Publishers:
Hubbard & Roth.
J. F. HENDREN
EDITOR.

The Elkin Times

$1.00 A YEAR in Advance.

VOL. II. ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY. SEPT 6, 1894. NO. 47.

The Italian Government has determined to banish all convicted anarchists to an island in the Red Sea, where some are already confined.

Austria gives this country an object lesson in dealing with waste lands, declares the New York Dispatch. Prizes are given to farmers to encourage them to recover waste lands and lay them down as pasturage, and also to erect shelters or stables for cows in high altitudes. The importance of this may be seen from the statement that one quarter of the total fodder required for cattle and horses in the Empire is derived from Alpine districts. Some such policy might be tried with excellent results throughout the waste places in the Highlands.

ELKIN Mfg, CO.
HIGH GRADE COTTON YARNS, WARPS, TWINES, KNITTING COTTONS, &C.,
ELKIN, N. C.

DR. J. M. REECE,
ELKIN, N. C.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Office at residence

J. F. HENDREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
ELKIN, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal Courts and collects Claims. Insurance placed in standard Companies upon Liberal terms.

DR. R. W. REECE,

DENTAL SURGEON.
ELKIN, N. C.
After January 1st 1894. I will travel from the 1st to the 15th of each month, after that time will be in my office in Elkin ready to do all kinds of Dental work.

The Charlotte Observer
DAILY & WEEKLY
CALDWELL & THOMPKINS, Publishers.
J. P. CALDWELL, Editor
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
DAILY OBSERVER, 1 Year, $6.00; 6 Months $3.00; 3 " $1.50.
WEEKLY OBSERVER, 1 Year, $1.00; 6 Months .50; 3 " .25
Full Telegraphic service, and large corps Correspondents.
Best advertising medium between Washington, D. C., and Atlanta, Ga.
Address, OBSERVER, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.
You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes,
Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by
Agents Wanted. Apply at once.

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.
Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A TRAGEDY IN BLACKVILLE, S. C.

An Old Feud Results in Death to Solomon Brown and John Gribbon.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A bloody tragedy was enacted in Blackville, S. C., whereby Solomon Brown and John Gribbon, a dispensary constable, were killed. The double killing was the result of an old feud between Gribbon and the influential Brown family. Gribbon had seized a case of dry goods at the depot consigned to Brown.

There was a general fight, and others engaged in it besides the principals. Some contend that Coroner H. P. Dyches, who was standing in a store at the time, fired the shot that killed young Brown. The coroner proceeded to hold an inquest, however, but the sheriff arrived in the midst of it and arrested him on a charge of having been an accessory. Trial Justice Hammet then empanelled a jury and took the testimony in relation to Gribbon's death. The verdict was that he was killed by Herman Brown and that Simon and Isadore Brown were accessories before and after the fact. The town is quiet.

IT WASN'T HIS STILL.

He Just Happened to Be Picking His Chickens By the Fire.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Deputy Collectors Watson, Means and Causey laid hands upon a blockade still about three miles north of town. They found an 85 gallon still, about 100 gallons of singlings and 1,000 gallons of beer, the furnace in full blast, and a man, with coat, hat and shoes off, picking a couple of chickens. His gun, wrapped up in a blanket, was on the shed, and he protested that he was not the proprietor of the establishment and knew nothing of it, but was out hunting and thought he would fix his chickens by the fire. The officers left him and his chickens. It is thought that some-natured fellow was trying to keep the price of whiskey down under the new law.

SOUTHERN INVENTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Patents have been granted to the following meritorious Southern inventions:

Awning, Eugene V. Gaudin, New Orleans, La.

Trace carrier, Egesippe D. Melancon, Donaldsonville, La.

Cotton planter, Jas. Harper and Francis Clingfast, La Pile, Ark.

Double stock plow, Jno. T. Barber, Iron City, Ga.

Railway track sander, W. G. Middleton, Atlanta, Ga.

Extension ladder and controller for electric cars, 2 patents, M. B. Monroe, New Orleans, La.

Car coupling, J. W. Tolar, Wilksburg, and B. D. Langston, Goss, Miss.

Cultivator, W. W. Cox, Greene, Ala.

Japan Carries the War Into China.

LONDON.—The Morning Post prints this dispatch from Shanghai:

"The Japanese are reported to be landing in force northwards of Ta Ku, preparatory to marching on Pekin. Another report is that the Japanese have disembarked 20,000 troops on the Ye Lu Kiang, which runs along the boundary between China and Corea. They are said to have twenty-eight warships there and to plan an attack on the Chinese from the rear."

Women on a Riot.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Chief Health Officer, Curtis, was attacked by a mob of women while moving a small-pox patient and badly hurt. Fifty policemen arrived five minutes later, and after a pitched battle dispersed the mob. Over 100 officers now patrol the riotous district.

Perished in a Bin of Wheat.

FLORA, IND.—In a spirit of bravado, Walter Long, a young man, leaped into a great bin of wheat, which was being loaded from an elevator into a car on a track below. The suction was so great that he was drawn in and suffocated before any effort could be made to save him.

A Journalistic Curiosity.

London has a curiosity in journalism which bears the title of The Japanese Journal of Commerce, and, though composed and published in London, is printed almost entirely, even to its advertisements, in the Japanese language and characters. It belongs to the category of trade organs, and consists of upwards of seventy quarto pages, enclosed in a tinted wrapper. The Japanese Journal of Commerce, which comprises articles and notes on English trade and industry in Japan, with especial reference to engineering, machinery and tools, seems well calculated to remove the reproach of neglecting modes of conveying information regarding English manufactures to foreign customers.

Thus or Not at All.

His was the fierceness of desperation.

"You must take me just as I am," he exclaimed, "or not at all."

For an instant only she contemplated him.

"As you like," she observed, not without a tincture of regret in her manner, "but I am sure you will be sorry—"

She reached for her kodak.

"—that you didn't look pleasanter and hold your chin a trifle higher."—Detroit Tribune

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

The Populists of the eighth Virginia district have nominated J. S. Mason, of Fauquier county, for congress.

The Compte de Paris, claimant to the throne of France, is dying.

The aim of the Southern Railway now is faster schedules.

Blacksburg, S. C., is to have a steam laundry.

A $150,000 company is being organized by young men to build a cotton mill right in the city of Spartanburg, S. C.

Howard Van Renssaelaer, of New York, and Robt. G. H. McNielle, of Philadelphia, have chartered the Vineyard La Fleur at Pine Bluff, N. C.

Power is to be developed on Reed River, Virginia, to supply an electric light and power plant for Wytheville.

The South Bound Land & Improvement Co., has been organized by John K. Garnett and others at Columbia, S. C., with $50,000 capital. It will improve and place on the market lands recently acquired from the South Bound Railroad Co.

"We like to think of the South, to write of the South, to live in the South, to defend the South and to sing its praises and its advantages and its virtues," are the sentiments which the Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger utters.

Vice-President Trogdon is acting as president of the Piedmont Bank of Greensboro, N. C., since the death of President Winstead.

The subject of good roads is one to which the people of North Carolina are alive, just as they are to others of public good. A road conference recently held at Raleigh thoroughly discussed the subject, and the meeting of the North Carolina Road Improvement Association, to be held at Charlotte on September 12 and 13, promises to be largely attended.

President McIver has received 600 applications for entrance into the Normal and Industrial Shool, Greensboro, N. C., this year. Only 400 can be admitted.

William Seaworth, a young farmer, living near Chana, Ill., made a wager with his sister that he could eat more watermelon than she could. The offer was taken up. The boy is dead and the girl, it is thought, cannot recover.

Lightning Made Him a Colored Man.

(Memphis Commercial Appeal.)

TRIMBLE, TENN.—Bill Goldby and Spencer Mills took refuge under a poplar tree during a thunder storm. Lightning struck the tree and severely stunned both of them. After the tree was struck a heavy rain set in, and for several hours the men lay unconscious, exposed to a beating rain. When consciousness returned, Goldby and Mills arose, stiff and sore, and when the latter looked at his companion he was horrified to discover that his skin had been turned as black as that of an African, and it has remained so ever since. Mill's skin was not affected in the least; and the coloring of Goldy's skin is the only ill effects of their narrow escape from death.

A Mammoth Mortgage.

NEW YORK.—Notice is given to the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company that a general meeting will be held in Richmond, Va., on October 25, at which there will be submitted for their approval a proposed mortgage to the Central Trust Company, trustee, of $120,000,000, due 1964, with interest at 4 per cent, payable in gold. At this meeting authorization will also be asked of the stockholders to execute a mortgage on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia for $4,500,000, due 1938, with interest at 5 per cent, payable in gold. These bonds are to be issued in lieu of the equipment and income bonds upon which the mortgages have been foreclosed.

Plant Walnuts.

A Norfolk Va., man recently planted 500 black walnut trees on twenty-two acres of land which were not capable of producing any crops. In planting the trees he made this calculation: The field cost $8.00, interest and taxes $280; total $360. In thirteen years the trees begin to bear nuts, in twenty years the trees ought to bear $200 worth of nuts, while at the end of fifty years, for which time the interest and taxes are estimated, the trees should be large enough to cut 500 feet of lumber each, or 250,000 feet, which, at $150 per 1000, would amount to $37,500. Here is something for lumbermen and sterile land owners to think about.

Tillman and Evans.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Returns from all over the State indicate that only about a two-thirds vote was polled in the primary election. The anti-Tillmanites generally refrained from voting. Tillman candidates for the Legislature carry every county with the exception of Charleston, Richland and Sumter, and probably one other. The conservatives will run an independent ticket at the general election in November. The election was generally quiet.

A New Flyer.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By completion of the Manchester & Augusta Railroad from Sumter, S. C., to Denmark, the Atlantic Coast Line will put in operation, Sept. 3, their new fast short-line train service to Aiken, S. C., Augusta, Macon and Southwest Georgia points, leaving New York daily at 9 a. m.; this city at 8:30 p. m., arriving in Augusta the next morning at 8 o'clock, and Macon at 11 o'clock, with through Pullman car service from New York and Washington to Macon.

NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

They Hold a State Convention and Nominate a Ticket.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Republican State convention met here with ninety-three of the ninety-six counties represented. On the 1st day of August the Populist State convention met here and nominated W. H. Worth for State treasurer, W. T. Faircloth for chief justice of the supreme court and G. Connor, D. M. Furches, and Walter Clark for associate justices. The contest was over the nomination of an entire ticket for the purpose of fusion of the Republican and Populist parties during this campaign. By a vote of 154 to 30 the convention nominated this ticket. The intention is to fuse on every office and only have one candidate for each office to be voted for. The resolution on silver is as follows:

"We favor a financial policy not in favor of mono-metallism, either of gold or silver, as the basis of a financial system, but international bimetallism to be secured by strenuous efforts of the national power to be directed against such foreign nations as adhere to the single gold standard. Under existing conditions, with international agreement, we favor the free coinage of the entire product of American mines at the ratio of 16 to 1. Now, and in the future, all dollars should be of equal purchasing power, to the end that a suitable currency, abundant for all wants, shall secure to all the people the full results of their labor."

A. E. Holton was elected chairman of the State committee.

NORTH CAROLINA.

One of the Leading Papers of New England Does the Old State Justice.

[Worcester, Mass., Spy.]

Many Northwestern farmers have become thoroughly tired of enduring the trials to which their uncertain climate subjects them, and are turning their eyes toward the South as the land of promise. A large number of Nevada stock farmers and dairymen are preparing to move to North Carolina and purchase farms in localities suited to their avocations. Within a few years the immigration of farmers, dairymen, poultry-raisers, orchard, small fruit and vegetable cultivators from the Northwest and from our New England States will assume considerable proportions, and Piedmont and Western North Carolina will receive more of them than all other sections of the South combined, for the people of that State are more like those of the North than any other, and their laws and customs are more like those to which Northern people are wonted. There is less gush and sentiment and more common sense to the square yard in North Carolina than in any State of "Dixie land." It is a better State for New England men to go to who are tired of life in their old home and long to get amid new surroundings than any of the newer States of the West, Washington only excepted, and for men of energy, brains and money enough to start with it offers great opportunities.

A Murder in the Breckinridge Campaign.

CINCINNATI.—The Times-Star's Lexington, Ky., special says: A fight to death with knives occured in Clark County, near Boonesboro, over the scandal feature of the Ashland Congressional contest. John King, a Breckinridge man, living in Fayette County, met on the highway his old friend, George Cook, who lives in Clark County. Cook said any woman who went to hear Breckinridge speak was no better than a courtesan. King dismounted from his horse, saying his wife and daughters had heard Breckinridge. Cook insisted it was a shame. He also dismounted. Both drew knives and blood flowed freely until Cook dropped, having three stabs in the breast. King has escaped.

One Kentucky Girl's Record.

(From the Winchester Democrat.)

The possibilities of what a mountain girl can do is the following claim made for one who lives upon the East Kentucky Railroad near Willard. From April 1 to June 1 this year she planted three acres of potatoes, did all the cooking and sewing for the family, milked four cows, fed the calves and pigs and chickens, shot three pole-cats and four chicken hawks, set the dogs on eighteen tramps, attended thirteen dances and three picnics, read five dime novels, and set up four nights in the week with her beau, and yet we often hear the question asked: "What is there for woman to do?"

Fatal Affray at Aiken, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—William Chatfield, son of Manager Chatfield, of the Highland Park Hotel, at Aiken, was shot fatally Wednesday night by James J. Wingard, a policeman of that city. Chatfield was ordered by Wingard to stop cursing on the street and some words passed, when Chatfield struck Wingard and the latter attempted to use his club. Chatfield had seized Wingard, but the latter, breaking away, fired two 42-calibre bullets into Chatfield, one striking him in the abdomen and the other in the side. Wingard was arrested. Chatfield was 25 years old. Wingard is a young man and has a familly.

PAMLICO DEAD.

The Great North Carolina Race Stallion Dies Suddenly at Charter Oak Park.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Pamlico, one of the greatest race stallions on the Grand Circuit, died suddenly at Charter Oak Park. He was raised in North Carolina and valued at $30,000 and insured for $5,000.

TO EXPORT THE NEGROES.

A Contract Closed With a Steamship Company, and Now They Can Go Cheap.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—J. P. McMullen, president of the International Migration Society, states that a contract has been closed with an African steamship company for the transportation of 5,000 colonists annually to Liberia. The society proposes for a certain stipulated price to furnish transportation and three months' provisions to the colonists. He says that the government of Liberia proposes, in order to encourage the settlement of territory, to give to each colonist 25 acres of land and the necessary implements with which to cultivate it. The headquarters of this society will be here, as will also the general purchasing offices. Mr. McMullen says the first steamer will leave Philadelphia in October and will touch the Atlantic coast as far as New Orleans. From there it will go direct to Liberia, touching at Havana, Cuba.

A WINSTON TRAGEDY.

A Negro Kills a White Man. The Homicide Justifiable.

WINSTON, N. C.—Edward C. Bryan, one of the managers of Griffith & Bohannon's tobacco factory, met his death Friday night.

The verdict of the coronor's jury Saturday was that the deceased came to his death by a gun shot, fired by the hand of Adam Morris, in defense of his person and home. Morris was given his gun and set free. The gist of the evidence by all witnesses was that Bryan had been drinking and was rather "wild." He went to old man Morris' house and demanded admittance, which was repeatedly refused. The demands were made in a very insolent and abusive manner. He declared that he would burst open the door and kill Morris with a yard paling which he carried in his hand. Bryan did break open the door, rushed into the room and received the fatal shot.

SOUTH CAROLINA INDEPENDENTS.

A Democratic Ticket to Be Put Out Against the Tillmanites and Butler Candidates to Be Run in Every County.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—At a meeting of General Butler's friends, held in this city, it was determined to run an independent Democratic ticket against the regular Democracy which is known as the Tillmanites. Legislative tickets favorable to Butler will be nominated in every county, and it is probable that a convention will be held to nominate a full State ticket from Governor down. This action is arousing much bitterness, and the Democratic executive committee, of which Senator Irby is chairman, has been called to meet on Tuesday next to consider the political situation. When the Independent convention will be called has not been decided. Republicans will take advantage of the divided Democracy and run candidates in most of the congressional districts.

Diamonds and Diamond-Cutting.

In the rough—that is, just as the stone has been washed out of the clay, and broken loose from the ore—a diamond presents the appearance of a crystal pebble, somewhat pointed at each end. It usually appears to be of a brownish hue, but now and again a ray of light will seem to leap from the very heart of the stone. From this rough form of the gem the diamond-cutter decides what the shape of the finished jewel is to be. The crystalline shape of the diamond is that of an octahedron, although the stone is found sometimes as a rhombic dodecahedron, triakisoctahedron, or hexakisoctahedron, but it is always in accordance with the cubic system. It should be the aim of the diamond cutter to preserve this octahedral character of the gem. To accomplish this, the rough stone is first split, or chipped. The operation is a most difficult one, requiring an insight into the character of each individual stone. There are hardly two gems that can be treated in a precisely similar manner. Every diamond has a thorough individuality, and must be treated accordingly, in order to obtain the best results. The "splitting" is accomplished by fixing the gem in a block of cement, after which the angles must be split off in accordance with the direction of the crystallization. Flaws are also taken out in this operation, and the diamond given its future shape.

The majority of diamonds are found in the East Indies, on the plateau of Dekhan, in Brzil, on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra; also in the Ural, and Australia. Within recent years very productive diamond-mines have been put into operation in southeastern Africa, the Transvaal.

The diamonds most highly prized are the Indian and Brazilian stones; they are generally of the purest white, the most complete transparency "water," and the most brilliant "fire."—Home and Country.

A 20 Per Cent. Damage to Cotton in the Valley of the Mississippi.

A special from Natchez, Miss., says: Parties who have just returned from a trip through north Louisiana over the New Orleans & Northwestern Railroad and through the southern tier of counties along the line of the Houston Central, Arkansas & Northern Railroad, report that the cotton crop in those sections has been damaged fully 20 per cent. by blight, rust, shedding, etc., caused by the excessive and continuous rains. The outlook is not nearly so bright as it was two weeks ago.

Gen. N. P. Banks died Saturday moring at Waltham, Mass.

AN ICE CREAM FACTORY

MAKING THE COOLING COMPOUND BY MACHINERY.

Things That Are Mixed Up for It and How They Are Treated—Ice Cream Bricks.

ICE CREAM is manufactured from a combination of milk, pure cream and gelatine, flavored with different extracts, such as vanilla, lemon, strawberry, etc., the ingredients being first mixed up together and placed in circular metal vessels or runners which revolve around inside of circular wooden tubs, the runners being surrounded by a quantity of cracked ice and rock salt. Each runner is furnished with a beater having a number of blades which revolve around on the inside, beating up the material, the ice and rock salt causing it to thicken and form itself into ice cream. Some manufacturers use eggs, corn starch, etc., and boil the ingredients before freezing.

The first process is the mixing together of the ingredients. About ten quarts of pure cream, ten quarts of milk and about eight pounds of granulated sugar are first mixed together. If the ice cream is to be flavored with strawberry, about six to eight drops of pure red coloring and one-quarter pint of essence of strawberry are added. A quantity of gelatine dissolved in about a quart of warm water is then added to this, bringing the solution up to about twenty-four quarts in bulk. It is then run through a strainer or fine sieve into the runner.

The runners are made of copper, the inside of which is coated with tin, which, after about four weeks' constant running, has to be renewed, the coating of tin being worn off by the working of the beater. The runners are about twenty-three inches in height and about one foot in diameter, and hold about forty quarts. The wooden tubs in which they revolve are two feet four inches in height and are about twenty inches in diameter on the inside, leaving a space of about four inches for the ice around the runner.

Attached to the top of the cover of the runner and perpendicular shaft of the beater, which revolves in a socket at the top of the grinding machine, are two gearing wheels, which are geared to another attached to the shafting of the machine. When the machine is in motion the beater, containing ten 1½ inch iron blades, and the runner revolve around in different directions, making about fifty-five revolutions per minute. As soon as the machine is set in motion, a small quantity of ice and rock salt is added, which is renewed every few moments until the tub is filled, taking in all about twenty-five pounds of ice. The beating operation takes about twelve minutes, the salt and ice gradually freezing the twenty-four quarts solution, while the gelatine swells or raises the material up to forty quarts.

The grinding operation is completed when the ice cream shows or adheres to the glass windows in the cover of the runner. The wooden tub with the runner of cream is then rolled to one side and another is put in its place to pass through the same operation. The ice cream is then taken from the runners and put into cans ranging from one to ten gallons each and packed into ice and rock salt for delivery, which is ready in about two or three hours' time.

The machine for breaking up ice consists of a revolving cylinder fourteen inches in diameter and twenty inches in length, riveted to which are nine conical-shaped wrought iron teeth about five inches in length, which, when the machine is in motion, pass between a number of other teeth connected to the framework of the machine. The cakes of ice, which weigh about fifty pounds each, are first broken into two pieces and placed in the machine. The teeth of the revolving cylinder, which makes about 120 revolutions per minute, crash through the ice, breaking it up into small pieces at the rate of a ton in every twenty minutes.

Ice cream bricks are made by packing the cream into metal forms. These forms have a top and bottom cover. The ice cream is first put into these brick shaped forms and a strip of paper placed between the cream and each cover, which holds them firmly in place, and then they are packed away in salt and ice and frozen for about three hours. They are then taken out and the forms dipped into a pail of warm water, which loosens the cream from the sides. The top and bottom covers, after being wiped with a cloth, are then taken off, the attendant allowing the loosened brick of cream to slip out of the form on to a strip of white paper immediately covering it, and placing it into a pasteboard box and packed in ice again for delivery.

Neapolitan bricks of ice cream are made by placing one layer of cream over another, such as vanilla, chocolate, strawberry, etc. A great many metal forms are made of composition of lead and zinc, representing animals, fruits, vegetables, etc., the ice cream being packed into the forms and frozen in the same manner as the bricks. Forty-quart cans of milk cost wholesale about $1.12 per can, pure cream about seventeen cents per quart, and ice about $3 per ton. Two machines, with three runners, can turn out from 1500 to 2000 quarts of ice cream per day.—New York News.

50 People Burned Alive.

Terrible forest fires have been prevailing in Wisconsin and hundreds of people have been rendered homeless. The towns of Mission Creek and Hinckly were utterly destroyed, 50 people being burned to death at the latter place.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

THE A. P. A. IS AFTER HIM WITH A SHARP STICK.

All On Account of Some Remarks that William Made.

Northern republican newspapers that are now running a side show called the A. P. As continue to afflict me with their spleen because I made a few remarks they do not like. They send me a sample copy with the spleen marked all round so that I may not fail to see it and read it, and then feel sorry for myself. The last comes from Boston, "The American Citizen," and says: "Bill Arp has made an attack on the A. P. A. That is his business. He writes just what will pay him best. Give him $10 and he will write on the other side. Within a year the politicians of Georgia will be at the feet of the A. P. A. begging for votes and The Atlanta Constitution will jump the fence," etc. Well, I don't care anything about this, for I am too far off for that editor to know my price, but the same paper says that "Joe Howard will write just what he is paid for, irrespective of his own convictions." This is hard on Joe, for he lives in Bos on.

But it is a waste of time to make any more war upon the A. P. As—the dog is dead. Thousands who were drawn in are drawing out all over the north and within a year you will hardly find a man who ever belonged to it. Republican schemers have got hold of the order everywhere and its true character has cropped out early. It won't last as long as the alliance and ought not, for the alliance had good intentions in its infancy and but for its going into politics would have done a great deal of good. It was smothered by demagogues. And now comes the one-third party with Ocala and Omaha platforms that demand the railway and telegraph and a subtreasury that will build a pumpkin barn in every naborhood. It is not even a sideshow to any party, but is a wood's colt—a mule colt at that—with no pride of ancestry. But it can be rid and goes along right gently until bucking time comes. A farmer who joins the one-third party, expecting to get something, is like Judge Aldridge's man who was driving a cow and her young calf home, and they got mixed up with some other cattle in the road and the calf mistook an old steer for its mother and ran off with him. The feller ran himself nearly to death trying to seperate them, but he confident. So he stopped and used bad language and wound up with "Go it you darned little fool—go it—but you'll find out what's what when sucking time comes."

The leader of these secret, oath-bound political organizations are after office or money, and some few of them get it. They ride in on the mule and then take the bridle off and turn him out to make his own living. Bishop Haygood, whom the south honors for his spotless integrity of character and his fearless publication of the truth as he sees it, says "Liberty dies by the organization of oath-bound societies. Such oath-bound leagues not only make men slaves but they make them children—wards without right to think—slaves without right to choose. A man is forced often times to do what he does not wish to do and is frozen out if he refuses obedience."

There is corruption enough and some to share in the old parties, but there is no secrecy—no gags, no grips nor oaths. We know just what they are doing and can kick and abuse and even denounce if we want to, and the force of public opinion soon has its effect. We have been abusing the national democracy awfully of late, but after all, there is no other party that a southern man can go to. If we really advocate tariff reform, a tariff for revenue only, a tariff that will cheapen the necessaries of life, we are obliged to be democrats. The issue is made at last. It is now protection or no protection. The infant industries are all grown. Let them take care of themselves. There are too many people demanding help from the government. Bishop Haygood says: "Too much government is nearly as bad as no government and is one of the worst hindrances to the healthy development and happy existence of human society. Those who know human nature in its strength and deepness look with deep anxiety at the tendency of our times to paternalism in government. Government begins to tell us what we may eat and drink. Government inspects our milk and kerosene oil and our fertilizers. Government looks after our drainage and sanitary condition. We are vaccinated when government says so. Doctors are now talking of keeping consumptives in a pesthouse, and it may come to pass that government will take us in hand when we have a bad cold. It is not treason to our idolized public school system to admit that our theory and practice in education foster paternalism. In many schools, so far as preserving and developing a child's individuality is concerned, it is about as well to number as to name him. In some schools the pupils are numbered just as convicts are."

It is this paternalism that burdens us with taxes, both state and national. There is no business economy at Washington. What business man would build a postoffice at Rome that is to cost $75,000, when he can rent a first rate one for $600 a year? Who would pay a postmaster $2,000 a year when he could get a good one for $1,000. And it is the same unless extravagance all over the nation. You vote for my scheme and I'll vote for yours is the bargain at Washington—and so the money goes. State extravagance is not much better. There is many a scheme being planned already to prey upon our state treasury and more pension bills will be introduced and more educational facilities asked for. And all that we poor taxpayers can do is to abuse our rulers and hold down the brakes as hard as possible. That is our right. It was the right of the privates during the war to complain at their officers, but they wouldn't let any outsiders do it; so we don't want any advice from the one-third party or the republicans or the American Protective Association about democratic failures or democratic corruption. It is the only party that the south can trust, and if we can't reform it from the inside it can't be done from the out. Secession don't pay. Old Father Time is a good doctor. I feel more hopeful of our party than I did a month ago. All that a man has to do to keep him a democrat is to look at the leaders of the other parties and read their papers. But the great republican party that feeds and fattens on pensions and protection and patronage and paternalism, and all the other pisen, the party to be fought. The others are side-shows and we have to take them like taking the measles. They are a sort of vaccination that keeps us from catching the smallpox and so they do some good in that way. It is all well enough to stir the boys up occasionally—to cry bar and see the boys load up their guns—to ring the fire bell in the dead of night as a training to the firemen. But we have had this one-third party about long enough. The novelty has worn off and we will have a funeral before long and bury it and drop a tear to its memory. So mote it be.—BILL ARP in Atlanta Constitution.

Tobacco Pipes Made of Snow.

In the snowy regions of the Himalayas, it is said, little smoking funnels are made in the frozen snow, at the end of which is placed some tobacco, along with a piece of burning charcoal, while to the other the mountaineers place their mouths, lying flat on their stomachs, and inhale the smoke.

A South African Home.

A typical Southern Africa household described by Olive Schreiner had an English father, a half Dutch mother with a French name, a Scotch governess, a Zulu cook, a Hottentot housemaid and a Kaffir stable boy, while the little girl who waited on the table was a Basuto.—New York Advertiser.

It is considered unlucky in Ireland to view a funeral procession while the beholder is under an umbrella.