

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LII—NO. 2,699.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1887.

(NEW SERIES—VOL. IV—NO. 240.)

AN IDEAL SISTRA.

[Theo. B. Hill, of Raleigh.]
The drowsy hum of the murmuring bees,
Hovering over the lavender trees,
Steel through half-shut lattices,
As awake or asleep—I scarce know which,
I feel all near—a window-niche
Where yammer curtains are softly stirred
By the gauzy wings of a humming-bird.
From airy heights the feathery down,
Blown from the nettle's nodding crown,
Wreath with wandering everywhere,
Sails slowly to earth through the sultry air;
While indolent zephyrs, oppressed with perfume,
Stolen from many a balmy bloom,
Are falling asleep within the room.
Now floating afar, now hovering near,
Pull to the eye and dumb to the ear,
Grow the shapes that I see, the sounds that I hear:
Every murmur around dies into my dream,
Save only the song of a sylvan stream,
Whose burden, set to a somnolent tune,
Has lulled the whispering leaves of June.
All things are hazy and dreamy and dim;
The flies in lazier circles swim;
On slumberous wings, on muffled feet,
Imaginary sounds retreat;
And the clouds—Elysian lies that lie
In the bright blue sea of summer sky—
Fade out before my closing eye.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

Work of the State Convention at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Democratic State Convention re-assembled this morning at 11:30 o'clock. The following nominations were made: Secretary of the State—Frederick Cook; Comptroller—E. C. Wemple; Treasurer—L. J. Fitzgerald; Attorney General—Charles F. Tabor. All the nominations were made by acclamation, except the Federal Attorney General, Tabor receiving 220 votes to 156 for Mr. W. A. Poucher.

The platform as adopted declares that: "The unnecessary Federal taxation of the last fiscal year exceeded \$100,000,000. Unnecessary taxation is an unjust taxation."

Therefore the democracy of New York demand that the Federal taxation be reduced by a sum not less than \$100,000,000 a year and also respectfully urge upon Congress that a measure shall be adopted, which will, in the language of the President's inaugural address, relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, leaving a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workmen employed in American industry. The taxes to be first reduced or altogether removed, are those on imported raw materials, which now assist and promote foreign competition with ourselves in our own markets and prevent or hinder the sale of our surplus products in foreign markets. Along with these taxes should be forthwith remitted or reduced the duties on those articles which exist in our own warehouses, and the cost to our own people of the common necessities of life and price of the common daily clothing of all our people. Besides these there are several hundred articles among the 412 articles now taxed, which should be swept off the tax list into the free list, thereby diminishing the cost of collecting all such taxes, and needless, and vexatious. We also urge immediate enactment of the measures prepared by Mr. Manning and Mr. Hewitt, presented to the last house by the committee of ways and means, to systematize, simplify and economize the machinery for the collection of the customs revenue, and especially for making correct appraisement of foreign goods, whereat ad valorem rates of duty shall be retained.

"The Democracy of New York reiterate their support of the civil service clause of the United States and of the State of New York, and of their purpose to uphold them both. In view of the radical change in administration methods which grew out of the civil service laws and the differences of opinion which exist in relation thereto, we deem the subject one which might be appropriately submitted to a popular vote. "The platform favors a reduction of government expenses, sympathizes with Ireland, favors a day's work not to exceed ten hours and weekly payment in money, and a continuance of the equal improvement, but without accepting of federal aid in the construction of railways, and in the network of telephone and telegraph wires now so largely applied to social and commercial uses. There may be some truth, but there is certainly no speculation, in this. If there is any country where iron forms a large feature in construction, not only as respects railroads, telegraphs, telephones and electric lighting, but also in modern business buildings, it is the United States, but we have no evidence thus far that it has increased very materially the number of thunderstorms, or has made them more destructive than they were before.

The Anarchists.
New York, Sept. 23.—Captain Black, who arrived last night, was at the office of Gen. Roger A. Pryor at 11 o'clock this morning, to present the case of the condemned Anarchists to the lawyer, with a view to carrying the case to the U. S. Supreme Court. Gen. Pryor had said that he would not commit himself to the management of the case, at least until he was made thoroughly acquainted with it. The consultation lasted until 1:42 o'clock. When Capt. Black came from the lawyer's sanctum his face was wreathed in smiles. He would only say, however: "I have won the case. I have explained everything. Gen. Pryor only says, however: 'I have won the case just as you said.' Gen. Pryor said: 'I am convinced that the points taken by Capt. Black are excellent, and that an application for a writ of error will be granted. I do not see how the application can be refused, and we shall not lose a moment in carrying the case to Washington. I say we, for I am now connected with the case. I am confident that we shall obtain a writ in time to prevent the execution of the condemned men. In my judgment, formed from Capt. Black's notes, the records will show so many errors that no great exertion will be necessary for us to win. The unexpected may happen, of course, but I have no fears.'"

Ready-Made Dinners.
[New York Ledger.]
"We are approaching the time when the cook stove and the wash tub will be excluded from the modern dwelling house. These are words of a woman who has given considerable attention to domestic affairs. If the cook stove and wash tub go, the most perplexing part of the domestic service problem goes with them, and then what is to prevent or retard the millennium? We fear this lady is too sanguine. The Chinese laundry has been established for several years in most of our great towns, but the wash tubs are brought out every Monday morning in most houses, and the white clothes flutter in the noon-day breeze on many a line. And now in Boston a company has been building a number of ingenious wagons, full of trays and shelves to be kept hot by kerosene, for the purpose of conveying from house to house the legs of mutton, hot joints of beef, cooked vegetables, and everything nice that now provides work for the kitchen stove. In each customer's house a metallic closet is to be kept, heated by kerosene, in which the cooked food is to be placed until the family is ready to sit down at the table.

How convenient! We wish well to this experiment, as to every other which promises to lighten the labor of wives, sisters and mothers. Doubtless, the system will have a good measure of success here, as it has in European cities. Nevertheless, it will be a long time before the cooking stove and the wash tub take their final departure from all the villages, hamlets and farm houses of the country.

Great Little Things.

"Where do all the pins go?" How often this question has been asked and never answered satisfactorily. They are made by the billion and hundreds of persons earn good wages in their production. Naugatuck valley, Connecticut, is sometimes jestingly spoken of as pin country, because of the large shops employed exclusively in making these little but useful adjuncts to clothing, and the small army of work people in their employ. Stick a pin here, remember, at the most momentous of the old Scotch proverb, "Many a mickle makes a muckle."

How many canary birds do you suppose there are in the United States? More than five million. These birds are busy feeders and great wasters of seed. They are the occasion of many industries. Hundreds of tons of brass and iron wire annually made into cages for their benefit, and the world ransacked to provide them with food. The three principal seeds, canary, rape and hemp, on which they live, are brought from Europe. Eleven million pounds of these were imported last year from Spain and the Mediterranean ports. Besides these there are other seeds, like millet and wheat, imported for these pets of the household, the whole bulk weighing fully 9,500 tons. Think of the hundreds of families in Europe to whose livelihood these birds contribute, of the ships whose cargoes they help to swell, of the transportation and express companies in this country to whom they furnish business, and of the stores scattered all over the land that deal in these seeds, finding them an important item of their daily trade.

This is the season for the importation of bulbs. One day recently three steamers landed in New York with many hundred thousand. The great seedmen of that city were in a hurry to get them, for their customers over the country were waiting for them. The docks were crowded with their drays. Their custom house brokers were hastening through the routine to further their wishes. One importer alone paid that day more than \$1,500 duty on tulips, jonquils, lilies and other like little things.

Coal Survey.

Dr. W. A. Lash, of Walnut Cove, who is at the head of a corps of surveyors for surveying the coal fields in the Dan River district, has written a letter to the Commissioner of Agriculture, accepting the offer made by the department in July, 1886, to examine certain conditions. At that time application was made to the department for \$1,000 to assist in his work, and the department agreed to give that amount provided the citizens of the coal district would raise a similar amount for the same purpose. The letter of yesterday was to notify the Commissioner that all July, 1886, and certain conditions, and the amount of \$1,000 was forwarded. There seems to be considerable interest manifested in the coal discoveries of that section, and nearly everybody is confident of finding extensive deposits, that will be easy of access. The Danbury Reporter and Post notes about fifty localities in the Dan River district in which there are large quantities of coal, every indication that this section will soon be on a phenomenal coal boom.

Thunder-Storms.

Scientific men in Germany, Austria and Switzerland have been studying the great increases of the thunder-storms on the continent of late years. They attribute the increase to a variety of causes. They insist that there is now more danger to buildings from the electric fluid because of the tendency to keep the spaces around detached houses free from trees, which, being higher than the houses, acted as a conductor to the fluid. But one of the principal causes, as alleged to be the enormous use of iron in the construction of railways, and in the network of telephone and telegraph wires now so largely applied to social and commercial uses. There may be some truth, but there is certainly no speculation, in this. If there is any country where iron forms a large feature in construction, not only as respects railroads, telegraphs, telephones and electric lighting, but also in modern business buildings, it is the United States, but we have no evidence thus far that it has increased very materially the number of thunderstorms, or has made them more destructive than they were before.

The Anarchists.

New York, Sept. 23.—Captain Black, who arrived last night, was at the office of Gen. Roger A. Pryor at 11 o'clock this morning, to present the case of the condemned Anarchists to the lawyer, with a view to carrying the case to the U. S. Supreme Court. Gen. Pryor had said that he would not commit himself to the management of the case, at least until he was made thoroughly acquainted with it. The consultation lasted until 1:42 o'clock. When Capt. Black came from the lawyer's sanctum his face was wreathed in smiles. He would only say, however: "I have won the case. I have explained everything. Gen. Pryor only says, however: 'I have won the case just as you said.' Gen. Pryor said: 'I am convinced that the points taken by Capt. Black are excellent, and that an application for a writ of error will be granted. I do not see how the application can be refused, and we shall not lose a moment in carrying the case to Washington. I say we, for I am now connected with the case. I am confident that we shall obtain a writ in time to prevent the execution of the condemned men. In my judgment, formed from Capt. Black's notes, the records will show so many errors that no great exertion will be necessary for us to win. The unexpected may happen, of course, but I have no fears.'"

Lives of poor men oft remind us
Honest toil don't stand a chance;
More we work we have behind us
Bigger patches on our pants.

SHAKE CHARMING.

An Interesting Snake Story, Told in a Pleading Manner.

[R. R. Jones.]

I have often related this story of my father on himself. When he was a young man he was out in the pine woods of North Carolina hunting squirrels. He had walked around for quite a while, and being tired sat down on a log for a rest. Soon after sitting down he heard a squirrel making a great ado just a little distance from him. He walked down in that direction, thinking he would kill it. When he got near enough to see he saw the little fellow running some ten or fifteen feet up and down the tree nearly to the ground, with its clattering tail seeming to get lower and lower. He walked near to get a better view of the snake species lying full length on the ground, with its head near the root of the tree, looking at the squirrel. He had often heard of snakes charming things, so thought he would just remain quiet and see the operation. The squirrel kept up its clattering and running up and down the tree, each time seeming to get lower, until at last it came down and laid itself full length on the ground at the snake's mouth. He then threw a stick at the snake, which striking near it caused it to suddenly throw its head around, breaking the strange spell on the poor little squirrel, and it ran up the tree. The snake did not appear to care much for the squirrel, just as he was preparing to make his supper of the squirrel, so he raised his head a foot or two to look around for the intruder. Now that looked like such a good chance to knock a snake's head off with a stick that my father did not think it necessary to waste a bit of ammunition with him; so, sitting his gun down, he picked up a dead pine pole ten or twelve feet long, walked near enough to make the snake sure, just as he tried to make the blow a sure one, the pole broke near his hand and fell behind him. The snake not being much pleased with the turn matters had taken anyhow, was not slow to see this opportune moment; he sprang toward him with much force, and came so near to him that father thought discretion was the better part of valor; so he took to his heels, running for dear life, the snake in hot pursuit. After running fifty or a hundred yards, and seeing the snake still following him, he thought he would turn and fight it out; but the snake seemed so much surprised at the kind of change in affairs that he took to flight, my father in hot pursuit. Just before they got back to the point he had left his gun the snake suddenly whipped round a tree and met him, and ere he was aware of what he was doing he was running again, and the snake pursuing him. My father did not run far this time, before he turned of himself, and turned on the snake to fight it out or die in the last ditch. As soon as he turned the snake thought it best to go the other way too; so turning himself about he started the second time over the dark and yet bloodless ground of this conflict. By this time my father had his blood up, and his wrath being kindled not a little, he started after his enemy, intending to pursue him until he got his gun and use that means of defense. He now felt like he could use that load of ammunition on him with a good grace, and if to kill him would not be God's service, it would certainly be to the pleasure of one man at least. But, alas! just before turning to his gun the snake suddenly turned on one side, ran over a small embankment into a hole in the ground, and, lo! he was not. So getting his gun, and having lost the squirrel, and coming out second best in the snake fight, he went home. If not more wise, he was certainly a more tired man.

The Curse of the Country.

[New York Herald.]

Over a hundred millions living idle. It has been taken out of the business of the country by the force-pump of over taxation. It is of no use to any one. It does the government harm, it arouses the enmity of Congress, it does the people injury. Our currency is not so plentiful that a hundred millions can be drained off without serious detriment. Merchants need that hoarded excess to do business with. The money market has already grown feverish. Call loans may be plentiful, but time loans are another matter. If a man has money to spare he places it where he can get his hands on it at a day's notice. He has grown cautious, possibly a little timid. Then the prospect of a still further accumulation, with another hundred million abstracted from business, is somewhat appalling. What will be the end? Is what everybody is asking. Are we to be taught by a financial crash that the revenue must be reduced, or will the Democratic party take time by the forelock and by judicious work prevent such a calamity? The Lev-headed Democrats have but one opinion of the prime duty of the hour. It is to squarely face the facts and insist on reduction without further delay. If their conference with Mr. Cleveland at Oak View results in an agreement upon some decisive plan of action, and if the President, seeing the dangers with which the country is threatened, places himself at the head of the party, bent on immediate reform of the revenue laws in some shape or form, the merchants and the common sense of the republic, irrespective of party affiliations, will be with them.

Disease of Money Counters.

[Washington Correspondent, visiting the Treasury Department, noticed that many of the women employed in counting bank notes looked ill, and had sores upon their hands and heads. The superintendent gave the following account of the trouble: Very few who spend any considerable time in counting money escape the sores. They generally appear first on the hands, but frequently they break out on the head, and sometimes the eyes are affected. We can do nothing to prevent this. All the ladies take the greatest care of themselves in their work, but sooner or later they are afflicted with sores. The direct cause of the sores is the arsenic employed in the manufacture of the money. If the skin is the least abraded, and the arsenic gets under the flesh, a sore will appear the next morning. The habit that every one has of putting the hand to the head and face is the way the arsenic poisoning is carried to those portions of the body. One of the officials stopped by the side of a young lady and picked up a glass vessel containing a sponge; this sponge is wet, and is used to moisten the fingers

while counting the money. It was quite black from the arsenic. Every morning a new piece of sponge is placed on the desk of each employee, but before the day is over it is black. There were three ladies who were six years before they were afflicted with sores. About three months ago they were so visited with them that they had to quit work. They have been away ever since, and the physician's certificate in each case says their blood is poisoned with arsenic.

UBIQUITOUS ISRAELITES.

Their Adaptability to All Climates and Conditions.

It has frequently been remarked, says the Jewish World, that the Jewish race has a wonderful power of adaptation to all climates. Jews are found in all parts of the world, and seem to possess a remarkable faculty for acclimatization, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. Mesopotamia is considered the mother country of the Abraham family, as well as the cradle of the human race. Some years ago a small family of Jews was found in the ancient city of Sennar, in the south of Mesopotamia, and in the vicinity of an ancient Babylon. Of the seventy families containing the colony, one claimed to be descended from King Joseph, the rest from the house of Levi. A colony of Jews appear to have settled in China about the beginning of the third century of the Christian era, under the dynasty of Han. In 1794, Father du Roule, a Roman Catholic missionary, found seven Jewish families near Pekin.

In 1686 a Portuguese Jew, of Amsterdam, named DuPavia, discovered a sect of Jews in Cochim, China. According to a tradition preserved among them, they were descended from a tribe of Jews who had quitted Palestine in the first century of the second temple. From their long residence in Cochim they had become completely bronzed. These are not the Malabar Jews. The Jewish traveler, Benjamin, sometimes called Benjamin the Second, discovered a colony of Jews, evidently of Persian origin, in Hindostan. They were known as "Babylonian Jews," and one of their having migrated from Babylon. They observed the essential rites of Judaism, and strictly avoided intermarriage with other sects. In the beginning of the seventeenth century a Jewish colony settled in Cayenne, in the West Indies, one of the most inhospitable climates in South America.

Cayenne was subsequently conquered by the French, who made it a penal settlement, and the Jewish colony was forced to retire to Surinam. Notwithstanding frequent persecutions, Jews are still found in Persia, more especially to the south of the Caspian sea, where the soil is very fertile, but the climate very unhealthy. The principal city is Balprosh, where about 150 Jewish families reside in almost complete isolation. They trade with their brethren in the county of Great Tartary, and are engaged in the wool and silk trade, and in the sale of citrons. They, too, trace their origin to the Babylonian captivity, for according to a tradition still possessed among them, their ancestors settled in Persia in the time of Nebuchadnezzar, and did not respond to the appeal of Ezra to return to Palestine. Their mode of life resembles that of the Persians in general. They hold the beard in high esteem, and wear long flowing robes. They have several synagogues, and obtain scrolls of the law from Bagdad. The celebrated African traveler, Mungo Park, heard a colony of Jewish families in the heart of Africa, about eight hundred miles from the coast. It is, no doubt, this peculiarity of the Jewish race which induced a French writer of "Medical Geography" to express the opinion that "it is questionable whether the crossing of human varieties confers on the issue constant advantages in relation to the species, for the Jewish race seems in a wonderful manner capable of adapting itself to every change of climate, while others are scarcely able to bear the least change."

Low Death Rate in Tenements.

[N. Y. Cor. Detroit Free Press.]

It happens (never mind how) that I am in a position to have a pretty good knowledge of tenement life in New York. It relates to the worst tenements as well as to the best, and it has extended over a number of years. Speaking practically, then, I have several years' observation. I may say the death rate in the tenements, all things considered, is singularly low. When the health authorities talk about it they lay special stress on the high mortality among children. I wonder if it ever occurred to those wise men that there is another reason than their why the proportion of deaths at tenement children and adults is so much higher in the tenements than in private houses? What is it, this other reason? Why, simply that the proportion of children to parents is much larger in the tenements than elsewhere.

Childless couples are never found, or hardly ever found among the poor in the tenements. You find them in the higher grades. Among the well-to-do people who have some children the number is usually small—frequently, say, two or three, and only one or two. But not so in the tenements, where it is band to mouth all the year round. Children swarm there; you stumble over them at every turn you make. There are in the yards, on the sidewalks, on the stairs, in the rooms. The workman and his wife may find the shoe pinching very often, but the family increases all the same. Not to follow this matter any further, though there is much in it for reflection, I repeat that a strong and obvious reason, never taken into account by the health authorities, for high mortality among children in the tenements is the fact that children are relatively much more numerous there than anywhere else. And the real wonder is that so many of them not only pull through the perils of childhood, but become as vigorous men and women as those who grow up in brown stone fronts—often, in fact, a great deal more vigorous.

MANUFACTURING.

Northern and Southern Cotton Mills.

[Tribuneman.]

Two papers up in Lewistown, Maine, the Gazette and the Journal, have just been carrying on a very animating and interesting debate on whether cotton manufacturing was more profitable in the South or in New England, the Gazette upholding the Southern cause and carrying off the victory.

Taking the question of dividends the Gazette shows they are strongly in favor of Southern mills. The Graniteville factory of South Carolina paid a dividend of 20 per cent. last year. The Augusta, Georgia, mills 15 per cent.; the Langley mill 15 per cent.; the Woodlawn and Lawrence manufacturing companies of North Carolina, 15 per cent.; and so on throughout the South. These are not isolated cases, as is shown by the facts that the July dividends of the forty-five mills in Georgia averaged over 12 per cent. On the other hand, the Mills at Lewistown, Me., did not pay a cent dividend, and two of them found it necessary to scale down their capital to 75 and 90 per cent. respectively.

Labor, simply, was cheaper. Thus, the Eagle and Phoenix mills at Columbus, Ga., employ 1,800 operatives and pay out annually \$400,000 in wages, an average of \$4.25 per week, while the wages in the New England mills average fully \$10 a week.

The climate is advantageous to the South as a manufacturer of cotton goods. In the Northern mills work is frequently stopped on account of ice and drought, and it is necessary to use an instrument to create an artificial moisture of the atmosphere, which is necessary to make a smooth running yarn. This is not necessary in the Southern mills, for as green as the same can be said of the operatives in the New England mills. A majority of these are Canadians, absolutely unacquainted with any mechanical work when they took places in these mills, and yet they have driven out the native New England labor. With cotton, for instance, are the same that is, as far north as Baltimore; south of that city, where freights are favorable to the Southern mills, they can furnish cotton goods even cheaper. It follows from this that the Southern mills ought to supply all the goods needed by the Southern markets, and so they will in time.

Curious Hysterical Epidemic.

[British Medical Journal.]

A curious outbreak of convulsions, mania, analogous to those which occurred from time to time during the middle ages, has broken itself at Agosta, in the province of Rome. For some weeks past the country people have been laboring under the delusion that the district is under the immediate government of the evil one, and before retiring to rest they carefully place on the threshold the broom and the salt, which are credited with the power of keeping off evil spirits. Many of the younger women have epileptiform attacks, during which they utter piercing shrieks and are violently convulsed. So serious had the condition of things become that the syndie of Agosta found it necessary to inform the prefect, who sent detachments of soldiers into the district in order to calm the apprehensions of the inhabitants. As a natural consequence of this condition of mental perturbation the country is overrun with quacks, who claim to possess the only infallible remedy for the seizures. One of these nostrums, the vendor of which was making a rich harvest from its sale, was found on analysis to consist of earth, snuff and wax. Three medical men who were commissioned to investigate the cause and nature of this extraordinary affection came to the conclusion that it was an epidemic of hysteria.

They examined a number of the sufferers, mostly young women, some of whom were alleged to have vomited milk, horse manure, and other equally indigestible substances, while others barked like dogs. Several of them were removed to Rome for treatment in the hospitals there, and measures have been taken to check the spread of the mischief. In a milder degree this contagious form of hysteria is not infrequent, especially in places where ignorance abounds and superstition favors manifestations of nervous disorder. The worst excesses of popular outbreaks, like the French revolution, have been attributed to similar influences and with every appearance of justice.

How They Execute in France.

[Pranzi, the murderer of Mme. Regnault, her maid and the maid's child, was guillotined at Paris, August 31st. He made no confession. Vast crowds waited about the place of execution during the whole of the night and kept up a constant howling and yelling. The din was horrible. When the executioner was to execute the man who was to be executed, the man who was to be executed was so great that he was almost prevented from reaching the gate of the prison. Pranzi marched from his cell to the scaffold with a firm step and defiant air. When the executioner seized him the murderer resisted and fought desperately, demanding that they let him die. The executioner overpowered him and threw him upon the machine and in an instant had him securely bound. Immediately the terrible knife was started. It descended with horrible slowness at first, but then its movement quickened, and the head of the murderer rolled into the basket. The mob outside became very disorderly during the progress of the execution.

One youngster—We have a nice canopy to cover our carriage.

Other youngster—That's nuthin'. We have a chattel mortgage on ours that more than covers it, pa says.

In Singapore, if a lover can catch his adored in a canoe race, he can marry her; hence the expression, canoeball bliss.

rain occurring at that juncture, or for some time before or after. It is like forecasting the weather by the phases of the moon."

The Tariff and the Farmer
It is boasted by the protection oligarchy that the southern people are very fast becoming protectionists. To me it looks like miscegenation to see such a hankering after protection by a people whose very existence depends upon producing 6,000,000 bales of cotton, the price of which is made in Liverpool. Unfortunately the South has always had a fondness of accepting the east-off policy or interest of the North. Thus when 80 or 90 years ago the States of New York and New Jersey wanted to get rid of their slaves, the South was ready to buy them. When 15 years ago the North found an irredeemable currency no longer tenable, the South most ardently clamored for rag money. And now when the North sees that protection is an outrage and oppression, the South is anxious to step into the old shoes of the Northern protectionists. Happily this sentiment is only confined to a few frothy advocates in Georgia and Alabama whose economical vision is as blind as was the financial vision of those who cried themselves hoarse for rag money.

It is my purpose to-day to show the planters of Georgia and Alabama how they are oppressed and swindled in paying tax on cotton ties. Now, it is an astounding fact that there is not one planter out of ten thousand who does not believe, when he sells a bale of cotton, that he does not get 10 cents a pound paid for the wrapping and bands that tie up the bale. Four years ago I had the same controversy, with now Senator Chase, of Rhode Island, when happily I was the means of saving the South 14 cents a pound on cotton ties, although the tax is still 35 per cent. ad valorem.

But first of all let me convince the Southern planter that he does not get one single cent paid for the bagging or ties, whether he sells his cotton here or in Liverpool. The fact is perfectly simple. Cotton is sold in the United States by gross weight. That is, if a bale of cotton weighs 450 pounds and the price agreed is 10 cents a pound the seller receives \$45. In Liverpool, on the other hand, 24 pounds and sometimes 26, tare is deducted; and a bale of cotton weighing 426 pounds only nets, after deducting 24 lbs. tare, 402 lbs. for which the seller is paid. This tare is deducted for the wrapping and the steel or iron ties. Now, then, let us take the price of spot cotton, say, Sept. 6, both in New York and Liverpool, and we will find the problem solved. The price of spot cotton on the 9th of September in New York was 10 cents per pound, and in Liverpool it was 5 7/16 per pound. Proceeds of a bale of cotton weighing 460 pounds in New York, gross, at 10c. a pound, is \$46.

Proceeds of a bale of cotton weighing 450 pounds, gross, in Liverpool, deducting 24 pounds tare, or leaving 426 deducting 24 lbs. tare, is a fraction over \$29 13/16, or exchange at \$5.84, is as near as possible \$46.71 for the self-same bale and weight which brings in New York \$45, leaving \$1.71 per bale for freight and charges.

Thus, the planter, if not purblind, will see that whether he sells his cotton gross in New York, and is supposed to get paid for the wrapping and ties at price of cotton, he simply gets the Liverpool price for a bale after the tare of 24 pounds is deducted from it. In other words, he no more gets paid for the wrapping and ties in either country than he gets for the ginning of it. It is entirely a loss to him, and has to be borne by him. This being a mathematical demonstration, the main question is, why should the planter pay a tax of 35 per cent. on cotton ties when he has to lose the whole cost and value of the ties?

In 1886 the Treasury collected no less than \$211,188 duty on cotton ties, and the account stands thus:
First cost of ties imported in 1886.....603,394
Duty paid on them at 35 per cent.....211,188
Total loss to the planters.....814,582

Besides the cotton ties bought of the home manufacturer, which were of course enhanced 35 per cent. When the Yankee fisherman needs foreign salt for curing his fish no tax or duty is charged, such is and has been the law for many years. And yet, when the Yankee fisherman sells his codfish by weight he actually does get paid for the salt the fish contain. But when the planter has to give the ties to the buyer for nothing he is charged by our swindling tariff 35 per cent. tax. Can outrage be more pronounced in a more refined tax cruelty than this? All I wish is to make plain to the millions of the Southern planters that the present tariff is a swindle on their industry; that what they produce they have to sell at the lowest price prevailing in foreign countries, and on what they are obliged to buy for their use they have to pay a duty averaging 44 per cent. That is now the main issue.

J. S. MOORE.
New York, Sept. 10, '87.

How They Execute in France.

Pranzi, the murderer of Mme. Regnault, her maid and the maid's child, was guillotined at Paris, August 31st. He made no confession. Vast crowds waited about the place of execution during the whole of the night and kept up a constant howling and yelling. The din was horrible. When the executioner was to execute the man who was to be executed, the man who was to be executed was so great that he was almost prevented from reaching the gate of the prison. Pranzi marched from his cell to the scaffold with a firm step and defiant air. When the executioner seized him the murderer resisted and fought desperately, demanding that they let him die. The executioner overpowered him and threw him upon the machine and in an instant had him securely bound. Immediately the terrible knife was started. It descended with horrible slowness at first, but then its movement quickened, and the head of the murderer rolled into the basket. The mob outside became very disorderly during the progress of the execution.

One youngster—We have a nice canopy to cover our carriage.

Other youngster—That's nuthin'. We have a chattel mortgage on ours that more than covers it, pa says.

In Singapore, if a lover can catch his adored in a canoe race, he can marry her; hence the expression, canoeball bliss.

Wake Up!

P. T. BARNUM

Says our people like to be humbugged, and such seems to be the case.

Where is the reason in paying 5 cents for a Spool of Thread when it can be bought at the Racket Store for

2 Cents?

Where is the reason in paying \$1.00 or \$1.25 for Miller's Shirt when you can buy

at the Racket Store, for

65 and 73 Cents,

the CELEBRATED New York Mills Shirt,

warranted the best on the market?

What's the use in paying 50 cents for Half-Hose when they can be had at the

Racket Store at any price from

5 Cents

up, and the Very Best for 25 Cents!

Our Needles are THE BEST, and only

2 Cents

a paper.

We are selling Ladies' Silk Jersey Gloves

this week at

28 Cents.

Plenty of other grades for 5 cents up.

Our BEST BRASS PIN IS ONLY

4 Cents.

But our great bargains this week are in

Ladies' Jerseys, ranging from

47c. to \$1.55,

for an elegant all-wool, saateen front and

braided.

Our stock of Stationery is complete, and

our prices are 100 per cent. less than any other house.

The bargains in

Tinware

eclipse them all. A large stock on hand,

and our prices are low. Anything in this

line can be found at the Racket.

Our stock of Gents' Neckwear is the

most complete and the styles are the very

nobbiest to be had. In this department

you will find Suspenders at all prices.

Also, a lot of