

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.

NEW BERNE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1886.

NO. 265.

LOCAL NEWS.

Journal Miniature Almanac.
New Berne, latitude, 35° 8' North,
longitude, 77° 3' West.
Sun rises, 6:48 | Length of day,
Sun sets, 5:49 | 10 hours, 54 minutes.
Moon sets at 5:40 a.m.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

FOR SALE.—The ground and store occupied by A. M. Henff. Apply to #1386 J. F. HANFF, Ag't.

Those who buy our Jones and Onslow county Hams need have no fear of eating diseased meats. We buy from those who are well acquainted with, and can guarantee them free from cholera or any other disease. Are receiving large lots daily, weighing from six to twenty pounds, well shaped and smoked with the greatest care.

Very respectfully,
HUMPHREY & HOWARD.

THE DALL'S fine Bouquet Butter and Pig Hams.

A few flakes of snow fell in this city yesterday evening.

The steamer *Delancey* arrived yesterday morning from Baltimore with a cargo of general merchandise.

The market dock was full of boats yesterday evening: Corn, cotton, potatoes, chickens, turkeys and oysters constituted their cargoes.

Three cases of disorderly conduct were before the Mayor's Court yesterday. Two were fined two dollars each and cost; the other was discharged.

The young ladies of the Graded School are preparing a festival for the benefit of the library. It will be held at the school building tomorrow night.

PERSONALS.

Messrs. J. P. Brogden, J. N. Foscue, J. C. Bryan and E. M. Foscue, of Jones county, arrived yesterday evening.

Mr. J. H. Foy, the widower of Richland, is in the city. He says he didn't make much farming last year—courted too much—but he is going to make a desperate effort this year.

The Superior Court.

Court convened Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, when the case of *Yeomans vs. Hahn* was resumed. The entire day was consumed in the examination of witnesses, at the conclusion of which court took a recess until 9 o'clock this morning, when the argument for the plaintiff will be opened by Clement Manly, Esq.

FIRES.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning the fire alarm was given by the railroad depot bell, and the fire department rushed thither to find a small house occupied by a colored family on fire. It was quickly extinguished by the engines. Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock Mr. B. A. Bell's kitchen on the corner of Pollock and Hancock streets, caught on fire, but before the engines could get in position for work it was put out.

Bound Over.

William Woods, col., was taken before Justice Watson yesterday morning on the charge of stealing a watch from a colored seaman on board the schooner *W. P. Davis*. It appears that he had been down to the schooner for employment and after leaving the seaman missed his watch, and came to the police station and reported to the Marshal, who took a description of it and obtained information which led to the arrest of Woods, and the watch was found in his possession. He gave bond in the sum of one hundred dollars for his appearance at the next term of the Superior court.

The Cantata Last Night.

A good audience attended the Cantata and Concert at the Presbyterian Lecture Room last night. The music was splendidly good and the performers were frequently encoored by an appreciative audience. Our New Berne ladies know how to get up an entertainment and when they once resolve to do so something good may be expected. We suggest that the Theatre would be a much better place for such an entertainment if they should give us another.

We are glad to announce that a matinee of the performance will be given Saturday afternoon at three o'clock. Admission 15c. and special rates for families of over six.

MARRIED.

In Craven county, at the residence of Mrs. Sallie B. Ferry, on Wednesday, 17th February, 1886, at 11 a. m., Mr. Benjamin P. Cobb, of Pitt county, N. C., and Miss Maud Perry were united in the sacred bonds of matrimony by Rev. L. C. Vann.

The happy couple will leave on this morning's train for Mr. Cobb's home in Pitt county.

We wish them every benediction of heaven in their new relations. Mr. Cobb has been a most fortunate man. But we are constrained to ask, were all the Craven boys asleep, that they let this prize escape? We like to help other counties, but we cannot look favorably on many such losses as this. Lock out, young men!

Important to North Carolina Farmers.

Messrs. Freeman, Lloyd, Mason & Dryden, of Norfolk, Va., manufacturers of pocomoke super phosphate, the standard fertilizer for cotton, corn, oats, peanuts, truck, etc., offer the following premiums for the crop of 1886:

First prize: \$100.00 in gold, will be given to the person raising the largest quantity of lint cotton on one acre of ground in the State of North Carolina, on which our pocomoke super-phosphate only is used.

Second prize: \$50.00 in gold, will be given to the person raising the next largest quantity as above.

Third prize: 2,000 lbs. pocomoke super-phosphate, will be given to the person raising the next largest quantity as above.

Fourth prize: \$30.00 in gold, for the next largest quantity as above.

Fifth prize: 1,000 lbs. pocomoke super-phosphate, for the next largest quantity as above.

Sixth prize: \$10.00 in gold, for the next largest quantity as above.

Seventh prize: 400 lbs. pocomoke super-phosphate, for the next largest quantity as above.

Eighth prize: \$5.00 in gold, for the next largest quantity as above.

Ninth prize: 200 lbs. pocomoke super-phosphate, for the next largest quantity as above.

Tenth prize: \$2.50 in gold, for the next largest quantity as above.

They also offer the following prizes for the largest yields of corn on one acre of ground, subject to the conditions as stated above, on which pocomoke super-phosphate only is used.

First prize: \$75.00 in gold.

Second prize: \$40.00 in gold.

Third prize: 2,000 lbs. pocomoke super-phosphate.

Fourth prize: \$20.00 in gold.

Fifth prize: 1,000 lbs. pocomoke super-phosphate.

Sixth prize: 800 lbs. pocomoke super-phosphate.

Seventh prize: 600 lbs. pocomoke super-phosphate.

Eighth prize: \$10.00 in gold.

Ninth prize: 400 lbs. pocomoke super-phosphate.

Tenth prize: \$5.00 in gold.

They offer the above prizes with the hope of encouraging pleasant and lively competition, and by this means to demonstrate the fact that their pocomoke can be used in much larger quantities than is usually applied, and that such application will more than repay the farmer.

Any farmer residing in the State of North Carolina may enter this contest, and the conditions governing it will be about as follows:

First—The crop of cotton or corn shall be grown this year (1886) on one acre of ground to itself, on which pocomoke super-phosphate only is used, and not on a part of two or more acres.

Second—No restriction is made as to the quantity of pocomoke super-phosphate to be used on the premium acre, as our object is to determine what amount of fertilizer will pay the most, and the best mode of applying same.

Third—Each contestant will be required to select not less than three disinterested and responsible citizens of the county in which he resides, who will certify to the correctness of the measurement of the land and yield, in order that no doubt will be entertained by other contestants of the fairness of the reports.

Fourth—Blank certificates with full instructions will be furnished each purchaser of pocomoke, upon application to our agent, on or after the 15th September, 1886.

Fifth—These blanks must be filled out, properly attested, and forwarded to the committee selected to act upon them, not later than December 1st, 1886, in order that the premiums may be awarded December 15th, or as soon thereafter as the committee can make up their reports.

Sixth—For the convenience of contestants we suggest that the North Carolina Board of Agriculture, with headquarters at Raleigh, be requested to act or to appoint a committee to act for them.

Seventh—The committee chosen shall receive and open all reports, decide all questions pertaining to the contest, and award the prizes, and their decisions shall in all matters be final.

County Finances.

ERNUL F. O. Feb. 10.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Having heard that the board of commissioners have allowed the chairman 5 per cent. of the back taxes for collecting them, I desire to know if there is any law empowering them to pay him more than his per diem while collecting?

It seems to me that the act imposing such collection on him as chairman of county commissioners implies that such duty shall be performed as a commissioner whose pay is fixed by law at \$3 per day; and if he was unwilling to assume the duty for the pay, he should have resigned. How much is 5 per cent. on back tax? How much does the State pay for collecting her part of the said tax?

Is Craven county willing or able to pay for collecting State taxes?

In response to your invitation I have propounded the above questions by answering which you will oblige
A CONSTANT READER AT HOLLY HILL.

The board of commissioners at the January meeting, we believe, passed the following order:

Ordered, That the chairman of the board be allowed, as compensation for his services 5 per cent. of all monies collected by him for the county, under the act to enforce the collection of taxes due the State passed by the last General Assembly of North Carolina.

We understand this to mean that the chairman is to receive five per cent of

the funds he collects for the county; whether or not the State pays anything for the collection of her portion of these back taxes we are not prepared to answer. As to how much is five per cent of the back taxes we can not answer for the reason that we don't know how much has been collected. When the chairman reports to the board the amount collected we will take pleasure in publishing it for the information of the tax payers of the county.

As to whether there is any law for making such an allowance, we know of none. It was undoubtedly the intention of the act that the board of commissioners should receive these taxes at their regular meeting without extra pay; and in nine-tenths of the counties in North Carolina they could do this without interfering with their regular routine business. But in Craven county there were several hundred of these delinquents whose lands had been deeded to the State, and the short notice they had from the Secretary of State rendered it impossible for the board to receive these taxes, many of them running back several years, causing considerable trouble to ascertain the amounts due, at the regular session, consequently it became necessary that either the whole board should remain in session for this purpose or to appoint one of their number to remain at the court house from day to day until the rush was over. The commissioners displayed good judgment in adopting the latter plan. But was not five per cent an extravagant allowance? This is what our correspondent thinks and doubtless what every other tax-payer of moderate means thinks. But still it is not so extravagant as paying bills where no service has been rendered.

We are truly glad the tax-payers are becoming aroused on the subject of their county finances and taxes. The county commissioners think to ignore the subject and let the people forget it; but they will learn sooner or later that the people are in earnest. There are two things that Craven county needs, and she needs them badly:

First, a rigid enforcement of the law in regard to listing and collecting taxes, and

Second, the most rigid economy in disbursing the county finances.

30 Day Seed Corn.

Dear Editor:—I have a limited amount of a very superior quality of extremely large field corn which has recently been originated and which will mature in from 30 to 90 days. Ears are from 10 to 14 inches long, and has a slender cob and very fine large grains; is a marvel of beauty; 134 bushels of shelled corn has been raised per acre. I am very anxious to know what this corn will do in other climates, before advertising it for sale and will send a large sample package free to any farmer who will take good care and report his success with it and will enclose 25 cents in silver to pay postage, packing, etc., on same. Address, W. F. RUST, Springfield, Ohio. Feb 14d2mwt.

BRIEFS.

The overflow in the Susquehanna is subsiding.

Two other Americans have been expelled from the German provinces.

Rev. Sam Jones is preaching in Cincinnati. He will next go to Chicago.

Dufferin, Viceroy of India, has decided to have Burmah garrisoned with 16,000 men.

Boycotting to a great extent is prevailing all through the country where there are labor unions.

Nine dynamites have been arrested in Madrid, Spain. A large lot of explosives were found in their possession.

Southern Boston has been inundated. The flood drove over one thousand persons from their homes, aggregating a loss of \$1,000,000.

Moody and Sankey, the great revivalists, are drawing immense crowds in New Orleans. Of all cities in the south, that is the most needful of their work.

A Floridian tells that during the late cold spell in Florida, that the chickens gobbled up the snowflakes that fell, supposing them to be a new species of food.

A Kansas man who went to Washington last fall with an endorsement for a postoffice, is said to be sawing wood in the navy yard, trying to earn enough money to get back home.

A large fund has been raised in London for the relief of the poor which has had a tendency to quiet their unruly demonstrations. Other English cities are clamoring in the same track that London has done.

Beware of Them.

A good article that has achieved success, and attained a world-wide reputation by its true merits and wonderful results is always imitated. Such is the case with Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. All ready unprincipled parties are endeavoring to delude an unsuspecting public, by offering imitations of this most fortunate discovery. Do not be deceived, but insist on having the true remedy, and take no other. For sale by all reliable druggists everywhere.

Congressional Work.

SENATE.—Feb. 15.—The Chair laid before the Senate the following letter from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to Mr. Davis' recent resolution, adopted by the Senate, which called for all information in the Interior Department, relating to Henry Ward, late Indian Inspector.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 13th, 1886.
To the President pro tempore of the Senate:

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Senate resolution of the 6th inst., in words as follows:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to communicate to the Senate copies of all papers which have been filed to the Interior Department, and of all papers which have been presented to any officer of that Department, touching the official inspection during his continuance in said office."

I transmit all official papers on file in the Department which I understand to be embraced by the resolution. The official reports made to this Department by Henry Ward, as United States Indian Inspector are voluminous, and as the clerical force of this Department is limited and otherwise fully employed, I have deemed it best to transmit original reports. As they are frequently consulted in the transaction of the business of the Department, I have the honor to request that they be returned to the files as soon as they are no longer required by the Senate.

I am directed by the President to say that if the object of the resolution is to inquire into the reasons for the suspension of Mr. Ward, these papers are not to be considered as constituting all of the evidence submitted to him in relation thereto.

I am also directed by the President to say that he does not consider it consistent with the public interests to transmit copies of unofficial papers from private citizens, held in my custody for him, which relate exclusively to the suspension of incumbents.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
L. Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary.

There are 232 enclosures. The letter and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Among the petitions presented were a considerable number favoring woman suffrage and the opening up of the Oklahoma lands to settlement. Referred.

The Senate passed the bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Julia D. Grant, widow of Gen. Grant.

A resolution offered by Mr. Mahone was, on objection by Mr. Cockrell, ordered to lie over, calling on the Attorney-General to inform the Senate what number of cases to which the United States were a party were pending in circuit or district courts of the United States in Virginia in 1884, and 1885; and further calling for papers relating thereto.

Mr. Morgan then took the floor and resumed his argument against the constitutional of the pending Educational bill. So far as the State of Alabama was concerned, he denied that it was the land of darkness and lazaretto of ignorance to be inferred from the report of the committee on Education and Labor. He read extracts from that report, and expressed wonder that any man who had fought in the Confederate army or representing a Southern State, could agree to the matter he quoted.

Mr. George remarked that Mr. Morgan was endeavoring to hold all the members of that committee responsible for the individual opinion of the chairman of the committee, (Blair) and in turn read from the report to show that Mr. Morgan's quotations were but individual opinions.

Chairman Blair desired to make a remark, but Mr. Morgan declined to be further interrupted. In the course of his subsequent remarks, Mr. Morgan said he had often heard it said that the people of the South were a hoodlums and a nation and a succession of their leaders. He emphatically denied, and asserted that on the contrary, the leaders had been forced into secession by the people, and that many a cowardly heart among the leaders would have failed and fainted but for the fact that those leaders knew they did not dare do so in the presence of the faith of an enlightened and splendid people. He characterized the bill under debate as a bribe to the South, but as for his part, he neither grew blind nor shut his eyes in the presence of any bribe, no matter how magnificent. The bill would prove a Pandora's box, and would lead to what had not inappropriately been termed a condition of organized anarchy between the States and the general Government. He prophesied that under its influence we would see the people of the North and South again frenzied with excitement.

Mr. George enquired whether Mr. Morgan meant to say that "after making the appropriation Congress might then interpose in the State management of the appropriation?"

Mr. Morgan replied, "Certainly."

Mr. George denied this, and said he could nowhere see anything in the bill to warrant such a construction.

Mr. Morgan insisted on his point, and argued at some length to sustain his contention. A State, he said, had no way to compel the Secretary of the Interior to grant it any part of the appropriation except by appeal to Congress; so that the intention was that Congress should keep the matter sub-judice, so that it might change the conditions from time to time. Congress could not treat with a State on any subject over which Congress had no constitutional power. If it could do this it could make a compact with a State to abandon the very function of self-government. The bill under consideration would put Congress in a position where it could place the hand of power on the throat of the State. The very theory of the bill would make the acting clause of all its ordinances. That preamble contained no grant of power. Mr. Morgan read from the other writings of President

Madison and other authorities in support of his ground, and maintained that those authorities stood like a wall of adamant against the passage of the pending bill.

Mr. George desired to interrogate Mr. Morgan, but the latter Senator declined to yield.

After further remarks Mr. Morgan concluded, and Mr. Jackson took the floor. He yielded, however, for a motion to go into executive session.

At 4:10 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and fifteen minutes later the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for copies of all correspondents between his Department and representatives of the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, relating to the claim of said Governments to be accorded the reduction of tonnage dues accorded to vessels entering the ports of the United States from certain ports named in section 14 of the Shipping act. Adopted.

Under the call of States the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Oates, of Ala., to define and punish the offense of setting fire to woods on lands belonging to the United States.

By Mr. Herbert, of Ala., for judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States.

By Mr. Morrison, of Ill., to reduce tariff taxes.

By Mr. Pulitzer, of N. Y., bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to the widow of the late Gen. Hancock.

By Mr. Breckenridge, of Ky., to authorize the issue of coin certificates.

By Mr. Bland, of Mo., for the free coinage of silver.

By Mr. Kelly, of Penn., to revive the grade of General in the U. S. Army.

By Mr. Mills, of Texas, for the issue of small bills for circulation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Fitz John Porter bill.

Mr. Wolford, of Ky., resumed his speech in favor of the bill, contending that the trial upon which General Porter had been convicted had not been a fair trial. Pope had been seeking a man upon whom to put the blame for being whipped, and selected Porter. He (Wolford) blamed Genls. Lee, Longstreet, Jackson and all Confederate soldiers; but Pope had blamed a Union General who had done his duty nobly.

Mr. Negley, of Penn., and Mr. Fuller, of Iowa, opposed the bill as an insult to every soldier who perilled his life to save his country.

The Committee then rose and at 4:15 the House adjourned.

In the treatment of all nervous and muscular diseases, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, tic douloureux, semicrania, etc., the value of Salvation Oil cannot be over-estimated. It kills pain. Price 25 cents a bottle.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jan24d4tusa1w1y

COMMERCIAL.

JOURNAL OFFICE, Feb. 17, 5 P. M.

COTTON.
NEW YORK, February 17.—1 P. M.
Futures quiet and steady. Sales of 43,800 bales.

February,	8.93	August,	9.41
March,	8.99	September,	9.21
April,	9.09	October,	9.04
May,	9.18	November,	8.99
June,	9.28	December,	—
July,	9.34	January,	—

Spots steady; Middling 9 1-16; Low Middling 8 3-8; Good Ordinary 8 1-16. New Berne market quiet. Sales of 44 bales at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2, one bale of extra quality bringing 8 1/2.

Middling 8 5-16; Low Middling 7 11-16; Good Ordinary 7 5-16.

DOMESTIC MARKET.

SEED COTTON—\$3.90.
COTTON SEED—\$10.00.
TURPENTINE—Hard, \$1.00; dip, \$1.75.
TAR—75c. a bbl. 25.
COB—40c. 55c.
ICE—Retail, 55c. 60.
RICE—75c. 85c.

BREWERY—90c. per lb.
BEEF—On foot, 3c. to 5c.
COUNTRY HAMS—10c. per lb.
LARD—10c. per lb.

EGGS—1c. 3c. per dozen.
FRESH PORK—4 1/2c. per pound.
PEANUTS—50c. per bushel.
FOODS—75c. a \$1.00 per hundred.
ONIONS—\$3.50 per barrel.
FIELD PEAS—60c. 75c.

HIDES—Dry, 10c.; green 5c.
APPLES—30c. 50c. per bushel.
PEAS—\$75c. per bushel.
TALLOW—5c. per lb.
CHICKENS—Grown, 30c. 35c.; spring 30c. 25c.

MEAL—65c. per bushel.
OATS—50c. per bushel.
SHINGLES—West India, dull and a.m. (inal); not wanted. Building 5 inch hearts, \$3.00; sap, \$1.50 per M.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
NEW MEAT PORK—\$12.00.
SHOULDERS—Smoked, No. 2, 5c. prime, 6c.
C. R. 's, F. B. 's, B. 's and L. C.—4c.
FLOUR—\$3.50 a 50.
LARD—7c. by the tierce.
NAILS—Basis 10's, \$3.00.
SUGAR—Granulated, 7c.
COFFEE—Shallc.
SALT—90c. a \$1.00 per sack.
MOLASSES and SYRUPS—90c. 85c.
POWDER—\$5.00.
RICE—\$1.00.
HERRING—10c.
TURBINE—50c. per bushel.
WOOD—10c. 15c. per pound.
POTATOES—Sweet, 25c. 40c.

For Rent,

THE BRICK STORE on Middle street, known as the FOY BUILDING, between South Front street and the Market Dock. Apply to
J. F. HANFF, Ag't.

A LARGE LOT OF

Genuine Early Rose POTATOES!

Selected specially for planting.

At K. R. JONES'.

THE LEWIS

Hand Fire Extinguisher

Is entirely different from the Hand Grenade. It is

SIMPLE, PRACTICAL,

RELIABLE AND CHEAP!

Every Hotel, Theatre, Public Building Steamboat, Railroad Car, Factory and Dwelling should be supplied with them.

Is It Another Humbug!

If so, why is it endorsed and recommended by the following standard Insurance Companies, viz., Nassau Fire, Northern Assurance, Lafayette Fire, Germania, Hanover, Queen, American, Phoenix, Royal, North British and Star, and Niagara; also by the National Association of Fire Engineers.

Send for testimonials, prices, etc.

J. C. WHITTY,

Agent for Eastern N. C.

MORTGAGE SALE.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, for Cash, at the Court House door in the City of New Berne, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of MARCH, 1886, at TWELVE o'clock, Noon, the following described plantation lying in the County of Craven on Pembroke road, about 1 1/2 miles from New Berne, known as the Bray farm, containing about four hundred acres, fully described in the mortgage hereafter referred to.

The above sale is by virtue of power contained in a written mortgage from George Bell, Jr., and wife to the undersigned, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Craven county, Book 92, folios 22, 23, Feb'y 4, 1886. L. B. CUTLER, Mortgagee.

For Rent,

THE TRUCK FARM, DWELLING HOUSE, with cistern, stables, etc., recently occupied by Thomas Bowman, one mile from New Berne. Part of the farm is prepared for planting. For further particulars apply at once to
H. B. DUFFY, New Berne, N. C.

FOR SALE,

Finest Selected EARLY ROSE Seed Potatoes!

(FLOUR BBL. PACKAGES),

F. ULRICH,