THE JOURNAL.

NEW BERNE, N. C., JUNE 22, 1882.

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

Do We Want a Graded School or Not?

This question has been put to us so often since the JOURNAL opened on it, that we have concluded to commit ourselves once for all and say positively "yes and no." Yes, if we can get a good solid financial basis on which to build an institution that will not be entirely a free school, and in which the mental gymnastics of the modern labor saving system of teaching shall not crowd out the old-fashioned method by which the pupil has to work over every stone that he lays. But most emphatically "no" if we are to have a glittering paste-board structure built upon the shifting sand of private contribution, eked out by the public school fund and the incomes of the Newbern Academy and the Griffin School; in which teachers and pupils will, like the Turkish huckster, cry aloud "In the name of the Prophet Figs," sacrificing solidity to show and exhibiting as its best pupils those who have the best memories and can quickest use the superficial knowledge acquired by collecting isolated facts and learning answers to questions.

On principle we are opposed to free tuition beyond the rudiments; if a boy has been taught to read, write and cypher to the rule of three, he has the tools put into his hands with which he can hew his sabler into any shape that his circumstances will permit.—*Newbernian.*

We give the above extract from an editorial in the *Newbernian* of June 3d written by Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke, whose permission we have for using her name. We make the extract and will comment on it, not in the spirit of controversy—for we regard the school issue here as too momentous to be led off into a controversy on minor details—but to show that there is nothing in the objections offered that cannot and ought not to be smoothed away by arguments partly, and by concessions if concession shall be necessary to accomplish the object intended.

Mrs. Clarke opposes the Graded School "if we are to have a glittering paste-board structure built upon the shifting sand of private contribution, eked out by the public school fund and the incomes of the Newbern Academy and the Griffin School."

Let us see if this objection cannot be met, for it is a serious objection if it is a "paste-board structure," and one built upon "shifting sand." The question of a solid financial basis is a most important one, and Mrs. Clarke does well in directing public attention to the matter before the first step is taken. Now to the question of debit and credit.

A Graded School in New Berne with ten teachers and 500 pupils will require not less than $6,000 per annum to carry it on. The Goldsboro School, just closed, cost $6,600 but this included rent of building which would be saved here. The money to run the Goldsboro School, as we gather from the *Messenger*, was obtained from these sources: $1,100 from the Peabody fund; $2,250 from common school fund, $450 donation from the city, $200 donation from the county, $500 from paying pupils, and the remainder from the Graded School tax, which it is estimated, will realize some $2,200.

For the New Berne school we can count on about $1,000 from the Academy fund, $500 from the Griffin fund, $1000 from the common school fund, $1,100 from the Peabody fund, donations from city and county, if needed, $500; and $500 from paying pupils, making a total of $4,600 and leaving a balance of $1,400 to be raised from other sources.

To get this $1,400 we suggest the following plan which will meet Mrs. Clarke's objections (and indeed is suggested in her article) when she says she "is opposed to free tuition beyond the rudiments." In this school of 500 pupils there will be ten or eleven grades of pupils, running from the a-b-c children to those studying Book-keeping, Practical Chemistry, Latin and Greek. The first six grades will probably take up 350 of the pupils leaving about 150 in the higher classes. Let tuition for the 350 be absolutely free, and let the 150 in the higher grades pay a very small tuition—say $5.00 per session—and the money is thus easily raised.

This plan will work without any trouble, for as a rule those pupils who are advanced in their studies are generally well able to pay, and the small tuition suggested would amount to nothing compared with the many benefits to be gained from this great school.

This school would become a power in New Berne. Instead of getting only $500 from paying-pupils as we have put down, we believe that not less than 100 pupils would be drawn here from the county of Craven and the adjoining counties. Goldsboro draws only $500 because she is entirely surrounded by first class schools. Raleigh on the one side draws from Johnston and Sampson and Duplin; Wilson, on the north, draws from Greene and a portion of Wayne; and the excellent schools at La Grange draw from Duplin, Greene and lower Wayne. But New Berne would have a rival only on one side—Kinston—and nothing in the way of obtaining an immense patronage from a dozen of the lower counties which trade here, and whose citizens would naturally send their children to school here if a first-class school should be in operation.

And just there is where the great difficulty is going to come from in this Graded School. Are the leaders of thought and enterprise in New Berne able and willing to forget former differences and unite in starting this Graded School as it should be done? If they go into it with prejudices for or against any particular man, the whole matter will be a failure. If they are willing to yield everything else *for the good of New Berne and the education of poor children in this city,* there is no danger of its being a pasteboard structure. It can be shown that this school will be worth, directly, $10,000 a year to the city of New Berne, and indirectly an untold amount to the material prosperity of this section. And, when added to this, the question of philanthropy (where it will not cost a cent) towards the poor of the city is considered, the school question becomes a most momentous one. What say our leaders—will they not take hold of the question and make it a success?

A Little Bilious.

The Durham *Tobacco Plant* accuses us of being a little bilious on the Quaker Bridge road matter. We suppose we must plead guilty to the charge; the air we have been breathing (injustice to the people of this section) is malarial; the food given us (insults from the Penitentiary Board) is indigestible, and we confess that our mental system has suffered somewhat and we are patiently awaiting the arrival of the physician—the convicts that the law has given us.

The *Plant* says:

We do not intend to discuss this matter with the JOURNAL as we are not acquainted with the facts in the case. But what we do wish to say to the JOURNAL is this, that when the Governor appoints the Penitentiary Board and the Senate confirms the appointment, then the Board alone is chargeable with the administration of the affairs of the penitentiary, and Gov. Jarvis nor the Democratic Executive Committee of the State have any authority over the matter.

Why not discuss the matter? There is a right side and a wrong side in the case somewhere, and if the *Plant* has seen fit to read the JOURNAL for the last two months, there is no occasion to say he is not acquainted with the facts in the case. The JOURNAL honestly thinks that great injustice is being wilfully done this section, but we do not profess to be infallible, and, if shown to be wrong, are willing to make all possible amends.

As to our strictures on Governor Jarvis, we very willingly say that we think the Governor keeps within the strict letter of the law, according to the construction of the Attorney General, and that the Penitentiary Board alone are at fault, in a strictly legal sense. But we blame him for not exercising a little moral suasion on this same Penitentiary Board. Is it not well understood that all such Boards, created by the dominant political party in any State, are guided and shaped in their policy by the recognized political head of the party? And when we hear that the Democratic State Executive Committee and the Democratic Governor are looking after the Democratic Penitentiary Board and using a little moral suasion towards getting them to comply with the law and send some convicts to work on Quaker Bridge road, then we will admit that they are relieved from responsibility in the matter.

Let not the issue be lost sight of: We allege that when the JOURNAL found out that Penitentiary convicts were being used about the streets in Raleigh, and called attention to the matter, that the Penitentiary Board then admitted indirectly that convicts were on hand, and sent word to the Quaker Bridge Road Commissioners to come up and pick out their squad; and when the Commissioners went to Raleigh in obedience to that summons, and made their selection, that the Penitentiary Board failed to send them. Upon those facts we charge that the Board has violated the law as well as needlessly insulted the Commissioners of Quaker Bridge road.

The *Tobacco Plant* further adds:

We have always understood the Penitentiary Board to be composed of gentlemen both honest and competent and are surprised that complaint should be made against them. As well also are we surprised that the JOURNAL should, by using the names of persons not connected at all with the matter, make an indirect thrust at the Democratic party. This grand old party was not formed to aid any man, set of men or scheme, but founded on principles to do justice to all as near as it can be meted out.

The JOURNAL does not intend to make an indirect thrust at the Democratic party; its editors worked for that party in the dark days of 1870–71 and '72 when its success meant good government and prosperity for North Carolina, and they have never regretted that work. But when this grand old party, which is "founded on principles to do justice to all," *refuses to do justice,* the JOURNAL proposes to make not an indirect, but a direct thrust at the leaders who are doing this great wrong. The people of Jones and Onslow have certain rights guaranteed them by act of the Legislature, and when they are refused them, it is a duty and a pleasure for us to speak in their behalf.

The School Question.

From two thirds of Mrs. Clarke's article, given in another column, we make no dissent. Her description of the Texan method strikes us with a good deal of force, but it is not to the point in the present discussion, for we are working to get at a school fund that is not controlled by State or county.

It strikes us that Mrs. Clarke intends to have a newspaper fight on the Graded School question, no matter how much we may try to avoid it; and that in this case she enters the contest with a heavy weight to carry—inconsistency.

In the *Newbernian* she says that "we have concluded to commit ourselves once for all *and say positively*" that we favor the Graded School if we can get a good solid financial basis on which to build an institution that will not be entirely a free school," etc. The JOURNAL endeavored to show that just such an institution as the one she wanted could be had in New Berne, and that it could be "built on a good solid financial basis;" and without attempting to deny this fact, Mrs. Clarke comes out to-day and opposes the Graded School out and out. If in the *Newbernian* of June 3d she was willing to say "positively," "once for all," that under certain conditions she favored a Graded School for New Berne, what can she mean on June 20th by her present article?

Then again what point can possibly be made by a reference to the troubles in the Raleigh and Kinston schools? The point apparently desired to be made is that such troubles might happen to us here if we adopt the Graded School; but the trouble is that one of the schools mentioned is a Graded School and the other is *not* a Graded School. And why not tell that both the Kinston and Raleigh schools have done, and are doing, incalculable good for the children of those towns? As long as the world stands there will be occasional troubles with perverted humanity, but that is no reason for condemning a system or an institution.

And when the writer speaks of the four excellent schools in New Berne and deprecates their being merged into one school under one head, for fear of some possible contingent trouble that might arise in the future, we think she is going a long ways to find trouble. We venture the assertion that not one of the teachers mentioned, the Misses Ellis, Miss Harrison, Dr. Slover or Prof. Neal would hesitate an instant in saying that they could teach to a much greater advantage in a perfect Graded School. Such a school is an illustration of one of the first and main principles of Political Economy — division of labor; and he who would send five hundred children, living in one town, to ten different schools in preference to the one school under a competent head, is violating the experience of the past as well as the dictates of sound reasoning.

But the position taken by us is that the school system in New Berne is a complete failure, and the fight we make is to get *something* done. While there are several estimable and excellent private schools here, yet when we look at the entire city we see a lamentable want of educational facilities.

The status of educational matters in this city is as follows:

1. New Berne has the most "solid financial basis" for a large and powerful school of any city in North Carolina.

2. For her opportunity, New Berne has the poorest schools of any city in the State.

Is there any reason or common sense for the wealthy people of New Berne to pay out year by year from twenty-five to fifty dollars tuition for every child they may send to school, when, by the proper management, just as good a school (to say the least of it) can be had which will cost nothing? Is there any reason or common sense in deliberately squandering $2,500 every year (for it is squandered if only thirty or forty get the benefit of it) while two or three hundred children in the city are growing up unable to read God's word, but ranking in the grand army of "illiterates" with which our Southern country is filled?

There is no reason in following such a plan any longer and the people of New Berne are not going to stand it. The voice of humanity cries for a change; the business interests of the city demand it; and the educational spirit of the community is asserting itself and will place New Berne on the same plane occupied by other progressive cities of the State.

Salem Female Academy celebrated its 78th annual commencement last week.

Graded Schools.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—It is a wise person who profits by his past experience, but a wiser who avails himself of the experience of others; allow me, therefore, in the same spirit which animates your editorial on the Graded School question in Saturday's JOURNAL, to ask if it would not be well for us to consider the late troubles in Raleigh and Kinston before putting ourselves in a position where we will, sooner or later, have inevitably to meet the same or others of a like nature. Monopolies are contrary to the spirit of Republican institutions, and competition is as much the life of school teaching as it is of trade.

We have now in New Berne four excellent schools, the Misses Ellis', Miss Harrison's, Prof. Neal's and Dr. Slover's. Merge all these schools into one, with ten teachers under one Principal, and let that one fail to give satisfaction, as in Raleigh, and would we not be worse off than we are now? You say we would save the rent of a building, I presume by using the Academy, but will you tell me how ten teachers can be accommodated in a building containing only four rooms? How, too, would you keep politics and religion from affecting the appointment of these ten teachers? It is the fashion to say these two factors are kept out of the public school system of North Carolina, but there was never a greater mistake. Let a Roman Catholic or a Jew apply for a position as teacher, and, although both these religions are fairly represented in our schools, a professor of either would find difficulties almost if not absolutely insurmountable in his way to obtain office. The truth is that our whole public school system is managed by politics and denominational influence, and is besides both cumbersome and expensive. Use your energies, Mr. Editor, in getting it swept away, and a better one inaugurated, and we will need no public Graded Schools.

In Texas, where I lived seven years and tested the school system, they avoid, in the simplest manner possible, both religious and political tests, do away with monopolies, and give all, entitled to it, the benefit of the school fund. Every teacher in the State, be his nationality, religion, politics or color what it may, goes before an examining board, and, if he passes, receives a certificate authorizing him to teach a public school. The school fund at the beginning of the educational year is scaled and a per diem for so many days apportioned to each child in the State. Armed with his certificate the teacher opens his school, thrown entirely on his metal as a teacher for patronage. Every month he sends in his bill to the parents who testify, in writing, how many days their children have attended his school, and are credited by him with the amount of their per diem, which he, showing the certificate of attendance, draws from the school fund treasurer. The parent cannot in any event draw the child's per diem, nor can the teacher do so without the parents certificate of attendance. All over the per diem is paid by the parent, who may either only send his child for the time the per diem covers, and pay nothing, or may continue to send through the session, paying the difference. Should any per diem not be drawn, it is not allowed to be used for any other purpose whatever, but it goes to swell the amount for the next educational year.

This system seems to me the best in use; it does away with monopolies, religious, political, and race lines, and also with the cumbrous machinery of superintendents and middle men. It is also far more economical as no salaries are paid superintendents and no public school house kept up at the expense of the school fund. Can the people of North Carolina be induced to take their public schools out of politics and give every denomination a fair showing? If properly approached, and the matter made plain to them I believe they would gladly do so. M. B. C.

University Normal School.

In company with a young lady teacher from Lenoir county and a young gentleman who had taken a medal for oratory in 1881 at Dr. Lewis' school, your correspondent took the train at Kinston on Wednesday last, bound for the University Normal School.

At Goldsboro the Conductor of the N. C. R. R. very kindly delayed the train while we were in search of a lost trunk. We always knew that Capt. Richardson was a clever gentleman; but we are under renewed obligations for his kindness in helping us to find the lost baggage. By his skill we were able to find out where it had gone—it followed us here a day after our arrival—and the young lady is happy.

It is an entirely new sensation—going into Chapel Hill by any other means than by hack, over a rough road. The cars deposit the traveller about a mile from the hotel to the Northwest of the town. Twenty-five cents will then put you at your boarding house.

THE SCHOOL.

Prof. Newell, the Superintendent, was promptly on hand Thursday morning at 9 a. m.

We noticed on the platform, in the Chapel, President Battle, Rev. Dr. Mangum, Dr. Jeffrees, Secretary Dugger and assistant Superintendent Moses.

In this historic "bull pen" sat Capt. Duckett, County Superintendent of Wake, Eugene L. Harris, Prof. N. Y. Gulley of the Franklinton Graded School, Dr. R. H. Lewis, of Kinston College, Prof. W. B. Phillips of the North Carolina Agricultural Station. Prof. Nobles came in on Friday morning. All the faculty are here except Prof. Rayhill.

About ninety pupil-teachers were enrolled. The programme was arranged and the work cut out on Friday morning.

The school operations commenced regularly at 10 a. m. Friday.

The Optional course, consisting of Philosophy, Latin, Physiology and Hygiene, and music takes the afternoon, the morning hours being devoted to the public school course.

The ladies outnumber the gentlemen so far.

Superintendent Newell is a portly, pleasant gentleman with iron gray beard and portly form, reminding your correspondent very much of a New York merchant millionaire. His affable manners and pleasant ways have very naturally secured the confidence and esteem of all.

Prof. Eugene Wilson lead the music in the opening exercises.

HENRY.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, June 20.—A special to the Times from Winchester reports that Henry Huddleston, colored, made an assault on Mrs. Mat. Daugh, a white lady resident at Winchester, Saturday night. He was pursued and caught, five miles from town, brought back and placed under guard. During Sunday night a company of unknown men demanded admittance to the room. Upon being refused they broke down the door and dragged out the negro. This morning the body of Huddleston was found dangling from a tree in the Court House yard. The following inscription was hanging to his clothes: "Whenever a man is tired of life let him follow the example of the deceased and secure death. Signed,

"LYNCH."

NASHVILLE, June 20.—An informal caucus of delegates to the Democratic State Convention was held at the Masonic Theatre last night and was largely attended. Addresses were made by U. S. Senators Harris and Jackson, ex-Gov. Marks, Gen. John H. Savage and Col. Arthur S. Collier. The general tenor of the speeches was in advocacy of harmony and Democratic unity.

VIRGINIA.

DANVILLE, June 20.—The north bound mail train on the Virginia Midland Railroad ran off on an open switch this morning at Fall Creek station, about six miles from Danville, and collided with a number of coal cars. The engine and several cars attached were thrown from the track down an embankment. The engine was much damaged and the mail car broken to pieces. Nobody was killed, but the engineer and mail agent were badly hurt. No passengers were hurt.

RICHMOND, June 30.—The joint Readjuster and Republican committees remained in session nearly all night. They completed the work of fixing dates for the District convention for the nominations of Congressmen. Captain John S. Wise was unanimously recommended by the joint committee for Congressman-at-large. His name will be submitted to the District conventions and he will doubtless receive their endorsement.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 20.—A very large amount of the British import trade from Egypt is in cotton. The stoppage of business there will be keenly felt in Lancashire, especially at Bolton, where many mills use Egyptian cotton exclusively. The Lord Mayor has received a telegram from Dr. Mackie, Consular surgeon at Alexandria, stating that thousands of poor christian families are fleeing from Egypt. He says they are leaving all their possessions and will be destitute, and asks the Lord Mayor to organize a fund for their relief.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin appeared in the House of Commons this afternoon in his official robes, and presented a petition of the corporation of Dublin against the repression bill. He attempted to make a speech favoring the petition when he was called to order. Finally he only read the petition.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Senate to-day confirmed the names for members of the Tariff Commission as published. The final vote on the question of confirmation was 31 yeas against 21 nays. Four or five Democrats voted with the body of the Republicans in the affirmative, and one Republican, Van Wyck, voted in the negative. The Executive session lasted an hour and three quarters.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, June 20.—A fire originated in the press room of the *Herald* last night and gutted the whole building. The printers had only time to escape in their slippers, so rapidly did the flames spread. The loss on the building and plant is about $40,000, insured in the English and Canadian companies for $35,000.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Yesterday afternoon the British steamer Escambia, with wheat, put to sea bound for St. Vincent and Port Royal. When five miles off the Heads she capsized and sank. As far as known all on board are lost.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, June 20.—James B. Doyle, counterfeiter, was sentenced in the Federal Court this morning to twelve years in the Chester, Ill., penitentiary.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, June 20.—George Turner, chairman of the Republican State Committee, has called the State Convention to meet in Montgomery, July 7th.

F. M. SIMMONS. CLEMENT MANLY.

SIMMONS & MANLY,

Attorneys at Law,

Opposite Gaston House, New Berne, N. C.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE STATE AND Federal Courts and regularly attend all sessions of the Courts in the following counties: Craven, Carteret, Pamlico, Jones, Onslow, Lenoir. [Mar. 30-w-1y.

NOTICE.

$75.

Received of the Monumental Live Stock Mutual Aid Society of Baltimore, Md., through Messrs. Watson & Street, Agents, New Berne, N. C., Seventy-five Dollars, in full for the loss of my horse insured in said Society, that died on the 28th day of May, 1882.

je 22-4t J. W. WILLIS.

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD N. C.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the 4th Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER. J. C. HORNER,
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than **Thirty Years**, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals,

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

LA GRANGE ACADEMY.

(Established in 1870.)

La Grange, N. C.

Male and Female.

J. Y. JOYNER, Ph. B., } Principals.
J. D. MURPHY, Ph. B., }

Miss Louise M. Daniels, Music Teacher.

The Fall Term of this institution will begin Monday, August 7th, 1882. Pupils can obtain a practical business education or thorough preparation for College.

The Academy is a spacious building and well supplied with all appliances necessary to successful teaching.

The Principals hope, by perseverance and faithfulness, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Such assistants will be employed as the necessities of the school may require.

A competent and experienced teacher has charge of the music department.

EXPENSES:

Tuition.....$ 8 to $20
Music, (including use of instrument).....$15 to $25
Board, (including lights and fuel).....$ 6 to $10

We refer to the Faculty of the University of North Carolina and to our former patrons. je 15-tf.

HORSES, MULES, PONIES,

Wagons, Phaetons, Buggies,

HARNESS, WHIPS, SADDLES,

LOUIS COOK'S CELEBRATED WORK.

GOOD YOUNG STOCK

always on hand, and for sale

LOW FOR CASH.

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Opposite Episcopal Church and Odd Fellows Hall. w-6m

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has been in the business for the last

29 YEARS.

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FULL STOCK

ALWAYS ON HAND

Give him a Trial

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Mar. 30, 6m w

ROBERTS & BROS

Keep on hand a full line of

Boots, Shoes Dry Goods, Crockery NOTIONS

AND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Call on us before making your purchases, at South Front St. near Gaston House. Mar. 30, 1y

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

HACKBURN BROTHERS,

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Corner Broad and Queen Streets,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

—JOBBERS OF—

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS AND TOBACCOS

Mar. 30, 1 y w

J. C. HAY,

UNDERTAKER,

KINSTON, N. C.

Having recently received a LARGE LOT of

NEW

BURIAL CASES,

direct from the Manufacturers, am now fully prepared to perform all duties in

BURYING THE DEAD,

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Shop on Caswell street, opposite *Free Press* Printing office. 3m.

LEONIDAS J. MOORE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Office opposite Gaston House,)

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Will practice in the Counties of Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico and Craven; also in the U. S. District Court.

Prompt Attention paid to Collection of Claims.

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JOE K. WILLIS,

Proprietor,

(Successor to George W. Claypoole)

Cor. BROAD & CRAVEN Sts.

New Berne, N. C.

Mar. 30, 1 y

NOTICE

NORTH CAROLINA, } Probate Court
CRAVEN COUNTY. }

Jas. C. Harrison, Adm'r vs. the heirs at law of Betsy Brown, dec'd.

To MACKLIN MOORE, one of the defendants in above entitled proceeding:

You are hereby required to appear before the Probate Court of Craven county on Saturday, June 24th, 1882, and answer or demur to the complaint in the above entitled proceeding, which is instituted to sell the land of the intestate, Betsy Brown, to make assets for the payment of debts

E. W. CARPENTER,
Clerk Superior Court of Craven county.

S. H. ABBOTT,

has opened at his New Store

A LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Family Groceries, also Hollow, Wooden, Crockery Tin and Glass Ware. Farming Utensils, such as Plows, Shovels Hoes, Hames, Collars &c.

which will be replenished weekly form the Northern Markets.

SPECIALITIES.

Ladies and Gents Hand-made SHOES, "Creme Oat Meal" Toilet SOAP, 10cts a box of 3 cakes in each box.

A Full assortment of remnants of LACES at 10cts a bunch of from 2 to 10 yds in each bunch.

S. H. Abbott's warranted WHITE
—ROSE Family Flour.—

150,000 Hand-made BRICK

By a strict personal attention to business I hope to merit the patronage of a generous public in the future. Thanking my friends for their past liberal favors I am respectfully

Feb 16, 6m S. H. ABBOTT.

T. A. GREEN,

LARGEST AND OLDEST

WHOLESALE

HOUSE

IN THE CITY

Keeps always in Stock in Large Quantities

PORK, LONG CLEARS, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, SYRUP, MOLASSES, SALT etc

Lorillard and Gail & Ax Snuff,

also

A LARGE STOCK OF

TOBACCO,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, & SHOES

Arbuckle's Ariosa Roasted COFFEE,

CRACKERS AND CAKES in great variety.

A large Stock of

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Wholesale buyers will find a large STOCK and the Lowest prices.

Don't fail to see me before you buy

MIDDLE St. New Berne, N. C.

Mar 28, 1 y

DAIL BROS.,

WHOLESAE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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For

COLDS, HEADACHE, TORPID LIVER and CHILLS,

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BERRY'S

Chill Pills.

Measures taken for Clothing from

ROGERS, PEET & CO., N. Y.

—at—

Berry's Drug Store.

Parties buying for CASH, can buy

DRUGS, GARDEN SEED,

Paper and Envelopes, Paints, Brushes, Glass, Toys, Wall Paper, and many other things at bottom prices at **Berry's** Drug Store. Apr. 9 1y w.

NOTICE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. }
JONES COUNTY. }

To Council Mercer,

You will take notice that a special proceeding has been begun in the name of John M. Whitty, adm'r, vs. Edward Mercer *et al*, to which you are party defendant, for the purpose of selling the land lying in Jones county known as the Lewis Mercer homestead, for assets to pay debt of the plaintiff, etc. You are required to appear before Thomas J. Whitaker, Esq., Clerk of said Superior Court, at the Court House in Trenton on the 15th day of June, 1882, and answer or demur as you may be advised, to the complaint filed.

d & w td THOMAS J. WHITAKER, C. S. C.

C. B. HART & CO.

ONE PRICE CASH STORE.

Northeast corner Middle and South Front streets, opposite E. H. Windley and K. R. Jones.

DEALERS IN

Stoves, House Furnishing Goods,

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,

LAMPS in great variety.

BURNERS, WICKS, CHIMNEYS,

KEROSENE OIL,

Pratt's Astral Not-Explosive Oil,

Machine and Train Oils.

We are now prepared to manufacture

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Special attention given to repairing. Goods sold low and warranted to be as represented.

April 14 1y d & w

D. W. HURTT,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

ZANG'S

old

STAND,

MIDDLE STREET,

New Berne, N. C.

Mar. 30, 6m

NOW OPEN AT

Weinstein Building,

A FULL STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Fancy Goods,

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats of the Latest Styles,

Notions, Trunks and Satchels,

Carpets, Rugs and Mattings,

Ladies' Ulsters and Shawls.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF and

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP AT

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"PEEP O' DAY,"

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THAT E. WHITMAN'S EYE OPENERS

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Next door to K. R. Jones'.

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MARKET WHARF, NEW BERNE, N. C.

Also keeps on hand full Line of

ROPES AND TWINES,

SPIKES, NAILS, CANVASS,

AND ALL KINDS

SHIP CHANDELRY.

PAINTS, OILS and BRUSHES.

April 1-w-6m

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