New Berne Weekly Journal.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN has been indicted by the grand jury at Purvis, Miss., for prize fighting.

AMERICAN sugar manufacturers protest against the passage of the tobacco section of the tariff bill now before the Senate.

THE census enumerators of Baltimore have concluded their work in this city. The population is 432,095, against 332,190 in 1880.

TRIPOLI is being depopulated by locusts. The decomposed bodies of the insects fill the wells, infecting the water and rendering it unfit for use.

ENGLISH financiers say that no speculation on the silver question in this country can possibly bring about all the results that have been predicted.

A DISPATCH from Buenos Ayres via London says that revolutionary agitation has started in Entreorios, a province of the Argentine Republic, and is increasing.

CENSUS enumerator to John Wanamaker: "Have you a mortgage?" J. W.: "Yes, sir; for $400,000 on the Republican party."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CHICAGO has doubled her population in ten years and now claims the second American city in population. Chicago and Philadelphia are about the same size.

AN unofficial statement of the census enumeration places the population of Philadelphia at 1,040,449 an increase of more than 22 per cent. over the figures of 1880.

CHICAGO is said to have sent an order to M. Eiffel in Paris for a tower to be 500 feet higher than the one he constructed in his own great city. Chicago is looking up in many ways.—Wilmington Messenger.

COL. W. J. GREER is out in a letter, in reply to a circular letter of Mayor McClammy, in which he announces himself a candidate for Congress and expresses the opinion that he will be nominated and elected.

A SINGULAR railroad accident is reported from Alabama. At Calera, on last Sunday, a passenger train was run into by its own engine, which had been detached. A negro nurse was killed and several persons injured more or less.

ACCORDING to the Fire Insurance Standard, the total loss by fire throughout the United States during the week ending Friday last was $1,188,000. The total loss, from Jan. 1 to June 20, was $35,505,000. The estimated loss for the year is $67,229,345.

THE Republicans will hardly strengthen themselves by the use of bayonets in compelling Southern negroes to vote the Republican ticket. The Southern colored brother is growing weary of the Republican ticket, and, we might add, of the Republican party.—Dayton Times.

THE Agricultural College bill, providing for the division of the fund between the colored and white schools of a State has passed the Senate. The appropriation for the first year is $15,000, which will be increased $1,000 yearly for ten years, and after that the appropriation will be $25,000.

THERE is a disagreement between the Senate and House on the general pension appropriation bill which resulted in a conference of the two houses. The conference have reported their inability to agree, and the House insists upon its disagreement to the Senate's amendments.

NORTH Carolina Commissioners to the World's Fair at Chicago, have been appointed! We must all go to work and shove our old Commonwealth to the front. This opportunity should be used for all that it is worth. There are great attractions and advantages in North Carolina, and this fact we should impress upon the world.

THE Star says: A terrible tragedy is reported from Galveston, Texas. A beautiful young lady committed suicide by shooting herself, when her father took the pistol from the hands of his dying daughter and killed Professor Davis, formerly of Wake Forest college, in this State. Nothing is known as to the cause of the tragedy.

IN Macon the officers of the Board of trade have called a meeting for this afternoon to take action regarding the notoriously defective census. The evidence of the short count is overwhelming, and representative men of all shades of political belief join in denouncing the outrage. There will be plenty of proof forthcoming of the special injustice done the South in the enumeration, pursuant to the Elector Force conspiracy, revealed at the Qudy Belshazzar feast. The most flagrant wrong has, no doubt, been perpetrated by the omission of negroes in rural districts, from which complaints will come slowly. That was the plan of fraud, and the Macon revelations indicate that it has been carried out.—New York Star.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SPEAKER REED has been renominated for Congress.

BLAINE! The great jumping jack of the day. Who holds the string?

THE present June goes on the record as the hottest for many years.

THERE is a general strike on the entire line of the Illinois Central railroad.

THE Southern Educational Association met in Montgomery Alabama yesterday.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN was fined five hundred dollars by the Mississippi court.

FRANCE is satisfied with the agreement made by Germany and England in regard to Africa.

SILVER was demonetized by a trick. It may now be smothered by a fraud.—Augusta Chronicle

THE brightest and most successful law student in the Chicago Law school was a negro from Texas named Franklin A. Dennison.

WHILE firing a salute in Columbia S. C., last Tuesday, three men were fearfully mutilated by the premature discharge of a cannon.

TUESDAY evening, in London, the great actress Sarah Bernhardt came near killing herself by taking an overdose of cloral. Beware of cloral.

UNDER the census just made New York city claims a population of 1,700,000, Brooklyn 1,000,000, Philadelphia 1,040,449, Chicago 1,250,000.

IN the olden times parties were divided on principles. It has come to pass that the Republican party has no principles and is only known by its methods.

SENATOR REAGAN of Texas, has written to the Texas Farmers Alliance declining to support the subtreasury bill and declining to give his reasons for so doing.

THE New York Star continues to insist upon the purification or the retirement of Tammany. The Star is right. The American Democracy will acknowledge no leadership that is tainted with corruption.

GIVE us the good, old-fashioned Democratic principles, honestly, fairly and justly applied, and we shall not hear the "wail and woe" arising from the masses of the people because they are overtaxed for the benefit of the few. Stand by the old principles, stand by the old party, and the people will be safe. Democracy means the rights of man embodied in law.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WOMEN continue to attract attention for their higher educational attainments. A female Sophmore at Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn., divides with a male competitor the honor of taking the Rice prize for proficiency in mathematics. At the present rate of progress the scholastic year now terminating will present a long and notable list of young women who rival the young men in proficiency in learning.

THE Wilmington Messenger says "Our cotemporary, the Raleigh News and Observer did not suppose that the yearly earnings of any North Carolina newspaper amounted to much more than $20,000 a year." The cash receipts of the Messenger from all its sources, that is subscription, advertising and job work, have varied the past year from $2,600 to $3,350 a month, but even with these figures, and with all possible economy, the expenses of the office kept so near the earnings that it often makes matters feel uncomfortable.

THERE are unpleasant indications that Asiatic cholera may obtain a strong hold upon Europe this Summer. The reports of the prevalence of the dread epidemic are already suggestive of its wider spread and increased fatality as the warmer weather comes on. Energetic measures will undoubtedly be taken to stamp out the plague, but experience does not justify confidence that they will be very successful. Little anxiety need be felt regarding the danger in this country. Our quarantine service here is effective, and the sanitary regulations of our large cities are such as to give us a large measure of security.—New York Star.

THE Messenger holds that a newspaper ought not to give its editorial support to any aspirant for nomination to office, and hence this paper has not championed the cause of any of the Congressional or Judicial nominees, further than publish the proceedings of conventions or communications, neither of which commit the paper. In the matter of the Congressional aspirants of the Third and Sixth districts, and likewise the Judicial aspirants of the Sixth district, we have certainly no favorite. The gentlemen aspiring to the nominations are all personal friends of the editor of the Messenger, and we would find it quite a very unpleasant task to have to discriminate between them. So far as the columns of the Messenger are concerned they are all entitled to an equal fair showing.—Wilmington Messenger.

NORTH CAROLINA IN SUMMER.

Where in all the world is there a fairer land than this, our own loved Carolina? In salubrity of climate and beauty of landscape, in the charms of social life and the abundance and variety of health-giving properties North Carolina is unsurpassed in all the world.

To-day Morehead City is thronged with visitors. Her splendid hotels are filled to the uttermost, and still the votaries of pleasure and the seekers after health are crowding in with every arrival of the trains. Never before were there so many people at Morehead City.

Asheville is teeming with people from all parts of the Union.

Cleveland Springs, the Warm Springs and Seven Springs have visitors from far and near, all attracted by the curative virtues of our waters, the beauty of our scenery and the hospitality of our people.

But it is not alone at our watering places and pleasure resorts that North Carolina is attractive in summer.

Our country people are the jewels of the State. To the man of business, desirous of a calm retreat from the demands of exacting every day life, nothing is sweeter or more benefiting than a sojourn in a country home with hardy host, comely housewife and merry romping children. A place musical with humming bees, singing birds and rippling waters, and fragrant with the perfume of roses, pansies and honeysuckles; fields rich in golden grain and the fleecy staple of our South land; the orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild wood, and even the old oaken bucket "the iron bound bucket, the moss covered bucket that hangs in the well."

If you want gayety and fun, sea bathing and ocean air, "a wet sheet and a flowing sea and a wind that follows fast," go to Morehead City. If you incline to mountain scenes, and love the music of the deep toned hound in the morning chase of fox or deer, and delight to tread the measures of the dance in splendid parlors to divinest music, go to Asheville.

But if you would enjoy the serene pleasures of a North Carolina gentleman of the olden school go to the country, and, throwing all thought of business and all concern for fashionable life to the winds, gather in the neighbors, day after day, and talk over the legends of this grand old State as transmitted from sires to sons around the blazing fires of the honored homesteads of this God blessed land.

Whatever the demand of recreation, pleasure or health, it can be met in North Carolina better than anywhere else beneath the sun.

WHAT TO DO.

What shall we do this hot weather? All seasons have their duties and obligations. Personal comfort is always considered. It presses its claims and forces their observance, but the survival of the fittest asserts itself, and the demands of personal comfort must yield to the inexorable commands of duty.

Crops must be gathered and garnered in summer's heat or the fruits of months of labor will perish on the field. The shoemaker must stick to his last, whither "the north wind blows and we shall have snow," or the hot beams blister, and nature wilts as in a furnace. There is no release from the law "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." This is the common lot of man. But we, North Carolinians, have public duties to perform which cannot be evaded nor postponed. No man has a right to enjoy the blessings of good government who is not willing to labor for the establishment and maintenance of good government.

The elections of this year are especially important. They are both federal and State. They concern home affairs around the family altar, and stretch out to the uttermost limits of civilization.

Let no man stay away from primary meetings, township, county and State conventions under the delusive idea that he has no interest in politics. The fact that he is an American citizen enforces obligations to the general government which he cannot avoid, and the no less honorable fact that he is a North Carolinians impells him to the performance of sacred duties to the State.

Congressmen are to be elected. Shall they be men learned in the science of government, experienced in legislation, sound of judgment and capacitated for the performance of the high and difficult duties of a member of Congress? The people must determine.

Judges are to be elected. No official position is higher than that of Judge. His qualifications should be unquestioned and unquestionable; his character unimpeached and unimpeachable. If such a man is to be elected the people must nominate him and vote for him.

Members of the Legislature are to be elected, so also are Justices of the Peace, sheriffs and all county officers. Whose fault will it be if incompetent or unworthy men are nominated and elected to these positions of honor and trust? Manifestly it will be the fault of the people. Clans, cliques and combines can only exist by the consent of the people. Let every man who loves liberty and honors North Carolina see to it that true and good men are nominated and elected to office in the old North State.

Is party to be considered? Unquestionably. It matters not how pure a man may be, nor what are his intellectual qualifications, if his political principles are wrong he is unfit for office. It is true that there are some offices that are not strictly political, but they are allied to the politics of the country and more or less affect the condition of parties.

Our present object is to emphasize the duty of citizenship, and the obligation of every man to take part in the nomination and election of proper men to the several officers within the gift of the people.

The board of trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh have decided to establish a cannery for the purpose of supplying the college with its own canned goods. This is a good move. It will not only furnish supplies that would otherwise have to be purchased, but it is teaching the young men another occupation. Any institution that will train the hand of our young in fitting them for the battles of life is a blessing and deserves the good will and support of the public. A big work can be accomplished by this college and the future will demand that it be sustained and increased in its volume of work.

Dr. Gatling, the famous inventor of the Gatling gun, and who was born in North Carolina, is said to have another invention which will revolutionize the manufacture of ice. It is claimed that the new machine will manufacture ice at one-tenth of the present cost.

TALKING about a Solid South, wait until the Force bill is passed The limestone mountains of the Blue Ridge are like a sand hill compared to what the South will be in solidity after this measure of coercion is put upon them.—Norfolk Landmark.

Stonewall Items.

Crops will soon be laid by and the farmer will take a little rest.

Mr. A. H. Whitcomb is having quite an addition to his dwelling, preparatory to the 10th prox.

The weather is hot enough to kill a valuable mare belonging to C. H. Fowler from her colt, but not hot enough to stop marriages.

Harvey Moore had a horse to kill himself a day or so ago by running away and getting foul in his harness. He reared up, fell backward and finished the job.

Lawrence Miller lost his mare a day or so since by getting hung in her stall and breaking her thigh so she had to be killed. Stephen Harris also lost a good farm pony horse by disease.

Married, on the 24th inst., at the residence of Mr. Nathan Hooker in Bayboro, by Rev. D. A. Watkins, Mr. Wm. Pagett and Miss Sallie Cramer. No cards. At the residence of Mr. W. J. Griffin, the father of the bride, Miss Anna Griffin and Mr. Jno. Peed, of Bayboro, were married, Rev. D. A. Watkins officiating.

The Bayboro High School, Prof. Wilson in charge, has wound up for the scholastic year, and the teacher or assistant, Miss Bessie Elington, leaves tomorrow for her home in Raleigh, and a widower of Bayboro, who is making ready to have him a dwelling erected in Stonewall, I should surmise would be quite discomfited, but the distance is not far and railroad is not tedious.

Uses of Paper in Japan.

The Japanese use paper at every instant. The string with which the articles you buy are fastened is made of paper. Do you want a piece of string? Tear a sheet of paper, roll it between the fingers; it requires a strong wrist to break it. The partitions dividing the houses are paper! The pane through which an indiscreet eye looks at you is paper! The pane is truly wanting in transparency, or not at all transparent, and the Japanese, especially the ladies, who are just as curious as they are in other countries, are none the less embarrassed to see, without troubling themselves, what is taking place outside. The method is very simple—one finger is passed through the paper; that is all! When one has had a good look, a small piece is stuck on this opening with a grain of rice. The yakonine hat passing is paper; the porter's cloak, who carries his burden, singing a cadence, through the rain; the garment of the boatman who conducts you on board; the tobacco pouch, cigar case—all are paper! Those elegant flowers ornamenting the beautiful hair of the Japanese ladies, and those robe collars which are taken for crape—paper!—American Lithographer and Printer.

The man who uses blasphemous language will scarcely fail to indulge in foul and ribald speech. Moreover, it is shameful, in an advanced state of civilization, that men should be accustomed to converse amont themselves ni language which would be intolerable when used in the presence of ladies."

Taking Census

In the course of human events we have been taking census. It was not a job of our seeking, but a clear case of the man being sought by the office. But then who wouldn't be willing—for a consideration—to turn in and help our good and great "Uncle Samuel" when he wishes to ascertain how his numerous family of nephews and nieces are faring? We accepted the position, and it was just fun, and made us glad.

Yes, twice glad, for undoubtedly one may have too much of a good thing, and it did become a little monotonous to introduce one's self, say fifty times a day and every day for three or four weeks, by saying: "We are taking census and would like to see some one who can tell us the names and ages," etc. One may vary this formula, but it runs in a narrow circle and like saying grace at table, soon falls into a rut. Besides the pay is not enticing, one can't earn satisfactory wages without putting in too many hours. So when patience had had her perfect work, we finished our course, and without reluctance or regret laid down our commission.

HOW WERE WE RECEIVED?

With entire courtesy, without exception. Although the minds of the people had been poisoned by reports of rudeness on the part of some enumerators, and a pretty general impression prevailed that the questions to be asked were many of them impertinent and some of them improper, we encountered no tartness nor curtness. The colored people were inclined to be frightened, often inquiring suspiciously "what is all this for?" sometimes asking, "are we under arrest?" and in two instances a child ran away screaming when we said we are taking census, thinking, we suppose, that he was a "census" and that we wanted to take him and carry him to far away Arkansas or some other bad place.

And in a few instances a lady sat down with some dignity over against us with a perplexed expression on her countenance, as if she expected to be tortured, when much sooner than she was looking for, we closed the book and said "thank you, we won't bother you again for ten years," she would express her relief and a surprise by asking, "are those all the questions?"

WHAT DID WE FIND?

We went into nearly every house in two wards, from South Front street on the placid Trent to the foot of Attmore street on the rolling Neuse. Speaking in a general way, we found a fairly happy, contented and prosperous people. With some privations and discomforts, there are many advantages and compensations which tend to equalize the common lot.

To be more explicit, we found some places occupied by lewd and loose people, where the sights and sounds and smells are anything but agreeable or wholesome. There are large numbers of illegitimate children, and quite too many "bright mulattoes." The paternity of these is in a large part well known. This is a sin and a shame, verily it is an iniquity to be punished by the judges.

There are some tenements—not very many—which are not fit for human beings to dwell in. Leaky, open, out of level and out of plumb—leaning, but not to virtue's side—they are not suitable shelters for well cared for domestic animals. The rental, about two dollars a month, is not perhaps too great, but a more humane, generous and Christian spirit would give better value for the money.

We found a remarkable degree of prolificness among some of the colored people—in women having borne one hundred and sixty children, which is an average of sixteen, two of them having produced eighteen each, but the aggregate of those now living is only forty. The question rises here: "What is the cause of so great mortality among the children?" the solution of which is one object of the inquiry as to the number born and the number living.

We found two persons who stoutly asserted that they were over one hundred years old. Without evidence to the contrary, if we had any doubts, we gave them the benefit and their names have gone on to the Capital, to be enrolled in the Census Bureau as relics of the eighteenth century.

We found some very fine families, parents and children—with sometimes the grandmother—numbering ten, or more, the children hearty, bright and active. We have a pleasant remembrance of several groups of six or eight little people who gathered around us and took much interest in telling with great readiness and accuracy the "names and ages" from pops down to the little tot in the cradle.

But these large families are seldom an unbroken circle. The mother usually remembers and often speaks tenderly of one who "is not." The poet's words express a well nigh universal truth:

'There is no flock however watched or tended
But one dead lamb is there,
There is no household howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair."

We found a dozen or two of the prettiest babies that ever gladdened a parent's heart. We have a very sharp cut opinion as to which is the prettiest baby in our beat, but we shall keep that a profound secret, and take no risks. We had to name three babies before we could "take" them. A good Methodist sister said we ought to have baptized them at the same time so as to complete the christening.

To two of them who were of the sterner sex, and born, not in the purple, but in the sable, we gave good Scriptural names which had been worthily borne in the olden time. But a little bright Caucasian, of the female persuasion, we named for one of our sweethearts, whose *petite* form and pretty face used to give our heart a palpitation in the school days. May Heaven guide her footsteps that they may avoid the many dangerous paths which beset the one safe road which a true woman's feet may know.

And now our task is done. The returns have gone forward to swell the aggregate which will show the present status of the great multitude of our people who, steadily increasing and advancing since the first census, have ever kept step to the music of the Union.

"Sail on, sail on, oh ship of State,
Sail on, oh Union strong and great."

SHALL WE HELP TAKE THE TWELFTH CENSUS?

That depends. As we helped in the tenth and the eleventh, upon the principle that "one good turn deserves another" we ought to do it. Our expectation of life is still more than ten years by the Tables, and much more by the inner suggestions of expectation and desire, and though the frosts of winter are upon our head, the warmth and sunlight of a perpetual spring time are around our heart. So if the Fates will hold the distaff steadily let the spinning proceed smoothly and not be in too great haste to cut the thread—if a kind Providence lengthens out our days—we may "come again" to see if pretty babies are still in order, if childhood fulfills its promise, and our mature people fight the battle bravely, and bear their honors gracefully. So mote it be. EDWARD BULL.

New Berne, N. C., June 25, 1890.

Kemmler Must be Electrocuted—Final Decision.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 24.—The court of appeals has affirmed the original judgment in the Kemmler case. Kemmler must be executed by warden Durston.

The worst cases of scrofula, salt rheum and other diseases of the blood, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. 3

BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN.

'Oh, deem not they are blest alone
Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep;
The power who pities man has shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

'The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of woe and pain
Are promises of happier years.

"There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night;
And grief may bide an evening guest,
But joy shall come with early light

"And thou who o'er thy friends low bier
Sheddest the bitter drops like rain,
Hope that a brighter, happier sphere,
Will give him to thy arms again.

"Nor let the good man's trust depart
Though life its common gifts deny,
Though, with a pierced and broken heart
And spurned of men, he goes to die.

'For God has marked each sorrowing day,
And numbered every secret tear
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all his children suffer here.'

Pollocksville, June 23 1890 B. H. M

HON. F. M. SIMMONS' VIEWS.

Written by Request of the Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance of Greene County.

From the Hookerton Herald.

MR EDITOR:—The enclosed letter will doubtless prove interesting to many of your readers. It is written in answer to a letter addressed to the writer requesting a statement of his views as a candidate for Congress with regard to the economic questions which are now being agitated by the Farmer's Alliance. Y. T. ORMOND

NEW BERNE N. C., June 19, 1890.

Y. T. ORMOND, Esq.,
Sec Greene Co. Farmer's Alliance.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of recent date, which was handed me upon my return from Washington. I have not, I must confess, read and studied with due care what is known as the Sub-treasury bill recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Vance but I believe I understand the general objects and purport of its provisions, and while I do not mean to speak with reference to its details, I can with the utmost candor and sincerity say, I am in hearty sympathy and accord with the Alliance in its laudable determination to secure for the use of the people an increase in the volume of our money and money substitutes by the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and the establishment of better systems of banking than we have, and to devise and enact into law some feasible scheme by which the farmer can by using the product of his toil as a basis of credit, secure at cheap and easy rates the money needed in his operations.

The organization of our farmers for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of capital, monopoly and corporate influence was imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the times, and will, I confidently believe, result in needed reforms and the enactment of more just and equal laws.

With all the aspirations and purposes of the alliance in this direction I am in hearty sympathy.

But let me urge you and through you the Alliance which you represent and for which you speak in your letter to me, in your just clamor against injustice do not forget the enemy who has inflicted the wrong and for years filched you of what was rightfully yours. Let me ask you is there a single law on the statute books of which your Alliance complains, and from the enforcement and operation of which its members are now suffering, that was not placed there by the Republican party? The Internal revenue, the tariff, the National Banking act, and the demonetization of silver, are they not each and every one of them Republican measures. And if that party has now and then amended these laws, has it not always amended them against the toiler, whether in field or factory, and in the interest of money, capital and combination? That party not only enacted these laws of which you so justly complain, but it has steadfastly defended them against the often frustrated and as often renewed assaults of the Democratic party, and it is today defending them against the combined demand of the farmers of this great country and in defiance and disregard of the mutterings and groans of the fifty-five millions of people upon whom it has laid these grievous burdens.

The Republican party is and has been the enemy of the farmer.

The Democratic party is his friend and only hope for the redress of his great wrongs, and I do earnestly trust that nowhere in the country will your great organization allow itself to fall into lines of antagonism to the latter and by divisions pave the way to the continued ascendency of the former.

For myself, permit me to say my father is a farmer and so were all his ancestors before him. I was myself born and raised on a farm. Almost every dollar I own is invested in farming lands, and it would, it seems to me, be strange indeed if under these circumstances I did not feel a community of interest with that class of my fellow citizens for whom you speak in your very kind letter.

Believe me, sincerely yours,
F. M. SIMMONS

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Raleigh News and Observer: Mr. W. W. McDiarmid, Mr. Josephus Daniels and Mr. J. B. Sherrill have gone to Boston to attend the National Press Convention.

Wilmington Messenger: Messrs. H. Weil & Bros., Goldsboro's leading and most public spirted merchants, have donated a valuable tract of land to Goldsboro, in the suburbs of that thriving and pleasant little city, for a public park, to be known as "Herman Park" in memory of the lamented Mr. Herman Weil.

Charlotte Chronicle: Mrs. Minerva Caldwell, the widow of the late Gov. Todd R. Caldwell, died in Morganton Saturday afternoon, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. R. Collett.

WINSTON, June 23.—A severe electrical storm passed over this section of country at 8 p. m. Lightning struck the residence of Mr. James Griffith, near Mt. Pleasant church, killing him and two of his grandchildren. His daughter, Mrs. Shafer, is lying very low, from the effects of the lightning.

Three Persons Drowned.

FORT MONROE, Va., June 23.—J. N. Delaplaine, of Hampton, with his son, daughter and nephew, went out sailing this afternoon near the Soldiers' Home. Their boat collided with a sailing vessel containing Dr. Parramore and J. B. Lake, also of Hampton. Mr. Delaplaine's son was knocked overboard and the father jumped to his rescue, the nephew following, and all three were drowned. Mr. Lake went overboard to try and save them, but failed and succeeded in reaching shore. The daughter remained in the boat and was saved. Mr. Delaplaine's former home was in Laurel, Del.

Chicago's Population.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Superintendent of Census Gilbert, in an interview, says that the returns already in show that the population of Chicago exceeds one million. How much beyond the million point the total will run Mr. Gilbert would not venture to say, except that it would be considerable. The city, he added, had certainly doubled its population in a decade and it was a question between Chicago and Philadelphia for second place on the list of American cities.

K T CARSON.

The Famous Kentuckian Who Figures in Border History.

Christopher Carson, or "Kit Carson," as better knowu to the readers of Western history, was a native of Kentucky and was born on Tate's creek, in Madison county, on Dec. 24, 1809. When young Christopher was seventeen years old he joined a hunting expedition which initiated him into border excitement, and gave him a taste for the free, wild life he ever afterwards lived. The vast plains of the West had a fascination for him beyond all things else. Like Daniel Boone, he could not stand the smoke of civilization, and he despised its restraints and luxuries. For eight years he was a trapper, and for a similar period he was chief hunter for the garrison at Bent's fort. For almost the remainder of his life, he was guide, scout, and Indian hunter on the Western frontier. He acted as guide to General John C. Fremont, in his celebrated exploration beyond the Rocky mountains in 1842 and in 1843-4, considered at that day one of the grandest achievements of the time. Carson gives the following account of a night attack of Tlamath Indians: "This was the only night in all our travels, except the one night on an Island in Salt lake, that we failed to keep guard. As the men were tired, and as we expected no attack, the Colonel didn't like to ask it of them, but sat up late himself, Owens and I were sleeping together, and we were waked at the same time by the licks of the ax that killed our men. At first I didn't know it was that, but I called to Basil, who was on that side: "What's the matter there? What's that fuss about?" He never answered, for he was dead then, poor fellow, and he never knew what killed him, his head had been cut in his sleep; the other groaned a little as he died. The Delawares (we had four with us) were sleeping at the time, and sprang up as the Tlamaths charged them. One of them caught up a gun that was loaded, but, although he could do no execution he kept them at bay, fighting like a soldier, and didn't give up until he was shot full of arrows—three entering his heart. He died bravely. As soon as I had called out, I saw it was Indians in the camp, and I and Owens together cried out, "Indians!" There were no orders given; things went on too fast, and the Colonel had men with him, who didn't have to be told to do their duty. The Colonel and I, Maxwell, Owens, Godey and Stepp jumped together—we six—and ran to the assistance of our Delawares. I don't know who fired and who didn't; but I think it was Stepp's shot that killed the Tlamath chief, for it was at the crack of Stepp's gun that he fell. He had an English half-ax strung to his wrist by a cord, and there were forty arrows in his quiver—the most beautiful and warlike arrows that I ever saw. When the Tlamaths saw him fall they ran, but we lay, every man with his rifle cocked, until daylight, expecting another attack. In the morning we found from the tracks that from fifteen to twenty of the Tlamaths had attacked us. They had killed three of our men and wounded one of the Delawares—beside one killed—who scalped the chief, whom we left where he fell. Our dead we carried on mules, but after going about ten miles, we found it impossible to get them any further through the thick timber, and finding a secret place we buried them under logs and chunks, having no way to dig a grave."

The many deeds of this gallant Kentuckian would make up an interesting volume. No braver man ever lived; no more generous heart ever beat in any man's bosom. No call of distress was ever passed unheeded; suffering female innocense never failed to find in him a staunch and earnest champion.

Carson entered the Federal army during the late civil war, and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General, and in 1865 resumed his position as Indian agent in New Mexico, which position he held a number of years before the war. He was one of the pioneer wool growers of the pacific slope, and in 1853 drove across the plains 6,500 sheep, an enterprise at that time hazardous in the extreme. He died in 1868, in his 59th year.—Courier-Journal.

A Beautiful Skin

The plainest features become pretty when clothed with a fresh velvety skin. First of all, one must keep from those unsightly blackheads or grubbs. Bathe the parts in hot water; rub on a little oil, and then take an old-fashioned watchkey and pry out all the large ones. Afterward rub on cream or any soothing ointment. In the morning there will be no trace of redness.

To have a clear skin it is essential to keep the digestive organs in good order and sleep as much as possible. Sleep will do more to preserve the freshness of youth than any other one thing. At night wash the face in warm water—never use hot—using soap freely to remove the dust of the day. Then take a pint of cold water to which a tablespoonful of bay rum has been added, and bathe the face for five minutes. Dry the face on a coarse towel, rubbing gently to get up a pleasant friction. Lastly spread a little cream lightly on the face and neck.

In the morning remove the grease with plenty of warm water and soap—followed by a cold bath as at night.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

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