State Library

THE CENTRAL TIMES.

G. K. GRANTHAM, Editor | Render Unto Caesar the Things that are Caesar's, Unto God, God's. | $1.00 Per Annum, in Advance

VOL. II. | DUNN, HARNETT CO., N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1892. | NO. 26.

ALLIANCE AUGURS.

The Present, Past and Future of the F. A. & I. U.

Sundry Happenings, An Alliance Poem, and Other Matters of Interest.

President Loucks was called home in South Dakota Friday from Washington, D. C., by a telegram conveying the sad news of the death of his oldest son. It is needless to say that in this their hour of distress, Brother Loucks and family have the sincere sympathy of the fraternity everywhere.

* * * * * *

POLK'S WORK JUST BEGUN.

BY T. B. SUMMERS, WEST VIRGINIA.

When sighs the wind of heaven,
When falls the evening dew,
When hope seems almost driven
And lost from human view;
Then stand we still and wonder,
Nor waiting, wonder long,
For in the echoing thunder
We'll hear the gleeful song,
That right again shall triumph,
That justice shall be done,
And then will sound the seraph,
'Tis Polk's work just begun.

We'll listen long in silence
Enraptured, filled with joy,
With bated breath and stillness,
As stands a timid boy;
We'll catch it to the echo,
As echo will prolong
Beyond the mighty shadow,
Never stirred by human song;
And angels in the chorus
Will cry aloud, "well done!"
And bright will be the glories
Of Polk's work just begun.

Tis God that hides the vision
From mortal eyes so far,
And laughs at human wisdom
That thinks to know a star;
But He is God, our Father,
And hears his children cry,
In mercy tries to lead them
When for the right they try;
Though be the effort humble,
In ignorance begun,
Still grand will be the coming
Of Polk's work just begun.

* * * * * *

Reporter (Kansas) sizes conditions up carefully in this way. Puck once had a picture of a king, a bishop, a sold er and a laborer. The king with outstretched sceptre, said: "I rule all;" the priest with his prayer book said: "I pray for all;" the soldier with his rifle said: "I fight for all," and the laborer, in the midst of all the different kinds of tools and machinery, said; "I pay for all."

* * * * * *

Goodland Republic (Kansas) lets on the light: Manager Frick, of the Carnegie iron mills, has an income derived from that institution of $2,600,000 annually. The entire pay roll of 3,800 workman only amounts to $2,400,000 annually. It would seem that this condition of affairs would justify a cut of wages. The average wages of the work men are $52 a month, while the manager makes $166,666,66⅔ in the same period.

* * * * * *

Knights of Labor Journal (Pennsylvania) says: The 12,394 business failures in the United States last year—an increase of 1,700 over 1890—are not so much an indication of exceptional stringency in the money market as of the tendency toward concentration in commercial matters. The big capitalists are eating up the smaller ones, and, whether the times are good or bad, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the small trader or manufacturer to exist. Production and distribution are getting into fewer hands, and it is for those who suffer by the process to say whether they wish their lot and that of their children to be the condition of wage-slaves to a handful of plutocrats or partners in a national system of industrial organization. There is no alternative.

A Warbling Girl.

A lady writing in the British Medical Journal says that she recently heard a young girl of fourteen years "whistle," as her people called it, but "warble" it really was, for she kept her mouth slightly open, and the lips merely trembled, the notes being formed in the throat, the centre of it working as a bird's does when singing, and the sounds produced were exactly like those of blackbirds and thrushes. She warbled several airs to pianoforte accompaniments faultlessly and most beautifully modulated, and so powerful were the notes that her grandmother, who was excessively deaf, could catch every one without the slightest effort in another room, a little distance off. In the same room some notes were deafening when she poured them out at the forte parts. She had been self-taught, entirely from "whistling" to her dog and sitting in the window to "warble" to the birds.

Hens Converse.

The simian tongue is no longer the only language of "dumb" animals which is being studied by inquiring mankind. M. Prevot du Haudray has gone a step further than Professor Garnier, and has carried science into the hencoop. His manner of ascertaining whether the barn-door fowl clucks in a tongue understood by all its kind consists in placing a phonograph first into one henhouse where the family are at home. When the long-suffering receiver has been cackled into for half an hour it is taken away and caused to repeat all the gossip in a neighboring hencoop. The results of the experiment are said to be marvelous, and the Academie des Sciences is awaiting a lecture on the subject with the greatest interest.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Strange Properties of Caen Stone.

A wonderful quarry of caen stone has been recently discovered near Cartersville, Ga. This is considered among the most desirable of all building materials and commands a very high price in the market. When first quarried it is very soft and may be cut or carved with a knife or any ordinary tool or may be turned in a lathe. It grows exceedingly hard upon exposure to the air for a time and retains this quality indefinitely. It takes a high polish, becoming considerably darker under the process and showing a slightly mottled surface of a rich brown color.—Demorest's Weekly.

Train Conductor—"All aboard. Hurry up, miss, if you are going by this train." Little Girl—"Just a minute, till I kiss mamma." Conductor—"Jump aboard; I'll attend to that."—Oakland Echoes.

QUITE ABLE IN THEIR AGE.

Connecticut Farmers of 80 and 90 Who Can Still Make the Hay Fly.

HARTFORD, CONN.—A stranger, strolling along Bloomfield avenue at Windsor recently, saw an exhibition of old-fashioned haying that surprised and amused him. Two hale and gallant old gentlemen in a smooth open lot by the roadside were swinging the scythe like sixty, but they were a good deal older than that and the stranger was sure of it.

Accosting a Windsor wayfarer, he pointed to the hayfield and inquired: "Who are the smart old men over there and how old are they?"

"Wall," replied the Windsor man, "they are the boss hayers about here. One is Mr. Prentice of Court street, and he's 84 last March; and the other is his neighbor, Mr. Langdon of Maple avenue, and he was 84 'bout two months ago. Hay it yet? Wall. Course they kern't hay it as they used ter forty years ago, but you kin back on it there ain't no young fellows 'round here that wants to buckle onter a snath and foller 'em all day now, lookin' just as they do this minute. Yer hear me."

As genuine old-style Connecticut "hayers" Messrs. Langdon and Prentice have quite a reputation all about Windsor; they have the old-fashioned, easy swinging style with the scythe, and the swinging, gliding, swift gait that modern mowers know is monstrous hard to keep up with all day. The old men are not only neighbors, but life-long friends, and they were mowing the Frisbie lot in Windsor at the time the stranger saw them on account of a mutual resolution to "try the old scythe" and see whether they had forgotten the way to swing it yet.

There's nothing very wonderful, however, about rugged old fellows doing men's work all day on Connecticut farms. There are lots of them in the Land of Steady Habits. There are many octogenarians and a few nonogenarians who labor all day all the year around, and there are others just as vigorous, whom, however, only the exigencies of the haying season bring to the front among Connecticut toilers. There is Ephraim Newell of Ellington, in lofty Tolland county for instance, who became 85 years old one day recently, and celebrated the event by taking down the old Newell cradle and cradling just one acre of stout rye in the forenoon of the day. Said one of his neighbors, speaking of the old man's vigor: "Why, he not only cut the cleanest clip of all the men who worked with him in that field, but he cradled right around men who are not more than one-half his age. It was a boiling hot day, too."

It is a fact that the best rye cradler in New London county is a man over 80 years old, and he is as straight as an arrow, 6 feet 2 inches tall, and with the full, plump muscles of a man of 40. In the same county is Francis Brown, of Norwich, who is 80 years old, and who a week ago cradled an acre of rye on his farm near that city. Gilbert Chandler, of Putnam, Windham county, recently celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birthday, and the day before that incident he shingled one roof of his house alone. Then there is Deacon Benjamin Brown, of Brooklyn village, in the same county, who, his neighbors think, is rather too frisky; he is 85 years old, and his friends say he is a regular boy yet. He takes chances that would appall some of the modern dudes of 18 or 20. So he got run away with the other day, driving in his usual reckless style, and got "hove out," the Brooklyn folks put it. He fell on a heap of stones, and was bruised about his side and shoulders. Most men would have been done up by the accident, but the Deacon was at work about his farm a day or two later.

But old Mr. Lyman Tolles, of Tolles Station, Terryville, is perhaps the niftiest old boy in the State. He is over 90 years old, and was hayin' it every day this week in the hot open fields of his farm, where the temperature over-topped the number of his years by more than 10 degrees. He is strong and tough as sole leather, and steps about as briskly as a boy. At Plainville is Michael Cullen, who rides a bicycle like the wind, but he is young, of course, being only 71. He goes to and from his business daily on his wheel, and ordinary riders are not anxious to tackle him for a running bout. In the same town is Mrs. William Newton, who rides a horse daily, and her hardihood and ambition are worth noting, because she is 78. At the village of South Killingly is Mr. Schuyler, 83, who has got the measles, and the joke of it is he has all there are in Connecticut. Therefore he would like to know how he got them. He's got 'em mild, however.

Clay King's Sentence Commuted.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Governor Buchanan in Nashville commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Colonel H. Clay King, who was to have been hanged Friday for the murder of David H. Poston on March 15th last on a public street in this city.

Unusual pressure was brought to bear upon the Governor during the past few days. Petitions signed by thousands from Tennessee and Kentucky reached the Chief Executive. Delegations from military and civic societies besieged him, and the wife and daughter of the condemned man, and the wives and daughters of other prominent citizens made personal appeals. Senator Harris and other leading politicians made several calls upon him, and finally succeeded in securing the desired commutation.

The prisoner heard the news with but little interest. He had been indulging in stimulants of late and seemed indifferent to what was transpiring. The people of Memphis are very indignant over the action of the Governor. A plan was formed to lynch Col. King, but he was spirited away to Nashville by the Sheriff. Gov. Buchanan was burned in effigy.

A Committee With "Barls" of Money.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The advisory committee of the Republican national committee is said to have been practically decided upon. Among those selected, it is said, are: B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg; Hamilton Diston, of Philadelphia; Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and Geo. M. Pullman, of Illionis. All five men are immensely wealthy.

THREE STATES' BRIEFS.

Telegraphic Dispatches From Many Points of Interest.

The Fields of Virginia, North and South Carolina Carefully Gleaned For News.

VIRGINIA.

Miss Zoe Gayton, the famous pedestrian, stopped a day in Charlottesville, on her way from New York to San Francisco.

Spott Brown and Tom Dabney (colored) have been arrested in Cartersville for burning the tobacco house and horses of A. T. Moon. The case was worked up by a colored detective named Rowe from Richmond.

A debtor in Madison county turned over as his only property a gold watch bearing the name of "Extra Billy Smith" and the date 1830. Extra Billy, who died not long since, was once the manager of a stage line between Washington and points in Virginia, but later Governor of that State, Congressman, and Major General in the Confederate army. Extra Billy's watch, though it has run for at least sixty two years, still keeps good time.

Colonel W. P. Smith, chief clerk of the Virginia Direct Tax Commission and commissioner for the City of Richmond and Henrico county has issued a circular letter to the several treasurers and commissioners distributing the district tax fund, in forming them that the amount to be paid to a claimant showing himself entitled under the law is only the net tax paid and the amount noted as excess when any excess appears to have been collected. The amount noted as interest, penalties and costs are not to be paid out, as they have not yet been refunded to the State by the Federal Government.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Aunt Winnie Finley and aunt Nan Parks, both colored, of Wilkes county, are respectively 114 and 113 years old.

At the State Pharmaceutical Association meeting at Raleigh they decided to meet next year at Winston. H. R. Cheara, of Plymouth, was elected President.

Auditor Sanderlin has appointed to succeed Mr. Boushell as his chief clerk T. Palmer Jerman, Jr., now executive clerk to the Governor. Mr. Jerman will be succeeded in the Governor's office by W. W. Vass, Jr., of Raleigh.

The summary of the crop report for August is completed by the Department of Agriculture, and the showing made is a bad one. The percentage of condition of cotton is given as 70, and the per cent. of damage as compared with the report a month ago is given as 24 per cent.; corn, condition 86½; per cent. of damage, 21½; tobacco, condition 84½; damage 20½. The condition of the other crops covered by the returns is as follows: Rice 85, turnips 92, peanuts 82½, sweet potatoes 90, late cabbage 90, late Irish potatoes 87, grapes 82, peaches 46, apples 52. Last year at this date the condition of corn was 91⅞, cotton 73, tobacco 87, rice 16, peanuts 90.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Tax returns from 25 counties show about the same amount of personal property as last year.

Philip Hicks, an escaped convict burglar from the pententiary, was caught near Charleston Wednesday.

Green Rice, colored, 14 years old, was accidentally shot and killed in Union county by his cousin, while they were playing with a gun.

At Columbia, in the county court house Miss Addison, a niece of T. S. Cavender, created quite a scene by slapping severely in the face Lawyer Bausket, who was trying to get possession of a little colored boy. The parents of the boy had put him under the guardianship of Miss Addison, and then wanted him back.

The railroad commission in issuing its June report of the earnings of the roads of the State, as it marked the close of the railroad year, also gave a statement showing that the net decrease in the total earnings for the twelve months, ending June 30, 1892, as compared with the corresponding months of 1890 and 1891 to be the sum of $667,173.76.

Judge Joseph J. Davis Dead.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Associate Justice Joseph J. Davis, of the Supreme Court, died Monday night at his home at Louisburg. The flags on the capitol were half masted. The entrance to the Supreme Court building, the door to the court room and the chair in which Judge Davis sat were draped in mourning. His death was not unexpected. For two or three years, since his first attack of paralysis, he had been very feeble and had been able to do very little work. During the two last terms he was not on the bench. Six weeks ago he was taken to Morehead City in the hope that the air would benefit him, but returned unimproved. He was greatly esteemed, as a gallant captain in Gen. Scales' brigade, as the representative five years of this congressional district and as a justice of the court since 1886. His funeral was held Tuesday morning at Louisburg, and will be attended by the members and officers of the court and several State officers.

The Democracy of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA.—The State Democratic convention was called to order at noon by W. Y. Atkinson, chairman of the State committee. Pleasant A. Stovall was unanimously elected temporary chairman. After completion of the temporary organization, W. Y. Atkinson was elected permanent chairman by virtue of which he continues ex-officio chairman of the State committee for the next two years.

The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, W. J. Northen; for Secretary of State, Gen. Phil Cook; for Comptroller, Gen. W. A. Wright; for Treasurer, R. M. Hardman; for Commissioner of Agriculture R. T. Nesbitt, and for Attorney General, T. M. Terrell. An electoral ticket pledged to Cleveland and Stevenson was also placed in the field.

The summer exodus has left only one cabinet officer at Washington to represent the power and dignity of this great government.

POLITICAL PILLS.

Swallow and Assimilate Them Quickly.

The Republican State convention in session at Atlanta, Ga., refused to put out a State ticket.

Representative W. A. Branch was renominated by the Demotrats at Edenton, N. C., from the first congressional district by acclamation.

William J. White, who have just been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twenntieth Ohio district, has made a million out of chewing gum.

An old colored man and former Republican, J. R. Ramey, of Winston, has announced himself an independent candidate for Congress in the Eighth N. C. district. He has already opened his campign and is making interesting speeches. He says that he is a candidate regardless of conventions, race or color. "My first and principal plank," he says, "declares in favor of the Government paying all the ex-slaves who were twenty-one years old when Lincoln made his emancipation proclamation $1,000 a year each for services rendered during the war." He declares that the Government justly owes this debt to the slaves and the South and that the demand is in accord with Lincoln's proclamation made in 1863. He insists that everybody should vote for him, as he would bring piles of money to the South. With great emphasis the old colored man says: "If you give the Democrats their part of the votes, the Republicans their part, and the Third party their part, and then give me all the men on the fence, I think I can be elected."

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, will speak at Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Goldsboro, Charlotte and Asheville, on the dates of August 31, September 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, respectively.

AMONG THE PHILISTINES.

A Godly Young Man's Experience at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Henry O. Williams, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Richmond, Va., left his check calling for $600 worth of jewelry in the bath house while he went in bathing. When he returned he found that some one had entered the bath room during his absence and stolen the check. The thieves had learned his name from cards in his pocket and signed it to the order for the envelope. They then delivered the check and secured the valuables.

A Murderer Dies in His Cell.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Wm. M. Shelton, on trial at Marshall, Madison county, for the murder of Grant Tweed, died in his cell in the Marshall jail Saturday night of heart disease.

When court adjourned at 6 o'clock Shelton said he was ill, and after returning to the jail his wife was summoned. His suffering grew rapidly worse until 11 o'clock, when he died. The crime with which Shelton was charged was evidently cold-blooded murder.

Sunday, June 19th of this year, Shelton surprised young Tweed, against whom he had a grudge, and shot him through the neck, killing him instantly. Shelton escaped, but was captured in Greenville, Tenn., and extradited. He was 55 years old and a United States pensioner.

A Cincinnati Tobacco Combine.

CINCINNATI, O.—The tobacco warehousemen here have for a long time been trying to accomplish a combination under a single management. They have accomplished their object by obtaining the signatures of the following six great houses to the agreement, namely: The Bodman, the Cincinnati, the Globe, the Morris, the Miammi and the Walker. All the houses will be under the direction of an executive board, but otherwise they will preserve their individuality. Their capital stock is $2,500,000. They will secure a charter under the laws of New Jersey.

Poisoned by Canned Corned Beef.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Ten persons suffered in agony and narrowly escaped death by reason of eating canned corned beef. In fact, in one case it is still uncertain that the termination will not be fatal. In all the cases the victims were attacked by convulsive cramps, nausea and pains of limbs and head, all symptoms being distinctly those of metalic poisoning. All had eaten canned corned beef of a packing company of Chicago, purchased at a near by store.

N. C. State Alliance Meeting.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—At a late hour the State Alliance went into the election of officers. Marion Butler, president, T. S. Long, of Buncombe county, vice president and W. S. Barnes, State treasurer and secretary were re elected. Dr. C. Tompson, of Onslow, was elected State lecturer instead of Mr. Bell. Doorkeeper, Mr. Henry, of Macon county; assistant doorkeeper, H. E. King, of Onslow; chaplain, Rev. John Ammond, of Madison county; sergeant at-arms, J. S. Holt, of Alamance.

Mr. Hicklin's Ghastly Find.

RICHBURG, S. C.—Friday afternoon Mr. James Hicklin was startled to find a human skull on the back of his fish pond, a few miles from town. He immediately began a search, and on draining the pond found human bones, which, coupled with certain facts, led him to believe a foul murder had been committed. He immediately telegraphed Coroner Evans. The result of the inquest is not yet known. However, it is believed that it is the remains of a negro boy who very suddenly disappeared some months ago.

The Sea Gives Up Its Dead.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The body of Napoleon Ladson, one of the eight negroes who were drowned, was washed ashore on Sullivan's Island. The mouth and ears were partially destroyed by fishes, otherwise the body was in a good state of preservation. This is the fifth body recovered. Parties were out dragging the bottom of the harbor, but to no effect; all they obtained was a pair of pants with 96 cents in the pocket.

THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

IMPOSING ANNUAL CEREMONY OF THE MOHAMMEDAN WORLD.

Hordes of Pilgrims on Their Way to the "Holy City"—Scenes of Destitution and Death.

THE pilgrimage to Mecca which occurs every year in the holy month which the Mohammedans call Ramadam is, from a religious as well as a sanitary point of view, one of the problems with which the civilized world will eventually have to deal. Every year it adds new fuel to the fanaticism that seeks by the conquest of the interior of the African continent to maintain the slave trade, and it is a means of infection by which is disseminated that most deadly of epidemic scourges, the cholera. The faithful in all parts of the Mohammedan world sustain it, and the two principal Mussulman rulers—the Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey—lend it countenance in order to maintain their authority over their subjects and their moral supremacy among the followers of the prophet in general. The Khedive sends annually, with imposing ceremony, a consecrated carpet, and the Sultan a quantity of valuable presents, accompanied by a magnificent cortege.

Access to the holy city is easier than in former times. Mecca is sixty-five miles from Jeddah on the Red Sea, and is most easily approached by this route. The Mohammedans of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli and the north of Egypt go to Jeddah by steamer when they can afford it, or find their way to the Red Sea by caravan. Those from the cases of the Sahara, from the Soudan, or the interior of Africa follow generally the caravan routes to Suakim, Massowah or other ports on the western shore of the Red Sea, whence they cross to Jeddah in dhows. The Mohammedans from India come by the French, English or German steamers that connect Europe with the far East, bringing the germs of the cholera in their filthy garments. There are four other principal routes besides that of Jeddah, which are entirely overland. These lead from Yemen in Southwestern Arabia, from Nejd on the Persian Gulf, from Persia and from the north of Syria. The Persian route passes to the north of Nejd. The gifts of the Sultan start from Damascus and pass south through Palestine into Arabia, where the caravan has the protection of several subsidized tribes. To this caravan are generally joined the Kurds, Turks, Albanians and Syrians. The Yemen caravan sets out from the city of Sana.

The pilgrims of means travel with camels or horses and go well provided for the journey, but there are always with the caravans a great number of persons in such a state of destitution that they are obliged to live entirely by alms given by their fellow travelers with more or less willingness while their own stores last. These poor wretches are the most fanatic believers. Even under the most favorable circumstances their bones strew the desert for the entire length of the route. An unbeliever who had the audacity to unite himself to a caravan would be detected and assassinated long before reaching Mecca, unless like Burton, he were thoroughly acquainted with the language of some Mohammedan country and with Mohammedan customs and religious rites. When the multitudes brought by all these caravans have converged at Mecca, a city badly provisioned, whose water, naturally bad, is polluted by the presence of such filty hordes subjected to no sanitary regulations, where the heat during the Ramadam month is always intolerable, the misery is indescribable and the mortality excessive even in seasons considered healthy. When the cholera prevails Mecca is simply a charnel-house, and what passes is only known to the Christian world by the chance reports of more intelligent pilgrims which find their way into the European papers.

When all the rites and ceremonies exacted of every faithful pilgrim have been conscientiously performed at the holy city those who have not succumbed to heat, fatigue or disease turn their faces homeward, carrying with them usually the germs of some disagreeable or dangerous disorder, and invariably in their hearts a more ferocious hatred of the infidel. In Persia this fanaticism finds vent in revolts directed against the Shah, who is accused of being too favorable to the Christians, in Turkey in a general opposition to foreign influence, in Algeria in threatened insurrection against the authority of the French, in the Soudan in the maintenance of the slave trade. It is on this traffic that Christianity and Mohammedanism will finally have to join issue. It is only Mohammedanism that maintains slavery. Its strongholds are in Morocco and Arabic, to supply whose harems Tippu Tib and other traders of Arab descent, or natives converted by the Mohammedan invasion, make their razzias and decimate the African tribes. This question of interest renders the problems arising from the relations of Christianity to the followers of Mohammed much more difficult of solution. The Mecca pilgrimage bids fair to play its part this year as usual in spreading the cholera, which has appeared in violent epidemic form in several localities in India and Central Asia.—San Francisco Chronicle.

How to Store Table Silver.

Silversmiths now counsel their patrons to keep fine table silver in Canton flannel rather than in wool. The explanation is that the woolen flannels hitherto commonly employed for this purpose are treated, in the course of their production, with sulphur, and enough of the latter clings to the flannel to tarnish the metal when it is kept in flannel bags.—Boston Transcript.

"I felt so chean during the ceremony," confessed the bride to her dearest friend. "Why, my dear?" "Because pa gave me away."—Detroit Free Press.

New Southern Enterprises.

A glance at the list of new enterprises organized or established in the South during the past week, shows continued activity. Among those mentioned by the Manufacturers' Record in its issue of August 12, the following are the more important: A $500,000 sugar planting and manufacturing company at Plaquemine, La.; a $10,000 lumber company at Arkansas City, Ark.; a $30,000 spoke manufacturing company at Union City, Tenn.; a 300,000 bushel grain elevator at Southport, La.; a $7,000 canning company at Memphis, Tenn.; a $10,000 cannery company at Sharon, Tenn.; a $10,000 manufacturing company at Henderson, Ky.; a $10,000 water works company at Newnan, Ga.; a $5,000 canning company at Gardis, Miss.; a $300,000 barb wire and nail works company at Kanawha City, W. Va.; two $2,000,000 coal companies at Beattsville, Ky; a $50,000 refining company at Louisville, Ky.; a $100,000 distilling company at Baltimore, Md.; a $30,000 cottonseed oil company at Rockwall, Tex; a $30,000 canning company at Barstow, Texas; a $20,000 steam laundry company at New Orleans, La.; a $350,000 paper mill company at Louisville, Ky., and a $300,000 publishing company at Baltimore, Md.

Jersey Cows.

The Jersey cow is not as popular now as she was a few years ago, but there is no reason why she should not be. They require great attention, but it is wonderful what a yield of butter can be obtained. The first cow that produced 500 pounds of butter in one year was considered a marvel. Bisson's Belle, in Tennessee, was the champion cow in the world until this year. Her record was 1028 pounds and fifteen ounces of marketable butter in one year. General Sam Moore and Mr. Mathews, of Huntsville, Ala., now own the champion butter maker of the world. "Siqual's Lilly Flag" is the registered name of this famous Jersey, and her record from June 1, 1891, to June 1, 1892, is 10,954 pounds of milk, and 1047 pounds and three-quarters of an ounce of good butter. The test was officially made on behalf of the American Jersey Cattle Club.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Cotton Crop.

Those of the Southern cotton planters who, a half year ago, were anxious to bring about a general reduction of the cotton product, in order to raise the price of the staple in the market, have seen their object gained in an unpleasant way through the destructive forces of nature. The extent of the reduction is shown in the reports of the Department of Agriculture containing the facts gathered in all the cotton-growing States. The product has been reduced by heavy floods in some parts of the South, by an excessive rainfall or weather otherwise unfavorable in many parts, and by other causes not under the control of the planters. There were fears last spring that cotton would be an unprofitable crop this year, but those fears have been dispelled by agencies that have brought grief to many planters.

Centennial of Buncombe.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Buncombe is a hundred years old and people have been celebrating the centennial in great shape. The Legislature in 1792 established the county by cutting off from Burke and Rutherford the whole western section of the State, comprising what is now Macon, Yancey, Henderson, Madison, Jackson, Clay, Transylvania, Swain and Graham.

The celebration was addressed by Attorney General Davidson, a native of Buncombe, Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Col. V. S. Lusk, Hon. R. B. Vance, Col. J. D. Cameron and Col. A. T. Davidson. There was a trades display in the afternoon, showing the resources of the county.

In the tournament L. E. Sevier, who rode at Charlotte, won first prize. Several hundred Confederate veterans went into camp for three days.

Ohio Extension of Norfolk & Western.

HUNTINGDON, W. VA.—It is announced that the great Norfolk & Western Ohio river extension will be completed October 1st, when through trains will be run from Norfolk Va., to Columbus O., and Chicago. The extension runs through the wildest part of the State for over 200 miles, and strikes the Ohio river at Kanawha, W. Va.

This country is richer in natural wealth than any other part of West Virginia, coal, iron and timber being found in abundance. There are 20 tunnels in this extension. This road passes through the homes of the Hatfields, the notorious outlaws.

The Five Money Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The names of the five commissioners who are to represent the United States at the coming international monetary conference are officially announced. They are: Senator Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa; Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada; Congressman Jas. B. McCreary, of Kentucky; Ex-Comptroller H. W. Cannon, of New York, and Gen. Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts. With the exception of Mr. McCreary, these names have all been among those discussed for the appointment.

A Bridegroom's Grief.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Saturday Geo. McCallie, a young white boy, well connected, was married, and inside of ten hours after his marriage he was arrested for stealing the suit of clothes in which he was married. He protests innocence, although he was caught with the suit on.

People's Party in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, GA.—W. R. Kemp, of Emanual county, was nominated for Congress by the People's party of the first congressional district. The Republicans are trying to form a coalition with the Third party. There was one negro delegate in the convention.

South Carolina's First New Cotton.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The first bale of the new crop of South Carolina cotton was received here Friday. It come from Barnwell count and weighed 420 pounds. It is four days later than the first bale last year.

THE CANARY-BIRD TRADE.

A HOUSE INDUSTRY OF NEEDY GERMAN PEASANTS.

Poor Families Raise the Feathered Singers in Their Homes—This Country Buys the Most Canaries.

FOR more than a century the business of raising canaries has rendered bare existence a possibility to many poor people in Germany. Fifty years ago it had already grown to such dimensions that it became necessary to seek a foreign outlet for the trade. About 1850 the German dealers began making shipments to New York, and finally they turned their attention chiefly to the United States, the demand from this side of the water having become very great. During the last year canary birds were third in money value among the articles exported to the United States from Hanover.

The breeding of canary birds in Germany is mainly a house industry of poor and needy people. Their profit is, of course, small; but to the poor, who can hardly earn daily bread, their bird cages are like little savings banks, from which they can draw at regular intervals a trifle that, added to their other earnings, enables them to make ends meet. The canary bird industry, without making any serious claim upon the peasant's time or care, cheers his home and brings him a modest profit. Having in the summer raised a brood of young birds, he awaits with anxiety the visit of the dealer in the autumn, which will place in his hands money to help him through the winter.

The principal seat of the industry was formerly the Hartz Mountains, where the poor mountaineers, engaged chiefly in mining and lumbering, were in great need. Almost every family had in the sitting-room, in the bed-room, or in garret a breeding place for birds. In the summer the food necessary for the birds was easily obtainable, and before the winter came the dealer had purchased them. After the Hartz Mountains became more frequented by visitors desirous of improving their health in the pure air, the poverty of the mountaineers was diminished, and the canary bird industry fell off more and more. At present only fine singers are bred in the Hartz, and for these the dealer must pay a high price. The industry was then transferred to Eichsfelde, in the province of Hanover, where there are many poor weavers. Nearly all of these are now engaged in the breeding of the cheaper varieties of canary birds. The industry exists also in the poorer districts of Hesse, in the great Lunenburg Moor, in parts of Westphalia, and among the Sudetic Mountains in Saxony. About 250,000 canary birds are raised every year in Germany.

First in importance is the market of the United States, which takes in round numbers 100,000 birds per annum. Next is the English market, which takes about 50,000 per annum. Then come Brazil, Chile, the Argentine Republic and Australia. To these countries salesmen are sent with canary birds every year. The rest, especially the finer Hartz birds, are sold in Germany, where more weight is given to fineness of song and where higher prices can be obtained than anywhere else. The average price for ordinary canary birds is from sixty to eighty cents for males. Hence the canary bird industry adds about 1,000,000 marks per year to Germany's National wealth, and this amount goes chiefly into the hands of the poorest class.

The growth of this industry is due to two causes: The German bird dealers have always been very enterprising, and the canary birds raised in Germany are said to sing better than any others. While very beautiful birds are raised in England, in song they are surpassed by the German canaries. German dealers claim that canary birds bred from imported parents in the United States are poor singers, owing to the warmth of our climate.

About two-thirds of the 100,000 canary birds exported annually from Germany to the United States are imported by a German resident of New York. At Braunlage, in the Hartz, this man has a factory which is capable of turning out every day the material for one thousand bird cages. The material is given out to the peasants, who make the cages at home. The birds are shipped to New York, via Bremen, accompanied by attendants. Each attendant has under his care about 1000 birds, each in its wooden cage. As each bird must be fed and cared for regularly, the attendants are kept busily employed. One of these attendants has already crossed the ocean more than a hundred times in charge of birds. There are thirty such employes. The New York house disposes of these birds—the finest among them being the Andreasberger Hartz canaries—in New Orleans, Charleston, San Francisco, and other American cities, as well as in Canada. Moreover, buyers are sent throughout the United States to obtain American birds and animals, and also to Mexico and Cuba for parrots. These are brought to Germany by the canary attendants upon their return. In this manner this same person annually imports into Germany from the United States about 5000 Virginia cardinal birds, 3000 nonpareils, 2000 indigo birds, and 500 mocking birds.—Boston Transcript.

Snake Cooked With Cabbage.

LEXINGTON, KY.—J. H. McIntire's family of four and the colored cook, of Buena Vista, ate cabbage for dinner and died shortly afterwards. Upon investigation, it was found that a poisonous snake had been cooked with the cabbage.

The fall in the price of silver is causing great uneasiness in financial and business circles at Calcutta, and a panic is feared.

"Hullo, Bronson! You look hot. How did you get in that condition?" "Opening a car window to cool off."—Harper's Bazar.