

THE MOUNTAINEER.

W. C. ERVIN, Editor.
SCOTT & ERVIN, Publishers.
MORGANTON, N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year, \$2.00
Six Months, 1.00
Three Months, .50
Single Copies, Five Cents.

The Mountaineer is the largest paper published in Western North Carolina; is Democratic in politics, and is devoted to the building up of our lovely mountain country.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at very low rates.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds done in the best style and at city prices.

GENERAL NEWS.

VICKSBURG, Miss., is soon to have water-works.

CORN, sugar, cotton and rice crops of Louisiana are all doing well.

The genuine army worm has made its appearance in Hale county, Ala.

A BARBER-SHOP in Atlanta run by women is doing a flourishing business.

ONE man in Louis county, Ky., has gathered 1,000 pounds of ginseng this season.

NEARLY a million acres of land in Louisiana have been sold recently to a Kansas speculator.

TWENTY thousand pounds of zinc were shipped one day last week from Knoxville to Connecticut.

THE new bank of Nashville, Tenn., will start with a capital of half a million dollars. Col. E. W. Cole heads the list with \$100,000.

THERE are found to exist three channels outside the jetties below New Orleans, and buoys are needed to clearly mark these channels.

THE States that brew no beer are Arkansas, Florida, Maine, Mississippi and Vermont.

LAST year Alabama produced only eight barrels and North Carolina thirty-one.

THE City Council of Alexandria, La., has decided to exempt from taxation all manufacturing for ten years. Many other towns in the South have done the same thing.

THE Southern Telegraph Company are pushing their lines rapidly through the South. They will extend to New Orleans and have, in all, 2,700 miles of wire in two main lines, coast and inland.

THE Richmond, Va., mail works find it impossible to supply the demand from the South. Six hundred kegs are rolled out in twenty-four hours, or 3,600 a week, and yet the demand is greater.

AN alligator caught a little six-year-old girl, daughter of Mr. Strange, of Calhoun county, Fla. A little nine-year-old sister beat the reptile off. He was afterwards killed and measured eight feet.

AN Indiana land corporation has bought over 1,000 acres of land at Wilkesville, in Ohio county, Tenn., and will invest several hundred thousand dollars in that and other localities in the State.

ALABAMA newspapers report that the price of common labor in that state has increased twenty-five cents per day as the result of the recent growth in manufactures, the building of railroads and the wonderful mineral developments.

A NEGRO was killed at O. L. Cloud's, in McDuffie, Ga., a few days ago by a broken spike rebounding while feeding a thrasher, the spike striking him in the forehead and passing on through the top of the skull. He died in a few hours afterward.

MR. J. E. FLEMING, of Rome, Ga., has received a curiosity in the shape of a bird, known as the New Zealand Cuckoo. They are said to excel a cat or dog for killing rats and mice. It has a long curved bill with which it cuts the throat of its prey.

SINCE September last there has been expended on the levees on the east bank of the Mississippi, between Vicksburg and Greenville, over \$500,000, of which amount the levee district furnished \$225,000. The National Government furnished the most of the money.

THE hogs in Jackson county, Ga., are dying in large numbers from hydrophobia, and bite everything that comes in their way. Some farmers have had all the swine in their places thus afflicted. The hogs die in twenty-four hours after being attacked, unless killed.

NEW ORLEANS is now a deeper harbor than New York. The white Star and Orion line dare not load their vessels above twenty-six feet, while the French line steamships at twenty-four feet. At New Orleans vessels drawing twenty-six feet of water have no difficulty or delay in getting to sea.

AN experiment has been recently made in scouring wool at Fort Worth, Tex., and the clean product forwarded to Boston for inspection. Thirty or forty million pounds will be exported from Texas this year in an unscoured condition. An allowance of fifty per cent for dirt and grease is said to obtain.

A REKLER of silk in New Orleans, who has hitherto employed some nineteen hands, proposes to go into the manu-

ture of silk fabrics, and to organize joint stock company for that purpose. He has already reeled 1,500 pounds of silk and has an importation of cocoons on the way from France of 1,200 pounds.

IT is found best to ship from the South only the pick of a crop of any fruit, and evaporate the rest, or such as permits of evaporation. The improved process of evaporating gives the fruit a value of three or four times that done by the old method of sun-drying. It is mentioned en passant, that the demand for desiccated fruits and vegetables for use at sea alone has never been fully met.

AUGUSTA Chronicle: California and Florida people are inventing ways of destroying gophers by poison. They had better substitute gopher soup for ham and bacon. Epicures consider soup made from gopher superior to that made from green or soft-shell turtle. Properly advertised and introduced, there is no reason why every Florida gopher shipped to New York should not sell for five dollars.

THE North Carolina Mining and Developing Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000, has been formed, and the papers recorded with the Secretary of that State. The following gentlemen are the officers: David E. Aiken, President; Theodore Conkling, Vice-President; D. L. Wing, Treasurer, and Charles E. Lockwood, Secretary. The company, in their properties embrace twenty-two gold mines, varying in their assays from \$25 to \$500 per ton.

THERE are said to be at Overton and Ferris towns, Tenn., thirty-seven oil springs and two in Clay county. An inspection of all these old wells and borings has been undertaken by a party of Pennsylvania gentlemen, who think oil can be produced there fifty cents a barrel cheaper than in Pennsylvania. They have the proper machinery with them, and have commenced work with a view of testing the oil fields of Tennessee. If the inspection is satisfactory, a pipe line will be run to Sparta.

BISHOP KEAN, now traveling in the Holy Land, has selected a corner-stone in Gethsemane for the proposed new cathedral in Richmond, Va. In a letter he says it was cut from the rock of the Garden of Gethsemane, the most sacred spot on the Mount of Olives, quite close to the scene of the blessed Saviour's agony, he having previously procured the necessary permission for the work. The Bishop says he saw the stone, twenty inches long and fifteen inches square, and before it is shipped for this country the Franciscan seal of the Holy Land will be put upon it as authentication.

WALDO (Fla.) Advertiser: B. W. Campbell, of our town, has just purchased the famed Fort Harley tree. This tree was planted sixty-five years ago, and is today the largest orange in the world. Its complete dimensions are: Height thirty-four feet, spread of branches from tip to tip fifty-eight feet, and girth one foot above base of trunk nine feet and two inches. It has borne more than twelve thousand oranges in one season. It stood the cold Friday of 1835, which proved so destructive to vegetation, and to-day stands the noblest and grandest of all orange trees, monarch of the citrus family.

CHARLESTON News and Courier: Lieut. Garlington, the gallant young South Carolinian who will command the party going to the relief of Lieut. Greely, who was left at Lady Franklin Bay in 1881, has distinguished himself as an Indian fighter in the Northwest. Greely is probably safe enough. He himself calculated on the failure of the expedition of 1882, and gave instructions that provisions should be left as far North as the relief vessel could go. This was done, and provisions were left within 300 miles of Lady Franklin Bay. Garlington will probably sail to look for Greely on the 20th.

Editorial Notes.

WHEN asked in court whether her husband had ever pounded her before, a Washington lady answered: "Yes, he has slapped me, but that is natural for husband and wife."

BRIGHAM YOUNG JR., is of opinion that Mormon missionaries will send 20,000 converts to the West this year. The Apostles are now buying land in Colorado for colonization purposes.

THE people of France, by a popular subscription, have raised the money required for the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," and it has been given to the people of America to be placed at the entrance of the New York harbor. It is now proposed to raise by popular subscription throughout the United States a fund to erect the pedestal. New York has subscribed about \$110,000, and committees all over the country are preparing to obtain the remainder.

WHEN FIRES OCCUR.—According to the report of the Fire Department, of New York city, the greatest number of fires last year occurred between the hours of 7 o'clock and 8 o'clock in the evening; the least between the hours of 4 o'clock and 5 o'clock, being 28. Between 6 o'clock and midnight there were 749 fires.

A FRENCH STORY.

The Adventures of a Japanese Vase and the Terrible Trouble it Caused.

On New Year's Eve Baron C. took one of his visiting cards, penciled a few words on it, and put it in an envelope, which he carefully sealed. Then he went to Boissier's candy shop. On his way his thoughts ran thus: "My Ninish is very fond of candies. She adores them. Therefore, besides the diamond necklace which I have just sent her, I will buy her some candies. Here is Boissier's."

The Baron entered the shop, selected a costly old Japanese vase, put his card at the very bottom as a final surprise, and had it filled with the best candies. He left word where it should be sent, and then retired quite contented with himself.

Two hours later Mlle. Ninish was conversing in her boudoir with a young actor, Adalbert. Her maid entered with a Japanese vase in her hands.

"More candies, madame," she said.

"No card, madame."

"Put it anywhere," said Ninish, carelessly. The young actor looked at the vase.

"What a beautiful vase," he said.

"If you like it, take it."

"Well, if you give it to me as a souvenir—"

In an hour Adalbert was entering the room of a singer.

"Adelaide, I have brought you a surprise, some candies," cried Adalbert, opening the door.

"Well, leave them here."

In a few minutes Adalbert left.

"I will give them to Justine," said Adelaide.

"Who is talking about me," cried a silvery voice.

"Here is my Justine."

"Ah, what a fine vase!"

"Ah, for you."

"Thank you. I will give it to my professor, who has promised to arrange my debut."

On the next day, the beautiful Justine, after her music lesson, said to Senor Fadiezini:

"That is for you." She handed him the vase. "My debut shall be soon? Yes?"

"Yes, soon."

Senor Fadiezini went home in a happy mood.

"That is just in time," thought he "I have no money to buy a gift for my wife. How glad she will be! Times are hard, the lessons pay badly; coal is dear."

The wife of Senor Fadiezini, professor of singing and elocution, formerly bass-cantante of the theatres of Milan and Turin, was indeed glad. But she was a practical woman.

"Guisepepe," she said, "I am sure you did not buy these candies and the vase. That would be madness. Don't reply, I know you. Somebody gave them to me, and you have brought them to me. That is very kind of you. But we must make a good use of them. Take them to Mme. Bondurin, the wife of the Chief of the Department of Arts. He may appoint you as a rehearsal to the Academy of Music."

"You are right. You always foresee everything. Put my card on it, but not the one containing the price of lessons."

Mme. Bondurin said to her husband: "Here is a beautiful vase. Please take it to my mother."

"But—but I think it would be better to give it to the sister of my chief, who could promote me."

"You are right, monsieur."

The sister of the chief of M. Bondurin asked her brother:

"Have you prepared a present for Madame the Baroness C.?"

"You have dined at the Baron's, and it would be impolite not to send something to the madame, particularly in view of the fact that the Baron is a Deputy and an influential member of the Left Centre."

"Ah, I had forgotten all about it. I will go and buy—"

"It is not necessary. Take this vase, which I have just received from M. Bondurin, who serves under you as a chief of department."

An hour later the Baroness C. sent for her husband. She was pale, and trembling with anger. The Japanese vase stood before her empty. She had emptied the candies into a big basket which was intended for an orphan asylum of which she was a patroness. In one hand she held a visiting card of Baron C., whereon was written:

"Happy new year, my Ninish."

The Baroness sued for divorce. The Japanese vase figured as evidence in court, and the Baron's lawyer found it necessary to relate the adventures of the vase.

An Old Story of Dickens Kotold.

Reminiscences of old Major Throckmorton, who for years kept the Galt House, in Louisville, are always in order. It was the Major, who said that the turkey was a very inconvenient bird—too large for one and not large enough for two. When Charles Dickens visited this country in 1846, he meant to stay a day or two in Louisville, and, of course, put up at the Galt House. He had been settled in his room on the second story only an hour or two when the Major, a bosom friend of Henry Clay, and on terms of more or less intimacy with every notable man in the South, sent in his name to the novelist, and followed in, a moment after, in person. "Mr. Dickens," he began, extending his hand, "we are glad to welcome you. We know you and admire you, and will reckon it a privilege to be allowed to extend to you the hospitality of the metropolis of Kentucky. As your especial host, I beg that you will command me for any service in my power to render." Mr. Dickens received this with a frigid stare. "When I need you, landlord," he said, pointing to the door, "I will ring." The Major was, for an instant, paralyzed. Then he rushed at his patron, caught him by one leg and shoulder, and had him half way out of the window before another visitor in the room could interfere and save the Englishman's life. Mr. Dickens left town the same day and the only mention that he made in his "American Notes" was to refer to a casual pig that he saw rooting in the street as he was on his way to take the river steamer.—Hotel Mail.

CHARLINE says, "I don't want my son, Henry, to learn type settin', for the boys would call him a 'settin' Hen.'"

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

Some Interesting Figures From the First Census.

The first volume of the compendium of the census of 1880 is out. The population of the United States is thus classified:

Males	25,518,820
Females	23,636,963
Native	43,475,840
Foreign	6,679,943
White	43,402,970
Colored	6,580,793
Chinese	105,465
Japanese	143
Indians	66,307
Total	50,155,783

Our population of 1880 was more than double that of 1850, or 50,155,783, against 23,191,876. The tendency of population to centre in the cities becomes more marked as the Union grows older. The total number of inhabitants in the cities has about quadrupled since 1850—11,318,547, against 2,897,586.

The total male population of voting age in the States and Territories was 12,830,349, made up of 8,270,518 native, 3,072,487 foreign born, and 1,487,344 colored, among whom, besides Africans, Chinese, Japanese, and Indians are included.

The total number of people pursuing gainful occupations was 17,392,099, being 34.68 per cent. of the entire population, and 47.31 per cent. of the population of 10 years of age and upward. Of these 14,744,942 were males, and 2,647,157 were females, engaged according to general classification thus:

	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture	7,670,438	7,075,938	594,500
Professional and personal services	4,074,238	2,712,943	1,361,295
Trade and transportation	1,810,256	1,750,892	59,364
Manufacturing, mechanical and mining	3,837,112	3,205,124	631,988

The total population of ten years and over having been 36,761,607, there were, therefore, 19,369,508 of these not engaged in the gainful occupations, 2,991,038 being males, and 15,378,470 females. Of these 2,550,927 are males, and 5,980,200 females between the ages of 10 and 15, the total of which figures substantially equals the number of children attending school, who do not through any considerable portion of the year, pursue any gainful occupation.

Invalid children, vagrants, and inmates of charitable and correctional institutions must also be ciphered out. Of males between 16 and 59 only 921,333 are unaccounted for. Those are students, the infirm in body and mind, and the criminals and paupers.

The number of men at this period of life, not disabled, who are not returned as of some occupation by reason of inherited wealth or of having retired from business, is hardly important enough in this country," says the report, "to be mentioned." Of females between the ages of 16 and 59, however, the number not accounted for is vastly larger, for obvious reasons—11,093,887. In that total are included the students, the disabled, the criminals, and the paupers; but it is made up in chief part of wives, mothers, and grown daughters who are keeping house for their families, or living at home without any special occupation.

Of those of 60 and over without occupation, the totals are 518,778 males and 1,204,383 females. It is obvious why these are unemployed. Finally, of course, only reputable occupations are included. In New York City, out of a total population of 1,206,229, 513,377 were engaged in gainful occupations, of whom 378,159 were males and 135,218 females.

The Growth of Our Manufactures.

The industrial growth of the United States, as shown by the last census, is an interesting study. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1850 was 123,029. Ten years later they had increased to 140,433. In the next decade the number advanced to 252,148, but between 1870 and 1880 the increase was hardly noticeable, the number in 1880 being 253,840.

A different rate of increase is shown in the amount of capital employed. In 1850 it was \$533,245,354, increasing to \$1,009,855,715 in 1860, and doubling again between 1860 and 1870 to \$2,118,208,769. Between 1870 and 1880 it increased to \$2,790,223,506.

The shops and manufactories gave employment in 1850 to 958,079 toilers, who had increased in number by the year 1860 to 1,311,246, and by 1870 to 2,053,996. In the next ten years the increase, as in the other cases, was slow, for in 1880 the workers numbered only 2,738,750, an annual increase for the decade of less than 69,000. In this army of workers there were 181,918 children, 531,753 females over 15 years, and 2,025,278 males over 16, earning a total of \$947,919,674, or a weekly wage for each man, woman, or child of about \$6.60. In 1850 the wages paid were \$236,755,464; in 1860, \$378,878,966, and in 1870, \$775,584,343.

The materials consumed in manufacture were valued in 1850 at \$3,394,340,029. The products increased from \$1,019,109,616 in 1850 to \$5,369,067,706 in 1880.

In the payment of wages, all the States show an increase excepting Nevada, Missouri, and Mississippi. Minnesota and Texas doubled their annual payment of wages in the last census decade, and California increased from \$21,000,000 to \$38,000,000.

SATAN—"Who are you?" "A bank cashier." "Defaulter?" "Yes." "How much?" "Two million dollars." "Felix, give him a top seat, away from the fire, where it is nice and cool. Never mind thanking me, Mr. Cashier; you're welcome. But who is this?" No. 2—"A bank cashier." "Defaulter?" "Yes." "How much?" "Eight thousand dollars." "Here, Felix, take this fellow and give him a seat right on top of the stove."

The societies for the prevention of slavery are growing constantly in power, but their work is very arduous. The members keenly feel the blot on the country's page, and are greatly annoyed that in their country slavery should exist, while the countries and the island to the northeast are free from the curse. It is probable that more active measures will be introduced soon to drive out this evil.

Points in Fattening Cattle.

Most animals eat in proportion to their weight, under average conditions of age, temperature and fatness.

Give fattening cattle as much as they will eat, and oft times a day.

Never give rapid changes of food, but change often.

A good guide for a safe quantity of grain per day to maturing cattle is one pound to each hundred weight; thus an animal weighing 1,000 pounds may receive 10 pounds of grain.

Every stall feeding in the fall will make the winter's progress more certain by 30 per cent.

Give as much water and salt at all times as they will take.

In using roots it is one guide to give just so much, in association with other things, so that the animal may not take any water.

In buildings, have warmth, with complete ventilation, without currents, but never under 40 degrees, nor over 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

A cool, damp, airy temperature will cause animals to consume more food without corresponding result in bone, muscle, flesh or fat, much being used to keep up warmth.

Stall feeding is better for fat making than box or yard management irrespective of time as they will take.

The growing animal, intended for beef, requires a little exercise daily, to promote muscle and strength of constitution; when ripe, only so much as to be able to walk to market.

Keep the temperature of the body about one hundred degrees; not under ninety-five degrees nor over one hundred and five degrees Fahrenheit.

Don't forget that one animal's meat may be another animal's poison.

It takes three days of good food to make up for one of bad food.

The faster the fattening the more profits; less food, earlier returns and better flesh.

Get rid of every fattening cattle beast before it is three years old.

Every day an animal is kept after being prime is loss, exclusive of manure.

The external evidences of primeness are full rumps, flanks, twist, shoulder, pores, vein and eye.

A good cattle man means a difference of one-fourth. He should know the likes and dislikes of every animal.

It pays to keep one man in constant attendance on 30 head of fattening cattle.

Immediately when an animal begins to fret for food, immediately it begins to lose flesh; never check the fattening process.

No cattle whatever will pay for the direct increase to its weight from the consumption of any kind or quantity of food—the manure must be properly valued.

Never begin fattening without definite plan.

There is no loss in feeding cattle well for the sake of the manure alone.

On an average it costs, on charging every possible item, 12 cents for every additional pound added to the weight of a two or three-year-old fattening beast.

In this country the market value of store cattle can be increased 36 per cent. during six months of the fattening finish.

"Dear Mother!"

In one of the county jails in Western Pennsylvania a poor old man died lately who had been a prisoner there for fifty years.

In 1831, William Standford, an English farm-hand near the village of Uniontown, became violently insane and committed a murder. He was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life, and was chained to the floor of the jail for eighteen years, according to the inhuman methods of that day.

Finding that he was harmless, the jailer at last took off his chains, but he has remained in the prison ever since, and was known as "Crafty Billy," the bugaboo of several generations of children.

He was eighty-one at the time of his death. During his whole life, and in all the ravings of madness, he never was known once to allude to his childhood, or to his early days. When, however, he lay dying on his pallet in the cell, the old man suddenly checked his foolish babblings, and lay still and silent for a few moments. Then he looked up with a grave, tender smile, and said, "Dear mother!" He never spoke again.

The thought of his mother, who had lain hidden in that poor crazed, foolish brain for eighty long years, and mad as he was, and who had suffered shipwreck away from him, and like a little child he came back to the "dear mother" whom he had lost nearly a century ago, and who had loved him best of all the world.

If the happy mothers who, perhaps, are reading this paper to their children gathered about their knees could only understand how long their memory will last with those children; how long after they are dust their words and actions will influence the lives of their sons and daughters, how different those words and actions would be!

There would be an end then, we think, of irritable wrangling, of harsh judgments and of petty deceits with the little ones; and every woman would hold up her hands to God, asking Him to so lead her that she may be the "dear mother" to whom her children will turn smiling in their dying hour.

How to Save.

A singular expedient for saving money is reported from Dresden. An artist of that city, having received a check for several thousand dollars in payment for a picture, went to the Government Bank and deposited the money. On receiving the certificate of deposit he immediately tore it into bits. "What have you done?" exclaimed the horrified bank clerk. "It will be two years before you can get another!" "That is the reason I have destroyed the paper," coolly replied the artist. "The money is now safe for that length of time at least."

"Come down," said the young man, stroking his upper lip.

HOW TO KEEP HOUSE.

HOW A YOUNG COUPLE STARTED TO KEEP HOUSE IN TEXAS.

Some Good Advice to Those Just Starting Out in Life.

A young couple some years ago went to housekeeping in Texas. Their kitchen was a dry goods box turned on its side, their bed room was a tent, their dinner was cooked in a kettle hung from a three forked stick; years after, when they were living in what is termed luxury, the wife was heard to say, "I think, dear, the happiest time in our life was when we kept house in that dry goods box."

The advice which follows is not to those who can go to the house furnishing stores and select what they wish and all they wish, and pay for it, but to the great majority who, if they begin housekeeping at all, must begin with little. To these we most earnestly say: Do not run in debt for even conveniences, but go without and save until you can pay for what you have, and do not let what other people can afford be any guide for you. The happiness of a home depends very largely upon owning it, and the feeling of independence which that feeling of absolute and unmortgaged ownership brings with it.

The first room, to be furnished is the kitchen, and the most necessary article of furniture there is the stove or range, with its accompanying pots, pans and kettles. A sink in one corner of the kitchen, with a waste pipe from it, a pump at one end, and a planting shelf at the other is indispensable. Iron sinks may be bought at reasonable rates, and will last indefinitely. A work-table should be provided with a drawer in it. A dresser in the kitchen is as necessary almost as a stove. Any carpenter can put one up. It should be large enough for two wide closets below, for cooking utensils and small stores, and three above for kitchen china, daily supplies and such articles as are used in laundry work.

The tin may be hung in one of these closets. Then there should be chairs and window shades, and rugs to spread before the sink, the table and the stove, and a clock to regulate the movements of the household. The floor should be stained and oiled, or covered with wood carpeting, which is as cheap as oilcloth and far more durable. The furnishing of the closets depends on the elaborateness of the cookery, and the length of the purse that opens to pay the bills. It is very convenient to have a room adjoining the kitchen large enough to hold a closet or safe, the refrigerator, the clothes bars, and other articles that would clutter the kitchen. In the cellar may be kept the washer and wringer, the tubs and bench used on washing days, unless there should be, as there rarely are in country houses, stationary tubs in the kitchen. To these enumerated articles others may be added as need suggests.

The necessary furniture of the dining-room is an extension-table, chairs, a china closet or side-board, filled with the furnishings of table-ware, a clock, and after these a pretty carpet, window shades, a lounge, easy chairs, pictures, and whatever will add to the comfort of those who gather there.

The young housekeeper soon finds out what she needs for her equipment for greater ease and convenience in managing her household, and as this knowledge comes she can select and procure such furnishings as are in accordance with her taste, her means, and what she has already gathered together. Any upholsterer or furniture dealer will tell her what is used by the best people of the richest folk, but her guide must be her own judgment as to what she can afford and what will minister to the harmonies and comforts of the home of which she is the centre.

The Two Misers.</