THE JOURNAL.

E. HARPER, - - Business Manager.

NEW BERNE, N. C., JUNE 5 1890.

Entered at the Post office at New Berne N C as second-class matter.

IT is rumored that Parnell is to withdraw from the House of Commons.

THE Texas Spring Palace at Fort Worth has been burned. The loss is $100,000.

THE Petersburg music festival has closed with the universal decision of having been a splendid success.

IN Sunday's paper it is stated that on Wednesday night Gen. E. M. Lane of South Carolina delivered a very able address, &c. It should have been written Gen. E. M. Law.

ON Memorial day in New York City the letter carriers showed their high regard for the late S. S. Cox by turning out 13,000 strong and visiting the grave of the deceased at Greenwood cemetery.

THE Scotch-Irish Congress now in session at Pittsburg is largely attended. Robert Bonner of New York, has been re-elected President. Among the Vice Presidents is Hon. S. B. Alexander of North Carolina.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS delivered the oration at the laying of the corner stone of the Washington Memorial Arch in New York City. It is reported as a grand tribute The arch will cost $100,000.

THE Music Festival at Charlotte, June 13 and 14, will be an event of great importance to Charlotte and the State. It will be an occasion of special interest to the music loving people of the State, and those who attend will doubtless have a season of rare enjoyment A party from New Berne will attend.

CHICAGO proposes to see the Eiffel tower and go it five hundred feet better. The scheme proposed is to erect a tower for the World's Fair fifteen hundred feet high, to cost over $2,000,000, containing a hotel with four thousand rooms, besides great halls for public gatherings &c. Chicago may be a windy city, but she is a hustler.—Wilmington Star.

IT has leaked out that John C. File, late Treasurer of the Lutheran Orphans' Home, Philadelphia is a defaulter for about $35,000. File has been Treasurer of the Home since 1872. It was the policy of the Board of Directors of the Home not to touch the endowments which year after year were made, but to defray the working expenses of the institution from the interest and donations. The particular accounts bearing upon the latter have been found to be accurate in every particular.

R. G. DUNN & Co's weekly report of trade made on the 31st of May, among other thing says: "Reports from the interior cities continue highly encouraging. At the South, the crop prospects are fair, and business satisfactory for the season * * The general tendency of the money market has been toward relaxation."

ENGLAND and Germany are negotiating concerning East Africa. If any one supposes that this indicates the near approach of the time when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, he is destined to disappointment. Both nations are aggressive, and neither will admit the claims of the other. Diplomacy may be used instead of cannon, but in any event the contest will be a bitter one.

CAPT. R. F. KOLB, Agricultural Commissioner of Alabama, and the leader of the Agricultural Organizations throughout the country was on last Saturday defeated in the Alabama Democratic Convention for Governor. This should not discourage the farmers. Their candidate made a splendid run and reflected the highest honor upon them. As for Capt. Kolb, his future is very bright. This writer has known him from his infancy, and confidently anticipates his future triumphs.

THE farmers of Alabama have set their fellow countrymen a splendid example. They selected for their candidate for Governor Capt. R. F. Kolb, a man of deserved popularity because of his services to the country in war and in peace and the high character he has sustained in all the relations of life. They placed his name before the State Democratic Convention, and for four days, did all in their power to secure his nomination. But, when the fight was over, they heartily pledged their support to his successful opponent.

THE newspapers are making considerable noise about the objectionable and offensive questions which are to be asked by enumerators in the taking of the census. The newspapers, we have no doubt, voice the sentiments of a large majority of the people in this matter. The questions which are regarded as offensive are those with respect to obtaining statistics upon the mortgaged indebtedness upon personal property and real estate, and with respect to physical diseases in the cases of living men and women. These statistics, when prepared, if there could be any certainty of their correctness, would be valuable. But the idea that people are going to answer these questions correctly is farcical. They couldn't if they desired to do so. The poor enumerators will make very few friends in the performance of their unpleasant tasks.

THE UNVEILING OF LEE'S STATUE AT RICHMOND.

It is not often wise to attempt the impossible, but the public expects us to tell of the unveiling of the Lee Statue at Richmond. This we shall attempt to do in a series of short articles.

We can give no adequate description of this crowning event, but if our readers will call to mind Napoleon's return from Elba, and his reception by the people of France, they may form some conception of the scenes presented at Richmond on the ever memorable 29th of May, 1890.

We cannot tell how many people were present. It is estimated that the present population of Richmond is about one hundred thousand, and it is believed that the visitors equaled in number the resident population. Two hundred thousand is not an exaggerated estimate of the people who stood on the sacred soil of Richmond on the day that witnessed the unveiling of the Statue of "America's greatest man."

The great procession was more than five miles long, and, throughout its entire length, was walled in by masses of enthusiastic citizens and visitors from all parts of the Union.

The places of the several States in the procession accorded with the order in which they passed their ordinances of secession—South Carolina first and Virginia last. Twenty thousand men in line, represented every State in the South.

Virginia had the largest number of State troops and North Carolina came next with four splendid regiments of infantry. The Fifth Maryland regiment from Baltimore, five hundred strong, and the Washington Artillery, from New Orleans, with their two hundred men, twelve guns and sixty horses, were the most attractive single organizations, but the old veterans of every State received the loudest applause and called forth the warmest expressions of veneration, sympathy and love.

Arrived at the speaker's stand, near the monument, Governor McKinney introduced the chaplain, the beloved pastor of Davis and Lee, who reverently invoked the blessing of Heaven. Then the Governor presented General Early, the presiding officer of the day. Cheer after cheer went up as the old hero rose before his people. He spoke briefly, but eloquently, and then introduced the orator of the day, Colonel Archer Anderson, of Richmond.

The oration was a masterpiece. It was the superb presentation of the idol of a whole people by an inspired son of Genius, and every word touched a responsive cord that vibrated with emotions of manly pride and patriotic joy.

But the supreme moment came when, at the conclusion of the oration, General Joseph E. Johnston raised his pure hands to unveil the Statue of Robert E. Lee. As the drapery fell at Johnston's touch and revealed the matchless form of Lee, a triumphant shout rose in one hundred and fifty thousand voices, forty cannon and ten thousand muskets pealed forth their thunders of applause and sent white wreaths to the heavens as the token of peace and joy and love.

To describe Richmond on this gala day would require the most exalted genius in its highest development. We may not attempt it further than to draw imperfect outlines of the grandest spectacle of modern times. Every building was decorated from foundation stone to topmost pinacle. Pictures illustrative of scenes through which Lee had passed, were as illustrated pages in an illustrious life. Here was his childhood's happy home, the academic groves in which he walked, wild Indian scenes, and visions of Mexico, while everywhere the flags of the South were seen floating in an atmosphere permeated with the perfume of flowers and redolent of the incence of patriotism. Richmond covered herself with renewed glory on that day, and so long as time lasts the 29th of May, 1890, will remain a hallowed memory and a glorious prophecy to our people.

THE NORTHERN PRESS.

The insane ravings of Shepard, of the New York Mail and Express, having been given to the country, we can do no better service than to present, through our columns the sentiments of representative Northern papers in regard to the Lee Monument at Richmond.

No part of our common country is more loyal to the Union than that which was embraced within the lines of the late Confederate States.

The people of the South have deeply regretted the unwillingness of the people of the North to accept their declarations of loyalty to the Federal Government and devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and it is with genuine pleasure that we hail the roseate flush of the auspicious morn that is to usher in the day of restored confidence and mutual good-will.

We have heretofore spoken of the liberality and fairness, as well as the ability of the Washington Post. It was with no surprise that we read, in its issue of the 29th of May, an editorial on Robert E. Lee that concludes with these stirring words:

"So let the statue be unveiled in all its majestic proportions, midst music, oratory and heroic ode. It will not shame the sunlight. It will not endanger the liberties of the people. It will cause no patriot to draw a bated breath. It will shock no manly sensibility. It will simply show that the South retains a grateful appreciation of her noblest son, and commends his name to the muse of history as worthy of exalted perpetuation."

While the Post has given us no surprise, our pleasure is not diminished because we rightly judged its spirit and its chivalry. But we are surprised that papers of which we expected nothing but censure, have risen superior to party bias and sectional animosity and spoken words of truth and commendation. From a great number of papers we have selected the New York Tribune as the best representative of that class of newspapers to which have we just referred. We have read its words over and over again to see if they did not contain some covert stab, but here they are, open as the day:

"The Tribune has never hesitated on fitting occasions to denounce disloyal acts and tendencies in the South; and it will continue to do so, if need be, in the future. But for that very reason it may fairly claim the right to defend the South when it is unjustly assailed; as in our opinion it has been in connection with the ceremony of unveiling the Lee monument on the 29th ult. in Richmond. That the people of the South should delight to honor the memory of that great and popular leader need not and does not reflect on their loyalty in the slightest degree. It is true that numerous Confederate flags were flung to the breeze in the quandom Confederate capital; and there were a great many things said about the Lost Cause the good taste of which might be questioned. But there was no hint of disloyalty to the Union from the beginning to the end of the celebration, and we are sure there was no thought of disloyalty in the hearts of those who took part in it. On this day, sacred to the memory of the loyal dead, we can well afford to be generous to those who were once armed against the nation but who are now an integral part of that nation. If the South loyally accepts the verdict of the war, as it is doing, the North will not criticise it for honoring the memory of its fallen chieftains, or even for occasionally bringing out its old flags, which to enlightened southerners today are no longer emblems of treason."

We conclude with the following sharp extract from the New York World:

"The brilliant oration of Colonel Archer Anderson at the unveiling of the Lee statue—an address at once eloquent, philosophical, and patriotic—is a sufficient answer to the tirades which have been uttered in certain quarters against the observances at Richmond on the 29th."

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD.

The above is the title of a book published by Col. S. D. Pool, of Raleigh, from which we make a few selections relating to General Lee and his ancestors:

"One of the most entertaining Southern books was written by General Henry Lee, the father of the illustrious Robert E. Lee, the roundest character that belongs to American history. It has been long known to every reader of military biography, and is a valuable contribution to the department to which it belongs. Its title is—*Memoirs of the War of '76*, and those who are not familiar with it, should embrace the first opportunity that is offered to give it at tentive reading. Some five or six years ago, a new edition was issued. Increased interest was given to it by a modest life of the author by his great son, the immortal leader of the Army of Northern Virginia. In addition to the biography, General Lee has added some valuable notes, and has also contributed brief sketches of General Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, and General Anthony Wayne, ('Mad Anthony') of Pennsylvania. Before entering upon the main subject of this paper, let us detain the reader for a little while with a brief reference to the Lee family, and to the author of the *Memoirs*. We feel quite certain that no reader of Our Living and Our Dead can be indifferent to anything that concerns Robert Edmund Lee—'the noblest Virginian of them all.'

'The Lee family is ancient and highly honored. From the time of William the Conqueror, about A. D. 1120, when one of the name came over to England, until now, there have been eminent men connected with it. There is a general history of the Lee family running all through those years. In Revolutionary times, Col. Henry Lee, our author, and Richard Henry Lee were the most illustrious. In our own times, the peerless Commander of the Confederate forces is the most distinguished and revered, his name being a 'household word' wherever virtue is esteemed or genius honored.

"Col. Henry Lee was born in Virginia in 1756. He was educated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, at which college he was greatly distinguished. He was preparing to enter upon the study of law, and was on the eve of leaving for England to prosecute that end when the war with Great Britain began. He served with extraordinary gallantry under Washington, and had a gold medal voted him whilst a Major, 'a distinction which no other officer below the rank of General received during the war.' His splendid successes were afterwards won in the Southern Department, under General Greene. Owing to ill-health he retired from the army in the spring of 1782 and returned to Virginia. His commander wrote thus to the President of Congress:

'I am more indebted to him than any other for the advantages gained over the enemy in the operations of the last campaign, and should be wanting in gratitude not to acknowledge the importance of his services, a detail of which is his best panegyric.'

"Not long after his retiracy he was united in marriage to Matilda, daughter of Col. Ludwell Lee, of Westmoreland county, in Virginia. Soon after the close of the war he was a member of Congress from his native State, and was one of President Washington's most intimate friends and earnest supporters. He was afterwards a member of the Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution, 'and was distinguished for zeal and eloquence in support of the measure.' In 1789 he was greatly afflicted. His excellent wife died, and a few days afterwards a dear little son of ten years of age was laid beside his mother. He had two other children, a son and daughter. The former, who bore his name, was of very superior parts. He died in Paris in 1837. Col. Lee was offered a high position in the army of France, which he declined. On the 18th of June, 1793, he married, the lady being Anne Hill Carter, daughter of Charles Carter, of Shirly, Va., a gentleman of very large fortune. His next appearance in public life was as a member of the Virginia General Assembly in the famous years of 1798 and '99. Soon after this he was again elected to the United States Congress. During this term General Washington died, when Col. Lee was appointed to Congress to express the nation's sorrow at the death of the Father of his Country. In the performance of this duty, he wrote those immortal words which in a very happy and sententious form, conveyed the world's estimate of Washington's services—'First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.'

"Col. Lee was a transcendent orator, and as the volume under consideration abundantly evinces, was a man of letters. His biographer represents his conversational powers as of a high order, 'fascinating in the extreme,' and happily blending 'delight with instruction.' He was elected Governor of Virginia, which office he filled with ability. He was appointed by President Washington to command the forces that went to squelch the 'whiskey insurrection' in Pennsylvania. In the war of 1812 he was appointed a Major General, but owing to a very serious calamity which befel him he never entered the service. He was in the city of Baltimore, and had gone to this house of a friend, Mr. Hanson. While there a vile political mob surrounded the house. Gen Lee, ever brave and generous, endeavored to protect the family. Gen. Lingan was killed, and Gen. Lee was so serously injured that, after five years suffering, he died. He visited the West Indies, spending nearly two years, in the hope of obtaining restoration of health. Finally taking a vessel for the United States, he landed on Cumberland Island, off the coast of Georgia, and after a much suffering expired, in his sixty second year at the house of Mrs. Shaw, a daughter of his old commander, General Greene. This took place on March 25th, 1818. Seven children by his last wife survived him, one of whom was the great Confederate Captain. Wordsworth has written 'that the boy is father to the man.' In reading one of General Henry Lee's letters to his oldest boy by his last wife, we were interested in the following words, which we quote without comment. After mentioning two or three of the oldest children, he remarks, *'Robert was always good.'* The following lines are taken from a graceful tribute to General Lee that appeared in a Boston paper:

'Brave was the wreath which caught a Briton's blood;
And sweet the voice which charmed a nation's ear;
But not the fame nor the battle claim
Alone they lend—nor divide thy fame;
For all the graces and charms that blend
Round sacred home, hearth and father, friend
Are *thine*; and none a generous breast that knows
With every warm glow the noblest nature knows;
In council honored and in arms renowned,
By fortune favored and by victory crowned!

The Money Question Discussed.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—What does it take to constitute good paper money? Why it is the financial credit of the one that put it forth, or that has it issued? We have plenty of men in North Carolina that own good, safe property, that could come together and have paper issued that could be called good money, and could lend to the farmer at 8 per cent. were it not for the 10 per cent. tax on State banks. Just so long as the people have confidence in a man they are willing to trust him. Just so long as a nation is recognized by other nations to be self sustaining and independent, her credit or her paper currency is good.

During the year 1861 Confederate notes were almost as good as green backs, but after that year the people began to lose confidence in the Confederacy as an independent nation. Hence her notes began to depreciate. Why? Because they were based upon nothing that was substantial or safe. Why then do we complain at United States currency? Is it not good? Yes, very good. It is not the quality but the quantity in circulation that brings about this complaint and depression. Why there is not money enough in circulation to pay more than a two-third price of our produce that is placed on the market. And there is not money enough in the South to answer the demand of the merchants' trade. So the farmer has to do almost without any. He must use barter for money; and this makes dull and low spirited laborers. The less the circulation of money the greater is its purchasing power and the more property or more produce must be given in exchange for a given sum of money. If the amount of money in circulation has by any means been diminished one third a given sum of money will purchase one third more property. Hence it will take one-third more corn, wheat or cotton to pay debts and cancel obligations than it would have done had the volume of money remained unchanged. In other words if the amount of money has decreased one-third debts have increased one-third. With these principles in view is it not evident that the owner of money of the United States would desire to lessen its amount instead of increasing it. In order that its purchasing power might be the greater, the supply of money has been diminished during the past twenty years so that the volume of money now in the United States is at least one third less per capita than it was twenty years ago. And we all know its purchasing power is at least one third greater.

Gold and silver is recognized in all civilized nations as money after its currency, and is generally used as a basis for paper currency; but since the year 1873, if I mistake not, gold is the only unlimited basis for paper currency in the United States. If this be the case how can the increasing demand for money which is required by the rapid increase in business and in population be met. The one way is, by restoring silver to an equality with gold. "Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set," Prov. 22. A return to the policy of our fathers is the remedy for the present depression among producing classes of our country. The problem then that presents itself for our consideration, and that demands the action of Congress, is not which metal we shall use, but how shall we use both. If the sum out of gold and silver is insufficient as a basis for a circulation of currency to meet the demands of business, then we will place king cotton in rank with them. Suppose we place $100 worth of cotton in a government warehouse and receive 80 at 1 per cent is not this good security, and would not this place cheap money in the country? Yes, says one. This sounds nice for the man that has the cotton or other products, but how about the day laborer that never owned a bale of cotton? Of course it is not expected that every man that ever expects to own another dollar must go to the warehouse for it. Neither is it expected for every man that does own a bale of cotton to take it to the warehouse. But there is a sufficient number of men that can take a sufficient amount of cotton and other produce there that will place a circulating medium of paper currency in reach of every man. The subtreasury bill, if passed, will paralyze the business of the banker. He can be seen looking for men to borrow his 18 per cent. money. But he won't find them, for who would pay 18 of even 8 per cent. when it would be had at 1 or 2 per cent.; or who would pay 20 per cent. for time price goods when they can pay for them with 1 per cent. money? This will be an advantage to the merchant, he can buy for cash and sell for cash. And this will eventually put an end to the mortgage system, and yet the halt hasn't been told, for this will make better laborers. Don't you know that a man will do you better service when he knows he is to get the money when the work is done, than he will if he knows that he may get it come in corn or pork? This will not only renew the energy in the day laborer, but will do the same for the tenant and landlord. In fact men of every profession and all trades connected in this country would be benefited. "Yes," says another, "that's a song without a tune." Now tell us how to fit a tune to it.

The farmers have been taking one of Rip Van Winkle's twenty year naps, but the money lords began calling them hay seed socialist, and singing over production so loud that at our two and a half millions of them awoke just in time to see the opening of the present campaign. So they have kicked out their jute bagging lodging and took a cup of the bosses 20 cent coffee and have decided to stay awake for a little season.

What the people say must be so. Our fathers said this is a government for the people, ruled by the people. We know that seven tenths of the voters are not Alliancemen, but we believe that seven tenths of the voters are in favor of the S. T. plan "you Alliancemen don't mean to form a party of your own do you?" Not a bit of it. There are Democrats enough belonging to the Alliance to see that all candidates belonging to that party publicly pledge themselves to favor Alliance principals before we will vote for them. And Republican Alliancemen will see the same is done in their party. This being done, Democrats and Republicans when elected will vote together on these principals, as they did in the Back Pay Bill. This is the way to harmonize the two parties. We have had enough party fighting. This kind of business don't pay the farmer. We have arrived to the conclusion that our representatives must vote for principles, when this is done we will have better times in this country and not until then. Let us be true to ourselves, true to our country and above all, true to God.

F. D. SHAW.

Richlands, Onslow Co., May 24.

What is the use of an Experiment Station?

To benefit the agricultural industry.

How can it do this?

To bear the expense and to conduct work which will be useful to enterprising farmers. Many of these often desire to investigate for themselves but are prevented by expense and lack of facilities. At an experiment station are employed scientific and practical men who, with every facility, devote their time in investigating agricultural subjects.

What are these subjects?

How can farming be made to pay? How can we improve our worn soils at a minimum expense? How should certain soils be fertilized to yield the best crop? How can waste products be saved and utilized? Can new plants be advantageously grown? The value of certain foods for cattle. The best grasses for certain soils. The dairy industry. The value of ensilage. A study of the disease and insects affecting crop and the best methods to prevent their ravages. To determine the best varities of grasses, fruits and vegetables of the highest markets. These and a score of kindred subjects.

How long will it take to reach conclusions?

Answers should not be expected in a short time. In many cases several season of careful work will be necessary. In the meantime the Station seeks to disseminate valuable facts and truths which will enable farmers to make and save money.

Is the North Carolina Station at Raleigh doing all this.

Yes, and in addition through the fertilizer control in protects farmer from fraud in the sale of fertilizers. In this way it has already saved them millions of dollars. In answering correspondents, it is always ready to give the best advice it can on agricultural subjects.

Does the station print the results of its work.

Yes. It issues frequent bulletins, and an annual report. These are all free to those who request them. By valuable co operation of the press of the State notes of the work of the Station are printed in their columns from time to time.—H. B. Battle, Experiment Station, Raleigh.

The time is near when the average person has an attack of laziness and feelingly refers to it as Spring fever.

AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINE!

Prices reduced. Every family now can have the best Automatic Sewing Machine in the market at reduced price. For particulars send for our new Illustrated Circular with samples of stitching. Our Illustrated Circular shows every part of the Machine perfectly, and is worth sending for even if you *have* a Machine. Kruse & Murphy Mfg. Co., 455 and 457 West 26th St., N. Y. City.

A VISION.

VALLEY OF VIRGINIA, May 29, 12:30, 1890.

"On Fame's eternal camping-ground,"
the reveille is beat,
With shadowy warriors hurrying down
thro' every tented street.
They form! And dress!! And fly away
across the moon-lit glade,
By companys! form battalion! Squadrons!! and brigade—
'Tis but a shadowy line of gray that cuts
the tender green,
No arms are there, no drums are heard,
no colors to be seen,
'Til the God of battles brought them
from the arcends above
And placed within their keeping the
standards of their love.

A mighty host is marching up along
Potomac's side—
Another comes from Gettysburg, with
columns deep and wide
They come with easy motion, with step
as bold and free
As when they left Virginia along with
"Massa Lee"—
And all are "On to Richmond" bent, as
when at duty's call
They fell into the serried ranks a gallant,
living wall
That brought their lives and fortunes
into the nation's fight
When each had thought the other wrong
—that they alone were right.

What means this wondrous muster of the
heroes of the past?
We hear no threating cannon's roar! No
bugles thrilling blast!
'Tis not to form a rampart, to stem
invasion's tide—
For shadowy lines of blue and gray are
marching side by side.
A mingled throng they march along o'er
many a well-fought field,
Where plows and anvils take the place of
bellowing guns and steel.
They teach the war-worn city, those
warriors of the past—
To find that Love and Union are conquerors at last.

A living host have gathered there on that
historic ground,
A phantom one, with hollow square, has
girded them around!
The living pay a tribute to the fame of
Robert Lee,
And the dead of thirty years are there to
swell the jubilee.
A heroic hand removes the veil "mid
heartfelt, deaf'ning cheers!"
That hero's voice is silent—because
of choking tears.
And yet, what nobler tribute could that
old comrade pay?
To him whose laurels shall be green when
eternity grows gray.

Oh Virginia gives the world the grandest type of man
She never drew a nation's sword since
first the world began.
Her sons are yet shall weave the chaplet
for his head,
For a million years shall write him this
nation's noblest dead.
The blue lines dipped their colors and
proudly marched away,
But a guard of honor yet remained in
that ragged line of gray,
With columns closed they forward pressed, as though on duty there—
Till their standards floated upward, on a
sunbeam in the air.

J. J. WALLACE.

General Joseph E. Johnston.

COUNTING THE PEOPLE.

Some of the Inquiries to be Made by the Census Enumerators in June.

The Eleventh Census of the United States will be taken during the month of June. The census enumerators will begin their work on Monday, June 2, and will visit every house and ask questions concerning every person and every family in the United States. The questions that will be asked call for the name of every person residing in the United States on the first day of June, with their sex and age, and whether white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octaroon, or Chinese, Japanese or Indian. Inquiry will be made also of every person as to whether they are single, married, widowed or divorced, and if married, whether married during the census year. The place of birth of each person, and the place of birth of the father and mother of each person, will also be called for, as well as a statement as to the profession, trade or occupation followed and the number of months unemployed during the census year. For all persons ten years of age or over, a return must be made by the enumerators as to the number able to read and write, and also the number who can speak English. For those who cannot speak English the particular language or dialect spoken by them will be ascertained. For children of school age, also the number of months they attended school will be recorded by the census enumerators. In the case of mothers an inquiry will be made as to the number of children they have had, and the number of these children living at the present time. This inquiry is to be made of all women who are, or have been married, including all who are widows or have been divorced. Foreign-born males of adult age, that is 21 years of age or over, will be asked as to the number of years they have been in the United States, and whether they are naturalized or have taken out naturalization papers. Of the head of each family visited the question will be asked as to the number of persons in the family, and whether his home is owned or hired; also if owned, whether the home is free from mortgage incumbrance. If the head of the family is a farmer, similar inquiries will be made concerning the ownership of the farm. In addition to these inquiries, all of which are made on the population schedule, the law under which the causus is taken makes provisions for special inquiries concerning such of the population as may be mentally or physically defective in any respect, that is; insane, feeble-minded, deaf, blind or crippled, or who may may be temporarily disabled by sickness, disease or accident at the time of the enumerators visit. Certain special inquiries will also be made concerning inmates of prisons and reformatories, and of benevolent and charitable institutions. Besides this, a statement will be called for concerning all persons who have died during the census year, giving their name, age, sex, occupation and cause of death.

This official count of the people comes but once in ten years, and every family and every person should consider it to be their duty to answer the questions of the census enumerators willingly and promptly, so that definite and accurate information may be gained concerning the 65,000,000 people living within the bounds of this great country.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jaly

To young people: Don't marry for love—of money.

ROBERT E. LEE.

JASPER BISHOP, OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

With loyal hearts we gather
On Virginia's soil today,
Where the dust of many heroes
Is mingled with the clay.
And with all love's deep emotion,
Heart to heart and hand in hand
We pay this tribute of devotion
To the noblest hero of our land.

'Twas in dear old Virginia
He first breathed the breezes of love;
'Twas Virginia he descended
To the ending of the state
In Virginia we reverently laid
His body in the tomb,
And to unveil his noble statue
In Virginia now we come

From the compass's every quarter
Throngs this multitude of souls.
Father, mother, son, and daughter,
Swells the tide that inward rolls.
Yes; we gather here in sorrow
From every stage in life,
To do honor to the hero
Of a long, unequal strife.

We do not mourn the cause we lost,
For God ordained it so
Nor do we murmur aught against
The legion then our foe.
But we mourn our vanquished chieftain,
And bedew with tears his grave,
As we pay this humble tribute
To the truest of the brave.

We gaze upon his marble form,
Erect upon his steed,
And reflect with admiration
On each noble word and deed
That characterized the life of him
We mourn as dead today,
But whose memory will linger
In a nation's heart always.

He was brave, not alone in war
Amid the cannon's roll,
For in his early manhood
He did battle for his soul—
Shook off the fetters of the world,
And when the strife was done
He had conquered every enemy,
The victory he had won.

Standing forth in all the beauty
Of a Christian pure and whole,
He had sought the noble brandy,
Gained the victory for his soul.
With eyes upturned to Heaven,
Saying, God I [illegible]
Thy [illegible]
In the heaven [illegible]
I devote to thee my soul.

How nobly in life [illegible]
Is known on every hand;
From the home of his [illegible]
To the humblest in the land.
Its influence on the humble hold
Reached the lowly [illegible] heart,
Directing his soul to Heaven,
Robbing death of all its [illegible]

He would not go in battle
Without the shield in prayer,
Nor did he forget his enemies
While doing battle there.
He boasted not of victory
When a battle he had won,
And when it turned against him
Said: "*Lord Thy will be done.*"

He would not stoop to treachery
In this unequal fight,
But met and fought them bravely
In the strength of manhood's might.
And when at Appomattox
He yielded up his sword
His heart bled for his country,
But his trust was in the Lord.

When his mortal life was ended,
When his labor here was done,
He girded his immortal armor on
And marched triumphant to his home;
And there the Christian soldier
Joined with the saints who sing,
"O Grave, where is thy victory?"
"O Death, where is thy sting?"

And as the sweet refrain is borne
Upon the breeze along,
May the blessings of His Saviour
Rest on this assembled throng.
May the nation that now mourn him
From strife be ever free,
And emulate the Christian example
Of Robert Edward Lee.

May 29, 1890.

Give us Gilman.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to say a few words in regard to politics in this, the 9th Senitorial district, as to the next man to represent us in the Senate. I have seen and talked with a good many of the leading men of both Onslow and Jones counties and find a big majority of them are in favor of T. E. Gilman as their representative in the next Senate. He having served the people of Onslow so faithfully in the last legislation.

Give us Gilman and we will be well represented in the Senate.

JACKSON.

Polloksville N. C. May 28, 1890.

Employment for the Whistling Boy.

Every Saturday morning a crowd of small boys gather about the door of a bakery in Columbia street. The temptation is a chance to earn fifty cents for a day's work offered by the baker. The small boy is employed to pick over dried currants and raisins, to remove the stems from them and cull out the utterly worthless. But the baker does a little culling among the boys before he employs them, and his mode of selection is original and curious. As each person enters the august and aproned presence of the chief cook he is asked:

"Do you know how to whistle?"

The smart little boy who is not as truthful as the Father of his Country and has not posted himself in regard to the civil service requirements of the employment he seeks, unblushingly answers "Now," he does not whistle. He also does not pick raisins. The next boy is both truthful and posted. He answers the baker's question with a bar from the classical McGinty overture, and is immediately introduced to the room where with a score of others he is to find engagement. When all the boys who have passed the examination satisfactorily are in their places the baker brings in the bags of raisins and currants. Each boy is given a portion and told to whistle. The wisdom of the baker's scheme is, that as long as there is music floating out from the lips of the urchin there could exist no opportunity for raisins and currants to float in. The scheme works well, at least while the ingenious baker is present. The concert suffers disorganization if he chances to leave the room. His sudden reappearance on such infrequent occasions causes efforts to resume that are pathetic and distressing. If anyone fails to understand the difficulties that the emergency presents, let him fill his mouth full of dried currants and try to whistle.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Economizing St fpr Bedding.

A few years ago farmers in grain-growing localities used straw lavishly for bedding, for making the largest possible manure piles. Now the tendency is to use as little straw for bedding as is consistent with cleanliness. Cut straw mixed with ground grain makes a valuable feed, the straw furnishing barbonaceous matter, and the meal giving the elements that make muscle and growth. If corn-meal is used it should be mixed with ground oats or wheat bran to make a good feeding ration.

Jones County Items.

Corn is scarce and is retailing at Trenton from the stores at 75 to 80 cts. per bushel.

Labor is plentiful with us, and money, to the surprise of every body, has crept from its hiding places and is passing around.

P. M. Pearsall was re elected county Superintendent for public schools for Jones county by the joint board of Magistrates, Commissioners and Board of Education.

We are having fine weather for crops, which are looking fine, especially corn. Farmers who have swamp lands are complaining of bad stands. The watermelon crop bids fair to be exceedingly fine this season. Farmer's are well up with their work; not much complaint about grass.

The Magistrates, after some discussion, agreed to elect three Commissioners instead of five, as they have done heretofore. Whereupon Dr. Fred. A. Whitaker, E. M. Foscue and D. S. Barrus were duly elected. S. E. Koonce, Isaac Brown and H. C. Foscue, were elected Finance Committee. County special, School and State taxes, 90½c.

The long agony is over and the Enumerators have gone to work taking the census. The following are the appointees: White Oak township, Capt. C. D. Foy; Polloksville, John Pearce; Trenton, John W. Bryan; Beaver Creek, Frank Green, Tuckahoe, E. M. Jarman; Cypress Creek has not a white Rod, and as a Rod was entitled to it, it fell to the good luck of Moses Dilliard, colored, to get it. We must say that it is a pretty good selection, and will give general satisfaction.

Register of Deeds in Onslow.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Among the candidates for Register of Deeds in Onslow, none is more meritorious or better qualified than the popular and capable Caleb Morton. We trust the Democrats of the county will give Caleb their support in the county meeting, and thus recognize a worthy and deserving young man whom everybody knows, and to know whom is to like.

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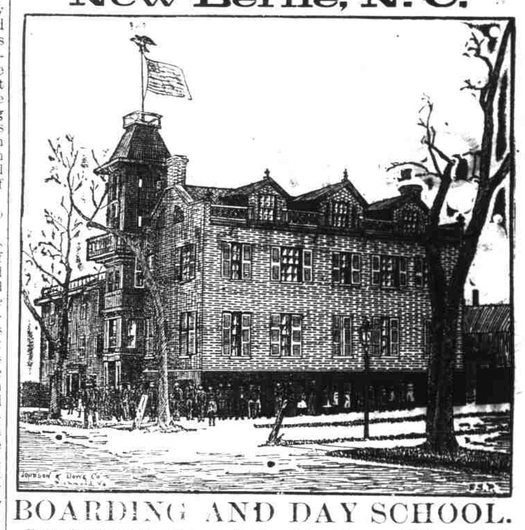

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