

# New Bern Daily Journal.

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR

NEW BERN, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1904

VOL. LXIII--NO. 61.

## Only 30 Days More.

Our Customers who are entitled to guess in our Regima Music Box Contest should not delay handing in their cards. The contest will positively close Saturday July 30.

Ladies are invited to investigate the merits of the

## American Beauty and F. C. Corsets.

They are the best in the world.

### J. M. MITCHELL & CO.,

PHONE 285.

3 Pollock St., Opposite Post-office.

## NEW ERA PAINT

is the very Best Paint made. It surpasses all other paints as to Quality, Durability and Covering Capacity.

### Leads, Oils And colors.

Varnishes, Enamels, Floor-Paint, Varnish Stains, Buggy Paints, Roof Paints, and Paint Brushes.

### Window Screens and Screen Doors.

Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers.

### Whitford Hardware Co.

48 Middle St.

Phone 99.

## BRICK!

### CAROLINA BRICK CO.,

The LARGEST SIZE and BEST QUALITY BRICK offered on this market. For prices see M. M. Marks, F. R. Hyman, G. A. Nicoll, T. G. Hyman, the New Bern stockholders. Plants at Oklawaha, Hyman's Siding, Kingston and Hobokenville. Annual Capacity 15,000,000.

CELEBRATE THE FOURTH the Nations Birthdays by Drinking the Nations Drink

## BOTTLED Coca-Cola

All orders, either local or shipping promptly filled. Private families supplied.

Coca-Cola Bottling Works, C. A. SEIFERT, Mgr., E. Front St.

## For Sale!

At once, one No. 15 broom-loading gun, one book case, heating box, refrigerator, six kitchen sets, brass preserving kettle, washbowl, an asbestos holder and a patented painter's galley. On Sept. 1st, 1904, a valuable house and lot will also be sold. Apply to E. S. CHARLOWE, 141 Pollock St.

Buy a Hammock For that "Tired Feeling."

KERRY'S BIRD STICK

### THE NASHVILLE REUNION.

Miss Henderson Tells of the Great Event, an Occasion Never to be Forgotten. Enthusiasm Boundless and Unbounded.

To give one any adequate idea of a trip like the one which we lately made to Nashville is a rather difficult task, but as there are so many in town who are interested in the Veterans and Daughters and their fetters, it has occurred to me that it would be a pleasure for those who did not go to hear about it.

When we left the merry crowd at the station, Sunday two weeks ago, we could hardly realize that the most talked of trip had really begun, and it was not until we were on our train, at Goldsboro, with a good company of genial Confederate soldiers, that we began to appreciate the fact that we had started. Our car being reserved for Veterans and Daughters, we soon were quite good friends with all on board. It may have been the sight of the Confederate uniforms, or the war stories that we listened to, for some time after leaving Goldsboro, but anyway we soon grew patriotic and began singing very loudly "Dixie," "Maryland," "The Old North State," etc. In order that the above may be taken seriously, I will state that General Meigs of Wilmington led these songs, and we gladly followed.

As we neared Nashville, the soldiers began crowding in our car, we caught the spirit of the occasion, and gladly welcomed every one aboard with a hand shake and a song. Several unaided old men, some of them over 70, and told with indomitable enthusiasm their thrilling history.

When we arrived at Nashville, we immediately saw that the city had been busy making great preparations for the reunion. A large number of Sons of Veterans were at the station to give information, and help make arrangements for visitors. We had a fine view of the decorations throughout the city as we rode to our hotel. The decorations were very elaborate and quite artistic. Confederate flags and colors were everywhere, as were soldiers and visitors. The sight of the red and white, the number of the Union, and the Confederate flags was inspiring indeed. It was impossible to be in the city even a short time, without catching the spirit of the occasion. There was an enthusiastic bond of union between the Veterans and the Sons of Veterans and Mothers. There was no introduction needed to any one wearing the gray and the Veterans were shown with respect and honor. We soon decided that there were no men on such a trip as we were making, and we were very glad to see the spirit of the occasion. The spirit of the occasion was such that we were glad to see the spirit of the occasion. The spirit of the occasion was such that we were glad to see the spirit of the occasion.

Beside the beautiful uniforms which these "gray old boys" wore, they were decorated with medals, crosses of honor, and other tokens of honor. And the decorations were not only on the uniforms, but on the men themselves. Many of them were decorated with medals, crosses of honor, and other tokens of honor. And the decorations were not only on the uniforms, but on the men themselves.

The reunion was held at the grand old Tabernacle, which was crowded to the doors. The atmosphere was one of the most inspiring and patriotic that I have ever witnessed. The music was grand, and the singing was beautiful. The speeches were full of patriotism and courage. The day was a day of glory and honor.

The most conspicuous figure on the large platform was of course Gen. Stephen Lee, the worthy successor to the brilliant Gen. Gordon. It is almost impossible to give any idea of the enthusiasm which some of our men would tell of. In the midst of it all, some old soldier from the back of the crowd would say "There's no 'I' in 'I' was there" and another from the front of the crowd would say "I was there too" and again, "Yes, I was there too." The day was a day of glory and honor.

There were so many things of a social nature going on at the same time, all over the city, that it was less a matter of choice as to what one would do, for the very good reason that we could only be in one place at a time. We changed places, however, quite often. Most delightful of all was the reception and the crowd from New Bern often failed to do justice.

On Tuesday afternoon, after having reported to headquarters, we went to a reception at the city rooms, given by the daughters of Nashville. In spite of the fact that the reunion was so large, and we were so busy, we were able to attend this reception. It was a very pleasant surprise, and we were very glad to see the spirit of the occasion.

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On Thursday morning, we went to the laying of the cornerstone of the monument, to the Confederate private soldier, at Central Park, and from there back to the reunion of Veterans on Vanderbilt campus. Under trees on this attractive place, the different States gathered, talked over the past, and congratulated each other on meeting once more, etc. We pushed our way to North Carolina and again with the assistance of General Meigs and others began singing "The Old North State." When we had finished two verses, there were at least two hundred people gathered around. We were so overcome at such popularity, that we stopped a minute to gasp for breath, but soon took up our song and everybody joined in. At eight that night there was an old fashioned concert at the Tabernacle, under the auspices of the Daughters of Nashville. This was particularly enjoyable to the veterans who applauded heartily the songs familiar to former days. At eleven o'clock we again went to the beautiful capital to the hall, complimentary to the Sons of Veterans and Mothers by the United Sons of Veterans.

his gracious acknowledgments of the hearty cheers which the veterans gave him as they passed. Just a word about our commander. If there was any conceivable thing left undone which could have added to our comfort, pleasure or happiness we know nothing about it. Most generous thoughtfulness characterized the entire trip, which only could have been thought of, planned and executed by the possessor of an unselfish, noble heart.

ATLANTA'S EXPERIENCE. Distressing Effects of Fanaticism on Prosperity and Morals. (ADV.)

In 1880 and 1887, Atlanta, Georgia, tried the experiment of prohibiting the sale of liquors. During the period of this experiment it sapped the life of the city. While her sister towns of Augusta, Macon, Savannah, Chattahoochee and Birmingham, and the whole Piedmont region enjoyed a rapid and substantial growth, she, with superabundance, made little or no progress. Many of her storehouses and residences stood empty. Her wealth of personal property diminished. The rents went down, her commerce flagged and the burden of her taxes increased. Discord and bitterness divided her citizens and paralyzed her public spirit. Crime and social disorder increased and necessitated additional police protection. These sacrifices bore no good fruit. The cause of temperance and morality was in no degree advanced. Drunkenness only changed its form and no honest man could say the change was not for the worse. The facts depended on no man's work. They were bitter realities to the property owners of Atlanta and the proof of their existence is not wanting.

On the 26th and 27th of August, 1887, 201 business houses and 913 dwellings, vacated by the operation of the prohibitory law, were unoccupied in the city. These were small, others large and desirably located.

No many houses never remained empty before in the history of Atlanta. After the repeal of the law they were quickly filled again.

A depreciation in rents was inevitable when the number of houses so largely exceeded the demand. In every instance where the room or building became vacant under prohibition, it either stood unoccupied or was rented at a lower figure than before. The decline in rents throughout the city was from 15 to 50 per cent. Store rooms in the Kimball House block, perhaps the most desirable property in the city, upon which the leases expired during prohibition, returned at 25 and 50 per cent below the rental received for the same before and since under license. The loss in rents on a prominent National bank building, on one of the best corners in the city, was three thousand dollars per year. Offices in this building that formerly rented for \$20 per month were rented at \$12.50. Even with such reduction, many of the rooms in the building remained vacant. Tenement houses on Chamberlain and other streets, which usually rented easily for \$10 per month, stood empty at \$6. The large business house on Atlanta street, occupied by Messrs. Turner, Currier & Heath, wholesale grocers, rented under prohibition for \$1,700 as against \$2,000 under license. On the opposite side of the same street and between Fryer and Whitehall streets, blocks of houses which, ordinarily rented at \$1,200 and 1,500 each, brought 1,000 and 1,500 under prohibition.

T. S. Healy, one of the largest property owners in Atlanta, made the following statement in 1887: "I have never yet found a man hurt by a building, who said he had been attracted to Atlanta because it was a prohibition city. I have had many stores vacated by men, not engaged in the liquor traffic, who said they were compelled to close out their business because of the light put upon the city by the prohibitory law. Two-thirds of my property is renting at lower rates than when the city was under license. Some of my stores are renting for 25 per cent, and some for 50 per cent, less than before. Even at this reduction, I am unable to rent all of them, for the reason that there is no demand for them because of the stagnation in business and the number of people driven from the city by the prohibitory law. My store room at No. 50 Peachtree street, has been vacant for four months. My store at the corner of Water streets has been vacant longer. These buildings are in the heart of the city, for which I can secure no tenants at two-thirds the former rental. One store, which I formerly rented for 75 dollars, I have offered for sale for 25 dollars. What is known as the 'Business' store formerly brought the \$12,500, but now brings only \$1,000. In 15 twenty stores are vacant and my total rents are less than before. I have lost thousands of dollars per year since the prohibitory law went into effect."

Notice to Pensioners! At the first Monday in July will come the 5th day and that being a legal holiday, the county board of pensioners will not meet until Tuesday the 6th day of July.

Geo. A. Nicoll, Phone 200.

Wood Turning

Fire, Accident, and Plate Glass Insurance

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

Notice to Pensioners!

Geo. A. Nicoll, Phone 200.

Wood Turning

Fire, Accident, and Plate Glass Insurance

SINGER

NOTICE!

Ice Cream

Now Every Day, Delivered For

McSORLEY'S.

BARLEY

Wheeler & Wilson

Do You Know

What you want!

If you do not

We Know

what we want!

WM. T. HILL,

E. W. Smallwood,

GENERAL HARDWARE.

S. COPLON,

THE STANDARD

SINGER

NOTICE!

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WM. T. HILL,

E. W. Smallwood,

GENERAL HARDWARE.

S. COPLON,

THE STANDARD

FRESH LOT

Campbell's

Condensed Soups

Just Received.

J. L. McDANIEL,

Just Received

Car Load

VOIGHT'S FLOUR.

J. R. PARKER, Jr.

E. J. PARKER, Administratrix

Wheeler & Wilson

Do You Know

What you want!

If you do not

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what we want!

WM. T. HILL,

E. W. Smallwood,

GENERAL HARDWARE.

S. COPLON,

THE STANDARD