

**WISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
 THE DAILY JOURNAL is a six column paper, published daily, except Monday, at 50 cents per year, \$1.00 for six months. Delivered to city subscribers at 10 cents per month.  
 THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, a 36 column paper, is published every Thursday at \$1.50 per annum.  
**ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)**—One column per day \$1.00, 20c. for each subsequent insertion.  
 Advertisements under head of "Business Items," 10 cents per line, and 5 cents for every subsequent insertion.  
 No advertisements will be inserted between coal matter at any price.  
 Notices of Marriages or Deaths, not to exceed one line, will be inserted free. All additional matter will be charged 5 cents per line.  
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 Communications containing news of a discreditable or evil nature are solicited. No communication must be expected to be published that contains objectionable personal attacks, or that will make more than one column of the paper.  
 Any person feeling aggrieved at any anonymous communication can obtain the name of the author by application at this office and having wherein the grievance exists.

**THE JOURNAL.**  
 S. S. BURR, Editor.  
 M. HARPER, Business Manager.  
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**PITCHING CROPS.**  
 Elsewhere we publish a short article on "pitching crops." It is from the pen of W. L. Jones, in the Atlanta Constitution, himself a practical farmer. Two good points made in this article have been made through the columns of the JOURNAL time and again, viz: Plant no land in corn that will not produce ten bushels to the acre in an unfavorable season; a man will run in debt to cultivate land that will make less; better let it grow up in weeds or sow it in cow peas which will improve it. Plant no land in cotton that will not produce in an average season one-half bale to the acre.

Any farmer who will take the trouble to estimate the cost of preparing, planting, cultivating and housing an acre of cotton or corn will at once see that he cannot make it pay to cultivate land that will not make two barrels of corn to the acre or a half bale of cotton. Many of them know this already without making the calculation, but they keep right on planting just the same and complain in the fall of short crops. Take a trip through almost any neighborhood in this section in October or November and you will see land that has been cultivated in cotton that will not yield one-fourth of a bale to the acre.

There are numbers of good farmers who will bear witness to the truth of this. They are not guilty of such folly, and it is hoped that the Grange and the Alliance will by bringing the farmers together cause such interchange of views and experiences that all farmers will pitch their crops in accordance with the dictates of common sense and practical experience.

**FARMS AND FARMERS.**  
 Short Talks With the Men Who Guide the Plow.

Every farmer has thought over the pitching of his crops, and pretty well decided the matter. But as planting has nearly begun, the subject is still open for discussion, and a few suggestions may not be untimely. It is better to under crop than to over crop one's self. Consider well the stock you have—the hands you can control, and decide how many acres you can manage if the season proves to be very wet in May and June. It may not be rainy during these months, but you have no guarantee to that effect. It has been rainy in May and June, and may be so again this year. Bear in mind that if it is rainy then and the grass grows rapidly, that all your neighbors will be after the floating labor as well as yourself. A very safe rule in farming is to make all arrangements to meet the worst possible adverse combinations. In practice we are prone to make our arrangements with a view to the best instead of the worst. We make no discounts for bad weather, for sickness, for protracted meetings, for political excitements and other perturbations. The result is oftentimes a crop not wholly taken and destroyed by grass, perhaps, but badly worked, not getting a plowing or hoeing at the right time, held in check and struggling for a while with the grass. Such a crop never produces a maximum yield. A smaller crop, well tilled, will leave it far behind.

farm is irrevocably consigned to cotton, we desire also to put in a plea for some of the side crops, which may contribute so much to making the farm self-sustaining. Set aside a few acres of good land for a crop of crab grass hay; a few also for sorghum for stock feed—males, cows, and hogs; a few also for German millet; a good many for forage corn and quite as much for Kaffir corn. We are apt to overlook these side crops, they have not filled a place in our regular routine, but they ought to do so, they are extremely valuable crops. We have found them so, and so will you when you give them a trial. Don't plant any land in corn that will not make ten bushels per acre a very dry season; turn over all such land to the pea crop. Don't plant any land in cotton that will not make a half a bale to the acre. Don't work any land that will not pay. Concentrate labor and manure on that which will.—W. L. J., in Atlanta Constitution.

**North Carolina in Congress.**  
 (Correspondent Wilmington Messenger)  
 WASHINGTON, D. D., Feb. 28.—  
 In conversation with Mr. Simmons upon the subject of his educational bill he said he was impelled to introduce that bill from a conviction that the Blair bill could never become a law. He was entirely satisfied from his observation here that if the South expected any aid in this matter some other method than that proposed by Mr. Blair would have to be devised. That measure had been before three consecutive Congresses and had never come to a vote in the House and never would. Yet the opponents of the bill in the House might be grouped into two classes. One objected to it upon grounds of public policy and the other because they honestly believe it is open to grave constitutional objections. The latter class were unwilling to vote against the bill on account of their constituents, and unwilling to vote for it against their convictions of constitutional objections. (These, he thought, were powerful enough to prevent its consideration.) For himself he did not belong to either class and would be glad of an opportunity to vote for Mr. Blair's bill, but as a practical man he saw no use of nursing a hope which could not be realized. Any member of Congress would tell you there was no chance for the Blair bill. He did not know that the plan of his bill would meet with any better fate, but he knew it was of paramount importance to his people to have some help in their struggle against ignorance and he believed it was not open to some of the chief objections raised against the other. It would not give, he said, as much as the Blair bill, but many insisted that that bill gave too much, for in the third year to get the benefits of it, in North Carolina we would have to raise a taxation for schools twice as much as we now collect in that way for that purpose from the people, and he did know that the people would be prepared to bear such an increase of burdens. Under his (Simmons's) bill the people of his State would get a practically permanent school fund of about two hundred thousand dollars per annum, and he thought that better than a temporary surfeit followed by a dearth.

Mr. Simmons introduced the following bills yesterday: For the survey of Swift creek above Vanceboro, for the survey of White Oak river from its mouth near Swansboro to Smith's bridge; for the survey of Fishing creek from the mouth to the limit of practical navigation.

Mr. Simmons, on instant notice from the River and Harbor Committee, appeared before it in behalf of improvements in his district, notably inland navigation from New Berne to Beaufort.

Major Latham will appear before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors Wednesday in the interest of streams and harbors in his district, including the subject of inland navigation.

Senator Vance introduced bill (heretofore alluded to as having been introduced in the House by Major Latham) for the relief of the legal representatives of Col. John Baptista Ashe.

Senator Vance's speech on the Tariff question which he got in as an "aside" in the debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill, was highly relished both on the floor and in the galleries. It was very funny and put the Republicans in a ridiculous attitude. The outlines are telegraphed by the Associated Press. He spoke for seven or eight minutes.

Citizens of Dare county petition through Major Latham for an increase in the pay of the keepers and serfmen of the life saving service.

**The Lion's Fear of Man.**  
 Lichtenstein says the African hunters avail themselves of the circumstance that the lion does not attempt to spring upon his prey till he has measured the ground and has reached the distance of ten or twelve paces, when he lies crouching on the ground, gathering himself up for the effort. The hunters, he says, make a rule never to fire upon the lion till he lies down at this short distance, so that they can aim directly at his head with the most perfect certainty. If one meets a lion, his only safety is to stand still, though the animal crouches to make his spring; that spring will not be hazarded if the man remain motionless, and look him steadily in the eyes. The animal hesitates, rises slowly retreats some steps, looking earnestly about him, lies down, again retreats, till getting by degrees quite out of the magic circle of man's influence, he takes flight in the utmost haste.

**Elephant Stories.**  
 The ancients were well acquainted with the elephant, which formed a part of the fighting material of every great conqueror's army and shared in all triumphal processions, but when Rome no longer sent out her armies to forage the whole world for wonders as well as for plunder the elephant became to southern Europe a mythical marvel only.

Wonderful stories are told by ancient writers of the feats of trained elephants. Pliny says that they would haul javelins, fight with each other as gladiators, and dance the Pyrrhic dances. Further, that they would walk forward and backward, and even dance on a rope. This latter feat, though attested by such writers as Pliny, Suetonius, Dion, and Allan, has never been credited by modern showmen.

In 1256, Louis IX., of France, brought from Egypt an African elephant, which he sent to Henry III. of England. This elephant was kept in the Tower of London, where, we judge, he had quite comfortable quarters, if the order given by the King to the sheriff was obeyed, to wit: "We command you that of the farm of our city you cause, without delay, to be built at our Tower of London one house of forty feet long and twenty feet deep for our elephant." What became of this well provided beast and how long he lived the history does not tell us.

**Wanted to Purchase, 50,000 Bush. Rice. To Sell: 200,000 Tons Pure Agricultural Lime.**

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 For all the Novelties and Fine Goods this week.  
 See those Solid Gold Eye Glasses for \$2.00.  
 See the new patent "Grab" Eye Glasses.  
 See the most magnificent display of Fine Gold and Silver Goods ever shown in this city.  
 Fine Bronzes, Silverware, Clocks, Watches, Diamonds and Fine Jewelry.  
**Bell The Jeweler.**  
 For Rent, The Club House on Craven street, recently occupied by the city government. Apply to the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.**  
 This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. No economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the merchandise of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall-st., N. Y. For sale in Newbern by Alex. Miller.

**George Ash, THE CLOTHIER**

Has now consolidated his two stores and will, at the old stand on Middle street, next to L. H. Cutler's, continue **That Slaughter Prices** which he commenced some time before the holidays. Our Stock has been replenished in every department, and if you are in need of anything in our line, call without delay and you will wonder at the **Bargains We Give You** in **Clothing, Boots & Shoes** And all kinds of **DRY GOODS.**

We are making **Special Drives this Month** in **Blankets, Shawls, Newmarkets, Walking Jackets, Ladies' and Men's Underwear.**

**George Ash's,** Middle street, Next to L. H. Cutler. We have the Agency for **The Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment,** 98 Duane St. Established 1819. All goods delivered free of express charges.

**Take Notice!**  
 Our store is filled with Provisions, Groceries, Canned Goods, Dry Goods, Crockery, Etc. We keep a full line of the **Celebrated Prison Boots and Shoes.**

**C. S. PARSONS & SONS' Boots and Shoes.**  
 Every pair warranted to give satisfaction.

**ROBERTS & BRO.,** South Front st., New Berne, N. C.

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habitués cured at home with our pain, Book of Remedies and Pills. H. WOODLEY, M. D., 108 WALL ST., N. Y.

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Lot.	White Shirts	N. Y. Our Cost.	Price.
3000	White Shirts	33	25
212	White Shirts	30	25
430	Scarlet Shirts	35	25
10	White Wool	35	25
2	Spanish Bro. Shirts	35	25
C.H.B.	Camel's Hair	1.00	.75
487	Scarlet Shirts	1.25	1.00
245	Australian Wool	1.20	.85
71	Bro. Merino	1.25	1.00
325	All Wool	1.50	1.25
445	All Wool Scarlet	1.50	1.25
325	All Wool White	1.00	.75

Terms of sale, Cash. We have drawers to match the above. Job lots of Ties and Scarfs will be sold cheap.  
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 Does the work of a unit, chime costing \$100.  
 It is absolutely simple and cannot get out of order.  
**W. T. HILL & CO.,** New Berne, N. C., GENERAL AGENT FOR STATE.  
 AGENTS WANTED. SEND FOR CIRCULARS

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 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,** 1818 dw North-west cor. Middle and Pollock sts., New Berne, N. C.

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 Pianos and Organs on easy monthly plan at factory prices. Old instruments taken in exchange, bought, rented and repaired.  
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 Agents of Hobson's Professional Silver Bell Piano, Violins, Accordions, and everything in the Musical Line.

Correspondence solicited. Catalogues mailed free on application at the office of our North Carolina Agent,  
**Adolph Cohn,** At Mrs. S. F. Stanley's Book Store, corner Broad and Middle Sts., Jun 17 dw 6m NEW BERNE, N. C.

**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. Bleshfield; two papers by Edward L. Wilson, illustrating results of recent Egyptian research; a further article by William F. Apherby, 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, Meckel, 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 "First 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, \$4.00. 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. Remit by bank check or money order to CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York.