THE CAUCASIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
By MARION BUTLER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

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THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

HOW THINGS LOOK FROM OUR STAND POINT.

The Opinion of The Causasian and the Opinion of others which we Can Endorse on the Various Topics of the Day.

We have heard, within the last few months, several very learned sermons that were apparently intended to convince the congregations of the existence of a God, or the untenable position of one Bob. Ingersol. Now such sermons are simply wasted, if indeed they do not have an undesired effect, for not one person in ten thousand has any doubt of either. It is something like it would be for a sportsman to shoot where there is no game.

Next Tuesday will be a famous day in American history, a century's milestone will have been passed and the great experiment of self-government will have at its back the record of a hundred years to prove its success. And as far as human ken can discern, future centuries will simply pile up additional testimony in proof of the glorious fact. Fifty years ago, April 30, 1839, the Semi-Centennial of the Inaguration of the first President was celebrated on the same spot where the centennial celebration will be held next Tuesday. On that occasion John Quincy Adams was the orator, on this it will be Chauncy M. Depew. A massive bronze statue of Washington now marks the spot which was finished in 1886.

M. Quad, writing up Eastern Carolina for the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, says:

"The North Carolina farmers, as a class, are shiftless and lack energy. They can't let go of the ways of their fathers and grandfathers. They can't realize the new deal and the new era. They are therefore improving but slowly."

The Raleigh News and Observer, in commenting on the above, says:

"There is food for thought for us North Carolinians in M. Quad's words. 'Faithful are the wounds of a friend' and Mr. Lewis, who is the original of the nom de plume we quote, has shown himself to be friendly to us. Let us seek to profit by the criticism he has felt called upon to make upon our agricultural methods. Let us endeavor to shake off old fogyism to place ourselves abreast of the age in progressive farming as well as in other respects."

To do this we must depend less on commercial fertilizers, plant less cotton, diversify our crops more, raise stock, save hay, ship fruits and start manufacturing enterprises. Why not start a cotton and canning factory here in Clinton?

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A Poor Private School System Better in the Long Run than the Best Public Schools.

The common school system of New England has become an American system. The education of the children is no longer a matter of concern to a father. The teacher—and the books, are selected by an irresponsible board. He must patronize these schools; he can do nothing else. He has no money to pay directly, even the books are furnished. This system has been in vogue long enough to run the Bible out of the city schools, in many places to make them the instruments of political power, to cheapen education till a compulsory school law is necessary to force attendance at school, but has it improved morals or advanced intelligence, or made children more religious or reverential? I doubt. I am not sure one way or the other, but I would rather move slowly where great men like Chalmers, and Arnold and Pierce and Sassnett paused, I pause. I really believe in the old dogma, that the less you interfere with a people by general laws, the better. I believe a libral poor school system is better than that of a common school system, but while the North, which has tried it fully, is beginning to halt and ask, are we not going too fast, and are getting too Communistic, and does not this very system make us so, we of the South? We are gradually taking it up, and attempting to do as it has done.—Rev. G. G. Smith, in Raleigh Christian Advocate.

Do you want to be carried to Africa and see how the terrible slave-trade is conducted in that country? How whole villages are laid waste, and all the inhabitants manacled and marched off to the marts, save those who are butchered because too feeble, too young, or too old to be of service? We have just finished reading a finely illustrated article on this subject. The battle scene between the slave-traders and the doomed is terribly realistic, and the other numerous illustrations give a vivid idea of the hardships of the African in his own country. This article in Demorest's Monthly Magazine for May will alone more than repay the purchaser; but this number just published is stored with good things, among them "Modes of Travel in Japan" (beautifully illustrated), "Ten Woman-Poets of America" (with their portrait), and numerous other interesting articles and entertaining stories for the children as well as for the old folks, besides its renowned Fashion Department, making it a Family Magazine that should be found in every home. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th street, New York.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The National Glory Will Center in New York April 30.

THREE DAYS OF REJOICING.

From Washington to Harrison—Why the Constitution Was Adopted—Race Elements of the New Republic—Washington's Triumphal March—Reception and Inauguration—A Century's Growth—Outline of Events on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1889.

George Washington was the hero of the most successful and least destructive revolution recorded in history. His inauguration was the beginning of a new era, as well as the inception of a new government. Indeed, the chief novelty of the new government consisted not so much in its form, for that contained little that was new, but the vital application of principles admitted down to that time, but generally ignored. The declaration of radical principles by which the Dutch of the Sixteenth century justified their sanguinary struggle with Spain, and the system of political ethics professed by the English in their revolution of the Seventeenth century, received but little addition in the Declaration of Independence, but what the Dutch and the English could not do by reason of their old environment, the Americans, marvelously favored by a sparse population in an immense country, and the self reliance of pioneers, resolutely set themselves to make practical.

The beginning of the American republic now stands forth an era far more important than that of Magna Charta or the Petition of Rights. Its centennial will, therefore, be celebrated in New York city with all the enthusiasm of the first inauguration added to the confidence born of a hundred years' success. President Harrison will arrive by the same route, and will pass over the same scenes in New Jersey as did President Washington. He will embark in like manner at Elizabethport, N. J., and pass thence on a government dispatch boat to the foot of Wall street, among the vessels of all nations, as Washington did, will be formally welcomed by the mayor and city officials, as Washington was; will be received with the same salute, and generally will observe the same routine.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL FATHERS.

The annexed history of Washington's inauguration will, therefore, be a sort of advance programme of the ceremonies on the coming 30th of April. The preliminary sketch will, it is hoped, enable young readers to comprehend the peculiar difficulties confronting the first president, and in the discussions which preceded and the words in which the agreement to the charter of the national government was couched may be found the germs of our national policy and the divergencies of our political parties.

It is conceded by all observers of that time that the constitution never would have obtained the sanction of the needed states had there not been a certainty in the public mind that Washington would be the first president and therefore give to its terms an executive construction which would be binding for all time. Washington was therefore in a peculiar sense the principal creator of the new government. But the causes for local jealousy which went so near to defeating his object may here be briefly and profitably reviewed. It should be borne in mind that the colonies were founded by men representing at least four great branches of the Caucasian stock and six distinct and somewhat unfriendly religious bodies: The Puritan, Dutch and Swedish Calvinists and Lutherans; the English Quakers, Catholics and Episcopalians, and lastly the French Huguenots. The Irish of the early immigration were nearly all non-Celtic and Protestant, while the Palatine Germans who located in Pennsylvania and the valley of Virginia did not in any sense constitute an alien political party.

Necessity compelled some sort of union from the first, but it was self evident that no one of the local religious elements could prevail over all the others, and thus by a most fortunate accident there was from the first a complete divorce of church and state under the old government, while the anomaly was presented of a union of the two in some of the states till long after the adoption of the present purely secular national constitution. Jealousies inherent in the religions of the original stocks were very slowly eliminated, and those growing out of local interests in trade and navigation were most persistent of all. Hence the instincts of the people looked to a man of impartial temper to hold the just balance of the constitution between state rights and centralization—between the south, the west and the east—between the interests of manufacturing, commerce and navigation. There was but one man in whom the confidence of the vast classes and sections centered; a native of the south, who had won his first great laurels in the north, and that man was George Washington.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

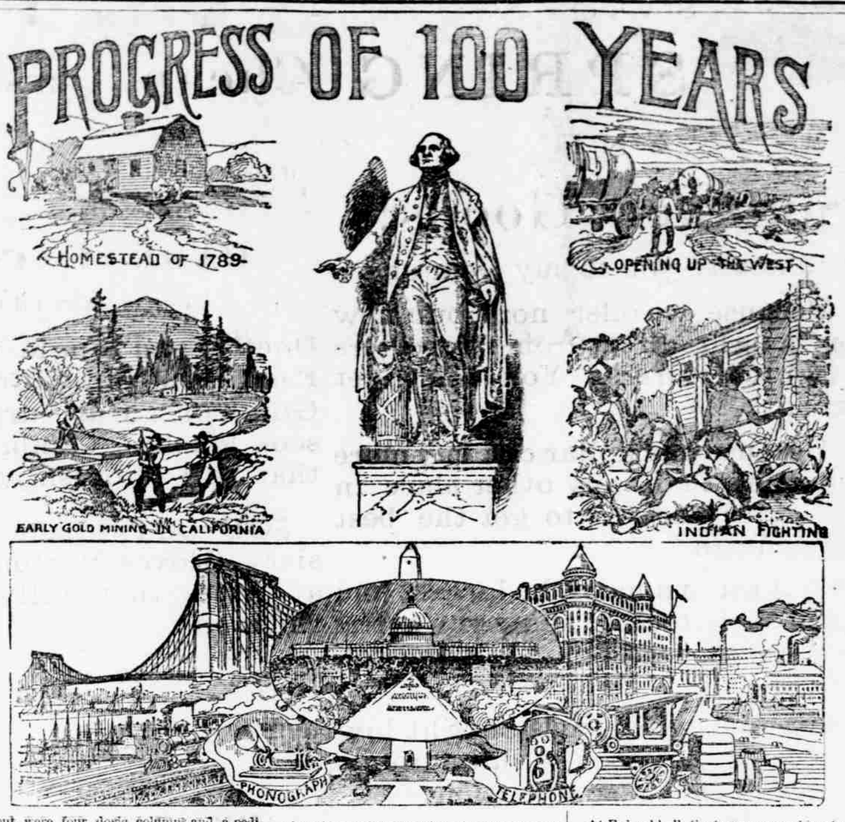
On the 21st of June, 1788, New Hampshire, the ninth state, ratified the constitution. On the 2d of July her formal notification of that fact was read in the Confederation congress, and after long and heated debate, that congress on the 13th of September resolved that the first Wednesday in January should be the day for appointing electors, the first Wednesday in February the day for them to vote, and the first Wednesday in March the time and New York, the then seat of congress, the place to commence proceedings under the new constitution.

On the 4th of March but few delegates were present. On the 25th twenty-six representatives answered to their names, but thirty were necessary to a quorum, which was not

FRONT OF FEDERAL HALL, WALL STREET, 1779.

obtained until April 1. Fisher Ames says that the delegates were "composed of sober, solid old charter folks." On the 5th of April Richard Henry Lee arrived from Virginia and completed the quorum of the senate. On the 6th of April the two houses met in Federal hall, opened and counted the votes, George Washington receiving every one for president and John Adams enough to elect him vice president. Charles Thompson, secretary of the Confederation congress, was immediately dispatched to Mount Vernon with the official notification to the president-elect, and Sylvanus Bourne sailed in a packet boat through Long Island sound on the 7th of April for Boston with the formal notice to John Adams.

Federal hall had been thoroughly refurnished and remodeled for the occasion. In front were four doric columns and a pediment, the cornices being arranged in thirteen squares, each of which contained a star, and over it was the American eagle and other insignia. Over it also were the arms of the United States with thirteen sculptured arrows, entwined in olive branches, all combining to give the imposing structure a truly national appearance. The chamber for the representatives was sixty-one feet long and fifty-eight broad, with an arched ceiling forty-six feet high in the center. The senate chamber was smaller and much more highly decorated. In the center of its arched ceiling of light blue was a sun and thirteen stars. Its five places were lined by polished variegated American marble, and the president's chair was elevated three feet above the floor under a crimson canopy. Near it a large door opened southward upon the balcony where Washington took the oath of office. In these halls in the closing days of April, 1789, were assembled the really representative men of the United States.



ARRIVAL OF WASHINGTON.

Egbert Benson, from New York, Peter Muhlenberg, from Pennsylvania, and Samuel Griffin, from Virginia, were appointed a committee on the reception of the president, and they prepared the house of Mr. Osgood, lately occupied by the president of congress. The house stood in what is now Franklin square, at the corner of Cherry street.

WASHINGTON PASSING THROUGH TRENTON.

Washington had set out from Mount Vernon as soon as Secretary Thompson arrived, and his journey was one continuous triumphal procession. Cities, towns and villages turned out en masse. The road for many miles was lined with people from the adjacent country, manifesting their joy in many impulsive ways, by shouts, by laughter and by tears. Mothers who had trudged many miles held up their babes that they might say in after life that they had seen Washington. The sick and the aged were carried to the line and given prominent places at the windows. The veterans of the revolution and the new militia paraded everywhere. Guns were fired, triumphal arches were erected in the towns and stretched from tree to tree in the country. At Gray's Ferry, across the Schuylkill, the president-elect was escorted through a long avenue of laurels under a sort of arbor covered with laurel branches. As he passed the last arch a civic crown of laurels was ingeniously lowered upon his head from above, greatly to his surprise, and amid the deafening shouts of the multitude. At Trenton a magnificent triumphal arch had been erected. Above it was the date of his victory at that place in gold lettering with flowers twined about it, and as he passed under this thirteen girls in white marched before him, sang a welcoming ode and scattered flowers in his pathway.

At the same time John Adams was approaching with somewhat less state from New England, and on the 20th of April he arrived in New York, escorted from the Connecticut line to Kingsbridge by the light horse of Westchester county, and from Kingsbridge into the city by all the city cavalry, commanded by Gen. Malcolm and Capt. Stokes, and followed by most of the members of congress and a large concourse of citizens. He lodged at the house of Hon. John Jay, and the next day was escorted to the senate chamber by Caleb Strong and Ralph Izard where he was introduced as vice president of the United States and took the oath of office.

Early on the morning of April 29 the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells announced that Washington had arrived at Elizabethport, N. J., and business was entirely suspended. At Elizabethport the president-elect was received by a committee of congress, of which Elias Boudinot was chairman, and by the heads of the departments in the confederation, namely: John Jay, secretary of foreign affairs; John Knox, secretary of war; Robert R. Livingston, chancellor of the state of New York; Samuel Osgood, Arthur Lee and Walter Livingston, commissioners of the treasury; Ebenezer Hazzard, postmaster general, and by the mayor and recorder of the city.

A large and handsome barge, prepared and draped for the purpose, was in waiting, manned by thirteen masters of vessels in white uniform, and commanded by Commodore James Nicholson. Washington was seated in this, and as it moved slowly from the Jersey shore other barges, fancifully decorated, fell into line behind it. The procession moved through the narrow strait between New Jersey and Staten Island, and many boats and vessels fell into its wake. As it passed Bedloe's Island a sloop came alongside bearing a volunteer choir of twenty-five ladies and gentlemen, who sang an ode composed for the occasion to the music of "God Save the Queen." Every vessel in the harbor was in holiday attire, the Spanish ship-of-war Galveston being especially noticeable, and as the barge came abreast of her she at once displayed every flag and signal in use among nations. It is to be remembered that the new nation was on especially friendly terms with France, Spain and Holland.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Governor George Clinton received the President-elect at the ferry stairs, and when Washington stepped to the shore the vast multitude broke into loud and prolonged cheers. The crowds were so densely packed in the procession that it required a long time and much exertion to force the way to the president's house in Franklin square. Every house on the route was decorated; every window was filled with people, shouting and waving flags and handkerchiefs. Flowers fell in the streets in constant showers and were displayed in every kind of device. The name of Washington was presented in flowers, flags and evergreens. At his house in Franklin square Washington spent the remainder of the day, from 4 p. m. to late bedtime, in receiving visitors and congratulations of foreign ministers, political characters, public bodies and private citizens of distinction. In the evening the entire city was brilliantly illuminated.

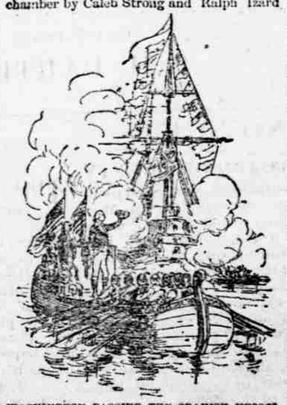
All this time the city was being filled with people from every part of the adjoining country and from New England. New York had never before had such a multitude. Old letters lately resurrected give amusing accounts of the difficulty of securing lodgings, of the breaking down of carriages and delays and hinderances on account of the bad roads of that day. All the houses in the city were soon filled and tents were pitched in vacant lots.

On the 20th the committee of the two houses reported an elaborate plan, providing that Gen. Webb, Col. Smith, Lieut. Col. Fish, Lieut. Col. Franks, Maj. L'Enfant, Maj. Bleecker and Mr. John R. Livingston serve as aids and assistants; that chairs be placed in the senate chamber for the president and vice president, the senators sitting on that side where the vice president's chair was placed and the representatives on the other side, with the speaker at their head; also that seats should be provided in the senate chamber for the late president of the Confederation congress and governor of the Western territory, the five persons at the heads of the departments, the ministers of France and Spain, the chaplain of congress and persons in the suite of the president, the lieutenant governor, chancellor, chief justice and judges of the supreme court of New York and mayor of the city; also, that there should be services in all the churches in the city at 9 o'clock in the morning, which all the people were requested to attend; that immediately after the conclusion of the services the procession should move; that the oath should be taken about noon, and that the president, chaplain and both houses of congress should proceed to St. Paul's church immediately after the ceremony to hear divine service.

THE GLORIOUS DAY.

The programme was fully carried out. A national salute ushered in the morning of the 30th of April. At 9 o'clock every bell in the city pealed for a few minutes, then in slow tones summoned the people to religious service, immediately after which the procession was formed in the following order:

Col. Morgan Lewis, attended by two officers
Capt. Stokes, with the Troop of Horse.
Artillery.
Maj. Van Horne.
Grenadiers, under Capt. Harsin.
German Grenadiers, very gayly attired, under Capt. Scriba.
Maj. Bicker.
The Infantry of the Brigade.
Maj. Chrystie.
Sheriff.
Committee of the Senate.
President-elect, in a Chariot Drawn by Four Horses.
His Suite.
Civil Officers.
Committee of the Representatives.
Hon. Mr. Jay, Secretary of Foreign Affairs
Gen. Knox, Secretary of War.
Chancellor Livingston.
Several Gentlemen of Distinction.



WASHINGTON PASSING THE SPANISH VESSEL, GALVESTON.

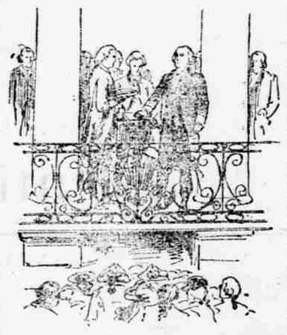
At Federal hall the troops massed in close order on Wall and Broad streets. Washington passed through and was conducted to the senate chamber according to the programme, when Vice President Adams said:

"Sir, the senate and house of representatives of the United States are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the constitution, which will be administered by the chancellor of the state of New York."

"I am ready to proceed," was the reply.

They then passed to the balcony in the order prescribed. Broad and Wall streets in each direction presented a compact mass of upturned faces, and it is remarked that every person was still as a statue and profound silence reigned. The windows and housetops were crowded with people. Spectators exactly on the opposite side have many times described the appearance of the group on the balcony.

In the center and standing apart a little, separated by a space from all except Col. Webb and Chancellor Livingston, stood Washington, clad in a complete suit of elegant broadcloth, of American manufacture, with white silk stockings, also a native production, plain silver buckles in his shoes, head uncovered, his hair heavily powdered and tied in a cue, according to the fashion of the day. He stood upon a square stone slightly elevated above the floor of the balcony. To the right of him stood Chancellor Livingston, nearly as tall as himself. On the other side stood Vice President Adams. Samuel A. Otis, secretary of the senate, stood near. A little to the rear and forming a sort of semicircle was a group of persons then and ever since dear to the American people, whose fame was second only to that of Washington. First was the secretary, John Jay, a tall, slight man, with a face indicating calm



WASHINGTON TAKING THE OATH.

serenity and [illegible]ype of character. Next, the brave G[illegible], Baron Steuben, Alexander Hamilton, Governor St. Clair of the Northwest Territory, and Roger Sherman. Behind them were the congressional celebrities, then, extending to the wings of the balcony on each side, as many members, both of the senate and house, as there was room for.

Chancellor Livingston slowly pronounced the oath. Washington reverently repeated it after him. The Bible was raised. As the president bowed to kiss it, he said in a clear voice? "I swear," then, closing his eyes, added, 'So help me, God."

"It is done," said the chancellor. Then, turning to the multitude, he said in a loud voice:

"Long live George Washington, president of the United States!"

Instantly the flag was run up to the top of the staff of the cupola of Federal hall, and all the bells of the city broke forth at once. Shouts and acclamations from the waiting thousands were repeated again and again, and cannon boomed from every point of the compass from land and water. Although a century has passed, what American can read of this inspiring theme without feeling his pulses thrill anew?

HIS PERSON AND CHARACTER.

Washington was at that time 57 years old, and as was stated by thousands who knew him intimately, had outgrown that awkwardness of movement which marked him all through his early life, and arrived at an attitude of most wonderful and kindly dignity. His figure was neither awkward nor stiff. He was six feet three inches high, splendidly porportioned, finely developed and straight. He had a long and muscular arm and a very large hand. His motions were somewhat slow, and his voice almost uniformly grave. His breeding, of course, was that of a gentleman. He was fond of society, enjoying the good things of life, and in the circle of his intimates he indulged in a quiet humor and was sensitive to the beauty of a good story.

After Washington's return to the senate chamber and delivery of the address, he, with both houses of congress and many others, proceeded on foot to St. Paul's chapel on Broadway, where divine service was performed by Bishop Provost, when the president was escorted to his own house. In the evening the city was illuminated in a style unparalleled in America, and which drew forth praise even from visiting Frenchmen and other foreigners. The theatre in John street was a blaze of light, the front covered with transparencies, one of which represented Fame like an angel descending from heaven to crown Washington with immortality. In Bowling Green were numerous transparencies representing Washington and the different branches of the new government presided over by Justice and Wisdom, Columbia, Liberty and many other characters.

It is reported that every house in the city was illuminated, the most brilliantly so being those of the French and Spanish ministers, who tried to outdo each other. All the doors and windows of the French minister's house were bordered with brilliant lamps shining upon numerous paintings representing the past and present of American history. Gathered about the door of the Spanish minister's house was a curiously elaborate group of the Graces, and in each window moved pictures arranged to pass before the eyes of the spectators so as to present the illusion of a panorama. One of the ships off the Battery arranged its rigging with lanterns so as to represent a pyramid of stars, and the display of fireworks under the direction of Col. Beaman was the finest America had ever seen. President Washington drove down Broadway, around Bowling Green, along the Battery and through the principal streets, obtaining a full view of the cheering spectacle.

TABLE AND CHAIR USED BY FIRST CONGRESS.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Fifty years passed away and the semi-centennial of the first inauguration was celebrated by the New York Historical society April 30, 1889. The accomplished John Quincy Adams delivered an eloquent address. Forty one years more passed, and in 1880 the chamber of commerce of New York began the movement to erect a colossal bronze statue of Washington on the same spot where he took the inaugural oath. The necessary money was raised in a few days and the work was executed by the eminent sculptor, John Quincy Adams Ward.

On the 25th of November, 1883, the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's entrance into New York city, the unveiling ceremonies took place, unfortunately in the mist of a drenching rain. George W. Lane, president of the chamber of commerce, presided. Richard S. Storrs offered prayer. Royal Phillips, in behalf of the chamber of commerce, reported respecting the work. Governor Grover Cleveland, of New York, unveiled the statue, and President Arthur accepted it on behalf of the government of the United States. An eloquent address was delivered by George William Curtis and the benediction pronounced by Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, bishop of New York. Two years later the New York Historical society began the movement for a centennial celebration, which has now reached such immense proportions. All the old societies of New York have joined in. Committees have been organized on every branch of the work, of which it is only necessary to mention the most responsible and those of most historic note.

PLAN OF THE CENTENNIAL.

The general outline of proceedings will be as follows, to which will be added a supplementary outline for each separate department, and directions furnished upon the ground for each of the different detachments represented by various nations and various departments of the government:

1. The president of the United States, proceeding through Philadelphia and New Jersey, halting in the same manner and stopping at the same places as did Washington, will arrive at the harbor of New York on Monday, April 29, will be met by a deputation of the officials of New York state and city and taken thence on a government dispatch boat to the foot of Wall street in the city of New York, passing en route the United States and foreign ships of war, the yachts of all the clubs which may be present arranged in proper order and a large number of other vessels suitably decorated for the occasion. In this progress he will be received by the crews of all the vessels with the honor due his office and by the ships of war with the salute prescribed by law for the president. At Wall street the president will be formally welcomed by his honor Mayor Grant, of New York, and escorted to his quarters.

On the evening of April 29 will occur the great ball at the Metropolitan Opera house, which is designed to be the greatest assembly of the kind the world ever saw.

The committee on art have arranged designs for the hall, in which the American Eagle, the Father of His Country, the Star Spangled Banner, Peace, Victory, Fortune, the Genius of the Republic, Liberty, and the Goddess of Justice will be presented in the most impressive styles of art. Bronze medals have also been struck, having on one side a medallion of Washington and on the other appropriate inscriptions. These are to be kept as historic souvenirs. The badges of the committee and the drapings of the hall will be arranged in various colors, namely: For the general government, in red, white and blue, for the army, light blue, for the navy, dark blue, and for the other committees and departments in appropriate colors.

2. The great day of April 30 will begin with a demonstration unique in itself, and which could probably occur in no other country in the world, at any rate it distinguishes the American republic above all others. Representatives of all the great religious bodies in America have combined in a request to the people of their respective beliefs

SECTION OF THE HISTORIC RAILING.

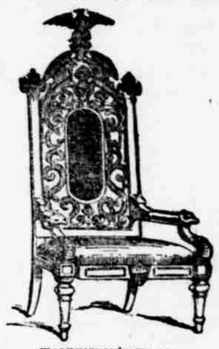
throughout the country to unite at 9 o'clock in religious services, demonstrating that the union of civil and religious liberty is now so complete that men of every faith meet under a common flag at the call of rector, rabbi, pastor or minister to return thanks to the common God of the Jew and the Christian for the liberties we enjoy. At 9 o'clock all the bells of the city will peal, and all the churches will be open for religious services. It is to be hoped this will be the case in every part of the United States. As Dr. Provost, bishop of New York and chaplain of the senate, conducted the services 100 years ago, so Bishop Potter, of New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity and St. Paul's church, will conduct the services on the morning of April 30.

3. The army committee will then take charge of the president and party, who will be escorted to the steps of the sub-treasury, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, but looking towards Broad, where the formal literary exercises will be held, beginning at half past 10. The Rev. Richard S. Storrs will offer the prayer. If his health permits, a poem will be read by the venerable Quaker poet, John Greenleaf Whittier. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew will then deliver the oration of the day. President Harrison will speak briefly, and Archbishop Corrigan will pronounce the benediction.

4. On the conclusion of the literary exercises all the batteries of all the forts and the shipping in the harbor will fire a salute of twenty-one guns, and the military parade will then begin. This has given the committee more concern than any part of the ceremonies, which will be easily understood when it is known that a single state expects to have many thousand troops present. It was at first intended that the president should review the procession from the steps of the sub-treasury building by the Washington statue, but as this would require the somewhat unmilitary movement of breaking files to the left in narrow Wall street, it was decided that he should review from the stand erected on Broad street opposite. By this latter it was found that were even one half of the parade to pass the reviewing stand the entire portion of lower New York would be blocked with civic and military organizations and spectators. The review will, therefore, take place in the broader streets and larger squares, where it can be witnessed by 2,000,000 people, if so many are present. Gen. Sheridan was originally designated as grand marshal. Since his decease that honor has been most appropriately conferred on his official successor, Maj. Gen. Schofield.

5. The day will close with a grand banquet at the Metropolitan Opera House, where covers will be laid for 800 guests.

6. On the 1st of May the proceedings will be more informal, except for the grand industrial parade, of which only the general features have been arranged in advance, the details of each art and industry being left to the persons interested. From every state and territory, every noted mine, every product of the country, agricultural and manufactured, will be represented in the parade. Barges with historical groups and appropriate paintings will present every detail of national evolution from the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh and the Pilgrims to the inauguration of President Benjamin Harrison.



WASHINGTON'S CHAIR.

Historical reproductions will show New York as it was when Hendrick Hudson landed in September, 1609, and again as it was in the days of the Dutch and early English occupation, the colonial days, and, in short, all its stages from the seaport town to the metropolis of the western world. Similarly visitors from every section of the country will see their progress portrayed, from the wigwam in the forest, the rude hut of the settler and the early town to the present time. It is believed that in the way of typifying a hundred years' progress of a great nation in general and detail the industrial parade will be among the most attractive features of the centennial.

Although the committees have arranged but for three days, yet a number of supplementary exhibitions of various kinds will precede and follow the centennial. During the entire month of April there will be an exhibition of historical portraits in the Metropolitan Opera House, and of portraits, letters and documents never before exhibited to the public. Among the noted relics will be the chairs which stood in Federal hall, especially that occupied by Washington during the first days of the presidency. The noted portrait of George Washington painted by Gilbert Stuart, at Mount Vernon, in 1797, and given by Washington to Alexander Hamilton, a portrait which has never been photographed or engraved, will be on exhibition. It is now the property of Hamilton's grandson, Alexander Hamilton, of New York.

DOCTORS IN SESSION.

The State Medical Convention assembled last Tuesday at Elizabeth City. Over one hundred doctors present and seventy-five more who were on their way were prevented from attending by a washout on the railroads. The Board of Medical Examiners examined seventy-five candidates for license. Many interesting papers were read. Dr. G. G. Thomas, of Wilmington, was elected President. A reporter, writing to the Wilmington Star, says:

"The most important thing settled by the Society was the preparation for the registration of physicians, which was incumbent upon the Society by the last General Assembly. A form of certificate is to be furnished by the Society to clerks of courts, and books of register, and the registration of every physician in the State, young and old, must be done before January 1890; and any one failing to perform this duty will be liable to prosecution for misdemeanor, or go before the Board of Examiners for a license. This law declares an amnesty to many men unworthy of the indulgence and consideration, but its ultimate effect will be—say in 25 years—to give to North Carolina a profession of uniformly educated men. It is a noble example of a profession, purging itself and instituting a reform, in spite of opposition and indifference of legislators."

BISHOP KEENER ON EDITORS.

Bishop Keener was an editor for some years and did his work with as much general satisfaction as any editor of whom we know, and certainly with great ability. After this experience and more than thirty years of observation he writes the following paragraph in a letter to the New Orleans Advocate. It will, perhaps, quiet some who think that to be an editor is a delight:

"Now, what I wish to remark is, almost everybody imagines that he can teach a school, run a country store or publish a paper. I thought so once, but after more than thirty years of observation in this line, and some experience, it now distresses me to see one attempting to start a new paper. If to live by the skin of one's teeth; if to have nightly sweats; if to see all things in the light of an editorial paragraph: if to make all correspondents, sooner or later, cool friends or active opponents; if to grow empty, year by year and day by day, until you feel—in fact know—that you are to everybody, except to your own immediate family, 'as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal;' if this is a thing to be sought after, then turn editor or publisher of an Advocate, either or both, as you may have opportunity."—Raleigh Christian Advocate.

It is a sad, but certain truth, that cork-screws have sunk more people, than cork-jackets ever floated.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS ARE SAYING

Less Cotton.

It is quite evident that, in this section of the State at least, there will be a sharp reduction in the acreage of cotton. The falling off will be from a fourth to a third.—Raleigh Co. Wil. Messenger.

Their Names.

Among the names of the mistresses of the White House have been three Marthas, two Marys, two Abigails, one Eliza, one Elizabeth, one Margaret, one Sarah, one Jane, one Harriet, one Dorothy, two Julias, one Letitia, one Emily, one Angelica, one Louisa, one Lucy, one Frances, and now there is a Caroline, though she calls it "Carrie."—Raleigh Call.

A Strange Freak of Nature.

In Madison county, near Marshall, Sunday night, Mrs. Zebulon Jarrett gave birth to a child having two perfectly developed heads on one body. The child lived only a few hours. It is said to have been the strangest freak of nature ever occurring in the wonderfully prolific county of Madison, and has brought nearly the whole county to witness the two-headed child.—Asheville Citizen.

A Case of Heroism.

Here is a case of heroism. Mrs. Lula Adams, of Aberdeen, owns a small pet dog who apparently has an eye to helping "the under dog in the fight." A few days ago a chicken hawk attempted to catch a meal from a brood belonging to Mrs. Adams when this dog took a hand in, choked the bird to death and was master of the field. The hawk measured 33 inches from tip to tip. Has any other a pet who can beat this one?—Jonesboro Leader.

JEFF. DAVIS' ROMANCE.

The Stratagem by Which He Secured a Bride When a Young Lieutenant.

The first marriage of Jefferson Davis was of a somewhat romantic character. After graduating at West Point he was ordered to Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, Wis., the post then commanded by Colonel Zachary Taylor. The daughter of the latter, Miss Sallie Knox Taylor, at once fell desperately in love with the handsome and intellectual young lieutenant, and the affection was reciprocated, but the old Colonel was averse to any match-making under the circumstances and peremptorily forbade Davis from visiting his quarters except in an official capacity. The lovers managed to see each other by stratagem, however, and one morning at daylight they were missing. The household was instantly aroused, the servants interrogated and a search made, but nothing was elicited save that the door of the stable was open, four horses were gone, and their tracks indicated a hasty departure. Further examination of the premises showed that Lieut. George Wilson, brother of Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, Ia., and Miss Street, daughter of Gen. Street, had likewise suddenly disappeared. There was but one conclusion, and in less than an hour every man, woman and child in the village knew all about the runaway match.

Col. Taylor was enraged and declared, with an oath as strong as he ever used, that under no circumstances would he forgive Davis or become reconciled to his daughter's disobedience. Sixteen years passed. "Old Zach" was in command of the United States Army in Mexico, and serving under him was Col. Jefferson Davis at the head of the famous 1st Mississippi Rifles. At the battle of Buena Vista this regiment covered itself with glory, but Davis, while leading one of the charges at a critical moment, fell severely and, it was supposed, mortally wounded. He was borne from the field, and that evening Gen. Taylor, mounted on Old Whitey, paid him a visit. Dismounting, he stepped to the Colonel's cot and extended his hand.

"Jeff," he said, "you have saved the day with your glorious rifles; now let bygones be bygones; Knox (the name by which he always called his daughter) knew your worth and mettle better than I did."

From that moment, through the war, and indeed until the death of President Taylor, the warmest friendship existed between the old companions in arms.—Phil. News.

'COME ALONG, GOOD FOLKS, FROM ALL OVER CREATION."

Much progress has been made during the past two weeks towards bringing the Centennial preparations into proper shape. The activity of the Fool Killer has been very helpful, not only in getting rid of Jonahs, but in inspiring a salutary dread in the breasts of those who were bursting with anxiety to make fools of themselves in some conspicuous way. After ten days more of straight, hard work, with no time for nonsense and no room for dudes, the affair will be far and away the greatest this country has ever seen. With General Schofield to direct the military parade, General Daniel Butterfield to manage the civic procession and Mr. Stanton to direct the ball, three important features of the commemoration are in most efficient hands. Strangers need be under no apprehension of failing to find lodging and abundant facilites for witnessing all the displays. When a village like Washington can make room for an inauguration crowd, it would require even a greater multitude than the Centennial will bring to make New York uncomfortable. So come along, good folks, from all over creation. The big town is ready to receive you all and make you happy.—N. Y. Star.

THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION.
From Ash-Wednesday to Easter
She ponders noon it,
While he scrapes around
To raise cash for that bonnet.
—[Puck.