anchor had been released. The captain says the anchor was by no means a light one, and he is still wondering how the Kanaka could handle it and yet survive in that depth of water.—San Francisco Examiner.

Development of Russia.

Russia is bewildered and perplexed by exotic influences, and under no circumstances can development be normal, centripetal and centrifugal. Frederick the Great and Napoleon, both judges of military potentialities and statemenship, regarded Russia as a threat to civilized Europe. "These barbarisms are digging the grave of humanity," Frederick said, and Napoleon declared that sooner or latter the Latin and Germanic nations must meet the Slav in a death struggle. Moved by caprice, interest or ambition, the present czar of 27 could hurl in a moment the concentrated forces that despotism gives—2,000,000 men—on Europe. Napoleon never had more than 1,400,000 men under arms at once, and fully one-third of these were needed for frontier and garrison duty.

Trusting to deserts, steppes, frosts and her peculiar population, Russia could reduce her defensive force to a minimum. Her position enables her to choose her point of attack. It is self-evident that finance and commissariat would embarrass her less than any other nation of Europe. We think political nihilism as a negative factor in aggressive Russia has been overestimated. It is quite possible that the secret societies would be paralyzed or effaced by the national enthusiasm and loyalty a foreign war would rouse. How far the hostile population she is breeding in Siberia and the antagonism of semi-subdued Asiatic tribes and states may affect her later we have no means of judging.

First, as factors of unrest, come Russia's old dreams of Turkish conquest and Indian empire. Her schemes and ambition concerning the Pacific are almost self-evident. Her friendship offers to France, if vague and faint, the only hope of recovering Alsace and Lorraine. In a despotism where irresponsible power and blind obedience efface all obligation to reason, national passion and prejudice, of course, count for more than national interest. In Russia prejudice has been for years decidedly French. For this there are several reasons. France is peculiarly fitted to dazzle inferior as well as superior civilization. Witness the influence Champlain, Montcalm and others obtained over the Indians of North America. The Empress Elizabeth's efforts to Germanize the country and place the nobles under the feet of her foreign lover laid the foundation of Russia's hostility to Germany, which recent events have intensified.—Bohemian.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by Millions of Mothers for their Children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Cretan Revolt.

The response of the Cretans to the invitation of the new Christian Governor, Berovitch Georgi, has been far from encouraging to the hopes of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties in that island. Instead of preparing to send deputies to the National Assembly convoked by the Government, and instead of having accepted the proffered amnesty by laying down their arms the rebels have rushed to the support of their chosen Governors and taken an oath to continue the struggle unto death or until they shall have attained either independence or annexation to Greece.

The seriousness of the situation has caused intense anxiety in the Foreign Offices at Vienna and Berlin. Of course, the indirect effects of a successful revolution in Crete in hastening the final disintegration of the Turkish Empire constitute the real grounds of apprehension in the European Cabinets. In that event the long contemplated march of Austria toward the Aegan, and her meditated occupation of Salonica, could no longer be postponed lest she should be forestalled in her object by the intervention of Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro in their characters as vanguards of Pan-Sclavism in the Balkans.

The development of affairs in Turkey explains in a measure the volte face of Germany in her anti-English policy, as well as the rapprochement between the Dreibund and Great Britain. The imminence of a conflict between Austrian and Russian interests in the Balkan peninsula was doubtless the cause of the breakdown of the Franco German-Russian sodality in opposition to Great Britain's plans in Egypt and to British influence in Africa and in the Far East. The prospect of the approaching solution of the Eastern question might well suffice to induce the Powers opposed to the unlimited aggrandizement of Russia to "pool their issues." The possibility of a clash of arms between Austria-Hungary and Russia's proteges in the Balkans is the eventuality which is disturbing the slumbers of Central European statesmen with the oppressiveness of a nightmare.—Philadelphia Record.

Nut Culture.

There is much encouragement to plant our native nuts and some of the foreign ones. As a rule, our indigenous trees are good bearers, and in Mr. Van Deman's opinion they propuce nuts of better quality than foreign ones. The chestnut is receiving the most attention now, and there are a few well-marked native varieties of value. Although they are smaller than the European varieties, they are of better quality and very productive. The best are Delaney, Excelsior, Griffin, Hathaway, Morrell and Otto. Rocky hillsides and other places unsuitable for tillage can be used with profit for nut trees, and they can be set about buildings and in pastures. The European varieties seem more profitable. It seems to be a rule that the more pubescence the nut has, the better its quality. European varieties are more fuzzy than the Japanese, and less so than the American sorts. The most prominent of these are the Paragon, Numbo, Ridgely and Hannum. Japanese chestnut trees have a more dwarf habit, and the nut has a bitter skin. They graft quite readily on American seedlings, and the best varieties introduced are Alpha, Early Reliance, Grand and Superb. Amongtthe hickories, the best nut tree is the pecan, a native of our Southern States, and the shell bark hickory, common throughout the Northeastern States. A firm in Pennsylvania ships more than twenty tons of hickory nuts every year. The nuts should be planted in rough places four feet apart each way and thinned as they grow. Seedlings are variable, and so they must be grafted. The principal varieties are Hale's, a large thin shelled sort, Leaming, Curtis, Elliott and Mutford. Among the walnuts, our native butternuts may, perhaps, be improved, but the so-called English walnut is the best of the family, although it is difficult to grow as far north as New York. There is no doubt that nut trees are hard to graft and to bud. Evaporation should be prevented until the sap begins to flow. When the sap starts the grafts should be put in underground. The scions should be cut so as to have the pith all on one side, or, if necessary to graft above the ground, they should be covered well to prevent all evaporation possible.—Garden and Forest.

Tragic Fate of a Colony.

Six people—destitute and disorganized people—are all that now remain of the colony of the Vermont and Massachusetts people, comprising several hundred families who emigrated some eight years ago full of dreams of prospective wealth and prosperity, to Topolabampo, on the Mexican coast.

The steamer Coos Bay which arrived Friday from various southern ports, put into the little harbor at the mouth of the Fuertes river, the nearest coast point to Topolabampo. It was the first steamer seen by the few inhabitants in over two years. Captain Jansen reports that every man, woman and child who could possibly get out of the desolate country has emigrated long since, all probably still deploring their foolhardness in listening to the tales of people who urged them away from comfortable homes to a region of rocks and sand, where little or no water exists, and nothing will grow. The six white people who remain are there, he says, simply because they cannot get out. The settlement of Topolabampo, which was pictured by the colony projectors as the garden spot of world, is situated on the north bank of the Fuertes and is about thirty miles from the delta. It is discribed by Jansen as being one of the most desolate spots he ever visited. Many miles back of the colony site, toward the source of the river, is to be found productive land, and here the peons have recently gone into the sugar cane industry and a Mexican company has built a refinery. It was for the purpose of taking on a cargo of sugar that the Coos Bay touched at the delta. Her consignment is the first of that product ever taken out of there. The sugar was transported down the river in canoes. The steamer Orizaba, which will make the next lower coast run, will stop for another cargo, and it is thought possible that quite a profitable trade may be established with the natives.—San Francisco Examiner.

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Watson's Tobacco Letter.

I have been in the habit of stringing my tobacco leaves, but on a visit to Green and Lenoir counties and seeing different farmers looping their tobacco I became convinced that looping was better and hereafter I shall try both methods.

The reason I am convinced looping is a better way, because it is faster and cheaper, and also the leaves not being so closely packed admits the air and allows the heat to circulate better, and therefore drives out the sap more quickly. I think more can be cured on the string, but taking everything into consideration looping is better. The way to loop is as follows: Take a ball of twine and tie one end to the stick. Loop at 6 inches from end of stick 3 leaves in each bundle. Put bundles as close as possible on string, uncoiling as you go from the ball. When a sufficient number of bundles have been looped to string the length of stick; cut off and tie to other end of stick letting tobacco stop about six inches from the end, place bundles on each side of stick, first on one side and next on the other side and repeat. A little practice will enable you to do this rapidly. Place your bundles on either side as you go along.—Wilson Times.

Why Chinese Use Opium.

May it not be from sheer weariness and want of something to do that many Chinese take to the opium pipe? In most places in China organized gambling is forbidden. With the exception of an occasional game of shuttlecock or kite-flying only at fixed seasons, there are no outdoor sports. The Chinese rarely walk for pleasure. There is no social intercourse between respectable men and women. There is not sufficient house room, privacy or light for reading after dark. How is time to be killed? I think that the monotony of existence may be one of the chief causes of opium smoking.

On the whole, though, at Canton, I was in contact with the opium smokers almost daily, and made a point of seeing as much as possible of native life, the seamy side of opium smoking did not obtrude itself much upon me. Just as in an English coast town, one may daily see the flaring light of the gin palace, the besotted faces of occasional loafers, the bedraggled garments, and infer therefrom great misery behind it all, so one might fairly infer great misery from the spectacle of numerous opium dens, cadaverous faces and tatter-demalion garments in Canton, if one should see them, but I did not see them obtrusively; though, as I said before, I was daily poking my nose into all sorts of nooks and corners. Naturally, a medical missionary will see a great deal more of the seamy side. It is his business.—Blackwood's Magazine.

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WEATHER SIGNS.

Farmers Have Many Proverbs in Which They Place Implicit Reliances.

[From the St. Louis Republic.]

The farmer, if he will give intelligent observation to the conduct of the fowls in this barnyard, the birds that sing in his fields or fly across them, the insects and animals he is familiar with, to the color of the sky and to his own physical feelings, can foretell the weather with reasonable accuracy.

A crowing rooster during rain indicates fair weather.

If the rooster crows more than usual, or earlier, expect rain.

When the roosters go crowing to bed they will rise with watery head.

If a rooster crows on the ground it is a sign of rain; if he crows on the fence it is a sign of fair weather.

Roosters are said to clap their wings in an unusual manner before rain, and hens to rub in the dust and seem very uneasy.

When fowls roost in the daytime expect rain.

Fowls and birds oiling their feathers indicate rain.

When the hen crows expect a storm within and without.

Domestic fowls dress their feathers when the storm is about to cease.

If ducks and geese go to water and dash it over their backs a rain is imminent.

Geese wash in flocks before rain.

Ducks are more than usually noisy on the approach of a storm, and their loud quacking is considered by farmers to be an almost unfailing sign of rainy weather.

If chickens stand around under a shed during a rain the storm will be short; if they come out during the rain the storm will be a long one.

Buzzards flying high indicate fair weather.

A solitary turkey buzzard at a great altitude indicates rain.

The crow flying alone is a sign of foul weather, but if crows fly in pairs expect fine weather.

If owls hoot at night expect fair weather.

If owls scream in foul weather it will change to fair.

Blackbirds bring healthy weather.

Blackbirds' notes are very shrill in advance of rain.

Cuckoos hallooing on low lands indicate rain; on high lands, fair weather.

The cuckoo in April opens his bill, in May he sings all day, in June he alters his tune; come August, go he must.

Sparrows fly in flocks before rain.

When bad weather is imminent swallows fly low.

Parrots refuse to talk just before a rain.

Six weeks after you hear the katydid expect frost.

When the thrush sings at sunset a fair day will follow.

Loons, when they sing long and fly high, foretode fine weather.

If storks and cranes fly high and steady expect fair weather.

Kites flying unusually high are said to indicate fair weather.

When quails are heard in the evening fair weather is indicated for next day.

If seagulls appear numerous expect fine weather.

When men-of-war hawks fly high it is a sign of a clear sky; when they fly low prepare for a blow.

A solitary magpie foretells bad weather.

If birds in general pick their feathers, wash themselves and fly to their nests expect rain.

Birds singing during rain indicates fair weather.

Birds flying in groups during rain or wind indicates hail.

When birds cease to sing rain and thunder will probably occur.

When birds of passage arrive early expect severe weather.

If goats fly in large numbers expect fine weather.

If bees wander far from their hives expect fine weather.

Spiders always come out of their holes shortly before a rain.

When spiders hide look out for a change of weather.

If webs of the spider fly in the winds anticipate east winds.

If spiders are busy constructing their webs expect fine weather.

When spiders break off their webs and remove them expect wet weather.

Just before a rain the common housefly is very troublesome.

Crickets sing much more sharply just before a rain than at other times.

Rats and mice are generally very active just before a storm.

The skin of the abdomen of frogs changes its hue on the approach of bad weather, and from clear white becomes a dirty yellow.

If domestic animals are restless a change of weather may be looked for.

If cattle run around in meadows expect rain.

Horses and cattle stretch out their necks and snuff the air on the approach of rain.

When pigs run about with straws in their mouths a high wind is approaching.

If the wool of sheep feels crisp there will be no rain; if it is limp and feels soft to the touch a storm is imminent.

When the cat washes her face look out for rain.

Cats change their position and lick themselves frequently just before a rain.

If the cat lies with its back to the fire it indicates squally weather.

If flowers close their petals expect rain.

Expect wet weather if the perfume of flowers is unusually perceptible.

A yellow sunset foretells wet weather.

A red sunset foretells fine weather.

A red sunrise foretells wet weather.

A gray sunrise foretells a dry day.

"A rainbow in the morning, the shepherd's warning."

"A rainbow at night, the shepherd's delight."

Sundogs around the sun or moon indicate a storm.

A deep blue sky indicates fair weather.

Fogs indicate settled weather.

There is an old saying that if it rains before 7 it will be clear before 11.

If your corns ache expect rain.

If your bones are rheumatic expect rain.

The falling of soot from a chimney is a tolerably sure indication of approaching bad weather.

Ladies' bangs are good indicators of a coming storm. When they "go out of curl" the indication is for rain. When they are dry and crisp fair weather will ensue. When the hair is naturally curly, however, it becomes more so on the approach of rain.

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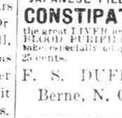
LE BRUN'S G&G CURE FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by

F. S. DUFFY, Sole Agent, New Berne, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and Tea Boxes of Ointment. A never failing Cure for Piles in every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often ending in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail.

JAPANESE PILE OINTMENT, 25c. a Box

CONSTIPATION Cured. Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR, and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and elegant. Size especially adapted for children. 25 doses, 25 cents.

F. S. DUFFY, Druggist, New Berne, N. C.

NOTICE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will be absent from my office on the Third Monday of August next. A competent Deputy will have charge during my absence. W. M. WATSON.
July 4, 1896. Clerk Superior Court.

TAX SALE.

By virtue of the Tax List in my hands I have this day levied upon the following Real Estate to satisfy the Taxes due and unpaid for the year 1895, and will sell at public outcry, at the Court House door in the City of New Berne, County of Craven and State of North Carolina, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday the 3rd day of August 1896.

Names	*Description.*	*Tax & Cost.*
TOWNSHIP NO. 1.		
M A Gwaltney,	145 acres land, Bay Bush,	$ 4 70
Phillip Lancaster,	57 acres land, Palmetto,	3 [illegible]
W S Smith,	160 acres land Piney Neck,	3 73
R A Walls,	11 acres, Swift Creek,	5 51
A P Willis,	100 acres Willis' Neck,	8 75
TOWNSHIP NO. 2.		
W R Sammons,	35 acres, Forrest,	3 89
H C Whitehurst,	15 acres, Fishery,	3 17
TOWNSHIP NO. 3.		
C T Dougherty,	220 acres, Flat Swamp,	6 06
R. F. Dougherty,	100 acres, Core Creek,	6 21
John A Ipock,	112½ acres, Core Creek,	7 97
TOWNSHIP NO. 5.		
Elizabeth Austin,	25 acres, East Side Cahoogus,	2 49
Nathaniel George,	25 acres, W S Clubfoot's,	6 10
Ellen Morris (Heirs)	50 acres, Clubfoot's,	3 17
Dicy Willoughby,	23 acres, E S Cahoogus Creek,	2 57
TOWNSHIP NO. 6.		
M A Hines,	25 acres, Croatan,	2 89
Larkin Manning,	14 acres, Havelock,	2 52
Mrs A Rigdon,	2 acres, Havelock,	2 33
TOWNSHIP NO. 7.		
J J Hines,	¼ acre Riverdale,	4 84
TOWNSHIP NO. 8.		
Netty Armony,	1 lot Forbes Alley,	4 98
E K Bryan,	1 lot Graves & Union streets,	25 50
A L Bynum,	1 lot Cedar street,	15 73
V A Crawford,	1 lot Queen St,	15 73
Mary J. Cummings,	1 lot Crooked street,	6 18
Jonas Daniels,	1 lot George street,	9 [illegible]
Richard Green,	1 lot Randolph st,	8 [illegible]
John E Green,	1 lot Pavie Town,	7 06
Mrs Susan G Guthrie,	1 lot Craven street,	10 71
Mrs. E J Henry,	1 lot Middle st.,	36 89
Virginia Harrison,	1 lot New St,	57 89
M P Holly,	1 lot George street,	6 82
W C King, by H L Gibbs agt.,	1¼ acres, Cuthbert Land,	8 40
I W Lewis,	1 lot South Front st.,	9 09
Henry Long,	1 lot Pavie Town,	8 73
Cicero Mason,	1 lot Good street,	4 84
Gen'l T Newby,	1 lot Norwood st	6 19
Hager Pitts,	1 lot Short street,	8 75
Anna L Pierce,	1 lot South Front and Eden streets,	43 84
Mrs F T Patterson,	1 lot Johnson street,	58 44
M A Patterson and Bessie Bell,	1 lot Hotel Albert,	34 25
Mary Ann Pitts,	1 lot Pasture st.,	3 73
Kitty C Stanly,	1 lot Bern street,	4 76
Mary J Smith,	1 lot Queen street,	5 40
John A Stanly,	1 lot Broad and George streets,	9 87
J B Stanly,	1 lot Broad street,	10 [illegible]
Caroline Wolfenden,	1 lot Craven street,	30 94
G L Wadsworth,	1 lot Hancock st,	12 10
W H Windfield,	1 lot George st.,	6 14
Geo H White,	1 lot Johnson street,	55 92
Mos s T Bryan,	180 acres, Trent Road,	5 51
W B Boyd, adm. of Turner Daniels	1 lot near Dark House,	3 45
W R Guion,	½ lot Gov. Road,	17 24
D S Jones,	5 acres Pembroke Road	8 47
E S Street,	100 acres Trent Road,	9 42
C E White,	90 acres Trent Road,	8 80
TOWNSHIP NO. 9.		
Wm. Godett,	6¼ acres Tuscarora,	2 83
T J Ivey,	98 acres, Neuse Road,	9 87

W. B. LANE, Sheriff,
July 3rd, 1896. Craven Co., N. C.

EGGS!

FOR HATCHING, FROM THOROUGHBRED POULTRY.

RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARM

Offers to the Farmers of Craven and adjoining counties, Eggs from their yards of Thoroughbred poultry at greatly reduced prices for the next 90 days. Address,

RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARM,
ap8 3m Box 26, New Berne, N. C.

SALE OF P. G. Distributors.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on

Sat., July 11th, 1896,

at the wharf of the E. C. D. & O. D. Line,

30 PARIS GREEN DISTRIBUTORS,

which were shipped at Norfolk over the Norfolk and Southern R. R. by the N. Y. P. & N. R. R. on May 2, 1894, consigned to "C. G. F." care Capt. W. C. Parker, Newbern, N. C.

The machines were manufactured by the "Keystone Farm and Machine Works" of York, Pa., and are known in the catalogue as the Dixie Paris Green Fertilizer Distributor.

GEO. HENDERSON, Agt.
New Berne, N. C., June 9, 1896.

220.

HARTSFIELD, POTTER & CO.
(Successors to R. B. HARTSFIELD.)
WHOLESALE
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
167 Perry Street, New York.

REFERENCES: Gansboort Bank, New York City. Merchants Bros., Bankers, New York. National Bank, New Berne. mp2 w3m

N. Henderson G. W. Kellum.
HENDERSON & KELLUM,
HUBERT, N. C.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions and Hardware.

The highest market price paid for Country Produce Turpentine and Fur. jan 23 w6m