

ALBANY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.
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THE JOURNAL.
 H. S. HUNN, Editor.
 W. H. HARRIS, Business Manager.
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THE FREE WHISKEY AND FREE CHAW ARGUMENT.
 It seems to be a part of human nature to misrepresent, and especially so among the newspapers of North Carolina. The following item from the Warrenton Gazette is a fair illustration:
 Since Chairman Battle has taken his committee to Washington City to influence Congress to give the people free whiskey and free chaws, should he not next winter besiege our legislature, and "influence" that body to repeal all the local option laws now in force in the State? And while at this kind of work might the committee with propriety use its influence in having repealed the present system of county government? Why not? There are doubtless more people in the State opposed to the system than there are who favor free whiskey.

Now we think it would be difficult to find a man of ordinary intelligence in North Carolina that wants whiskey and tobacco freed from taxation as long as it is necessary to tax anything. What the people of North Carolina do want is that the direct taxes they pay should go into the State and county treasuries and not be gathered by Federal officials and taken to Washington where it is not needed. Nothing has done more to destroy the individuality of the States and encourage centralization than the army of Federal office holders that have infested the country since the war. Their presence and influence have a tendency to federalize and divert the thoughts of the people to a greater power. Allegiance to and respect for State authority is diminished in proportion as the Federal official asserts his authority. The internal revenue system has already made the impression on many that whiskey and tobacco can only be taxed by Federal authority; that if the internal revenue is abolished, "free drinks, free chaws and free dips" will prevail while the necessities of life are taxed; they seem to be attached to the Federal system; perhaps they are ready for a "Paternal Government."

The Gazette ought to know that Chairman Battle and his committee, and the people whom they represented, are not in favor of "free drinks, free chaws and free dips" any more than the gifted author of such slant, but they are opposed to the internal revenue laws and will continue to oppose them until they are abolished.

NOT A FAIR COMPARISON.
 The Raleigh Signal is engaged in getting up comparative figures of the cost of the State government under the last republican administration, Governor Brogden, and the democratic administrations which followed. This is done for the purpose of showing that the State government was more economically administered by the republicans than by democrats. Now if Mr. Harris wants to do the clean thing he will take that period when the entire State government, executive, legislative and judicial departments was controlled by republicans and compare it with any period when the democrats had entire control. During the period of Gov. Brogden's administration and the latter

eral Assembly was controlled by democrats, and these Governors administered the affairs of the State in accordance with democratic laws except those which were engrained in the constitution of 1868 that the General Assembly could not repeal.

To read Mr. Harris' comparison one would be led to believe that the Governor has the entire control of levying taxes and expending the money. Mr. Harris well knows that the taxes collected under Governor Brogden's administration were levied by a democratic General Assembly and expended under laws made by the same. If you are going to make a comparison, Mr. Harris, do it fairly. Go back, go back, Mr. Harris, when the republican party was in its glory in North Carolina and had control of every department and you will do the fair thing. You can not blind the people by making a mixed comparison; they are beginning to learn the tricks of politicians, whether they be republicans or democrats.

HON. F. M. SIMMONS IN CONGRESS.
 Josephus Daniels, writing from Washington City on the work of the North Carolina delegation, says:

The youngest member of the North Carolina delegation is Hon. F. M. Simmons, of the second district, otherwise known in the nomenclature of State politics as "the black district," because of its large negro majority. Last year the negroes had rows and split ups and Mr. Simmons was elected. He is the second Democrat who has ever represented that district. He represents it with conspicuous fidelity and ability. If he can be returned at the next election he will take high position among the men of force in the House. He already stands high and this is his first session. He is on two committees, viz: Expenditures in the Treasury Department and the Committee on Claims. The committee on claims is one of the hardest worked committees in the House, seventeen hundred bills having been referred to it in the 49th Congress. Up to the present time he has introduced six bills, to wit:

1. One to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a public building at New Berne.
2. One to appropriate thirty thousand dollars for the construction of a macademized road from New Berne to the National Cemetery near that city. This cemetery is one of the handsomest in the South, contains the remains of about three thousand Federal soldiers, and the only approach to it at present is a private road subject to be closed at any time at the discretion of the adjacent land proprietors.
3. To refund to North Carolina the sum of about forty thousand dollars, the proceeds of certain cotton seized by the Federal agents in 1865, and sold in Georgia and New York, the receipts of which sale was paid into the United States Treasury. This bill was originally introduced by Governor Seales. Senator Ransom has introduced a similar bill in the Senate. Senator Ransom and Mr. Simmons have had several conferences about it and they think there is a fair chance of its passage.
4. A bill to refund to the depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company (commonly called the Freedman's Saving Bank) the sums lost by them on account of the failure of that concern. The bill provides for an appropriation of one million and two hundred thousand dollars, the amount estimated to be due these depositors, after deducting the dividends they have from time to time received. This bill is of great importance to a large number of Mr. Simmons' constituents. He received not less than twenty five hundred colored votes in his district, and for this reason it will be the higher reason of what he believes to be justice, he wants to do something for them. It is true this was not a governmental institution but it was created by the government, which exercised a sort of guardianship over it, and was the common belief of the ignorant colored people, who put in them the first fruits of their freedom, that the government was responsible. The present Chief Magistrate, in one of his messages, speaking upon this subject, says in substance, "This loss ought to be made good by the government, and declares such an act would be but plain justice to these deluded depositors."
5. A bill to construct a Revenue Cutter, to be stationed at New Berne, N. C., for service on the South Atlantic coast to replace the Revenue Cutter Stevens. This latter steamer is in so dilapidated a condition as to be unequal to the requirements of the service, and is at present wholly inefficient.

of standard silver of certain fractional coins; to enlarge the legal tender character of the half dollar, and to authorize the issue of silver certificates upon deposits of the same. The object of this act is mainly to recoup the large amount of fractional currency now in the Treasury, (known as unavailable assets) and which cannot be got because it is not of proportionate weight with the silver dollar, as well as such fractional coins as may hereafter come into the Treasury, so that the half dollar shall contain one-half, the quarter one-fourth, and the dime one-tenth the silver which the silver dollar now contains. It is thought when this is done, and silver certificates are allowed to be issued upon their deposit and the half and quarter dollar is made a legal tender within certain prescribed limits, it will not only bring this now useless coin from the Treasury vaults, but will give us a fair amount of paper fractional money in the place of the cumbersome half and quarter dollars.

Mr. Simmons has also in process of preparation, in fact it is virtually completed and will be presented on next bill day, a bill to confer upon defendants, charged with violations of internal revenue laws, the right of appeal in all cases. Under the present law defendants in criminal cases, convicted of a violation of these laws, are practically without the right of appeal. Mr. Simmons believes this right of appeal will have much to do with tempering the present hardships in administering the law and make the U. S. Courts more considerate than they now, in many instances, are, of the rights of the unfortunate victims of this odious system. The bill will make the practice in appeals the same as in State courts.

DRING one of General Bragg's campaigns a Colonel of one of the Confederate infantry regiments was cashiered for failure to appear with his regiment at some critical moment. An old West Pointer who was hanging around Bragg's headquarters with nothing to do was ordered to command the regiment in the next battle. When the regiment was ordered to charge, they raised the rebel yell and rushed forward; but the Colonel's horse—an old "scrub" he had borrowed—"bucked," and refused to move. On went the men; but the Colonel's beast held his ground. But about the time the opposing line broke, the Colonel got under way, and was received, as he galloped up, with wild cheers. "I don't wonder," he exclaimed, "that Colonel—was cashiered for being in the rear; there aint a horse in the army could keep up with this regiment on a charge."

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.
 Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature. The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order. Greasy food, tough food, slopy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics. But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy. Remember—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

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SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1888.
 The holiday issue, now ready, is complete in itself, containing no serial matter. The cover is enriched by an ornamental border printed in gold. The price is as usual, 25 cents. It contains the most delightful stories, poems, and essays by distinguished writers, and superb illustrations.
 Among the important articles to appear during the year 1888 are the following—Send for prospectus:
Robert Louis Stevenson will contribute regularly to each number during the year. He will write of many topics, old and new, and in a familiar and personal way, which will form new bonds of friendship between the author and his thousands of readers. In the first paper, entitled "A Chapter on Dreams," appearing in the January number, he relates incidentally, in connection with the general subject, some interesting facts concerning the origin of the famous story "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."
Railway Accidents, by W. S. Chaplain, will be the first of an especially important and interesting series of papers on railways, their administrations and construction, including great engineering feats, famous tunnels and passes, and indeed, those branches of the subject which in this day engage the attention of the whole country. The illustrations which will accompany this series will be very elaborate original, and beautiful. The authors and the titles of the future articles will be announced later.
Dr. D. A. Sargent's papers on Physical Proportions and Physical Training will be continued by several of increasing interest, with as rich and unique illustrations as those which have already appeared.
Illustrated Articles of special interest will be those on the Campaign of Waterloo, by John O. Ropes; on "The Man at Arms," by E. H. Blanchfield; two papers by Edward L. Wilson, illustrating results of recent Egyptian research; a further article by William F. Apthorp, on a subject connected with his recent contribution on Wagner, and many others of equal interest. Professor Shaler's articles on the Surface of the Earth will be continued, and articles upon two of the most interesting groups of contemporary European writers will be accompanied by rich and novel portrait illustrations.
Electricity in its various applications as a motive power, Explosives, etc., will be the subjects of another group of illustrated articles of equal practical interest, by leading authorities upon these topics.
Mendelssohn's Letters written to his friend, M. Cechelas, at a peculiarly interesting time of his career, will furnish the substance of several articles of great interest to musical readers, which will be illustrated with portraits and drawings from Mendelssohn's own hand.
The Fiction will be strong, not only in the work of well known writers, but in that of new authors in securing whose co-operation the magazine has been so fortunate during its first year of publication. A serial novel, entitled "The Harvest," by Frederic J. Stimson, will be begun in the January number, and early in the year novelties will be published by Henry James and H. C. Bunner. The short stories are of noticeable strength and freshness.
Illustrations. The Magazine will show increased excellence in its illustrations. They will be more abundant and elaborate than ever. It is the intention of the publishers to represent the best work of the leading artists, and to promote and foster the most skillful methods of wood engraving.
Special notice.—To enable readers to possess the Magazine from the first number (January, 1887) the following inducements are offered:
 A year's subscription and the numbers for 1887. \$4.50
 A year's subscription and the numbers for 1887, bound in two volumes, cloth gilt top. \$6.00
\$3.00 A YEAR, 25 CENTS A NUMBER.