GOING ON AN ERRAND.

"A pound of tea at one-and-three,
And a pot of raspberry jam,
Two new-laid eggs, a dozen pegs.
And a pound of rashers of ham."

I'll say it over all the way,
And then I'm sure not to forget,
For if I chance to bring things wrong,
My mother gets in such a pet.

"A pound of tea at one-and-three,
And a pot of raspberry jam,
Two new-laid eggs, a dozen pegs,
And a pound of rashers of ham."

There in the hay the children play—
They're having such jolly fun;
I'll go there, too, that's what I'll do,
As soon as my errands are done.

"A pound of tea at one-and-three,
A pot of—er—new-laid jam,
Two raspberry eggs, with a dozen pegs,
And a pound of rashers of ham."

There's Teddy White a-flying his kite,
He thinks himself grand, I declare;
I'd like to try to fly it sky high,
Ever so much higher
Than the church spire
And then—and then—but there—

"A pound of three and one at tea,
A pot of new-laid jam,
Two dozen eggs, some raspberry pegs,
And a pound of rashers of ham."

Now here's the shop, outside I'll stop,
And run through my orders again;
I haven't forgot—no, ne'er a jot—
It shows, I'm pretty cute, that's plain.

"A pound of three at one and tea,
A dozen of raspberry ham,
A pot of eggs, with a dozen pegs,
And a rasher of new-laid jam."

The Policy of the Incoming Administration.

Baltimore Sun.

From different quarters we have, from time to time, varied light thrown upon the silver and monetary questions now engaging the attention of thinking men. In the Sun's New York letter yesterday there is presented a plan of relieving the present strained situation which derives interest being represented to be in the line of Mr. Cleveland's ideas. The new administration, it is said, will create confidence in our silver currency by accumulating a reserve fund equal to the difference between the actual and nominal value of such currency. Mr. Cleveland would also, it is said, have all the silver bullion the government owns coined into dollars, and would have all these dollars placed in the hands of the public, in lieu, if practicable, of small paper notes.

According to Mr. W. L. Trenholm, something of an authority in matters of banking and currency, the cause of the present anxiety in the mystery in which the present administration has involved the treasury. Its operations are not believed to have been frankly and discreetly conducted. Shifty tricks, inspired by party motives, are thought to have been employed to hide from the country the real condition of affairs. The government is the people's debtor to a large amount, says Mr. Trenholm, and ought to let its creditors know how it stands. There are $340,000,000 of green backs payable on demand and $175,000,000 of national bank notes for which the treasury is responsible. Against this aggregate of $515,000,000 of demand obligations the treasury has $100,000,000 of gold coin. But the government is under the further obligation to keep $378,000,000 of silver certificates and $135,000,000 bullion treasury notes at par with gold. To do it it has silver coin and bullion worth $365,000,000. There is here "an uncovered margin" of $150,000,000, which is to be added to the "demand obligations" of the government. Against $665,000,000 of such obligations, in short, we have, as before stated, $100,000,000 of gold. This would be enough, Mr. Trenholm thinks, if the people had confidence in the disposition and ability of the government to stick to sound principles. Of Mr. Carlisle's purpose to manage things openly there is no doubt, but it has been uncertain whether Mr. Harrison would veto a free coinage bill if party expediency seemed to forbid a veto, or whether he would not sanction other silver legislation like the Sherman act. Apprehension as to the disposition of the administration as well as the actual amount of silver inflation in progress has been unsettling the public mind. But this will pass away, Mr. Trenholm thinks, with the incoming of the new administration. Congress is obstructive, but an administration backed by the people and believed to be conscientious will probably be able to bring all out right. In 1885, when Mr. Cleveland first went to Washington a premium on gold was expected, but Mr. Cleveland's measures altered the situation. There is a likelihood that sound business principles in the treasury will have similar results now and stop the flight of capital to Europe.

The bimetallists of England are active in Parliament and out of it, but their views are not those of their American brethren. In Professor Foxwell's recent lecture at Oxford, under the auspices of the Bimetallic League, the thing demanded was "a fixed ratio of silver to gold of 20 to 1." Such a proposition would enrage the Nevada bimetallist, who wants a ratio of 15½ to 1. In Parliament the failure of the American delegates to the Brussels International Monetary Conference to propose a definite plan for introducing bimetallism is cited as a reason for England's apathy in the matter. The English delegates supported the American resolution for extending the use of silver, but no plan for bimetallism was produced. This failure to make definite proposals caused the failure of the conference. It was not to be expected, said Sir William Harcourt, that the United Kingdom and other powers using the gold standard should furnish a plan. That was for the advocates of bimetallism to do.

A town that pays the preacher and supports the editor is so close to heaven that it's almost in competition with it.

Gen. Beauregard's Bequests.

The will of the late Gen. G. T. Beauregard was probated Feb. 28. His estate, with the exception of a few bequests, is left to his children. To the soldiers he only gives $500. To the city of Charleston, S. C., the general gives a sword which was presented to him by some ladies of New Orleans in 1861 as a token of honor for his services in capturing Fort Sumter. To the State of Louisiana he bequeathes a life-sized portrait of himself painted by Mr. Genin, the artist, of New Orleans, and by him presented to Gen. Beauregard.

After disposing of the property the testator instructs his executors to have his body cremated, provided, that there be a crematory in successful operation in or near New Orleans at the time of his death.

The general gave as a reason for wanting his body cremated that he considered cremation better for the sanitary condition of such a climate as Louisiana than the present mode of burial. As there is no crematory anywhere near this request was considered void.

Poor Roads Are A Curse

Newbern Journal.

When the people can be made to understand that it actually costs more in time and money to travel over a poor road than it does to travel over a good one, they will be less inclined to begrudge the expense of good roads, and what is of more importance still will be willing and anxious to put the business of road-making into the hands of intelligent men who understand the business. poor roads are the expensive things that curse a country district.

A humorous contemporary says that Mr. Harrison, as the wearer of his grandfather's hat, can't hold a candle to the Connecticut man who wears his great-grandfather's wig.

Progressive South: Those planters and farmers who are getting ready for cotton should weigh the subject well before increasing or even cultivating the acreage of last year. The South has about recovered from the throes of too much cotton, and we hope our people are not to witness another such era as that of the past two seasons brought about by undue precipitation. There are valid grounds why sober judgment, founded upon the second thought, should take precedence and give us even less cotton and more breadstuffs and provisions; more Northern ducats for early vegetables and fruits; more hard-earned pennies kept at home by packing for winter use such trucking products as are too late for profitable shipment or home consumption in the form of green groceries, Let the energies of our people be bent in most any direction other than that of inflicting our country with over-production in cotton.

Says the Tradesman: The high price realized for the cotton crop of 1892 seems to be stimulating the planters to pitching a crop for 1893 that will equal or exceed the area planted in 1891, which would mean a crop from 9,000,000 to 11,000,0 0 bales, according as the season shall be very good for the plant, indifferent or bad. So it would seem, the facts that a small crop produced fair to high prices in 1892, and that an over large crop brought prices down in 1891, have not found thorough lodgement in the brain of the average cotton grower. He appears bent on again growing a huge crop to enrich the spinners and impoverish himself. He will probably abandon his last year's diversification of crops and find himself next September with a profitless supply of cotton, minus food and feed of his own growing, and nothing with which to buy these necessities for men and beasts. We suppose it is useless to argue with these people; they seem bent on setting at naught the late lessons of experience, and determined to put their "luck" against common sense and facts.

The certificate of the electoral vote of Montana for President and Vice-President was sealed in a novel manner. This new member of the Union is not yet the possessor of a "Great Seal of State." Therefore, when a few weeks ago the Electoral College of that State was finishing its work by sealing the certificates for President and Vice President, they were put to a test of ingenuity. Necessity proved the mother of invention in this instance. Heated sealing wax was procured upon the big envelop and then, as a substitute for an official "great seal," one of the electors pressed a silver dollar down its own depth into the wax, to make an exact impression of the coin. As a seal for the so-called "Silver State" it was a good emblem; so the electors thought; and while they were congratulating themselves upon their clever device the wax cooled and hardened. When the manipulator of the "seal" attempted to remove the dollar piece, as had the intention, he found that the cart-wheel coin was stuck tight and to remove it would probably spoil the seal on the package. So the dollar was left there.

It will be right to turn all the rascals out, and put good Democrats in their place. It will be wrong to keep republicans in office, while hard working democrats equally competent are asking for their places. It will be right to do what the people want and not what the millionaires want. It will be wrong to legislate for the classes at the expense of the masses. It will be right to repeal the McKinley tariff reform from top to bottom. It will be wrong not to put a good democratic tariff in its place. It will be right to cut off every fraudulent pension from the pension rolls. It will be wrong not to properly provide for disabled bona-fide soldiers who are in needy circumstances.—*Lumberton Robesonean.*

The Income Tax of 1864.

The heaviest income tax ever levied by a civilized government was that imposed upon the people of the United States in 1864, when, for the first time in human history, patriotism was so strong a passion that men really paid a tax which they might have evaded. A. T. Stewart's income tax in one year was $311,000, being 15 per cent. of his income. One millionaire of this city who alarmed at the long continuance of the war, so disposed of his wealth abroad that for one fiscal year it yielded no income, gave a true account of his affair to the collector, and in accordance with the latters advice paid in full a tax estimated on his income of the year before.—New York *Sun*,

Bringing Out Receptions.

The fashion of bringing out a girl by means of an evening reception instead of an afternoon tea seems to be gaining ground. It has the merit of being more distinctive at all events, as there are not many houses in New York that could stand the crush of an evening affair if the invitations were as general as those for a tea.

Where a tea is given for the purpose of introducing a debutante to society. it is becoming an unwritten law that those of her friends who have been invited to receive with her should remain afterward either to dinner or (as was done very successfully in the case of one young lady lately) for a sit down supper, a number of young men being asked to stay after the reception in informal fashion.

The dress of those who "assist" should not be too elaborate, as it is the debutante that should be the cynosure of all eyes. It is in better taste, therefore, for her friends to consider this and to wear less conspicuous gowns themselves.—New York Letter.

Shot While Going For a Doctor

It was in Pittsburg some seven years ago that my wife woke me up one night and said that our little boy was very sick and would I go for a doctor. I said of course I would, and slipping into my clothes I grabbed my hat and started out. When I reached the first corner, I met a stranger who was running the other way. I cut diagonally across the street and ran toward the centre of town. Pretty soon I heard footsteps some distance back, and then several shots were fired. I felt as though some one had thrown a stone and struck me on the leg, but I could not run any more worth a cent. I stumbled down and then drawing myself up and put my hand where I felt the pain and found that my leg was moist with blood. I easily realized that I was shot. The possessor of the revolver drew up before panting for breath and exclaimed, "You will rob people, will you?" It was a policeman, I began to upbraid him most thoroughly.

Explanations nor execrations did not help the matter any, and I was taken in a patrol to the station. I repeated my story and insisted that a doctor be sent to my house. The desk sergeant finally did as I wished, and our family doctor called at our house, and later came by the station. It did not take me long to convince the station officers that I was not the party, and was set at liberty and removed to my home. When I was able to get around again, I sued the city for $5,000, and got it.—*Interview in St Louis Globe Democrat.*

Sure Cure for Hog Cholera.

It is not often that I attempt to write anything for the papers, and it is only a philanthropic spirit that moves me to write this. Every editor in the United States should copy it, and every farmer cut it out and preserve it. Why? Because it is a sure cure for hog cholera. I have never known or heard of it failing. It is very simple, cheap and easily done. Directions: put one-half teaspoonful of pure carbolic acid in a gill of sweet milk and pour it down the hog. When the farmer sees any symptoms of cholera among his hogs, especially when one or two have died, drive every hog and pig into a very close pen. Let one man catch the ears and sit the hog up with his back between his legs, while another man opens the hog's mouth with a stick, and the medicine, being in a long-necked heavy bottle, is easily poured down. Care should be taken not to dose one twice. Twice the amount will kill, and every hog, sick or well on the farm, and surrounding farms, should be dosed. Now, brother editor and farmers, if you do not use all reasonable means, especially when it cost you nothing, to let every farmer in the United States know this, you ought to die just a little bit with the cholera yourself.—I. A. Dodge, Brady, Texas, in Live Stock Journal.

Kingston Free Press: Rev. J. N. H. Summerrell, Presbyterian, of Tarboro, preached in the opera house here last Sunday morning, and at night delivered a very able sermon in the Methodist church. On Monday Mr. Summerrell and others were looking over the town with a view to selecting an eligible site for the erection of a Presbyterian church.

Burmah claims the oldest tree in the world, known as the Boo tree, in the city of Amarapoora. The record shows that it was planted about 2,000 years ago. That may do very well for the old world, but Humboldt speaks of a tree which he saw in Brazil which he says must be at least 5,000 years old.

Wilmington Star: An effort is being made to establish compulsory education in Pennsylvania. The Democrats have been for a long time trying to teach the Republicans of that State some sense, but it has been rather uphill work. We started a free "campaign of education" for them but they wouldn't learn then.

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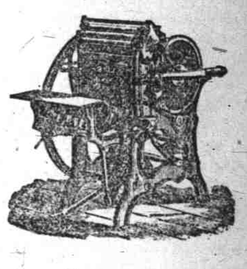

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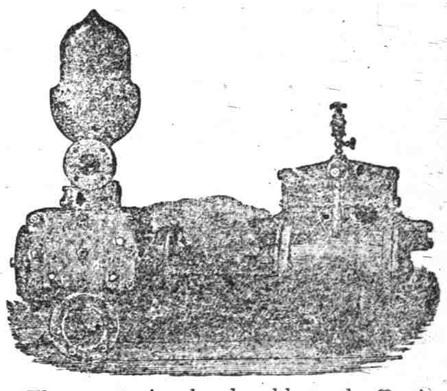

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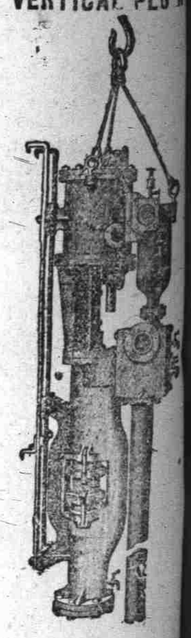

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