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are inflammation of the Kidneys and Blad-Impotency, Weakness of the Genital Organs, rought on by vicious habits in youth, Excesses, ac. ses, Syphillis in all its forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Serve, Blood and Skin discress, &c. For sale in Kinston, N. C., by 18AAU J. TAYLOR,

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raggist, Queen street. Price, \$3 per box. Sent by mail, secure from observation, on receipt of C. C. Taylor,

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WHITE CASKETS-For CHILDREN, always on hand.

Orders by Telegraph from responsible rues promptly filled.

Any piece of Music sent post paid on eipt of marked price. Send for catgue. Address.

Simon Einstein, a cent for old maids. Men are such 047. Pox 302 GOLDSBORO, N. C. bashful creatures, you know.

had been at fault.

KINSTON

Independent In All Things.

TERMS-\$2.00 Per Year.

One of your statesmen in North

Carolina asked me to give the people

section of the State. I have a great

bounty on jute raising, to be under

who can judge and act wisely in this

I know of two mills that could b

their daily industry, would give en-

of North Carolina.

With regards &c., THOMAS H. DUNHAM.

Letter from India.

CORCHORUS OLITORIUS.

This plant is cultivated almost en

CALCUTTA, June 16, 1879.

NO. 18.

VOL. II.

The Phantom Ship at Sea.

SAMUEL T. COLERIDGE, 1772-1834.

The sun came up upon the left,-

And he shone bright, and on the right

And now the storm-blast came, and he

And now there came both mist and snow,

And through the drifts the snowy cliffs

Nor shapes of men nor beasts we ken .-

The ice was here, the ice was there,

The sun now rose upon the right,-

Still hid in mist, and on the left

We were the first that ever burst

And we did speak only to break

Right up above the mast did stand,

We stuck, nor breath nor motion:

It cracked and growled, roared and howled,

The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,

And ice, mast-high, came floating by,

He struck with his o'ertaking wings,

Out of the sea came he;

Went down into the sea.

Was tyrannous and strong;

And chased us south along.

And it grew wondrous cold ;

As green as emerald.

Did send a dismal sheen;

The ice was all between.

The ice was all around:

Like noises in a swound

Out of the sea came he,

Went down into the sea.

The furrow followed free;

Twas sad as sad could be:

All in a hot and copper sky,

The bloody Sun, at noon,

No bigger than the Moon.

As idle as a painted ship

Water, water, everywhere,

· Water, water, everywhere,

There passed a weary time.

A weary time! a weary time!

How glazed each weary eye,

And then it seemed a mist;

A something in the sky!

Was parched, and glazed each eye.

When looking westward. I beheld

It moved and moved, and took at last

At first it seemed a little speck

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!

And still it neared and neared;

It plunged, and tacked, and veered.

I bit my arm, I sucked the blood,

Without a bregge, without a tide,

She steadies with upright keel.

The western wave was all aflame;

The day was wellnigh done;

Rested the broad bright sun;

Betwixt us and the sun.

Almost upon the western wave

(Heaven's Mother send us grace!)

With broad and burning face.

How fast she nears and nears!

At one stride comes the dark;

Fear at my heart, as at a cup,

My life-blood seemed to sip:

Like restless gessameres?

Off shot the spectre-bark.

When that strange shape drove suddenly

And straight the sun was flecked with bars

Alas! thought I-and my heart beat loud-

Are those her sails that glance in the sun

The Sun's rim dips; the stars rush out;

With far-heard whisper, o'er the sea.

We listened and looked sideways up;

From the sails the dew did drip,-

The horned Moon, with one bright star

Amusing Blunders.

Miss Kate Field was not impressed

with the accurate knowledge of Eu-

glishmen about foreign countries.

glish grandeur, 'I was thinking of

of a different sort. At Madam Tous-

member of the force, and asked him

a question. Surprised at his silence,

with a broad grin, and Kate

THE following hint to those in

charge of church bells may be useful:

Church and other bells are often

cracked through inattention to the

his brother officer did not answer.

sand's Wax Works, she mistook a of the staple.

But the laugh was not wholly on

have black eyes and black hair.'

Till clomb above the eastern bar

Within the nether tip.

was her question.

ri, he asked -

The stars were dim, and thick the night,-

Tho steersman's face by his lamp gleam

As if through a dungeon-gate he peered

See! see! I cried, she tacks no more!

With throats unstaked, with black lips bake

Through utter drought all dnmb we stood

As if it dodged a water-sprite;

We could not laugh nor wail:

And cried, A sails a sail!

Hither to work us weal;-

Nor any drop to drink.

And all the boards did shrink;

Upon a painted ocean,

Day after day, day after day,

The silence of the sea!

Into that silent sea.

down.

J. W. HARPER, Proprietors. }

H. S. NUNN,

KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

JUTE.

An enlargement of the industries of the South is its most urgent need. Industrial independence of other countries and sections is the goal for which the South should strive, and it is to be accomplished by a greater diversity of employment. The highest possibilities of material greatness cannot be achieved by that country that concen-Down dropped the breeze, the sails droppe inudstries and prosperity of that na- eight to one-tenth of cotton.

> what cotton is to America. The sup- eye of the American. one million acres land devoted to it, tern counties. employing about one and a half millin fifty years, not only enriched Scot- gives his opinion as follows: land but has greatly promoted the commerce of the world.

uses the following language:

'Jute is mixed with cotton, linen and silk. It is a material part of prepare it for mrrket.' twilled stair-carpeting and low priced Irish linen, the luster of French silk, his county. the beauty of Turkish rugs, and the splendor of Axminister, Kidderminister, Brussels and Venetian carpets. ufacturing Company, writes: Single or mixed, it enters into the men, and manufacturing more than gunny-bags -most of which were made | ter to the Commissioner: in Dundee-were exported from was born in the Southwest, in Missou- grain crops of the world.

'Missouri, what State is that in?' and unabashed when she told him that it was a State itself, said, with true En. United States.

the fiber, but we can also raise it.

wax figure of a policeman for a living blushed, because as a representative in Boston from Louisiana and Geor- a year of 400 pounds.'

wear of the eye and pin carrying the clapper. This allows the clapper to strike low and the bell cracks. of duty 40 per cent, or \$508,774. LEAP year hasn't panned out worth 255—rate of duty \$15 per ton, or \$123,cent for old maids. Men are such 047

ty \$9 per ton, or \$262,613.

&c., we pay the cost of its production hundreds of thousands of acres admir- To such a people, who have always in India, the cost of transportation to ably adapted to its growth. Its cul- been held as strong-minded, intelli-England, the cost of manufacture, the ture and preparation for market is gent and independent thinkers, it cost of transportation to America. cheap and simple, and is well adapt- seemed an easy thing, but I fear they trates its energies on a single employ- ty of fourth on the list of India's pro- August, if sown at the proper time, ment. Not only the South, but North ducts, a large proportion of which has and would therefore not conflict with interest in North Carolina, and know, Carolina is paying annually, millions gone from the pockets of Southern our work in cotton; and if adopted as small beginnings in jute by every one of hard earned dollars as a tribute to farmers and its manufacture which a money crop in the South, would who can raise it, will lead to future the skill and enterprise of the world has given to one locality in Scotland soon stand next on the list in commer- success. Now, you can have mills for which could and should be retained a trade of \$15,000,000 annually, cial importance to the great staple of jute, giving employment to thousands by a wise ecenomy to build up and en- should so far as North Carolina is con- the South. Northern manufacturers of people, if jute raising can be enrich her people, but we are heedless cerned, be transferred to her own readily admit that the South can man- couraged even in a small way at first. to many important lessons in public fruitful soil and unemployed water- ufacture cheaper than they of the The Northern mills are now careless economy. We should seek the intro-duction of such systems and industries Department obtained and distributed gia, with her rapid and prosperous it. Will your people encourage a of the Old World as are adapted to a small quantity of seed to farmers in growth in manufacturing, corroberates our people, soils and climate, and thus our Eastern counties, and here as beyond all question, this opinion; and the State, if desireable? We are able multiply the sources of wealth and in all the Southern States, where it that the production and manufacture of competing with India on jute, and happiness. The triumphs of American has been tested, it grew luxuriantly, of jute will occupy an important posi- I beg you will not think it a light skill, mechanical ingenuity, persever- and matured in 90 days from time of tion in the economical industries of the business. One writing from Calcutta ance and enterprise, are not only planting. According to the fertility South, is only a question of time. says: "The world would be surprised found in the fact that now American or adaptability of soil, it produces Will North Carolina lead in this great at the immensity of the jute growth." watches, cutlery, agricultural imple- from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per acre, movement? Now is her opportunity. I shall send you papers from there on ments and machinery, coarse and finer and from 880 to 1,100 pounds of seed, Through the kindness and courtesy the matter. I have them, but not at fabries are successfully competing in and when sown broadcast from 20 to of Senator Vance, the Commissioner this writing. Do I not speak of a workmanship and price with European 28 pounds of seed are required. One was placed in communication with splendid State and a capable people, products in their own markets, but is acre produces sufficient quantity of Mr. Thomas H. Dunbam, of Boston, publicly acknowledged in the recent seed 30 or 40 acres. The larger Massachusetts, a reliable and intelli matter? Every step you take is reaction of the British Parliament in its | the growth the better the fibre. Un gent gentleman, who has for a long ported abroad, and they will watch appointment of a Commission to visit der favorable conditions two crops number of years given much thought your steps in this matter as well as

So of experiments with Jute in some | well underdrained. In India it is India, recently received, will be read of the Southern States, which demon- said that it is alternate with rice, but | with interest: strated that it can be grown here as | the rude and imperfect system of culin British India, and has excited no ture practiced in that country would Hon. L. L. Polk, Commissioner: little interest on the part of the British doubtless Le rapidly and greatly im-

by the American war, greatly stimu- State were sent to our Museum, and sent to the Agricultural Bureau, vided up among men, women and lated the production of Jute and the are still on exhibition. It attained to Washington, but you have the oppor- children in North Carolina, from British government has pushed it vig- height of 10 to 12 feet, and the gentle- tunity of publishing it now, at once, orously. In 1828 the total foreign men who conducted the experiment in advance of the Commissioner of sale of Jute in India amounted to less are satisfied that it can be cheaply Agriculturer's Report. The entire other interests. The mill hands in than 40,000 pounds, now there are and successfully grown in all our Eas. simplicity or the culture berein stated

Prof. S. Waterhouse, of Washingten tern North Carolina. It likes appar- ous. This whole treatment of jute can give a price, but it is said to put it.

University, Missouri, who has devoted ently a rich, moist soil, such as that of be improved on, and the work better now at \$5,00 a bushel, owing to the alone until ready to cut, but during the first month much thought and research to the our swamps. Whether the cultivation done in this country.

broadcloth. In combination with oth- sent two bundles to the Museum, and four months to get it from the time of the address of parties here who got the "The plant should be cut near the ground, either

Great Britain. Of the 300,000,000 amounts to a million and a half of fornia gets all its supply of bags from 200,000 bales of cotton—the product standing in the water, the bundle of stalks is setzed pounds of jute that were manufactur- bales of 300 or 400 pounds each, and jute. ed in the United Kingdom in 1876, it has been more than that. The The gunny bags, the gunny bags, the gunny bags, the gunny bags, the gunny bags allowing the stalks to float on the water, a sade 200,000,000 pounds were woven in greatest consumption of Jute has for ging, the oil cloth carpeting, the bur- to 400,000 bales of cotton, or ten tons den jerk is given to the tops, and the fibre indrawn

Jute Butts \$1,278,109-rate of du- the South. The loamy and alluvial made \$600,000 by this one cargo.

soils of our Eastern counties, and on It will thus be seen that to obtain all our streams throughout the middle Jute manufactured into bagging, bags, sections of the State, would furnish of that State facts in relation to jute. the outer covering is loosened, the To obtain Jute our manufacturers ed to our labor. Its extended and will not act unitedly, and fail to se must pay heavy import duties. The constantly enlarging use opens a de- cure immediately the great jute grow immense revenue derived from a crop mand that will ever give us a ready ing sections it is clearly fitted for. It which has recently risen to the digni- cash market. It matures early in must be urged over and over, in every

this country and investigate the causes may be grown in one season. The cost to the subject, and who has used every that of the government at Washing. and the probable effect on the future of production is estimated to be one- exertion to induce the South to engage in this industry. The following It should have moist, loamy soils, letter from him, enclosing one from

Boston, Mass, Sept. 9, 1879

DEAR SIR:-I enclose a copy of a surporting, and coarse goods are the Government. Jute to England, is proved under the quick and observant letter sent in answer to my report to most profitable to start on at the first, India, by Woodford & Farlow, of where the labor needs to get trained. ply of cotton, so seriously diminished | Specimens of that grown in our Boston, on jute culture. A copy was | A few millions of dollars yearly dicommends itself to the farmers gener- for the farmers in their own neigh-Hon. Will. B. Rodman planted, the ally. The cheapness of labor comes borhoods. Produce and products of ions of its inhabitants. Its manufac. last of May, in drills two feet apart, from the grinding character of money farmers get home cash trade; the popture is chiefly in Scotland, and from and on the 19th of September it was making interests in India. There is ulation becomes more reliable, and an insignificant beginning it has with- 10 feet high, and in full bloom, and no need of standing in the water are saved from idleness—the devil's 'It is certain that the plant is well management. Our people will work Now aga suited to the climate and soil of Eas- in all things greatly more advantage-Prof. S. Waterhouse, of Washington tern North Carolina. It likes appar- ous. This whole treatment of jute can give a price, but it is safe to put it afteen pounds, nor over twenty pounds per acre.

must act before Congress comes to- time, if ordered soon. I have no pe-Jas. S. Murdock, Secretary and gether. I propose with your help, to cuniary interest, beyond the running for seeds, and bounty on jute grown and when jute can be had. Mr. Chas. T. Hubbard, Treasurer trees on prairie lands West. The yards daily, if possible. The market but the fibre is brighter. 180,000,000 pounds of jute annually. of this Ludlow Manufacturing Compa- growth of jute will add millions of is as safe as cotton, as it forms the when ready for removal from the water, which is

the mills of Dundee. The annual many years past been in and about laps for cloth baling, the filling for of jute daily, used every day in the trom the woody stalk; holding the tops still the value of the flax, hemp and jute man- Dundee, but of late years many mills carpets and carpeting, the mixtures in week and year. ufactured in Dundee is now \$15,000,- have been started in Calcutta, and wolen goods, the immense consump- To answer every and all who write 000. The jute factories of Dundee have caused this failure of about one tion in paper stock, false hair, twine, you about jute, is to give them direchave created a flourshing city, given quarter of the mills in Dundee, and bedding, duck, wall cloth for rooms tions and seed, and say, raise jute. If An intelligent member of Parlia- employment to thousands of workmen, the stoppage of many more. The in dwellings, silk mixtures, &c. No a bale of cotton is a bill of exchange, ment told her he was certain she was diffused prosperity throughout a large consumption of Jute in this country is reference is had in the letter to the it must get the jute bagging before it ed, and by giving it a sudden ferk it comes out of not of Southern birth. 'Why not?' community, promoted the commerce but trifling and is likely to continue butts or root ends; these are the part can be shipped and made marketaof Scotland in the importation of the so, as under the present tariff it is im- cut off as waste in Calcutta, and are ble. 'Oh because the Southererners all raw material and the exportation of possible for any mill to compete with the stock used here for cotton bagthe manufactured product and facili- either the Calcutta or the Dundee ging. Simply these jute cuttings form When she informed him that she tated the movement of the cotton and | mills on burlaps or Jute bagging, the a large part of all the cotton bagging chief articles for which Jute is used. made, hence you can judge of the What has been so successfully ac- The duty on Jute is \$15 a ton, and quantity of jute, as the butts form not complished in Dundee can be done the present market value duty paid is one fourth of the jute. I should add, with a still grander success in the from four and a quarter to five cents, the jute butts are here also used in currency. From all I have seen, I very large quantities for paper stock. tirely in Lower Bengal, for the sake 'We not only can spin and weave should suppose that some of the is The jute has no shields as flax or flax of its fibre, called Jute. It flourishes following: lands or sea coast of North and South tow; it is raised more rapid and more best in a mixed soil, not too sandy, 'We not only can derive the profits Carolina, would be favorable for the easily than flax, and comes at from not too rich; well drained, so that the Miss Field's side. She frankly con- of making the fabries, but we can al- growth of Jute, but the great differ- 2 1-4c. per pound for butts, to 4 1-2 water will not stand, as in rice fields; made here it has been proven that Jute grows fesses to blunders of her own, though so enrich ourselves by two-fold econo- ence in the price of labor would oper- to 6c. per pound for long jute, where- alternate spells of rain and sun are well on all our lands, yet that best adapted for its mies of the growth and manufacture ate against it, in the same way as it as flax brings 12 1-2 to 20c. per the most favorable for its growth. In sufficient is a rich, moist soil, well drained, and does in the production of goods or pound. Jute is worth less for ship- Serajgung the seed is sown in March, Seed in limited quantities were dis- of Jute. I do not know what the ping rope, as it is very weak fibre. and in Narajgingo in April; sown and finely pulverized tributed by the Department at Wash- price of labor is in North Carolina, It spins up easy, and is nearly as broadcast on ploughed (or scratched) ington, to the State of Louisiana, but in Calculta an able bodied man light as cotton Woolen machinery land-they use a wooden plough, and to branchout she asked a genuine polician why Texas, South Carolina and Georgia, will make thirteen hours a day for of coarse grade will spin jute. The simply rake the soil very little by it - The time for planting is the same as for cett a. and it was found, under favorable three to five cents. The duty on Jute jute crop quickly matured, will pay. and it is not transplanted; but thinned that is, as soon as safe from frest, exour count 'He haint in the 'abit of hanswer. conditions to grow as well as in India, Butts is \$6 a ton, and the present The details of amount you can get at out sometimes, if growing too thickly; lands early in April. ing questions, man, said the policeman, and the seed became so well acclimate price is 24 3 cents a pound. It has Washington. There must be more plants generally are two thirds of an one or twice to keep it clean from and ted the second year as to be superior been as low as 1 cents., and as high interest taken in jute, and our states | inch apart. If the weather is good, weeds, until it has obtained a little growth, after to those obtained from either Calcutta as 5 cents., but 22 cents, is a fair av- men should be urged to secure its and the ground well weeded, the which it will take care of itself, and should be left Yankee her keenness of observation or Southern France. Specimens of erage. The quantity of Butts used cultivation. Farmers can secure plant is ready to pull six weeks from alone until the seed is ripe, which will be late in the fibre were sent to manufacturers in this country is about 175,000 bales cash on jute as readily as on cotton. time of planting; and it should be left september, or early in betober the state should A common jute cotton bagging mill growing until the stick is well grown gia, and was pronounced equal to the Mr. Hubbard thinks that under will run three to five thousands yards and quite hard. otherwise the fibre 1.200 pounds per acres of India product. The official Report the present rates of tariff the manufacture daily, weighing two pounds to the will not have its full strength. on Commerce and Navigation shows ture of jute in this country will contin- yard-six to ten thousand pounds After being cut, (or if Dourah it is our parties to secertain the best and cheapest that in 1876 we imported Hemp, Jute ue to be small, but to obviate this daily. We have six here. Jute costs pulled) it is left lying in the sun for and other fibre, bags, cotton bags, difficulty it should be grown and gold now, and importers cable to In- three days, in order that the leaves and other fibre, bags, cotton bags, difficulty it should be grown and gold now, and importers capie to in- three days, in order that the leaves apply wheredesire them. We have the soil adapt and bagging (except bagging for cot- manufactured in the South. Nothing dia for it. One cargo of two million may dry up and drop off; then it is ed to its growth; we have the labor to produce and ton) to the amount of \$771,584-rate but the most overwhelming proof by five hundred thousand jute sacks for placed in water and left for twenty prepare it, and when we resolve that we will tree actual demonstration should deter us grain recently went from Calcutta to days, say until the fibre is partly duce it, the mills will at once be erected in our Hemp, Jute and sunn hemp \$494,- from giving a fair and full trial to an San Francisco; the prices went from loosened from the stick; the laborer mists for manufacturing it.

us. Contracts for advertising for any space or ince may be made at the office of the Kinston JOURNAL, over the Post Office, Kinston, Least County, North Carolina,

water by thrusting it away from him stick floating off and leaving the jute in his band; he then bangs it up to dry. Ordinary now the jute is only left two weeks in the water, as the production has increased, and the same care is not had in its preparation; and if the market is strong they hurry it through to sell rapidly.

It is put up in bundles, and sold to dealers who send it to Calcutta, in drum shaped bundles, the balers in Calcutta open the bundles and sort it out and put it up in 450 and 500 lb. bales.

The red jute is on account of the want of sun when it is piled up in curing, or having too much sun when it is hung up to dry. The black jute is caused by impurities in the water. The white jute (the highest priced) is made when everything is favorable, viz: pure, running water, and the sun

Daisee jute is planted in May and

Laborers receive about five annae or fifteen cents a day, and often have to stand all day in the water.

The cultivation of the jute has not increased in Naraingungo District, but has in the Serajgungo District, and it is all grown on the Hoogly section, in the region of the equator. The single stalks are eight to ten fet high, Some districts pay more attention to raising, hence they produce better qualities. got running in North Carolina next

year, and every mill of one fibre helps The following was kindly furnished all other mills in other fibrers, cotton the Commissioner by Mr. J. S. Murmills, woolen mills, &c. Each step doch, Secretary of the Agricultural in one line makes your people self-Society of South Carolina. It was sent to the farmers of that State last Winter by the Society:

DIRECTIONS OF CULTIVATION OF JUTE PUR TIP BRE .- The land should be a good medium land, neither very wet nor very dry, and, if possible, mixed with clay; and in all cases the dramage "The land should be very thoroughly ploughed couragement, and greatly develop

and palverized, and well harrowed. "The seed should be sown broadcast, if possible

New England furnish good markets either just before or after a shower of rain, at any time from early in April to late in June, and should be covered with a brush or light harrow Mr. Emile LeFranc, in his report on Jute cuiture, recommends the use of a 'Calhoun' sower, with which he states a man may sow ten acres por day (cost of Calhoun sower eight to ten dollars.)

"The seed should be sown thin, as the plante Now again, jute seed must be had, should stand six to eight inches apart on the land. Woodford & Farlow tell me they can't The quantity of seed sown should not be less than

fact that the seed is not in the mar- while the growth is slow, the land should be weedsubject, in an elaborate report to the Department at Washington in 1876, pends entirely on the price that we North Carolina must aid the farmers or a year in advance, would enable some cases, while the plant is young, a light harcan obtain; somewhat, also, perhaps to get the seed, if these can be got by merchants to order it from the crop row may be used. After this time the plant will on the labor which it will require to the Agricultural Department at growers. Perhaps you can secure it or 120 days srom the time of sowing; the proper Washington, in season. If you de- at Washington, if not, get it if possi- ime for cutting being when in bloom, the fibre be-W. R. Myers, of Beaufort county, sire to send out for seed, it will take ble for the next year. I send you ing then in the strongest and stilkiest condition.

er textiles, it imitates the gloss of is satisfied that it would do finely in sending. To get it for next year, you letter out, and can get the seed in by hand or machine. M. LeFranc states that

Treasurer of Charleston Bagging Man- get Congress to give appropriations of the jute cotton bagging mills, where for two days to allow the leaves to drop off, then 'If you succeed in growing Jute in this country. The bounty was There may be some other fibres you each, by tying one stalk round each bundle, and Single or mixed, it enters into the manufacture of a thousand articles of you will have no trouble in selling all promised me by Thadeus Stevens and have to make cotton bagging, but the sing water, and kept completely covered by the commerce. In 1872, there were in you can produce, as there is now a S. M. Morrill, in 1865, and there is real thing is to have quantities. A water for a space of five, ten or 15 days, until the Dundee about one hundred jute mills, large consupmtion of it in this coun- precedent for it. This government mill must run night and day on jute bark or fibre is entirely separated from the woody employing upwards of 10,000 work- try, and at present it is all imported, gives bounty to ever settler planting cotton bagging, and make 10,000 stalk. In running water more time is required

In the same year nearly 50,000,000 ny Boston, Mass, says, in a recent let dollars yearly to this country. The weight of every bale of cotton. A done in India by the following methods: When in consumption of jute is as large as the bagging mill of 5,000 yards of cloth the proper condition, the bundle of stalks is raise "The product of Jute in India cotton crop. The grain crop in Cali- daily would only supply cloth for ed to the surface of the water by the operator by the tops and bent double about one foot from long fibre is dashed on the water and drawn towards the operator, this removes all impurities, and the fibre is then laid out or hung ap to dry , which usually takes three days.

Another method is to strip the fibre from the butt end for a few inches, the woody stalk is seigthe fibre as a snake comes out of its skin. The fibre is then cleaned and dried as above, and pack ed in bales ready for market. As soon as our planters are a little familiar

with its treatment, their own good sense will suggest the most economical way of bandling it; and there can be no doubt that once fairly introduced in this country, a machine will be made to save the manipulation by hand. Respectfully,

JAN. R. MURDOCH, Secretary,

From the same source I quote the GHNERAL DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING JUTE

plented in drills about five feet apart, to allow it

"The yield of seed to India is generally 1,000 to

The Commissioner is corresponding with vari-

source from whence to strain seeds, and hopes to

possibilities affecting the future of three-quarter cents, and the buyers thrown away, and taking the plant by any aid in his power that may lead to the established the plant by any aid in his power that may lead to the established the plant by any aid in his power that may lead to the established the plant by any aid in his power that may lead to the established the plant by any aid in his power that may lead to the established the plant by any aid in his power that may lead to the established the plant by any aid in his power that may lead to the established the plant by any aid in his power that may lead to the established the plant by any aid in his power that may lead to the established the plant by any aid in his power that may lead to the established the plant by any aid in his power that may lead to the established the plant by any aid in his power that may lead to the established the plant by the plant by the plant by any aid in his power that may lead to the established the plant by the plant b the other end, he manipulates it in the lishment of such an important industry.