

The Carolina Watchman.

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SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 3, 1881.

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FEBRUARY 10, 1880.

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POETRY.

The Mother's Prayer.

Hear me, O Father, ere I rest
This night upon my bed;
Let Thy blest Spirit in the heart
Of my dear son be shed.

Forgive him, should he wayward seem,
For sake of Thy dear Son;
Without the blood of Calvary
Are all of us undone.

Lead him, as Thou canst lead
The faltering steps of youth,
Through tempting and entangling snares,
To paths of heavenly truth.

Watch o'er him, with Thy loving care,
Wherever he may be;
Thou knowest the yearnings of my heart—
I leave it all with Thee.

Requirements.
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

We live by faith; but faith is not the
slave
Of text and legend. Reason's voice and
God's,
Nature's and Duty's never are at odds.
What asks our Father of his children save
Justice and mercy and humility.
A reasonable service of good deeds,
Pure living, tenderness to human needs,
Reverence and trust, and prayer for
light to see.

The Master's footsteps in our daily ways?
No knotted scourge, or sacrificial knife,
But the calm beauty of an ordered life,
Whose very breathing is unworshiped praise,
A life that stands, as all true lives have
stood,
Fast rooted in the faith that God is
Good?

"O May I Join the Choir Invisible,"
GEORGE ELLIOT.

O, may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence;
Live

In pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
For miserable aims that end with self,
In thoughts that sublime that pierce the night
Like stars,
And with their wild persistence urge
man's search
To vastier issues.

So to live in Heaven:
To make audying music in the world,
Breathing an ascendant order that controls
With growing way the growing life of
the stars.

So we inherit that sweet growth
For which we struggled, failed and agon-
ized
With widening retrospect that bred despair.
Rebellious flesh that would not be sub-
dued,
A vicious parent shaming still its child,
Our anxious penitence is quick dissolved;
Its discords, quenched by melting har-
monies.

Die in the large and charitable air,
And all our rarer, better, truer self,
That sobbed religiously in yearning song,
That watched to ease the heart of the
world,
Laboriously tracing what must be,
And what may yet be better, set within
A worthier usage for the sanctuary,
And shaped it forth before the multitude
Divinely human, raising worship so
To higher reverence more mixed with
love—
That better self shall live till human Time
Shall fold its eye-lids, and the human sky
Be gathered like a scroll within the tomb
Unread forever.

This is life to come.
Which martyred men have made more
glorious
For us who strive to follow. May I reach
That priestly Heaven, be to great sons
The cup of strength in some great agony,
Eating the generous anvil, feed pure love,
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty—
Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,
And in diffusion ever more intense.
So shall I join the choir invisible
Whose music is the gladness of the world.
1857

Washington Letter.
Dispatch of Business in Congress—Senator
Edmunds After the too Enterprising
Journalists—Unfriendly Agitators of
Women's Rights.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22d, 1881.

This has been a comparatively busy week in both houses of the national Congress, and while it is believed an extra session cannot be avoided, its work will be considerably lightened if Congress shall continue at this rate during the few remaining days of the session. The House passed the three per cent. refunding bill, and the navy appropriation bill. The Senate passed a bill of appropriation bills; awarded \$100,000 to Ben. Holliday, who claimed half a million; settled the Kellogg case; made hasty adverse disposal of Senator McDonald's resolution to appoint a regular committee to consider the rights of woman; debated the Indian severalty bill; and, in executive session, appointed a committee to investigate the manner in which the Chinese Treaty was made public. Since the invention of wires and cables, the enterprise of the press has left the old fashioned diplomat in the lurch, and now, when our grave, reverend, and somewhat superannuated, House of Lords takes up for discussion, in secrecy, this long longed for treaty, they are shocked to know that it has been published in the papers. Alas! what an affront to all the venerable traditions of diplomacy. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, was decidedly angry, and he moved

that a committee be appointed to investigate the means by which the treaty became public. There were only four correspondents who obtained copies of the documents, and it is fair to presume that they did not steal what could be obtained for the asking thereof. As, also, each of the correspondents aforesaid are gentlemen, it is hardly probable that they will reveal the sources from which they derived their information, even though, as Senator Edmunds suggested to-day, they should be locked up "between four cold walls for three, six, or nine months, or nine years," until they told what they have no business to tell. The last occasion on which the Senate undertook to find out who "gave away" its secret proceedings was when the New York Tribune published the Washington treaty. The investigation was, as might have been expected, fruitless. If the Committee on Privileges and Elections has any disposition to inquire into ancient history, it might summon Senator Edmunds and ask him if his copy of the Washington treaty bore any marks of having passed through the telegraph office, between the time that he first placed it on his desk at home, and looked at it again several weeks later.

The unfriendly agitators in favor of woman's enfranchisement, Mrs. Stanton, Misses Anthony, Cousins, and others, have been holding another convention in Lincoln Hall, and, on yesterday, they sat in the Senate gallery, and saw disaster overwhelm the little resolution, offered by the freshly married Senator McDonald, in their favor. No one can listen to Miss Anthony or Mrs. Stanton without being impressed with the ability and capability of these ladies; but the efforts of the younger and fresher champions are not edifying. They talk too much with their mouths. C. A.

Paris Letter.
(Regular Correspondence.)
PARIS, France, Jan. 11th, 1881.

The first lot of engineers and other gentlemen, forty-eight in all, connected with the cutting of the inter-ocean canal, left Paris last evening, en route for Panama. M. de Lesseps, accompanied by several friends, took leave of the travelers at the St. Legarve Station. All seemed in a state of the greatest enthusiasm, and the train left amid repeated cries of "Vive La France!" "Vive M. de Lesseps!" The party left St. Nazaire this morning in the Lafayette, the vessel which took out the first explorers, and afterwards M. de Lesseps with the technical committee.

M. Louis Blanc was taken ill after Blanqui's funeral yesterday, and his house was to-day besieged by eager inquirers after his health. Although he was still seriously indisposed this morning, the accounts are much more favorable to-night.

M. Paul de Cassagnac having yesterday broken lance on behalf of Cipriani, the Italian who has just been expelled from France for taking part in political demonstrations, the *Intransigent* indignantly declares to-day that it does not want any Bonapartist allies. It sees in M. de Cassagnac "the incarnation of its hatred in the past, and begs him henceforth to count himself among its enemies in the present. Opportunism and imperialism are one and the same thing. Go, Monsieur de Cassagnac, Gambetta is holding out his arms to receive you." M. Paul de Cassagnac, thanks M. Henri Rochefort's journal for its disinterested advice, but asks its permission to wait a little before he throws himself into M. Gambetta's arms. In an amusingly cynical article, he taunts the Extreme Radicals with being always the lead ones of the Republican party, and predicts that if ever they get into office they will grow fat and lazy like the rest. "Among you the lean alone have principles, and that is the very reason why they are lean. The fatter they grow the faster do their principles evaporate." M. de Cassagnac admits that he voted for the Pleading Amnesty, and defended M. Rochefort against M. Gambetta and M. Cipriani against M. Andrieux, but calmly asks the *Intransigent* if it is quite sure that sympathy was his motive. "You are well aware that if I had had a word to say it is you, the chiefs that I should have shot down, instead of the four devils who now sleep under the turf of the Paris squares, and whom you had led on by means of the influence that education or talent bestows. No, you know well that there never could be any sympathy between us and if we ever follow you it is as the sportsman follows the game." M. de Cassagnac is frank, and explains why he helped to procure the return of the communists. "We wanted you and we keep you. I thought of you when I voted for the return to Paris. I wished to see you one day take the Chamber of Deputies by storm, and I hope that you will do so yet." This article is evidently intended to exasperate the *Intransigents*.

At a meeting held yesterday at the Elysée, M. Jules Roche led forth as the champion of the "Revolution against Religion." He advocated the separation of Church and State, the suppression of the stipends allowed to the clergy, and declared that it would be "very pleasant for the city of Paris to receive \$5,000,000 annually, a sum that could be derived

from the religious edifices devoted to the Catholic faith, which was not recognized by the people." M. Roche, however, patronizingly declared that he warned one to prevent people "from believing in, or dreaming God, Jupiter, or Mahomet."

POLITICAL.
From the Wilmington Star.

Certain Massachusetts Republicans are very desirous of honoring Rutherford B. Hayes, who has been permitted to sign himself, for nearly four years, President of the United States. To do this they propose to procure a portrait of Rutherford and put it in the Memorial Hall of Harvard University. The committee having the matter in charge were green enough to write to Chas. A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, asking for a subscription. The reply to the request is just what might have been anticipated by any one save a Boston committee composed of some of the supposed literati. Mr. Dana will not join in the subscription. He will aid in no way in honoring Hayes. We must copy a part of his letter. He writes:

"He was not chosen President. He was defeated in the election; and then a band of conspirators, Mr. Hayes himself conspiring and conniving with them, setting aside the Constitution and the law, and making use of forgery, perjury, and false counting, secured for him possession of the Presidency to which another man had been elected; and when he had got possession of it, his most sedulous care was to repay with offices and emoluments those authors, managers, and agents of the conspiracy to whom he had been chiefly indebted for its infamous success.

"How great an insult you are proposing to the two illustrious Presidents of the name of Adams is made manifest by the following words from the son of the one and the grandson of the other:

"I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated."

How the Republicans Acquired Grant.
Thurlow Weed in N. Y. Tribune.

Before the Presidential canvass for 1868 had opened thoughtful men of both parties were casting about for candidates. I learned that Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger and Cornelius Wendell, the successors of the Albany regency, wiser Democratic leaders than those who succeeded them, were quietly preparing the way for General Grant's nomination. It was generally understood that while Gen. Grant had not been a prominent politician, he had acted before the rebellion with the Democratic party. Remembering that in 1828 Tammany Hall took the wind out of the sails of the Clintonian party by making General Jackson, an avowed Clintonian, its candidate, I determined that the adversary should not steal our thunder a second time. I therefore called a meeting of an impromptu general committee, a committee that had been quietly doing good Republican work in this city for several years. Monday evening was fixed for a meeting of the committee. This was arranged on Saturday. In the evening papers of that day Gen. Grant's arrival at Long Branch was announced. I immediately took the boat for that place, and after breakfast Sunday morning invited General Grant to smoke his cigar in my room. I then greatly surprised him by informing him that he would be nominated for President by a Republican meeting to be held in New York on the following Monday evening, and that the proceedings would be handled by the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Thomas Murphy.

The Governor of Utah has issued a certificate of election, as delegate to Congress, to A. G. Campbell, Gentile candidate, although Cannon, the Mormon candidate had a majority of the votes. His grounds for the action are that Cannon being a polygamist is not a citizen of the United States.

Howard E. Jackson, Democrat, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Tennessee. This gives the Democrats control of the next Senate, we believe.

The Orphan Asylum of Georgia loans out money. Our Asylum would like to have a few loans.

The editor of the Winston *Sentinel* discussing, in the last issue of his paper, a certain measure now before Congress, says:

Southern congressmen, especially North Carolina congressmen, who vote to make Grant a general and pension him on the country, will get the grand bounce from their constituents if they ever appear before them again. Grant wilfully, knowingly, maliciously and meanly lied on the Southern people during the late campaign, and Southern members should not forget it.

The editor of the Winston *Sentinel* is just exactly right. He will please give us his hand on the proposition above.—Statesville Landmark.

MISCELLANEOUS.
A Boston business man said to another business man's wife that she was "sweet enough to kiss." Her husband gave the other man a caning for telling such a deliberate lie.

A small boy went to see his grandmother. After looking eagerly around the handsome furnished room where she sat, he exclaimed: "Oh, grandmama! where is the miserable table papa says you keep?"

Mr. Robert J. Burdette, the very witty man of the Burlington *Hancker*, is a member of the Baptist church in that city and until called from home by his lecturing engagements was its popular Sunday school superintendent.—Presbyterianian.

A paragraph copied the other day was misleading and mysterious. It was that Senator Dennis lived on terrapins. The explanation is that he owns a twelve acre pond whose chief production is the terrapin. It gives him a good income. Think of 12,000 being caught and sold in one year. They sell at \$1 each for all over seven inches long. In market they fetch \$20 a dozen.—W. L. Star.

We are glad to note a disposition on the part of the railroads to reduce their rates of local travel. We lately called attention to the reduction in fares established on the Carolina Central, and now the Raleigh and Gaston and the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line announce that they will sell round trip tickets between stations at 3 cents per mile for first class and at 3 cents for second class. We hope that these reductions are only the forerunners of others to be made in like manner on all our roads. Such a policy will be in the end promotive of the best interests of the companies, inducing travel and stimulating our people to activity.—News & Observer.

Remarkable Circumstance.
Dr. A. G. Brooks, a successful farmer of Black Creek, informs us that on the night of the 27th of December, his horse slipped into a marl-hole, and remained all night, unable to extricate himself. The water all around him, and over him, except his head and neck, was frozen, but, wonderful to state, the next morning when the horse was found he was unhurt except a slight wound on the heel. To get him from the pit a ditch had to be dug, and the water drained off from the marl-hole. The horse was rubbed and treated well, and with the exception of the heel, is as well as ever. This is the most remarkable preservation from cold and exposure we have ever known.—Wilson Advance.

Marrying.
Josh Billings thus writes to an old friend about marrying:

By all means, Joe, get married if you have a fair show. Don't stand shivering on the bank, but pitch right in and stick your head under, and the shivering is over. That ain't any more trick in getting married than that is in eating peanuts. Many a man has stood shivering on the shore until the river has run out. Don't expect to marry an angel; then he'll all been picked up long ago. Remember, Joe, you ain't a saint yourself. Do not marry for love exclusively; but like like ice, awful slippery and thaws dreadful easy. Don't marry for love, neither; love is like a cooking stove, good for nothing when the fuel gives out. But let the mixture be some buty becomingly crossed with about 250 in her pocket, a good speller, handy and neat in her house, plenty of good sense, sufficient constitution and by-laws, a light step, small feet, and sound teeth and a warm heart. This mixture will keep in any climate and will not evaporate. If the cork happens to be left out, the strength ain't gone, Joe. Don't marry for pedigree unless it is backed by bank notes. A family with nothing but pedigree generally lacks sense.

SAD AND ALARMING.—During the past thirty days, within a radius of 100 miles from Charlotte, eighteen persons have been killed by Railroad accidents, and eight or ten wounded. The killed were six passengers and twelve men connected with the Roads in various capacities, four being engineers. The ground everywhere is so soft from snow, sleet and rain since the 19th of December that Railroad traveling has become very dangerous.—Char. Democrat.

Bismark is said to be in a sad mental condition. Fear of assassination constantly disturbs him.

The Western Insane Asylum.

The report of the progress of this work for the two years ending December 1, 1880, has been laid before the Assembly. The commissioners, in their part of the report, state that there is a balance of the appropriation of \$4,891.82. This amount, however, will be appropriated to paying for work that is yet in progress on the walls of the laundry building and slate and tin roofing. They further say that \$80,000 is required for the completion of the "wings extending southward from the centre building, the boiler house, laundry room and workshop. With the connecting passages, heating, ventilation and drainage," to which add \$20,000 for the purchase of the necessary furniture and other incidental expenses, in preparing for occupancy, and it appears that the total sum of \$100,000 will be needed to make this institution available in caring for the insane of the State. The building will then accommodate 250 patients, Mr. Samuel Sloan, the architect, in his report to the commissioners, says: "We also estimate the cost of constructing the walls of the wings, running north from the centre building and roofing them in, at \$60,000. In doing this the walls of the cellar, that have been already constructed at a cost of \$10,000, would be protected. They are exposed, and damage, if not ruin, will ensue if they are left in their present condition. Besides, if these wings are placed under roof the grounds around the building could be properly graded and put in order. The additional cost of completing these wings, including heating and drainage, will not exceed \$10,000—in all \$100,000 in addition to the work done on the cellar walls. With these wings complete two hundred and fifty more patients can be accommodated—in all five hundred if crowded; four hundred being the number provided for, although the former number can be accommodated. It may not be amiss to call your attention to the fact that no asylum of the kind has been erected in this country, with all the modern improvements and conveniences introduced for the treatment of the insane, where the cost per capita is not far in excess of the estimated cost of your building when completed, presuming the remainder of the work can be done at the same rate that the building has cost up to the present date.

The Drink Curse.
Of the curious publications issued by Congress, a volume entitled *The State of Labor in Europe* is one of the most interesting and valuable. The document is a compilation of Consular reports in answer to a circular letter sent out by the State Department asking information upon various subjects, such as rates of wages, cost of living to the laborer, business habits and systems, habits and modes of living of working men and women, and many other points touching the present condition of labor and trade. The answers have evidently been carefully prepared, and necessarily contain a variety of important information. With one point only, however, are we concerned just now, and that is the revelation made of the relation which strong drink bears to the welfare of working men and women as incidentally exhibited in these answers.

Let us see what kind of testimony we get from Germany, France and England, especially.

The Hon. Edgar Stanton, United States Consul to Bremen, writes:

"A fruitful cause of waste and ruin among the laboring classes is the enormous increase of the drinking saloons and dancing halls, and the complaints are universal as to the disposition of the laborer to indulge in excessive drink. Whatever be the character of the laborer in other parts of Germany, in this and the neighboring districts he is, as a rule, improvident and quarrelsome. The towns are in consequence heavily burdened by poor rates."

Consul Eason writes from Dresden:

"The cost of living to the laboring classes almost invariably goes *pari passu* with their wages. They seem to be generally improvident and regardless of the future, and spend in beer drinking, dancing, and idleness all they earn. Sunday is always remarkable for the crowds of people moving in all directions in pursuit of pleasure, such as beer drinking, dancing, concert music, excursions by boat and rail."

Consul Gerrish writes from Bordeaux:

"Although wages have increased somewhat, the savings of this class are diminished. The principal cause of this comes from the pernicious habit of spending their time in cafes. The number of these drinking places in Bordeaux and its environs is upward of two thousand. The hard earned money as well as the time usually lost in these resorts of idleness and bad manners it is impossible to calculate."

Consul Webster writes from Sheffield, England:

"Many a man who can easily earn his fourteen and nineteen dollars a week will be satisfied with earning half that sum, or just enough to provide him with his food, beer, sporting, allowing his wife but a mere pittance of his wages for herself and children. Any one walking our streets will see where the earnings of the working men go, and in very many cases the earnings of the working women also. The amount spent in drink in Great Britain in 1877, according to the excise returns, was more than seven hundred million dollars. Sheffield's share of this expenditure would amount to more than five million dollars. A considerable part of this sum would not come from the earnings of what are termed the laboring classes, but a sufficient amount comes from that source, if saved, to place a great proportion of them above want."

Consul Cooper, of Glasgow, writes:

"Whiskey (which is considered a positive necessity by the great mass of laborers here, and costs about three hundred per cent. more than in the United States), with beer (which latter is comparatively cheap), absorbs the larger portion of the laborer's earnings here."

A Useful Almanac.
We are sorry for it. We were not aware that we had ever shown that we could speak in eight different languages. Dr. Ayer has misjudged us and sent us a neatly bound copy of his Almanac in eight languages. In addition to the Almanac he has also sent us a circular giving directions how to take pills in Chinese, which is a very handy thing to have in a printing office.

We once heard of a girl who could chew gum in three languages; but now she is surpassed by Dr. Ayer, who can take pills in eight different languages. If the pills fail in English, we can try them successively in German, Swedish, Dutch, Norwegian, French, Portuguese and Spanish until a cure is effected. We do not know of any other pills in the market which offer such advantages.

We suppose that Dr. Ayer intended either to flatter our knowledge or set us out on a course of the study of the languages. We like the Almanac. It is the correct thing for now we can tell the weather in eight languages, which is a great improvement on the old plan.—Wilson Advance.

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PAMPAS GRASS.—The cultivation of pampas grass, now so much used for decorative purposes, has become quite a profitable industry in Southern California. Three-quarters of an acre planted in pampas grass yielded at 2½ cents per head, \$500. Another grower sold all he could raise at 7½ cents per head. Last year 10,000 heads or plumes of this grass were sold from that region.