

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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THE JOURNAL

NEW BERNE, N. C., DEC. 5, 1882.

MAJOR ROBBINS is moving his "watch works." The Board of Aldermen have instructed a committee to make preliminary surveys and examine the streams near the city.

THE Northampton Board of Canvassers are on trial this week before the Federal Court at Raleigh. Expected some cheating was done to get in a Democratic member from that county!

MAJOR ROBBINS has filed his protest before the State Board of Canvassers against giving his opponent a certificate, and gives notice of a contest. He that dances must pay the fiddler, and if Major Robbins fails to get his seat he ought to pay his own expenses.

THE Swift Creek vote, in this county, was not counted by the State Board of Canvassers. The returns were filed in the Clerk's office here on the 22d of November, just 15 days too late. It was transmitted to the Secretary of State but not counted. It gave Bennett 173, Dockery 25; Ruffin 156, Folk 77.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Suggestions are being made every day in the newspapers about the laws to be made by the General Assembly in January and February next. And doubtless the legislators-elect are each and every one studying up new enactments to be placed on the statute books; so it is probable that there will be a large amount of business for this body to consider.

Amid all the suggestions the **JOURNAL** wishes to make one: Let the General Assembly adjourn *sine die* after a two weeks' session.

The suggestion is not made as a mere sensational one but is uttered in good faith, and for the following reasons: At the last sitting of the Legislature, that body saw the need of a re-codification of its laws. Numerous statutes had been passed since Battle's Revision was issued and it was with great difficulty that one could tell what the law was in many cases. It was thought best to appoint three able lawyers to go through the statutes and issue a new code containing all the laws of North Carolina in one book. To do this work Messrs. W. T. Dortch, John Manning and John S. Henderson were selected. These three men are very learned lawyers and experienced legislators, and command the respect and esteem of the Bar as well as the people of North Carolina. A part of their duty laid on them by the Legislature was to make suggestions as to any needed change in the laws. This they have done and the changes recommended by them are very few.

We now submit that the present Legislature can very safely confine itself to passing the laws recommended by this Code Commission, and, after going through with the regular routine necessary to keep the State machinery in motion, adjourn *sine die*. A United States Senator is to be elected; the State is to be redistricted into nine Congressional districts; the Revenue bill is to be passed; and a number of private bills will come up for action, but all this could easily be gone through with in two weeks' time, and the Legislature could adjourn and immortalize itself.

We will not deny that some good legislation might be done if the General Assembly were wise enough to confine itself to a few topics; but the evil to be feared from too much legislation overbalances the good expected. And in a few years so many new laws will be made that the new Code made by Messrs. Dortch, Manning and Henderson will have to be set aside and another Commission appointed to collate the laws.

It is hardly probable that this adjournment suggestion will be seriously considered. The members of the Legislature have worked too hard during the summer to deliberately throw away the privilege of making their speeches and seeing their names appear conspicuous in the reports of the Proceedings of the General Assembly. And, beside, the majority of them have no doubts at all in their own minds that they know much more about the wants of the country than this Code Commission. Messrs. Dortch, Manning and Henderson may be ever so good lawyers and have had much experience in legislative bodies; but the modern member-elect can never confess to his constituents that anyone knows more about law making than himself; and instead of looking strictly to the good of the State, is rather thinking of self and the next election. All of which is not surprising, and as the State is able to foot the bills, no one need complain much.

HOW TO TREAT THE INDIANS.

The House Committee on Appropriations has decided to recommend to Congress a departure from the usual mode of treating the Indians. Instead of paying large sums annually for the maintenance in idleness of these useless pensioners, the committee proposes to give a greater sum than heretofore for the education of the young Indians. So long as the red men are permitted to remain in a savage state they will be the same unmitigated nuisances they have always proved themselves to be. Experience has demonstrated that liberal treatment through the medium of Indian agents is not successful as a means of civilization; on the contrary, while the numbers of the Indians decrease every year, their tribal organizations multiply and increase, and the expenses of their care, custody and maintenance are in ratio to the number of different nations that can be erected out of the 250,000 or 300,000 "Indians not taxed" in the United States. While, therefore, reducing the whole appropriation to the amount of \$67,000, the committee recommend that there be an increase of \$115,000 in the amount spent for the purpose of educating young Indians.

If there be anything in the doctrine of theory, or whatever it is, of evolution, some such plan as that contemplated by the committee will be sure to succeed. The old Indians are unquestionably incorrigible. According to a very competent authority all the good ones are dead, and even they were not good while living. By taking the young ones away from their vagrant parents and subjecting them to strict discipline and a system of compulsory education, and continuing the policy for two or three generations, it is possible the good results of the treatment will begin to crop out in the descendants of the present race of half men and half ferocious beasts. The army sutlers and Indian agents may not be able to make so much in the event of successfully civilizing these young barbarians, but what they lose better people will gain.

We do not believe our North American Indians are one whit worse than the savage tribes of ancient Germany, Gaul and Britain, who were conquered by the Romans, and whose descendants finally became the foremost peoples of the world. But they emerged from the primitive condition in which they were found by Caesar into the full blaze of the light of civilization and enlightened habits manners and customs, through tribulations, hardships and privations, that out of the old and confirmed hard cases, and compelled the younger growth to accept the changes imposed upon them by their conquerors. The Romans exacted heavy tribute from the cap-

tives—such as they spared—but it was no part of the Statecraft of two thousand years ago, to send out armies to patrol the country, and keep the miserable inhabitants from starving by issuing them government rations, clothing, commissary whisky and other comforts, by means of which our government has been vainly trying for more than half a century to improve the moral character of the American savages. Man is such a peculiar animal that he can only be made to show his highest qualities by passing him through the crucible of bitter affliction. Ease and luxury are fatal gifts to a race of people who are yet on the lowest round of enlightenment. If needs a rough experience to force a growth up to a better condition, and as the red man is unquestionably a human being he is no exception to the rule. This may, however, be supplied by rigid discipline, tempered with kindness and justice. And if we can get the consent of our kind-hearted but short-sighted humanitarians to lay aside the coddling experiments which have failed and try a more heroic plan, our Indian problem will be very likely to solve itself in the course of a decade or two.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4. The national colors have again been run up at each end of the Capitol indicating that the Senate and the House are in session. The usual crowd made up largely of transient visitors assembled to witness the opening of Congress; all the galleries were crowded to overflowing and many who were unable to obtain admission remained outside in the lobbies or strolled about the corridors. The opening scenes in the Senate and in the House were no variation from the familiar routine, until the speakers gavel fell the House was as boisterous as bedlam, while the Senate preserved its traditional dignity so well that it seemed almost superfluous for the Falstaffian Vice-President to call it to order.

The rotunda of the Capitol presents a curious appearance to its familiar habitues. The historic pictures of the signing of "The Declaration of Independence," "The marriage of Pocahontas," "The Surrender of Cornwallis," and others have been concealed under maroon curtain, and in their place are hung numerous paintings of smaller size loaned to the Garfield Monument Fair. The Old Hall of Representatives is full of gaudy pavilions in which are sold a great variety of articles as can be found at a country store. The ignoble temporary use to which the Capitol has been put seems at first jarringly out of place; but on reflection, one remembers that his country's Capitol has been the scene of bolder bargains and less innocent traffic. It is doubtful if the Garfield Fair will realize the expectations of its managers. The attendance has not been as large as was expected, and the booths, with the exception of the one managed by the professional beauty Miss Gipsil Gilbert, have not paid. Miss Gilbert has not only sustained her part in the Langtry role, but she has established a reputation as a saleswoman by strict attention to business. With a voice as sweet as Bernhardt's she asks you to buy a Garfield poem for thirty-five cents, those eyes and teeth and that cheek are irresistible, but the poem is a wretched gilt edge doggerel of the adulatory style, probably written by one who wanted a government clerkship.

It is thought that this will be an interesting winter in Washington politically and socially. The Forty-seventh Congress will expire by limitation on the 4th of March, and it is expected it will make the most of the brief remnant of its term. Lent comes very early this season, and society is expected to "dance till morn when youth and pleasure meet." Wealthy and distinguished people are arriving from all quarters for the reputation of the new Washington as the fashionable winter resort of this country is established. Many will remain here throughout the entire season, while many more will make shorter visits or flying excursions to the city. Not to have seen this Mecca of the politician, the parasite of the wealthy and of the fashionable, this microcosm of every thing American, is to have missed much. The Appropriation Committee of the House has two bills ready for immediate attention. Some members and Senators talk as if they intended to work twenty-five hours a day from now until the fourth of March. The country need not however dread a Niagara of legislation. Congress will assemble about 12 m., and if it has a quorum, proceed to business. It will adjourn about 4 p. m. and take a good Christmas rest of two weeks.

A Lay Discouraged

A convict in the Indian penitentiary hit the nail on the head when asked how his downward course began. He said it began in trying to beat 2:40 with a three-minute horse. How many people in all branches of business are trying to beat 2:40 with a three-minute business? The man who has a small business that is paying him, and goes into debt and tries to spread himself over too many eggs, is trying to beat 2:40 with a three-minute horse. The young man who gets a small salary, and spends more money for ice cream and perfumery and neck ties than he earns, is trying to beat 2:40 with a three-minute horse. The girl who is calculated by nature to be a wife of a mechanic, and gets above her business and looks with scorn upon a man who earns his living by hard work, will look at an old maid in the glass a few years from now, and realize that she has been trying to beat two-forty with a three-minute horse. The ordinary, every day sort of a man, who is elected to a small office, by a big majority, on account of men voting for him for charity, and who thereupon aspires to a big office for which he is unfitted, will be nominated for the big office some day and be beaten bigger than a kite, and he will then feel of his aching head, examine his empty pocketbook, look around at the enemies he has made, and it will suddenly come to him that he has been trying to beat two-forty with a three-minute horse. The man or woman who leaves a profession or employment to which they are fitted, and in which they can be prosperous and happy and have friends, and goes upon the stage to compete with men and women who have been brought up to it, and who have made success by a lifetime of hard work, will some day realize to their sorrow that they have failed to beat two-forty with a three-minute horse. The summer resort hotel proprietor who fits up an old rookery and fills it with guests, who are seeking comfort, and charges them fifth avenue prices for Bowery accommodations will look at his empty house the next year and say the season is backward, and when the guests do not come with the dog days, he will suddenly scratch his head and say he made a fool of himself last year in trying to beat two-forty with a three-minute horse. The whole-souled, good fellow, everybody's friend, gets to drinking too hard, and as he is healthy, he gets an idea he can beat whisky a game that so many have tried and failed. He keeps it up until his nose gets red, his eyes bleared and his voice shaky, and he has a whisky cough, and his friends try to reason with him and get him to let up, but he laughs at them with his good-natured laugh, and tells them that he has got a constitution like a horse, and that nothing can hurt him, and he asks them to take a drink. Some day he gets the jim jams, and all his friends say, "I told you so," and they sit up nights with him and drive away snakes, and just before he dies it suddenly occurs to him that he has been trying to beat two-forty with a three-minute horse. A man who is poor and wants to live by the fat of the land marries a pretty little rich woman, and begins to squander her money, and when she tries to persuade him to stop, he gets to treating her like a dog, gets worse and strikes her, and after a while she gets enough of it and obtains a divorce, and marries a man who loves her, and doesn't want her money, and she is happy, and her former husband becomes a dead beat and a drunkard and would find beg for the refuse that drops from the table of his former wife, and when he buttons his summer coat around him on a winter's night and walks around a block for a wind pudding, and looks into the windows and sees the light of the fire from the grate of his former wife's sitting-room, it occurs to him that if he had not attempted to beat two-forty with a three-minute horse, he could have been in there toasting his slippers and drinking cider, and looking into a pair of eyes that would have always looked their love for him, if he had been contented with a three-minute gait, but which eyes will never look upon him again except in pity. O, these are thousands of people who make a mistake in trying to beat two-forty with a three-minute horse.

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Executor's Notice.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Wake. The subscriber having qualified as Executor of the estate of Jane W. Watkins, deceased, on the 4th day of November, 1882, before the Probate Court of Wake County, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for payment on or before the 4th day of November, 1883, or this notice will be deemed to have of their recovery. Dated this 4th day of November, 1882. J. W. WATKINS, Executor.

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Will leave the Old Dominion Wharf TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and arrive at Kinston WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and leave Kinston MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, arriving in New Berne the same day. Will touch at all Landings along the River going and coming.

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