THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

"This Argus, o'er the People's Rights doth an Eternal Vigil Keep; No Soothing Strain of Mirth's Son can Lull his Hundred Eyes to Sleep."

VOL. 3[illegible] WADESBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875. No. [illegible]

Selected Poetry.

[illegible] Peter Vetters.

[illegible] SCHLEHAGEN.

[illegible] under night,
[illegible] sing,
[illegible] Natty clay ubon
[illegible] yellow sphotted ding.

[illegible] sat in mit der volks,
As [illegible] I could be,
Unt shut [illegible] eye to look apout,
Ter see [illegible] could see.

Und ven der deep [illegible] all gouns in,
I schly'ly loogs around,
Ter see dem laties pat der backs,
To keep der puggis down.

Unt by and by, ven all was schtill,
[illegible] comes der guier ban,
Unt [illegible] as big as life,
[illegible] int der breecher man.

Der leader gif a hum unt haw,
Dem [illegible] yellow zoot,
[illegible] Natty gifs a jork, unt den
[illegible] begins ter toot.

Ter toot ter toot, ter toot ter toot,
As fast as it could goes,
Schust like zum leetle paby toys
A pending drough its nose.

Unt den dee guiers all stood up,
Schust like dey vas on springs;
De laties valls dere eyes apout,
Unt den pegins to sing.

He-he, haw-haw, yah-yah, wow-wow,
Go-tu, yah-hoo, mine Got;
Bet vat it vas dey tried ter zing,
I couldn't told you vot.

[illegible] vile, ven dey vas done,
Der breecher man pegin
[illegible] dell de beeples all apout
Der vays of death unt sin.

I gouldn't mind a vord she zaid
Vor dinking of dat ding,
Unt dinking of der funny vays
Dem guier yellers zing.

Home.

There is a simple little word
Oh, never its charms destroy!
Throughout the universe 'tis heard,
And nowhere but with joy;
There's music in its meagre flow,
Wherever we may roam.
[illegible] sweetest sound below—
[illegible] little word is Home?

[illegible] care not where may be its site,
Or roofed with straw or tile,
So that the hearth fire burns more bright
Neath woman's radiant smile;
Affection on her fondest wing
Will to its portals fly,
[illegible] hope will far more sweetly sing
When that blest place is nigh.

[illegible] a fancy—it may be
[illegible] something far nobler—far;
[illegible] Love is my divinity,
[illegible]

[illegible] and the wise
[illegible] there teachings there.

Our Story-Teller.

[illegible] THE OLD MAN'S LOVE

[illegible] of geranium,
[illegible] in your dark brown hair.
[illegible] the bright fresh flowers,
[illegible] from the silken wave,
[illegible] lay it gently
[illegible] known soldiers grave.

[illegible] lived a maiden [illegible] been
[illegible] are now, [illegible]
[illegible] with [illegible] deluded
[illegible] this country [illegible] and that
[illegible] in the tree [illegible] cold. But
[illegible] his practice [illegible] the case.—
[illegible] his country, but [illegible] signs of pro-
[illegible] consultation [illegible] of confessing his
[illegible]

Wreath [illegible]
[illegible] ted, and her hands
[illegible] over her imagina-
[illegible] determined to put the
[illegible] husband to the test.
[illegible] to it, was the question.
[illegible] have it," said she, triumphant-
[illegible] myself; that is, figura-
[illegible]

[illegible] was a farmer in good circumstan-
[illegible] being several years younger than
[illegible] and good looking, it kept her in a
[illegible] of perpetual worriment and jealousy.
[illegible] Clark proceeded to put her plan into
[illegible]

Just behind the house was [illegible] deep
[illegible] ell, that had not been used [illegible] time,
[illegible] it was covered over [illegible] boards to
[illegible] the cattle from falling into it.
[illegible] removed the covering from the well,
[illegible] bonnet and shawl upon
[illegible] crawled in under a large
[illegible] wait developments.
[illegible] and she was near-
[illegible] her husband and
[illegible] at that
[illegible] the barn where
[illegible]

"Mercy on us, Mr. Clark! Your wife has thrown herself in the well!" he shouted frantically.

Mrs. Clark expected that her husband would tear his hair and rushed to the edge of the well, and after calling her all the endearing names he could think of, descend into the weary depth, in eager search of her cold, damp corpse.

But Clark did not do anything of the kind. He calmly took a fresh chew of tobacco, and then approaching the well, looked quietly into it.

"I guess the old girl has suicided," said he, without any emotion worth speaking of. "Jake, you sling them boards back again; I wouldn't have that bridled heifer to get in their for fifty dollars; and after dinner we'll hoist the old woman out."

"Hadn't I better get some of the neighbors here first?" asked the frightened man.

"After dinner will do, Jake. Business before pleasure, is my motto, and I'm awful hungry."

Jake covered up the well, and the men went into the house, leaving the old lady howling with rage.

"I'll old girl him! I'll suicide him! Takes more pains over that pesky heifer than he does with me. I'll——,"

Words failed her; they were inadequate to express her feelings.

After dinner Clark sent the hired man after some of the neighbors, and while he was awaiting his return he seated himself upon a log, in plain sight of his loving wife, and whistled Old Hundred all through without missing a stave.

The neighbors arrived and were full of sympathy for the bereaved husband; and Josephus bore his honors meekly.

Various plans were canvassed for raising the body, but, owing to the great depth of the well, they could not decide upon the right one.

"I'll tell you the best way, friends," said Clark, pathetically, "She is gone, and will never come back to this world of woe and trouble; so I think we had better let the body remain where it is, and fill up the well. It will save a power of trouble and bother."

This proposition was agreed to by the neighbors as being feasible, and the work of filling it up commenced, Josephus throwing in all the large stones and blocks of wood that he could lay his hands on.

"There," said he, "I guess that will do," after they had thrown a couple of carloads of miscellaneous rubbish into the well. "Jake can fill up the re[illegible] rainy days. W[illegible] general ser[illegible] as I get done hauling wood."

Near by the side of Josephus stood a woman of about thirty summers, or w[illegible] and she had been regarding the [illegible] scene with a mixture of pl[illegible] and sorrow intermingled, and [illegible] the rest of the neighbors took th[illegible] departure, she lingered [illegible] the aching heart of [illegible] lover.

"[illegible] great pity to be so suddenly cut [illegible] the prime of life, like the flower at [illegible]," said she, mournfully.

"Yes," said he, shifting his quid from one side of his mouth to the other, "but Betty was getting along in years, and we must be resigned."

"Just so, Mr. Clark; resignation is a cooling balm, as it were, to fill the void in a troubled breast, and I always thought that your wife was too old for such a smart, active man as you."

"Did you really?" answered Clark, with sudden interest.

"To be sure, I did; I always took a great interest in your welfare."

Clark was lost in meditation for so[illegible] time.

"Miss Perkins," said he [illegible] "can you make good butter?"

"Now, Mr. Clark," she answered, blushing, "you touch me on a tender point, for, if I do say it myself, I won't turn my back to any woman in the county making good butter."

"Good cook?"

"First-rate."

"Understand house-keeping?"

"None better."

"Then, I'll tell you what I have been thinking about," said he, picking up another large stone and throwing it into the well. "Suppose you and I get married!"

"Now, really, Mr. Clark, you are so sudden and take me by surprise; but my heart bleeds for you in your bereavement, and—and I consent. Take me—I am yours."

The fond couple embraced, taking a kiss to ratify the bargain.

Mrs. Clark under the goosberry bush, was boiling with rage, but she restrained

"I say," said Clark, after they had regained their composure, "won't Betty's clothes fit you?"

"Of course they will, and it will be a great saving."

"And I will take that new cloak of hers and make me an overcoat—a long one, like the city folks wear," said Clark.

"O! you dear creature!" replied she.

"Sweet angel of my soul!" said he.

Just then something hit upon Clark's back, and he did not know at first whether it was a wild cat, a streak of lightning, or the devil, but he found out directly.

His charmer cast one glance at the apparition, and scooted.

Clark has just got around again. He says it was the worst case of inflammatory sickness he ever had.

But he is the meekest husband to be found and the well is filled up.

Miscellaneous.

Our Indirect Taxes.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, the receipts into the Treasury, of the United States from duties on imports are estimated at $180,000,000. The cost of collection of these duties will amount to about forty millions more, making $220,000,000. On the imports which pay these duties the importers must have a profit which will suffice to cover interest, insurance and profits on the increased value of importations equal to at least ten per cent, on cost, or about $50,000,000, making the net loss to consumers of imported articles of $270,000.

But this is by no means the full extent of the loss. The duty on [illegible] imported article as a rule adds in [illegible] proportion to the price of every similar article made in this country, so that in consequence of the tariff the consumers of American made wares and merchandise are obliged to pay from twenty to thirty per cent. higher for them or for a great [illegible] of them. This last mentioned loss is [illegible] be calculated even approximately [illegible] cannot fall short of the total amount [illegible] for duties [illegible] manufacturing interests of the country, it is to the agricultural States precisely the same in effect as if the [illegible] were felt equally by the whole country [illegible] would be an aggregate of $150,000,000.

Louisiana, an agricultural State, with a population of about 700,000, or about one-fiftieth part of the population of all the States, paying no more than her proportion of the above estimated annual loss from the tariff, suffers from it to the extent of nine millions of dollars a year. Or, if there were no tariff [illegible] agricultural products of the [illegible] would command more [illegible] American goods to the extent of nine millions of dollars. This loss is in the nature of a tribute paid to the United States Government, with this exception, that the Treasury receives only about half the sum that consumers of foreign products lose by the tariff. A direct tax of five per cent. on all the taxable property of Louisiana for the support of the General Government would be less onerous than the loss or indirect tax now suffered from the operation of the tariff.

In addition to the tax put on the agricultural States by the operation of the duties on the imports which they consume, they suffer from the internal revenue tax, which, for the year ending June 30, 1875, is estimated to yield one hundred and eighty millions. This tax enhances the cost of articles taxed, so that the loss [illegible] this source to consumers amount to [illegible] than the aggregate sum produced by the tax. But [illegible] equal to the amount of the tax, the sh[illegible] that would fall to Louisiana would be more than two millions, swelling her contribution to the coffers of the Republic to an equivalent of eleven millions.

It is true that the government of the United States must be supported, and that its expenses must be paid, the cost being three hundred and forty millions of dollars each year; but the people of the agricultural States need not wonder at hard times when their indirect taxes are so great and collected in such a costly and damaging manner. The farmers of the United States are working one day in five at least out of five, for the benefit of their State and General Government, and for those who import or manufacture the goods and wares which the farmers consume and use.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

In the same directions we append a thoughtful articles taken from the Bellefonte (Pa.) Watchman:

Indirect taxation is but a thieving system, adopted to hide the robberies perpetrated by Government [illegible] Tariffs, [illegible] taxes, are nothing but a tribute levied upon the consumers of the country for the benefit of the wealthy manufacturers and indolent officials. We doubt if there is, under the present system of taxation, a tax payer in the entire country who knows the amount he pays annually in one way or another to support the Government. There is but one thing all are certain of, and that is that taxation in this county has become a burden, that bears too heavily and unjustly upon the poorer classes. While the wealth of the rich man goes scott free of all taxes, the poorer classes are taxed on every necessary of life. From a calculation made by one understanding the question fully, we cull the following items with the per cent. of taxes upon them. Here is the way

THE POOR MAN IS TAXED:

	Per Ct.
On his salt,	108
On his pepper,	140
On his rice,	86
On his soap,	70
On his starch,	50
On his candles,	40
On the sheets of his bed,	55
On the blankets that cover them,	240
On the carpet he buys,	80
On his window curtains,	80
On his knives and forks,	35
On his window glass,	55
On his water pitcher,	45
On what he wears,	40
On his stocki[illegible],	75
On his dress [illegible] woolen,	100
On a shawl,	100
On a handk[illegible] chief,	35

AND THE RICH MAN:

On his bon[illegible]	Nothing.

THE FARMER IS TAXED:

On his h[illegible] and spade, each,	50
On his [illegible] shoes,	67
On his [illegible],	45
On his [illegible]ns,	100
On his harness,	35
On his handsaw,	75
On a pen knife,	50
On a dinner can,	35

AND THE BONDHOLDERS:

On his bonds,	Nothing.

If any system could be devised that would be more outrageous in its extortions from the laboring classes, and more unjust in its exemptions of the wealthy, we cannot imagine what it could be. And as long as the great toiling masses are willing to be slaves, for bondholders, or bondsmen for the bloated aristocracy of the country, they have only to vote for Radical candidates and endorse the oppressive, thieving system of taxation that that party has forced upon the country.

If they would rather see their taxes lowered and the bondholders made to pay his portion of the government expenses, let them vote for Democratic men who will favor these measures.

GENERAL McRAE.—The following anecdote of General McRae is told: Soon after the General [illegible] charge of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, an employee of the road entered the superintendent's office and received, as he thought, some slight from General McRae. The employee departed to high dudgeon and meeting some of his comrades, relieved his feelings by giving his opinion of his superior in very forcible language. Some days afterwards he was told that these expressions had been reported to General McRae. Expecting instant discharge the man hastened to the superintendent and said, "General, I understand that it has been reported to you that I have been cursing you. I desire to apologize," Turning to the apologist the General asked: "Have you performed your work to the satisfaction of Mr.——?" (the employer's immediate boss). "Yes, sir." "Well, then, if you do your work all right and find spare time to curse me, you are at perfect liberty to do it." And thus the matter ended.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

An Exchange says: Mrs. Lincoln has been consigned to a lunatic asylum in Illinois by the order of a competent court, and the necessity for this explains, we think, very fully her eccentricities of behavior a few years ago, when she covered her friends with mortification at her queer performances. It is alleged that her mind has never been sound since the terrible taking off of Mr. Lincoln, whose assassination was, perhaps, the most disastrous event for the South, after the surrender, which even the ingenuity of our enemies could have devised. It is not unnatural that the assassination of her husband should have shaken her reason, and as such seems to have been the lamentable fact, we have no doubt that insanity, will be generally accepted by the public in explanation of her undignified and eccentric behavior to which we have referred.