

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.
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ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—The first square day \$1.00. For each subsequent day, 50 cents.
 Advertisements under head of "Business" 10 cents per line for first and 5 cents for every subsequent insertion.
 Advertisements will be inserted between 10 and 12 o'clock.
 Notices of Arrivals or Deaths, not to exceed 10 lines, will be inserted free. All additional matter will be charged 5 cents per line.
 Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Regular advertising will be collected promptly at the end of each month.
 Communications containing news of a disreputable character are not published. No non-personal matter will be accepted for publication unless it contains the name of the author or contributor, and will be returned to the sender if not published.
 Any person feeling aggrieved at any error in this paper may obtain the name of the author by application at this office and showing where the grievance exists.

THE JOURNAL.
 Editor,
 H. H. HARPER.
 Business Manager,
 NEW BERNE, N. C., DEC. 10 1887.
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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Congress of the United States: THE INFANT INDUSTRIES.

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by our country's natural growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it smites the purpose of its advocates to call our manufacturers infant industries that a greater degree of favor and fostering care may be wrung from federal legislation.

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures, resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workmen employed in manufactures than is paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe.

AMERICAN LABOR.

All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people.

Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen, and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled without affectation or by poorsity to the utmost regard. The standard of our labor should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal service (2,934,876 of whom are domesticservants and laborers), while 1,810,256 are employed in trade and transportation and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes, 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 285,401 milliners, dress makers and seamstresses, 173,726 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 bakers, 41,309 bakers, 22,068 plasterers and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements. The aggregate appears to be 1,214,023, leaving 2,623,089 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff. To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority of those who labor and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices for the majority. Their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be conspicuously kept in view. And with slight reflection they will overlook the fact that they are consumers with their families, that they too have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings and that the price of the necessities of life as well as the amount of their wages will regulate the measure of their welfare and content. But the reduction of wages demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or result either the loss of employ-

ment by the workman or the lessening of his wages, and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer after a necessary readjustment should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employees either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the workers in manufactories fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the remunerative wage it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which in almost countless forms he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return, in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits, the hard earned compensation of many days of toil.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

The President here discusses the "Wool Tariff" and shows by a mathematical calculation that a high tariff on this article is against the interest of the larger class of farmers, and with those who own sheep the benefit of the tariff on wool is illusory.

REDUCTION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties and at the same time to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources whence it can be most fairly and justly accorded. Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be with any degree of fairness regarded as evidence of unkindness toward our manufacturers' interests or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance. These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress, but if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster their patriotism as well as a gratified recognition of advantages already afforded should lead them to willing cooperation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of the government's regard, but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty as well as their enlightened self interest and safety when they are reminded of the fact that the financial panic and collapse to which the present condition tends afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufactures than to our other important enterprises. An opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable warning, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the Congress great labor and care and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country. Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures and may be hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no feature of hardship, but the necessities of life, used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

FREE RAW MATERIAL.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessities. It would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material could be accordingly modified. Such reductions, or free importation, would serve, besides, to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect, upon our manufacturers. On the contrary it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other

countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption, saving them from the depression, interruption in business and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employees more certain and steady labor with its resulting quiet and contentment. The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than party anxiety and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declare party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the government have by repeated and authoritative declarations condemned the condition of our laws which permits the collection from the people of unnecessary revenues and have in the most solemn manner promised its correction, and neither as citizens or politicians are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling on the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory. The relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantage should not be contemplated.

THE QUESTION OF FREE TRADE IRRELEVANT.

The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant and the persistent claim made in certain quarters that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free traders is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good. The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workmen need and with benefit to them and all our people by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

"THE STATE OF THE UNION."

The Constitution provides that the President "shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union." It has been the custom of the executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the Congress at the opening of its session the general condition of the country and to detail with some particularity the operations of the different executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year, but I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted that I shall forego the addition of any other topic and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union" as shown in the present condition of our treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

The reports of the heads of the departments which will be submitted contain full and explicit information touching the transactions of the business intrusted to them and such recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination of the legislative branch of the government.

There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative consideration and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the department of State a brief history of the transactions of that important department, together with other matters, which it may hereafter be deemed essential to commend to the attention of the Congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
 Washington, D. C., Dec. 8th, 1887.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.
 Mrs. Winslow's SCORCHING 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. Sold everywhere.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
 Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. No adulteration. It is sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall-st., N. Y. Solely for sale in Newbern by Alex. Miller.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I, ORLANDO HUBBS, Register of Deeds, ex officio Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Craven County, do hereby certify that the following is a correct statement of the amount, items and nature of all compensation audited by the said Board of Commissioners to the members thereof severally, the number of days the board was in session and the distance traveled by the members of said board respectively and charged for in attending the same, during the year ending November 30th, A. D. 1887, as per records of said county, to wit:

JAMES A. BRYAN, Chairman Board County Commissioners.

Attendance at meetings of board, 23 days, at \$2 00	\$46 00
Attention to poor house	8 00
Examination of the accounts of the county treasurer, 2 days, at \$2 00	4 00
Signing vouchers, 8 days at \$2 00	16 00
Services at board of equalization 2 days at \$2 00	4 00
	\$78 00

WM. G. BRINSON, County Commissioner.

Attendance at meetings of board, 34 days at \$2 00	68 00
Services as supt. of bridges including services connected with contracts, etc., in repair and building bridges—10 days at \$2 00	20 00
Auditing accounts—4 days at \$2 00	8 00
Services on committee to audit and settle the accounts of M. Hahn, ex-sheriff, 14 days at \$2 00	28 00
Cost paid for sending pauper to poor house	40
	\$124 00

SAMUEL W. LATHAM, County Commissioner.

Attendance at meetings of board, 29 days at \$3 00	\$87 00
Mileage—60 miles—to and from meetings of board, at 50	3 00
Auditing accounts, 3 days at \$2 00	6 00
Services on committee to audit and settle the accounts of M. Hahn, ex-sheriff, 7 days at \$2 00	14 00
Services rendered as chairman of the board in examination of tax lists as required by sec. 28 of the Machinery Act of 1887, 10 days at \$2 00	20 00
	\$101 00

THOS. H. MALLIN, County Commissioner.

Attendance at meetings of board, 30 days at \$3 00	\$90 00
Examination of East Creek bridge, 1 day	2 00
Services on committee to audit and settle the accounts of M. Hahn, ex-sheriff, 4 days at \$2 00	8 00
Mileage—400 miles—to and from meetings of board, examination of bridge, etc., at 50	20 00
Ferriage	1 00
	\$91 00

WM. M. WATSON, County Commissioner.

Attendance at meetings of board, 24 days at \$3 00	\$72 00
Supt. of poor for months of Dec., 1886, and Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept. and Oct., 1887, 11 months at \$5 00	55 00
Settling with commissioners of Pamlico county, at Kinston, N. C., 4 days	2 00
Railroad fare from New Bern to Kinston	2 70
Hotel fare at Kinston	1 00
Signing vouchers, 1 day	2 00
Services at the time of auditing and settling accounts of M. Hahn, ex-sheriff, 2 days at \$2 00	4 00
	\$124 70

Total amount, \$529 70. I further certify that the board was in session thirty-six days, and that no unverified accounts were audited. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name at office, in New Bern, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1887.

ORLANDO HUBBS, Register of Deeds.

Wanted Immediately!
 5,000 to 10,000 ACRES LAND,
 Well timbered with Pine, near transportation.

W. B. Boyd,
 REAL ESTATE AGENT,
 Newbern, N. C.

Bargains! Bargains!!
 AT
GEORGE ASH,
THE CLOTHIER'S.

Whilst our Goods have MERIT and QUALITY, they are also Cheaper in Price than those of any other House in the City.

We are caught this season with a bigger stock of goods than we could perhaps handle at regular prices, therefore we have TAKEN OFF THE PROFIT and are NOW CUTTING INTO THE JOST OF THE GOODS.

Now is Your Time to Secure Real Bargains!

Men's Working Pants as low down as 50c.
 Good warm Overcoats for only \$2 00.
 Suits of pretty fair material, only \$4 00.
 You must see our fine suits to appreciate the Bargains in them; the prices are so low you will wonder how they can be made for the money; the truth is they cannot, but they MUST BE SOLD, and soon too, no matter what the price.

In all kinds of Goods we can give Bargains that cannot be procured elsewhere.

In Ladies' Walking Jackets and Newmarkets, Shawls and all-wool Blankets and Lap Robes we are making Special Drives, and they are going fast too. A nice Walking Jacket for only \$1 50. Men's Wool Hats at 25c., worth 50c. Men's fine cloth Winter Hats, 50c., worth \$2 50.

Biggest line of Men's and Boy's Wintercaps, of all styles and prices, in the city, some of them just the thing for hunting, to be sold at half price.

Ladies' fine Button Shoes at 75c. and \$1 00, good ones, we do not keep shoddies.

A full stock of Our Now Celebrated \$3 50 Men's Shoes again on hand. A full guarantee given with every pair.

We have this season the largest and most tasteful assortment of Neckwear we have ever had. A fine silk lined Scarf, new shape, for 25c.

OUR STOCK OF UNDERWEAR is especially large. In order to dispose of it we are selling it at HALF PRICE.

Elegant line of Suspenders and braces. Handsome all silk Suspenders with elastic ends, imported English webs and English ends. Also Guyot's celebrated "Bretelles Hygieniques," an imported French Suspender.

Silk handkerchiefs of unique designs and lovely shades. Gentlemen's fine linen and cambrie handkerchiefs, colored borders and hem stitched.

Not space enough to enumerate all our bargains and attractions. But for real good downright bargains call on

George Ash,
 Next to L. H. Cutler, or at the Branch Store, lower corner of Federal Alley, in the Bishop Building.

DAVID M. JONES of Carteret and DAVID CANADY of Oaslow are looking out for their friends and will treat them right.

THE OUTLOOK FOR FALL TRADE

Is not very encouraging in our section, and for that reason we will offer Special Inducements To The Cash Trade.

Larger Store, Larger Stock and Lower Prices!

In Clothing, see our line of \$10 00 Suits. Black Corkscrew Outway Suits for \$9 00. Full line of Samples from Rogers, Peet & Co.

Men's Overcoats from \$2 50 up. Our line of Children's Rough and Tumble Suits will not rip. Children's Jersey Suits.

Hats 25c. up. New Goods constantly arriving. Our stock of Underwear is larger than ever before. An all-wool Shirt for \$1 00. New lot Boys' Undershirts just received. Men's Canton Flannel Drawers, all sizes.

We are Sole Agents for Jas. Means & Co.'s and Stacy Adams & Co.'s Shoes. Best in the market.

Job lot Linen and Celluloid Collars at 5c. each. Sample lot of Suspenders at wholesale prices. Men's Handkerchiefs 6c. up. Lot of light and medium colored Scarfs, two for a quarter.

Sixteen rib Umbrellas, only \$1 00. Full line of Trunks, Valises and Bags just received. Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloth and Carpet Lining.

Remember we have moved from our old stand to the large Brick Store next to National Bank. Be sure and see us before you buy.

Howard & Jones.

R. N. Duffy, Druggist,
 AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Surgical Appliances, Druggists' Sundries, &c.

GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER—invaluable for the cure of Rheumatism.


Largest, best selected and cheapest line of FINE CIGARS in the city—40,000 just received. The wholesale trade especially looked after.

Makes a specialty of SUPERIOR LIQUORS for medicinal purposes.

Prescriptions compounded with care and dispatch.

ORDERS SOLICITED. **R. N. DUFFY,**
 218 dw North-west cor. Middle and Pollock sts., New Bern, N. C.

FREE FOR MEN ONLY **VIGOROUS HEALTH**



DAIL BROTHERS,
Wholesale Grocers,
 HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
 TWO STORES, SOUTH OF THEIR FORMER STAND.
 And keep of FLOUR, BEANS, COFFEE, SUGAR, FRUIT, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SALT, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS, and everything in the GROCERY LINE, at 1711 BRUCE ST. LOW PRICES GUARANTEED.