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THE JOURNAL.

E.E. HARPER. - - . Proprietor. C. T. HANCOCK, - Local Reporter.

Entered at the Postoffice at New Berns.

While we have here 161,000 miles of railroad, nearly one-half of all the mileage in the world, we have but two miles of track laid on metal ties, though India has 9000, Germany over 8000, and even the Argentine Republic 3500 miles so laid. Holland, Switzerland and Africa have each about 400 miles of metal track, and Egypt 900 miles.

Quite an industry has been worked up in Philadelphia by a man who collects all the stale bread left on the baker's hands after the poor people have purchased the two-day-old stock at a reduced price. This heretofore unsalable stock is now dried in ovens and ground into crumbs for which a ready market is found in hotels and restaurants.

The adulteration in coffee in France has reached such alarming proportions that it has become a subject for investigation in the Chamber. The adulteration is made by a mixture of flour and sulphate of iron, which is pressed into the shape of a coffee bean, the resemblance being difficult for even an expert to detect by sight. A small amount of chicory is sometimes added, and the exterior is given a touch of oil to make it

Among the decisions just handel down by the Supreme Court of Michigan is one which, in the opinion of the Chicago Herald, will occasion no end of comment. The State daily press has already attacked it. Sarah Barnes nursed Robert S. Moore, a wealthy man, through a fit of sickness, Moore boarding in the house where Barnes and his wife lived. When Moore died Mrs. Barnes brought suit against the estate for nursing the man and won her case in the lower court, but the heirs took an appeal to the Supreme Court and the judges held that Mrs. Barnes should not bring suit without her husband's relinquishment of his right to her portion of the pay. The decision practically amounts to saying that every man has a right to command his wife's pay unless he relinquishes it.

The census of Scotland shows the same tendency on the part of population to crowd into cities that is displayed in other countries. But curiously enough, it is the smaller cities that the majority of the people from the country see n to prefer. This is exactly the same tendency that was shown by our census. It would indeed seem as if the majority of the people of the present day prefer cities, but cities that are not too large. Perhaps the average farm laborer feels a certain dread of a large city, while the cities of smaller size promise him quite as much recreation without so much difficulty in getting a living. The purely agricultural districts of Scotland have barely remained stationary in population; in fact, if we include the islands, these districts do not contain as many inhabitants as they did ten years ago.

The flattering descriptions recently published in the East of the experience of the Kaweah colony established in Tulare County, California, by disciples of Edward Bellamy, are contradicted in general and in particular by the San Francisco Chronicle. Refering to the encouragement in support of the enterprize sought to be imparted to Eastern Bellamyites by these false reports, the Chronicle says: "If living on pork and beans, lodging in shanties or rude canvas houses, and performing the most arduous manual labor be what these enthusiastic souls yearn after, then Kawea's is certainly the place for them. But if they think that the Keweah colony is in any manner an idealization of Bellamy's theories, then they are doomed-as many before them have been-to bitter disappointment." The actual experience of refined English gentleman, who was persuaded to enter the colony, is described as follows: "He had never done a day's manual labor in his life, was not adapted to it in any way, yet he was put to work with pick and shovel, crowbar and aledge-hammer, on road building through the rocks. With his money all naid over to the trustees of the colony, and no means of providing for his family, he is now separated from them, and is endeavoring to find means to take them from what one of the colonists in a letter to a friend in this city graphically desoribes a 'veritable hell-hole.'" Contrary to report concerning the application of Bellamy's ideas on the marital relations, the Chronicle asserts that it is well stood that among the leaders, at motices are indulged in that bave put old Noyee and the in-

With pearls of the night dow glittering

The shadows that raceo'er the waving or And the shy little runnel down under

Here are billows of meadow whose waves are so sweet

Here are little winds lost upon erflies shipwrecked in hollyho

Here is peace in the air and a smile in

And never a fear of deception or harm. From the cares and the woes of a city life

To old Mother Nature, who lives on And so the old song from the cherry-tre

And arbors where Baccaus might gather

From old-fashioned sparrows that live in And not in the dirt of an ill-smelling street

From the bees and the kine and the senting

Rings out to the city folk ever and aye: "Come back to Dama Nature; she lives a a farm!"

-New York World.

A FALL AND A CALL

Hunert Gedney was the sort of a man the fair sex call "beautiful," much to the disgust of his fellow-men.

It was a beautiful sunshiny morning. The picturesque scenery of Montjo never looked more attractive, and Gedney walked along admiring himself in the brook that flowed on beside him. Perhaps it was over-anxiety to get a look at himself-his mind was so intent upon the impression he was to create on a cer tain young lady that morning-that led him to take that mis-step. What matter now what caused him to trip. He fell, and great was the fall! From the glory of an immaculate, elaborate attire to pig's level. For trying to recover his balance made him wallow in the mire. The mud, that his sudden weight made fly, seemed to aim at nothing but him.

Lo. what a transformation was here! He tried to gain his feet, when, horror of horrors! a girlish laugh rang out upon the air. One of the fair sex to catch him in such a plight! What under Heaven was he to do? he thought as he turned slowly around and encountered a plump, rosy young maiden, in a plainfigured muslin dress, and her pretty fresh face-all confusion now-hidden away in the depths of her broadbrimmed bat, which was pulled down at the sides and tied under the chin.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the girl, retreating a few steps when Gedney turned his face toward her. "Indeed I would not have laughed if I thought you were a stranger. I have been trying to overtake you for the last five minutes. I took you for an old friend, and one can laugh at an old friend's mishap sometimes, you know, without giving offense."

"Thank Heaven it's only a plain lit-tle country gri," thought Gedney, partly recovering himself while the girl

was speaking.
"I suppose I am a spectacle that would make any one laugh," he said, looking at himself instead of the girl. "I would surely cut Harry Milbank out if Miss Mountjoy saw me now." This last senght a look of rosy face beneath the broad brim; but the look escaped Gedney, so taken was he with himself. "I can't go to Colonel Mountjoy's looking like this, that's certain. What am I to do?"

Apparently this sudden appeal was made to the young girl, for he looked straight at her, his eyes this time penetrating the wondrous depths of her hat She was examining him critically now, with eyes brimming over with merri-

"You might wash your face in the brook there," she suggested, coolly. "I think it would improve your appearance. Then, unless you are in a hurry to proceed on your way, ten or fifteen minutes' standing in this sun here will dry that mud so that it may brush off nicely.

"Thanks for your advice," said Ged-ney; and, as she bent to dip her handkerchief in the brook, he thought: "She's decidedly prety; and such eyes! Hang my luck, to be caught by this buxom lass in such a trim."

"I must go back to the village hotel," he said; "not for worlds would I have Miss Mountjoy see me in this state."

"Miss Mountjoy!" cried the girl, raising her hands and looking horrified. 'Miss Mountjoy would faint-would die on the spot, I think, if she were to see you now.

"Ah, you know Miss Mountjoy," said Gedney, eagerly. "Tell me something about her. Is she handsome?"

"Handsome!" and the girl's eyes twinkled. "Horrid creature-but perhaps you know Miss Mountjoy, and are only asking questions to make me talk. You city chaps—I know you're from the city—are up to all sorts of nonsense," she

"By Jove, this little country girl knows how to flirt; her eyes invite a flirtation. Well, I'll play sweet and get all the information possible," thought Gedney, and he said:

"'Pon honor, I've never seen Miss Mouatjoy. Heard considerably about her, though. "I thought you were a stranger here.

You see, I'm always rambling about, and I know everybody that comes to Mount-joy," said the girl." "Perhaps you know a Mr. Harry Mil-bank, then? Heaven knows, he visits here often enough for the whole country

"I think I do," answered the girl, in-

"He tells me nothing; but I have beard it from others. Milbank is of our firm, and Colonel Mountjoy often calls at the office—every time he comes to town, I believe. That is how I got an town, I believe. That is how I got an invitation to come have. The Colonel seems to have taken quite a fancy to me. So Miss Mountjoy is not the least bit good-looking? Now, that is too bad."

The mud on his clothing was pretty well dried by this time, and Gelney drew nearer to the young girl.

"Not at all pretty, and awfully proud—wouldn't think of speaking to you this morning as I have done."

merning as I have done."

"If Miss Mountjoy were only half as pretty and charming as yourself, I would surely cut Milbank out," said Gedney, drawn on by the girl's laughing eyes. At this speech her frame of with laughter.

"Why do you laugh?" he said, his face coloring. "Do you think I am only jest-ing? I never was more in earnenest in

my life, I assure you."

"The idea of you thinking me charming made me laugh," she answered, still shaking with laughter. "I'm sure Miss Mountjoy cannot fail to fall in love with such a sweet gentlemen; but I am also such a sweet gentleman; but I am also sure that you will never make love to her when you see her. Good morning, sir, as I cannot be of any service to you."

"Cannot I prevail on you to remain longer; it is not often one finds such charming company? I think I will en-joy this visit to Mountjoy." "I hope you will," answered the girl.

her eyes dancing.
"I'm sure you will, if I can meet you in my walk every day," he said, boldly. "You shall meet me again, if that gives you any pleasure, but now I must

bid you good-lay;" and her face dimpling with merriment, she turned away.
"I can meet her agair," said Godney
to himself as he stood looking after the plump little figure. "By Jove, what a flirtution is in store for me! I made a favorable impression in spite of my shocking appearance. Now, then, I must walk back to the village hotel and

get myself up all over again. It was late that afternoon when Hupert Gedney, looking as if he had stepped forth from a hand-box, presented him-self at Colonel Mountjoy's. The Colonel, being a lover of company, was always delighted when a new visitor appeared

"Glad to see you, glad to see you, cried the Colonel, in his jovial manner At this moment there was a rustle of woman's garments at the door, and the Colonel continued: "Ah! here's Lottie. Lottie, Mr. Gedney-my daughter, Mr. Gedney.

"Great Heavens!" fell audibly from Mr. Gedney's lips, as the young lady be-fore him bowed with the utmost digaity. "What ails you, Mr. Gedney? Do you not feel well?" asked the Colonei.

"You look as if something had frightened you," said the young lady, demurely. He should say something had fright-ened him. The young lady before him was the little country girl of the morn-

"I_I don't feel very well." stammered he in answer to the Colonel.

"Oh, a little fatigued, I suppose That's nothing; you'll feel better after you have had your dinner; it will be served in a few minutes," said the hospitable Colonel.

Swallow a mouthful, with those eyes, that were laughing at him now, upon him! He would choke sure.

"No, I thank you, Colonel. I haven't time-to stay-to dinner," he stammered "I was only passing—I must say good-bye, and be off;" and Mr. Gedney was off before the Colonel could reply; but as he flew down the steps Miss Mountjoy's laughter reached his cars.

"Has the fellow taken leave of his senses?" cried the Colone you laughing at Lottie?" And Lottie explained why Mr. Gedney 'hadn't time to stay."

A Saddle on Springs.

Most of those who have done much horseback riding have and recollections of having, at one time or another, to jog along for weary miles on the back of an ill-bred, straight pasterned nag, whose every step jarred every nerve in the body and aroused the most pronounced feelings of resentment. According to the inventor of a new saddle such memorable incidents as these need never occur, and the horseback riding of the future will be pure, unmixed delight. This saddle owes its poculir merit to a series of springs. The upper saddle tree or seat is connected with the lower simply by these springs, so there is nothing to in terfere with that free working without which no spring saddle can fulfill the purpose and object of its construction, viz. : To relieve the rider from the con stant jolt experienced in riding on a spingless saddle. The springs are cone shaped, working within each other, and are of tempered steel wire, so placed between the wooden tree and the upper tree or frame seat (consisting of steel wire heart to the shape of the lower tree. wire bent to the shape of the lower tree and clasped by brass bands which cross other) as to work freely wherever the motion of the horse may bring the weight of the rider. - Chicago News.

Two Unique Epitaphs.

This unique epitaph is found in Cali-fornia: 'Here lies the body of Jeemes Hambrick, who was accidentally shot on the bank of the Pecos River by a young man. He was accidentally shot with one of the large Colt's revolvers with no stopper for the cock to rest on. It was one of the old-fashioned kind—brass mounted. And of such is the kingdom

of heaven."
The following epitaph is in Lanesboro,
S. C.: "Here lies Jane Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, marble-cutter. This monument was erected by her husband as a tribute to her memory and a specimen of his work. Monuments of this same style, \$250."

The Corpse "Took a Hand." Dr. L. Corneau, author of a work entitled "Certain Signs of Death," says that he can cite ninety-six well authenticated cases where persons were buried alive by mistake. Here is one: A French Jeath,"

We finety-six well authen and cases where persons were buried alive by mistake. Here is one: A French army officer, on August SO, 1835, was buried at Saintes with military honors. The parting salute awoke him from apparent death. He knocked upon the lid of the coffin, was heard and set at liberty. He marched back to the house of mourning at the head of the density of Miss Mountjoy's standing."

The way to come out right is to start Wrong living is caused by wrong thiaking

The things which cause us the most rouble never happen.

No man can become rich by naver

giving away anything. There are millions of tankmasters who never cracked a whip.

If some of us would look up more we would see more sunshine. Sin is only limited by ability. A flea would kill an elephant if it could.

When everything else seems to be giving away, try standing on a promise. There is nothing which man so much hates as to be told the truth about him-

As long as a man sees some other nan who is worse than he is, he feels

Teaching children to be stingy only another way of teaching them to steal.

There are no braver men than those who are never afraid to speak the

The world is full of people who are very pleasant as long as they can have their own way. The longer a man has his own way,

the stronger the probability that he will never give it up. Remember that an ounce of example with children will weigh more than ten pounds of advice.

If some people could always be as prominent as the church steeple they would be just as fruitful. If some men took as much interest in

their children as they do in their pigs, their boys would all be preachers. There is a native savagery in every breast that loves to sit in the dry itself and watch those who are caught out in the rain.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Ram's

"The Twelve-O'clock Man." The old "Twelve-O'clock Man" two decades since was familiar around the City Hall. Twenty years ago, before the green park in front of the Hall was destroyed, an iron fence inclosed what is now the plaza. There was one particular place along it on the Court street side where an old man was always found leaning a few minutes before noon every day in the week during seven years. As soon as the City Hall clock struck twelve he would look longingly at the entrance to the Hall and wait expectantly, mut tering to himself, "He's in there and now he'll meet me." It was explained by those who knew his story that some one owed him money many years back in the past and had agreed to meet him at the Hall exactly at noon to pay him. The debtor never came, and the old man had grown light-headed. He lived in Dean street in a tumble-down wooden cottage, somewhere near Flatbush avenue, and he supported himself and a sister by shoveling in coal or by any small job he could obtain after twelve o'clock had passed, an appointment he kept Sundays as well as all other days. In summer he wore a soiled linen cost, in winter, a heavy, coarse coat. And in summer or winter he always had a black telt hat pulled down over his eyes. With his coat buttoned to his chin and his hands classed in front of him be stood waiting, like Patience on a monument. Professor F. T. S. Boyle made a sketch of him that was considered an excellent picture. It was hung on the parlor wall of the old Faust Club, where

NEW BERNE, N. C.
Practices in the Courts of Craven, Carteret,
Jones, Ouslow, Lenoir and Pamileo countles
the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and
the U. S. District and Cleenit Courts. jly11 Brooklyn newspaper men congregated in the days of auld laug sync. The old "Twelve-O'clock Man" died in September, 1873, and the following day some

he had rested, with the in memoriam, 'Noon at Last."-Brooklyn Citizen.

one put crape on the iron fence where

The "Lightning Arrester." To the unmittated it is a great quarte how the dangers of lightning are arrested where there are so many conductors of electricity as there are in a telegraph of fice. More than 2000 wires enter the big Western Union Building in New York City; and from one to a thousand in other offices of that company through-out the United States. Each of these wires run more or less directly to the desks of the operators; this being the case, how do they guard against danger form lightning duren times of great along. from lightning during times of great elec-trical disturbances? Even when less electric attractions are wanting, most people confess to a certain feeling of insecurity when the elements rage and wake up terrifying finishes of forked fury.
But science has provided an answer to
the question asked above, as well as to
almost all other puzzles which stand in almost all other puzzles which stand in the way of human progress. Every wine as it enters a building passes through the bottom of a long narrow board, and then again through it at the top. This board is the "lightning arrester." If the cur-rent is heavy the first effect of the board is to deprive it of much of its force. Should the first contact with the "ar-rester" fail to eliminate the lightning of rester" fail to eliminate the lightning of its fatal powers, it passes on to the top of the board and touches a spring which communicates with a "drop," instantly shutting off all connection—with the operating-room. The spring is called the "plush magnet," and beyond it no overcharge of lightning, whether preceding from a storm or from contact with other whea, can possibly go,—St. Louis Rembblic.

Olive Culture in California.

The area suited to olive culture in this country has never been accurately defined. In general terms it may be said to include the country of the western side of the Sierra, below forty-two degrees of latitade, down to and including parts of Arizons and New Mexico. Beyond this territorial area it is not probable that the olive will make much of a figure. Indeed, there is a strong probability that for at least a whole generation the only State in the Union that will get much commercial prominence for the production of the olive will be California. The growns who have already become products here are pioneers. Olive orthards have been planted almost as freely during the last two or The area suited to olive culture in this neers. Olive orchards have been planted almost as freely during the last two or three years as apple or plum orchards. The area of clives not now in bearing is greater than that in fraitage. The planting will go on in coming seasons because there is satisfactory cridence that the business will be a paying one. The convention has now established the very conditions of a success concerted action securing a period generates of the posity of clive oil products in California.

With the transfer of the Weather Burean from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, Geo. Greely rellinquished his post of Chief to Mark W. Harrington, who, since



in the State Univers ty at Ann Arbor, Mich., and is also editor of the American Meteorological Journal. He is 43 years old, and an anthority on meteorological and climatic problems. He has had considerable correspondence with the department relative to climatic matters in relation to agriculture, having prepared a bulletin on the abject, which is about to be published through the forestry division of the department. He graduated in 1868 at the University of Michigan. In 1871 he was acting as astronomical aid of the United States Coast Survey on the coast of Alaska. After this he returned to the University of Michigan, acting as instructor in the biological department. In 1876 Professor Harrington went to Germany to pursue his 1879, has been Professor of Astronom rington went to Germany to pursue his studies, remaining in Europe about two years. It was while he was in Europe that he was offered the position of prothat he was offered the position of pro-fessor of astronomy and mathematics in the School of the Chinese Foreign Office at Pekin, and as director of the observatory there he introduced into China the first large telescope which had been seen in that country. In 1878 he accepted the professorship of biological science in the Louisians State University. He returned to Ann All of the above medicines are for rale at the drug stores of F. S. Duffy and R. Berry, Middle street, New Berne, N. C. State University. He returned to Ann Arbor in 1879, taking the position which he has held up to the present date. He has published seve al papers and pamphlets on scientific subjects, and compiled an almanso for the Chinese Government.

Expediting the Elopement, She (at the window)—Dear me! I never can climb down that ladder in

He (below impatiently)-O rate! She—Bless me, where are they? Hold it steady, dear, and I'll come right

W. D. McIVER. Attorney-at-Law

NEW BERNE, N. C. may 22 dwtf C. R. THOMAS

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Philippelinis, Homisys, Wadnesdays, International Conference of Saturdays.
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