The Carolina Watchman.

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ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvelof pur ty, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st. N Y

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ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

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CATARRH

is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus into the stomach and thraugh the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail registerd, 60 cents. ELY BROS., 56 Warren Street, New York. 13:1y.

THIS AGE

Is full of humbugs, and that remedy that disproves this charge is a God-send to humanity. B. B. B. has never failed and that ought to count for something to him who wants to be cured of what B. B. B. sets itself up to cure.

UTTERLY SURPRISED!

MERIDIAN, Miss. July 12, 1887.

For a number of years I have suffered untold agony from the effects of blood poison. I had my case treated by several prominent physicians, but received but little, if any, relief. I resorted to all sorts of patent medicines, spending a large amount of money, but yet getting no better. My attention was attracted by the cures said to have been affected by B.B.B., and I commence taking it merely as an experiment, having but little faith in the results. To my utter surprise I soon commenced to improve, and deem myself to-day a well and hearty person—all owing to the excellent qualities of B. B. B. I cannot commend it too highly to those suffering from blood poison.

J. O. GIBSON,
Trainman M. & O. R. R.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

BALTIMORE, April 20, 1887.—For over twenty years I have been troubled with ulcerated bowels and bleeding piles, and grew very weak and thin from constant loss of blood. I have used 4 bottles of B. B. B., and have gained 15 pounds in weight, and feel better in general health than I have for ten years. I recommend your B. B. B. as the best medicine I have ever used, and owe my improvement to the use of Botanic Blood Balm. EUGENIUS A. SMITH. 318 Exeter St.

AN OLD MAN RESTORED.

DAWSON, Ga., June 30, 1887.—Being an old man and suffering from general debility and rheumatism of the joints of the shoulders, I found difficulty in attending to my business, that of a lawyer, until I bought and used five bottles of B. B. B., Botanic Blood Balm, of Mr. T. C. Jones, or J. R. Irwin & Son, and my general health is improved and the rheumatism left me. I believe it to be a good medicine.

J. H. LAING.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever beforeknown. Address,

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$93 Sewing-Machine To at once establish a trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

KERR CRAIGE. L. H. CLEMENT

CRAIGE & CLEMENT,

Attorneys At Law

SALISBURY, N. C.

Feb. 3rd, 1881

DR. J. C. McCUBBINS,

Surgeon Dentist,

Salisbury, - - - - N. C.

Office in Kile building, second floor, next to Dr. Campbell's. Opposite D. A. Atwell's hardware store, Main street. 9:1y.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest appropriateness in the public induction into office of the chief executive officer of the nation, that from the beginning of the government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial.

An oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a solemn covenant. The officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by the faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station, nor power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties, or to wrest them from the beneficient public purposes to serve the ends of cruelty and selfishness.

My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but not less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret

THE SPIRIT OF THE THE OCCASION

when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me, and with each other to-day, to support and defend the Constitution and union of the States; to yield willing obedience to all the laws, and each to every other citizen his equal, civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into convenant with each other, we may reverently invoke, and confidently expect, the favor and help of Almighty God, that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, to our people the spirit of fraternity and love of righteousness and peace. This occaison deserves peculiar interest from the fact that the President's term which begins to-day is the twenty-sixth under our constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of Congress and canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed centennials of the declaration of independence, of the battle of Yorktown, and of the adoption of the Constitution; and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the

SECOND GREAT DEPARTMENT

of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial department by the organization of the Supreme Court shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century.

I will not attempt to note the marvelous, and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it. Our people will not fail to recall incidents which accompanied the institution of the Government under the Constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and examples of Washington and his great associates, and take hope and courage in the contrast which 30 populous and prosperous States offer to 13 States, weak in everything except courage and love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic Seaboard. The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States (except Virginia), and greater than the aggre- of five of the smaller States in 1790.

The center of our population, when our national capitol was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well informed persons that it would move

EASTWARD RATHER THAN WESTWARD.

Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census about to be taken will show another stride to the westward.

But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for population education have been vastly enlarged, and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased; the virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation.

We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous, not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding; but on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better than they were here a hundred years ago. The surrender of a

LARGE MEASURE OF SOVEREIGNTY

to the general government, effected by the adoption of the Constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperitive voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded "more perfect union."

The merchant, shipmaster and manfacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to political freedom, which has been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features.

To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactories in the States, and so to secure an American market for their shops, and carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congess urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the promotion of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defence of its independence by making its people self-dependent.

Societies for the promotion of home maufacturers and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many States. The revival at the and of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not departure, but return that we have witnessed.

THE PROTECTION POLICY

had then its opponents. The argument was made, as now, that its benefits enured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense, or at any time, sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this, there was no reason why the cotton-producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasure of the southeastern and centrel mountain range, should have been so tardy in bringing to smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the

FUNERAL PILE OF SLAVERY.

The Emancipation Proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth, as well as in the sky. Men were made free, and material things became our better servants.

The sectional element has, happily, been elimited from tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which briings weath and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives, whose necessities call for diversified crops, and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory, is an extension of the productive capacity of a State more real and valuable than added territory.

Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists, cherish or tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities. I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system, and to the consequent development of

MANUFACTURING AND MINING

enterprises in States hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. Men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, farmers who felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and men who work in the shop or field, will not fail to find and to defend a community of interest. Is it not quite possible that the farmers and promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the working man, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for their own. I do not doubt that if those men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster, would courageously avow and defend their own convictions, they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and co-operation, to make

THE BLACK MAN

their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical and honest government at least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, a contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged.

NO SPECIAL POLICY.

I HAVE ALTOGETHER REJECTED THE SUGGESTION OF A SPECIAL POLICY FOR ANY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. It is the duty of the executive to administer and enforce in methods and by instrumentalities pointed out and provided by constitution all laws enacted by Congress. THESE LAWS ARE GENERAL, AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION SHOULD BE UNIFORM AND EQUAL. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety, and the whole code of laws enacted under it.

The example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities

TO NULLIFY THE LAWS

because they cross some selfish or local interest or prejudice is full of danger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those whose the pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations, or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to law for protection, and those who would use law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously divide their legal limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of unlawful limitation of their rights, or of violent interferences with their operations.

A community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works from a bad center both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it, in the efficiency of law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher a motive than the selfishness than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this.

AN UNLAWFUL EXPEDIENT

cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential class in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convience, or supposed class interest, is a sufficient cause for lawlessness, has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is a rule of conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS

should be so amended as to make inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching, our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often unintelligent form. We accept men as citizens without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave, that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of our institutions.

We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration but we should cease to be careless to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to our social order. These should be identified and excluded.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice, and never attempting unfairly to coin distresses of our powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts. It is manifestly incompitible with those precautions for our peace and safety, which all great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter water way between our eastern and western seaboards should be dominated by European government, that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by our friendly powers. We shall, in the future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to dangers of hostile observation or environment.

We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments, resting upon consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American States; that which sense of justice refrains us from seeking, they may be reasonable expected willingly to forego. It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American, that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries, in many of the islands of the seas, demand, and will have, our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights.

SERVING NOTICE ON BISMARCH.

The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges, we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any way partake of coercion, however feeble the government from which we ask such concessions. But, having fairly obtained them, by methods and for purposes entirely consistant with a most friendly disposition towards all other powers, our consent will be necessarp to any modification or impairment of the concession. We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation, or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact a like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of intelligent diplomacy should be to peacefully adjust all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid that approbrium which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

A SQUINT AT CIVIL SERVICE.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of Senate, to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution, or by Act of Congress, has become very burdensome; and its wise and efficient dis harge full of difficulty. The listcivil is so large that personal knowledge of any large number of applicants, is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately, and without any just sense of responsibility. I have the right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer, or are invited to give, advice as to appointments, shall exercise consideration and fidelity.

A high sense of duty and ambition to improve the service, should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the conenvience and comfort of those who have business with our public officers, may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging offiier; and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me any disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency, or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods with proper motives; and all applicants will be treated with consideration. But I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for enquiring and deliberation. Presistent importuniiy will not, therefore, be the best support of application for office.

SWALLOWS IT WHOLE.

Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public offieers, having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service lawfully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty, I hope to do something more to advance the reform of civil service. The ideal, or even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased, removals from office will diminish.

TO "ADJUST" THE REVENUE.

While the treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet ordinary demands upon our treasury, with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditure should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profigacy or favoritism in public expenditures, is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people, to suggest that anything presently necessary to public prosperity, securiety, or honor, should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress, wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands; and having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, wildly risking a choice between another change of our revenue laws and increase of public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff, or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

ENDORSING WHITNEY.

The construction of a sufficient number of morden war-ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage, and skill of our naval officers and seamen, have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion, I do not doubt; but they ought not, by premeditation or neglect, to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat.

MR. BLAINE WROTE THIS.

We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable, and rapid means of communication; and until these are provided, the development of our trade with States lying South of us, impossible.

PENSION PLATITUDES.

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to union soldiers and sailors, and to their widows and orphans. Such an occasion as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

A FEW PARTISAN REMARKS.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of Dakota and Montana territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed increase of some of them. The people who have settled these territories are intelligent, enterprising and patroiotic; and the accession of these new States will add strength to the nation. It is due to the settlers in the territories who have availed themselves of the invitation of our land laws, to make homes upon public domain that their titles should be rapidly adjusted and their honest entries comfirmed by patent.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifected in the reform of election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and about the election further safeguards, in order that our elections may not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of the reform. The National Congress has not as yet taken control of elections over which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the Several States, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. An inefficiency of the State laws, or an unfair or partisan administration of them, could suggest a departure from that policy. It was clearly, however, in contemplation of the Constitution, that such exigency might arise, and provision was wisely made for it. The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our national life, and no power vested in Congress or in the executive to secure or perpetuate it, should remain unused upon occasion. The people of the Congressional districts have an equal interesest, in that the election in each case shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it.

DOES THIS MEAN THE BLAIR BILL?

The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free, does not savor at all of impertinence. If, in any of the States public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with suffrage, if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines, and are promoted by just and honorable methods.

AN ESSAY ON PATRIOTISM.

How shall those who practice election frauds have respect for the sanctity of the ballot, which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot box as a jugglers hat, has renounced his allegiance. Let those who would die for the flag on the field, give a better proof of their patriotism and higher glory to their country, by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent. Even from a party standpoint, should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect, and having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents if the decision had been in our favor. No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon, and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor.

IS THIS THE EDITORIAL "WE?"

God has placed upon our head a diadem, and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that upward the avennues of hope shall be free to all people. I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us new demonstrations that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic, and law-abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor, or by rude and indecent method, without a protest, and fatal disaffection in its own body.

A SYSTEM OF SCHOOL PREMIUMS.

The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unit of all our communities, and the increasing intercourse of our people is promoting mutual respect. We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of some of the States. Each State will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase, and when the harvests from the fields, the cattle from the hills, and the ores of earth, shall have been weighed, counted, and valued, we will turn from them all, to crown with the highest honor the State that has most promoted education, virtue, justice, and patriotism among its people.

Feeding Ocean Passengers.

The big steamships which ply between New York and Europe carry on each trip across the Atlantic a little city of people. Two thousand persons sometimes are stored away on board these floating palaces. To appease the sea-sharpened appetites and assauge the thirst of this horde requires a great deal of solid and liquid food. The steward of a certain liner took on at Liverpool for the last round voyage 1,000 bottles of champagne, 9,000 of claret, 6,000 of ale, 2,500 of porter, 5,000 of mineral water and 700 of spirits. They used last year on their line of steamers 8,030 quarts and 17,612 pints of champagne. The Americans drink the greater part of the champagne, according to the Indianapolis News. They call for five quarts of it to one of any other nationality.

The other vices wern't neglected. the steward says their line used last year 35,000 pounds of tobacco, 65,000 cigars and 57,000 cigarettes, the lemons on shipboard average two a piece every day, apples the same, oranges leading with three apiece each day.

The steward says: "We sailed from Liverpool with 547 cabin passengers and 300 in crew. We had on board when we started 12,500 pounds of fresh beef, 700 pounds of corned beef, 5,000 pounds of mutton, 850 pounds of lamb, 350 pounds of veal, 350 pounds of pork. There were besides 2,000 pounds of fresh fish, 600 fowles, 300 chickens, 100 ducks, 50 geese, 80 turkeys, 200 brace of grouse, 15 tons of potatoes, 30 hampers of vegetables, 280 quarts of ice cream, 1,000 quarts of milk, 11,500 eggs.

"In the dry groceries there were 650 pounds of tea, 1,200 pounds of coffee, 1,600 pounds of white sugar, 750 pounds of pulverized sugar, 1,500 pounds of cheese, 5,000 pounds of ham and 1,000 pounds of bacon. You can form from that list of figures what it costs to victual the vessel for every voyage.

"My figures are not done yet. This line uses 20,000 tons of ice every year, and an average of 1,000 tons of coal every day. They use 104,000 gallons of engine oil for one item, and an average of four pounds of meat a minute or over 2,000,000 pounds a year. They use 22 tons of raisins and currants over 1,000,000 eggs, the average being one every minute. They use 1½ tons of mustard, 13 tons of peas, 17 tons of rice and 460 tons of flour, exclusive of the 50,000 loaves of bread. They use 15 tons of cheese and 10 of yellow soap, not counting the toilet soap. These are only the figures of one line, and there are many. Here's one more little item, which is that they break $500 worth of crockery every round trip.

Senator Plumb astonished some of his republican colleagues by warmly praising Mr. Whitney's administration of the Navy Department in that it had not only laid the foundation for the best navy in the world but had also stimulated American enterprise so that we can now furnish in our own country everything entering into the construction of the modern ships of war.

Children are tacitly taught untruthfulness by seeing parents put on different manners from their ordinary ones when guests are present, by being threatened punishments that are not inflicted, or by exaggeration in incidents that are related. You must be yourselves what you would have your children be.

A farmer ought not to be ashamed of his occupation.

The successful farmer must raise more grass and stock, and less grain.

It takes longer to boil a fresh egg hard than it does a stale one.

A ration of equal parts bran and corn meal is good for the growing hogs.