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THE NORTH CAROLINA INTELLIGENCER.

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AGRICULTURAL.

Twenty-fourth Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin of the North Carolina Experiment Station and State Weather Service, Co-operating with the U. S. Signal Service, for the Week Ending Saturday, October 4th, 1890.

CENTRAL OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

The reports received from correspondents of the *Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin*, issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station and State Weather Service, co-operating with the United States Signal Service, indicate that the week ending Saturday, October 4th, 1890, has been one of the most unfavorable of the season. Over the entire State during the first five days cloudy, drizzly weather, with cold north-easterly winds prevailed, which not only has retarded or stopped outdoor farm work of all kinds, but has injured ungathered crops to a considerable extent. The rain-fall was not particularly heavy, but continued day after day, combined with the gloomy appearance of the sky, which is so depressing. The damage to cotton especially, is considerable, due to rotting or sprouting; picking, of course, has been retarded; preparation of land for wheat delayed, and the sowing of wheat and winter oats, while fodder has been nearly ruined.

The last two days, October 3d and 4th, were bright and warm, and during the coming week, which is likely to be generally fair, farm work will be rapidly pushed forward. Killing frost is not probable before October 10th, by which time it is hoped that there will be few ungathered crops which can be injured by it. Tobacco is all cured, and corn will soon be sufficiently matured to be beyond danger.

A heavy rain fall of 2.07 in one hour (5 to 6 P. M.) occurred at Davidson College, Mecklenburg, county on September 27th.

H. B. BATTLE, PH. D.,
Director.
C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Signal Corps, Assistant.

Facts Worth Knowing About Manure.

Lord Kincard, a Scotch land owner and farmer, had the good sense to learn by direct experiment the relative value of stable manure kept some months under shelter and protected from all rain or snow, and similar manure exposed to the weather in a way once very common in Great Britain, and still not very uncommon in the United States. Four acres of good soil were measured, two of them were manured with ordinary barn-yard manure, and two with an equal quantity of manure from a covered shed. The whole was planted with potatoes. The produce of each acre was as follows:

Potatoes treated with barn-yard manure:
One acre produced 272 bushels.
Potatoes manured from the covered sheds.
One acre produced 442 bushels.
One acre produced 471 bushels.

The next year the land was sown with wheat, when the crop was as follows:

Wheat on land treated with barn-yard manure:
One acre produced forty one bushels and eighteen pounds, (of sixty-one pounds per bushel.)
One acre produced forty-two bushels and thirty pounds, (of sixty-one pounds per bushel.)
Wheat on land manured from covered shells:
One acre produced fifty-five bushels and five pounds (of sixty-one pounds per bushel.)
One acre produced fifty-eight bushels and forty-seven pounds, (of sixty-one pounds per bushel.)

The straw also yielded one-third more upon the land fertilized with the manure from the covered stalls, than that to which the ordinary manure was applied.

Strawberry Culture.

The *American Garden* says: "It is unnecessary to discuss here the relative advantages of spring and fall planting. The autumn is here, and if we are to eat berries of our own next season, we must plant now. In making choice of ground, above all else it is of importance to have clean land, not infested with weeds or weed seeds. The methods by which strawberries must be cultivated are not favorable for the eradication of weeds, and a bed where weeds and fruit are struggling for supremacy is not inviting. Thus if a spot can be found that has been cultivated with some hoed crop, such as corn or potatoes, for a season or two, it is preferred to even richer land that has not been so handled. If they are once well started, strawberry plants will thrive and pick up a living where most anything else can, but the richer the ground is made, the more fruit they will produce. While some varieties flourish best upon a heavy soil, and others upon a lighter one, it will not be wise for the beginner to attempt to adapt each to its special need in this line. A knowledge of soils and acquaintance with the land, which can only be had by experience with it, must be had before technicalities such as this can be dealt with successfully."

Sowing Wheat.

Writing to the *Spartan*, of Spartanburg, S. C., Mr. W. R. Lipscomb, of Gaffney, an experienced farmer, says:

"I am an old farmer, and never have failed in raising wheat, and I always sow it. The nearest ever I came to a failure was back in the fifties, when I sowed very poor land, and gave a man a dollar a day to cut it for me, and he cut thirteen dozen in a day and worked hard all day, for I bound after him and know that he worked faithfully.

"In the first place, I do not now sow poor land in wheat. In the second, only sow rich lots, or fresh lands, and sow in October. If your wheat seems to be in danger of frost in the spring of the year from rapid growth, pasture it down in February and March, when the ground is dry. Top dress in February with lot manure or guano, and apply meat salt, four or five bushels to the acre. I am now preparing a one acre lot, and want to sow it soon and hope to get forty bushels. That is all I expect to sow. I have raised as much as 440 bushels of wheat in one year. The last two years I have been very successful in raising wheat.

Senator Carlisle said in his great speech against the Tariff bill that there was not a provision in it that was not hostile to the agricultural interest of the country, and that the Republican party was wholly responsible for it.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

RALEIGH MARKET.

REPORTED BY
J. R. FERRALL & CO.,
DEALERS IN HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES.
WEDNESDAY, October 8, 1890.

Cotton 9⅝c. for middling. Clear rib sides, 6¾c. to 6¾c. Corn active and firm at 75c. Oats firm at 55c. Sugar strong and advancing—granulated 7⅛c., Ex. C 6c. to 6⅝c. Coffee firm at 18½c. to 25c. for Rio. Flour active and advancing at $6.50 for high grade patents and $4.25 to $5.00 for good extra. Meal 75c. to 80c. Country hams, 11½c. to 13c. Sugar-cured hams 11c. to 13½c. Plenty of fruit, and bountifully supplied with vegetables. New potatoes, 75c. to 80c. Cabbage, 2½c. to 10c. Onions, 75c. per crate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The stock market was at no time active, but prices were irregular. There was some strength in the early part of the week, but subsequently weakness was the general feature. The Granger stocks were first depressed as a result of poor statements of earnings for August, but afterward the bears attacked the active list and met with success. Considerable long stock came out, particularly in Reading. The close on Saturday was weak.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding advanced 2½, and Sugar Trust Certificates, ⅞. American Cotton Oil preferred declined 3; do, trust receipts, 1½, and Lead, ¼.

Money on call loaned at 2@6 ℘ cent., the average being about 4 ℘ cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 6@6½ ℘ cent.

The foreign exchange market was higher, owing to higher rates for money in London. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.82½@ $4.83 for sixty-day bills and $4.87½@$4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.82@$4.82¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for demand, $488⅛@$4.88⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅞@$4.81¼ for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅞.—*New York Times.*

NEW YORK, October 7.—Regardless of a lessened demand from Manchester, quotations have not only been sustained, but slightly advanced. The sentiment which has depressed cotton to its present comparative low basis appears to have run its course, and should we continue to receive bad crop accounts, their effect will be more apparent than of late. Receipts at the ports to-day are very heavy, reaching nearly 28,000 bales, but to the surprise of the market, without causing a decline in the Southern markets. The decline in the stock market has had little or no effect, because, as before stated, we are now governed by weather conditions. The short interest is still confident that clearing weather will bring about a rush of orders to sell, but, unfortunately, the government still predicts rainy weather throughout the Mississippi valley.

Receipts at the ports estimated at 68,000 bales, against 60,116 bales last week, and 54,378 bales last year.

Transactions in futures to-day were 48,000 bales.

Cotton.

City.	Sale.	Tone.	Market.	Rct.	Ex.
Galveston,	626	Quiet	9 15-16	1500	1167
Norfolk,	2995	Steady	10 0-0	5341	.....
Baltimore,	.....	Quiet	10 1-4	.....	.....
Boston,	.....	Steady	10 3-8	.....	.....
Wilmington,	.....	Firm	9 13-16	2698	7300
Philadelphia,	.....	Steady	10 3-4	109	.....
Savannah,	1900	Quiet	9 3-4	1753	700
New Orleans,	6500	Firm	10 0-0	1592	6303
Mobile,	1200	Quiet	9 5-8	2579	.....
Memphis,	1250	Quiet	10 0-0	2930	.....
Augusta,	1486	Quiet	9 3-4	2554	.....
Louisville,	.....	Firm	10 3-8	.....	.....
St. Louis,	255	Firm	10 0-0	455	.....

In Liverpool spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 5⅞; sales 7,000 bales.
—*Hubbard, Price & Co.*

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

Price of Hardwood—Southern Supplies.

An exchange, devoted to the lumber trade, says that during the last twenty years some of the common fancy woods have increased in value per thousand feet as follows: Cherry, $25; oak, $25; basswood, $12; black walnut, $45. Cherry is not called for as extensively as formerly, its principal use being to imitate mahogany. Black walnut, although found in large quantities, is used principally for cabinet organs. Mahogany is coming more in demand, and there never will be any scarcity of this material. It is procured principally in Honduras and San Domingo, where capitalists from Grand Rapids have erected large mills. Many of the piano cases which are represented to be of rosewood are made of cherry, as are also those made with an ebony finish.

The increase in the prices of our native hard and soft woods proceeds from two causes—increased consumption and scarcer supply. The South now contains the largest supply of oak, walnut and cherry, and our mountain bass wood is in large quantity and of the highest quality. The rise in price of these materials when prepared for the market should be a valuable hint to the owners of Southern timber lands when they sell either the fee of such tracts or the stumpage.

History of Electric Lighting.

Electric lighting, says M. Fontaine, did not make its appearance until near the close of the year 1873. It was in Paris, in November, 1873, in the workshop of M. Gramme, that the first installation on a really industrial scale of electric lighting took place, by means of a continuous current dynamo and Serrin regulators. It was also in Paris, in 1877, that the Jablochkoff candle was first employed; sixteen lights, distributed over a distance of about 1,100 yards, being supplied by a single alternate current Gramme machine. Paris, therefore, had the honor of possessing the first public and private lighting produced by means of electric currents. M. Fontaine thinks that in 1891 or 1892 the electric lighting in Paris will require for its production motive force equal, in round numbers, to 32,000 horse power.

How to Sweep a Store.

The *Commercial Inquirer* suggests a good method for sweeping a store. It says:

We don't use a leaky old sprinkling pot to sop the floor all over in puddles when we sweep. No, sir! We have wet sawdust, and I put a row of it across one end of the store and sweep that right along to the other end, just like a regiment marching across a ten acre lot. It catches all the dirt and carries it along. If it gets a little dry, I add some more. Some folks scatter sawdust all over the floor, that's no good; the reason for using sawdust is to avoid wetting the floor all over and to have something that will absorb the dust.

LEGAL.

Supreme Court.

Cases from the Second District have been disposed of as follows:

State vs. Pritchard, from Bertie; argued by Attorney-General for the State, and Winston and Williams for defendant.

Grant vs. Reese; dismissed.

Mitchell vs. Hoggard; continued.

Myers vs. Rice; argued by D. C. Winston for plaintiff, and Pruden and Vann (by brief) for defendant.

Jones vs. Hoggard; argued by Winston and Williams for defendant.

Wood vs. Watson, from Bertie; argued by D. C. Winston for the plaintiff.

Goodwin vs. Watford and Deloatch vs. Vinson; put to the end of the district.

Presson vs. Boone; continued.

Thigpen vs. Maget; submitted on briefs.

Lawrence vs. Weeks; argued by W. A. Dunn and Batchelor & Devereux for the plaintiff.

Sugg vs. Farrar; submitted on printed brief.

Mayo vs. Thigpen; argued by J. L. Bridgers for the defendant.

Maggett vs. Roberts; continued by consent.

Watson vs. Mitchell; put to the end of the district.

Tufts vs. Griffin; argued by Winston for the plaintiff and Williams for the defendant.

Darden vs. Steamboat Company; argued by W. W. Clark and Manly and Grisson for the plaintiff, and Green & Stephenson for the defendant.

The Four Houses Which Support the Social Fabric.

The four corner-stones which support the social fabric are the dwelling house, the house of God, the school-house and the court-house.

The first three of these institutions teach us to do voluntarily what the fear of the fourth compels us to do.

They are the fountain-heads of the virtue and intelligence essential to the maintenance of a free and stable government, and the institutions which form the citizens.

The dwelling house is the sacred abode of virtue and security; nations that do not possess them are nomads or savages.

The house of God symbolizes the Christian religion, which anchors society on the moral foundations indispensable to the continued existence of a republic. A despot without faith may govern by force, but a free people cannot successfully govern themselves without faith in God.

The school-house symbolizes the education of the youth to qualify them to discharge the duties of citizenship. But these three corner-stones are not of themselves adequate to support the social fabric.

The lessons that teach the rewards of virtue and the woes of vice are lost on many men.

For the perverse and wicked, who break away from the teachings and restraints of moral agencies, there must be something stronger than moral suasion.

The contests of passion and selfishness, which will always exist in human societies, render it necessary that authority should exist somewhere, and always be at hand, to do justice and to repress and punish crime.

This necessity gives rise to the laws regulating the conduct of man as a member of society. These laws require him to do right and punish him for doing wrong; but they would be of no utility without a tribunal clothed with authority to compel obedience to them, and which has a fixed time and place of meeting for that purpose.

The court-house is that place.

The court-house, therefore, symbolizes the law and its enforcement, and, reduced to its last analysis, all there is of a free government.

A court-house at the seat of justice of each county is now a thing of course, but it was not always so.—*H. C. Caldwell in American Law Review.*

MEDICAL.

To Prevent Pneumonia.

As pneumonia is essentially a congestive disease, the best preventive measures are those which avoid the causes of congestion. Pulmonary congestion is favored by too heavy clothing worn in winter weather. A serious error is the supposition that a double set of flannels worn next the skin affords double protection. The fact is in such a case the inner flannel absorbs all secretion and perspiration, which are then retained by the outer flannel. An almost poultice-like action is thus brought about, softening the skin and rendering it highly susceptible to the slightest exposure. Over-heated, ill-ventilated rooms, and the sudden transition from these to the sharp outer air, are other avoidable predisposing causes of the disease. He who uses a cold sponge bath with brisk rubbing every morning, who wears the lightest clothing consistent with comfortable protection, and keeps his living room well ventilated and at a mean temperature of 68 degrees, is employing the best preventive treatment of pneumonia known to sanitary science.

Treatment of Diphtheria by Inoculation.

In the *Repertoire de Pharmacie* for July 10, 1890, it is stated that Dr. Babchinski was attending a case of grave diphtheria occurring in his own son, in which a rapid change for the better occurred coincidentally with the appearance of erysipelas on the face. The fever rapidly fell, the false membrane disappeared, and cure rapidly took place. Dr. Babchinski also states that in several other cases he noted a great improvement coincident with the appearance of erysipelas, and in one of them the erysipelas occurred on the leg and not on the face. These facts suggested to Dr. Babchinski the idea of inoculating diphtheria cases with blood taken from patients suffering from erysipelas, and he states that in several cases in which he employed this procedure cure resulted. Later on he practiced inoculation of other cases of diphtheria with cultures of the microbe of erysipelas in agar-agar, and likewise noticed the disappearance of the symptoms of diphtheria. He further adds that when the inoculations were made all special treatment was suspended, and in no case did the erysipelas present any sufficient gravity to cause uneasiness. He concludes by stating that, if his observations and experiences are confirmed, this treatment should rob diphtheria of all its dangers.

RELIGIOUS.

The Certainty of Death.

Life has been lent to us, and we owe it to our travelling companions to let them see what use we make of it to the end. We must show our brethren both how to live and how to die. These first summonses of illness have besides a divine value; they give us glimpses behind the scenes of life; they teach us something of its awful reality and its inevitable end. They teach us sympathy. They warn us to redeem the time while it is yet day. They awaken in us gratitude for the blessings which are still ours, and humility for the gifts which are in us. So that, evils though they seem, they are really an appeal to us from on high, a touch of God's fatherly scourge. How frail a thing is health, and what a thin envelope protects our life against being swallowed up from without or disorganized from within! A breath, and the boat springs a leak or founders; a nothing, and all is endangered; a passing cloud, and all is darkness! Life is indeed a flower which a morning withers and the beat of a passing wing breaks down; it is the widow's lamp, which the slightest blast of air extinguishes. In order to realize the poetry which things to morning roses, one needs to have just escaped from the claws of that vulture which we call illness. The foundation and the heightening of all things is the graveyard. The only certainty in this world of vain agitations and endless anxieties is the certainty of death, and that which is the foretaste and small change of death—pain. As long as we turn our eyes away from this implacable reality, the tragedy of life remains hidden from us. As soon as we look at it face to face, the true proportions of everything reappear, and existence becomes solemn again. It is made clear to us that we have been frivolous and petulant, intractable and forgetful—and that we have been wrong. We must die and give an account of our life: here in all it simplicity is the teaching of sickness! "Do with all diligence what you have to do; reconcile yourself with the law of the universe; think of your duty; prepare yourself for departure:" such is the eternal cry of conscience and of reason.—*H. F. Amiel.*

The Struggle of Life.

Of the great prizes of human life it is not often the lot of the most enterprising to obtain many; they are placed on opposite sides of the path, so that it is impossible to approach one of them without proportionably receding from another; whence it results that the wisest plans are founded on a compromise between good and evil, where much that is the object of desire, the aim and hope of years, is finally relinquished and abandoned in order to secure superior advantages.—*Robert Hall.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA.

The *Nonosti* has published a semi-official denial of the report that the Russian Government proposed an alliance with France when M. Spuller was French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Czarowitch and his brother, the Grand Duke George, are to start toward the end of next month from Corfu on a voyage to India, China, and Japan, terminating at San Francisco.

St. Petersburg Dispatch to the *London Standard:* The rapid colonization by Chinese and Coreans of the Amoor and South Ussoria is beginning to cause some anxiety to the Russian Government. It is even proposed to impose a poll-tax on the immigrants. Russian colonization, at first at the sole expense of the Government, then with subsidies, and finally, at present, with the condition that each family should have 600 rubles capital, has been, and continues to be, a failure. Although the emigrants are occupied in growing wheat and raising cattle, the volunteer fleet only last year had to come to their assistance with 50,000 poods of corn from European Russia. According to all accounts their agriculture is at a lower level than that of the Chinese, and the latter are in greater request as laborers and workmen. While China is constantly pouring in thousands of her population across the frontier, and at the same time peopling her own Manchooria, it even has happened that some of the handful of Russian colonists have abandoned their land and returned to their distant homes in European Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Chronicle* doubts the wisdom of Canadian statesmen in stirring up a bitter feud with their powerful neighbor on account of the McKinley bill, especially when the opinion prevails in many quarters that the new law is the prelude to a more enlightened policy.

The *Times* is disposed to agree very largely with the Canadian Ministers that the McKinley tariff must be recognized as a demonstration of hostility against England hardly less decided than were the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon. The *Times* adds: "No reason can be assigned for it except a desire to injure British interests."

JAPAN.

At a public meeting held in Yokohama recently, a number of Japanese speakers denounced the government for according to foreigners the right of trial by judges other than native judges. The sentiments of the speakers were applauded by their hearers, and threats were made to kill the ex-consul of Great Britain for the part he has taken in advocating granting privileges to foreigners. Popular excitement over the matter runs high.

GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says it is stated that the German Government contemplates reprisals if the United States Government should refuse to modify the McKinley bill.

The *Independence Belge* says that the McKinley Tariff bill insures the failure of the World's Fair at Chicago, as it will be a needless and hopeless expense for Europeans to send exhibits there.

AUSTRIA.

Kossuth has written a letter in which he advises the Hungarian extremists to take their stand on the dualistic principles enunciated in 1849.

NEWS FROM THE STATES.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond is to have a straw hat manufacturing establishment.

The storage reservoir at Bedford City, which has a capacity of 100,000 gallons, is about completed.

It is reported that a syndicate has purchased twenty acres of lead and silver land near Marion, for $20,000.

The corner stone of the Danville Military Institute was laid last week, with Masonic ceremonies.

The Shenandoah (Va.) Railroad was sold on the 30th ult., under a decree of court, to Louis Fitzgerald of the purchasing committee of the first mortgage bond-holders, for $7,100,000.

Two important religious bodies will hold their sessions in Richmond on the 11th of November; viz: The Baptist General Association, of Virginia, and a State Convention of the Disciples of Christ.

A special to the *Dispatch* from Lexington says: The grand jury failed to find a true bill against Cadet McCormie, of Texas, who engaged in the recent fatal fist fight with Cadet Taliaferro, of Virginia, at the Military Institute. McCormie was discharged.

A monument to the Cofederate Dead was erected in the cemetery at Fairfax C. H. on the 1st inst. amid impressive ceremonies. Several thousand people were present, and eloquent and appropriate addresses were delivered by Senator Daniel, Gen. W. H. F. Lee, Gen. Hunton and others.

Hon. J. Taylor Ellison, chairman of the State Democratic committee has recently returned to Richmond after a conference at Lynchburg, with the party-leaders of the Fifth, Sixth and Tenth Districts. He reports a bright political outlook, the Democrats being determaned to give Lester, Edmunds and Tucker large majorities.

ALABAMA.

There are 100 co-operative ginneries in Alabama.

In a duel fought at Ashford on the 1st inst. between J. F. Thompson and W. M. Rigell, eight or ten shots were fired and the former was killed. The duel originated in a dispute over the title to land which both parties claimed. Rigell is in custody.

The declaration for the incorporation of the Georgia and Alabama Investment and Development Company has been recently filed at Centre. The capital stock is $1,500,000. The stock is all taken and fully paid. The company proposes improving real estate and to engage in manufacturing and other industries.

On his death bed near Birmingham, on Thursday, T. G. Henderson avowed himself to be Quantrell, the guerrilla. Statements that Henderson made to Mrs. Pannell, with whom he boarded at the time of his death, are of character to show that if he was not the guerrilla chief, he was a man who must have known Quantrell most intimately, and served under him in his bloody border warfare.

Advices from Montgomery, October 3d, state that General Manager Gaither, of the Alliance Exchange, is proceeding in a painstaking and methodical way to advance the farmers' money on their cotton in Alabama. He has the money to advance to the farmers, $35 per bale on 500,000 bales, and he says that all he asks is that the farmers hold their cotton for his agents. Everybody outside the Alliance is wondering where the money is coming from.

TENNESSEE.

On the 30th of September fire destroyed the entire business portion of Oneonta, the county seat of Blount county.

Capitalists from New York and St. Louis have organized a company with $500,000 capital stock to erect a blast furnace at Clinton.

The Bank of Madison, at Jackson, Tenn., has suspended Liabilities, $200,000; assets supposed to be $225,000. It was a State bank with a capital of $50,000.

A company with a capital of $750,000 has been organized at Nashville to build a pork packing establishment. Mr. Silberhorn, of Omaha, Lewis T. Baxter, Henry Rutoff, and other capitalists of Nashville are interested in the enterprise.

A charter has been applied for by the Nashville packing company, at Nashville. The plant will employ from 800 to 1,000 men. The location of which comprises 939 acres of ground. The immediate outlay will be $1,000,000.

Bob Leak Tilly, for whom the officers have been searching for over a year, for the murder of a woman in Carroll county, Va., was captured in Tennessee, and lodged in Hillsville jail, on the 3rd inst. He has confessed that he committed the crime.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A pickle factory is a new enterprise at Gaffney City.

The South Carolina Railroad Company has given out a contract for the sinking of an artesian well at Montgomery.

Hon. William Elliot, of South Carolina, who was so unceremoniously unseated by the Republicans of the House of Representatives, has been re-nominated by acclamation.

The Charleston *News and Courier* has received reports confirmatory of the statements heretofore published relative to the ruin of the rice crops by the recent heavy rains. The planters are much distressed by the heavy damage they have sustained.

The Southern Kaolin Company has been chartered at Graniteville, by C. E. Sawyer, W. G. Allen, J. A. Stothart and others, to open and work kaolin deposits near Graniteville. The new company has a capital stock of $50,000.

MISSOURI.

The Otterville train bandits, who held up the Missouri express last August, have been caught. A farmer and a country sport composed the band.

MARYLAND.

Prof. John H. Hewitt an able and prolific writer died in Baltimore Monday.

KENTUCKY.

Fire has destroyed the works of the Union Steel Company at Louisville.

GEORGIA.

The continued heavy rains have greatly injured the cotton crop and in many sections, the bolls have completely rotted.

Our Georgia exchanges report continued rains in nearly every section, which has stopped cotton picking and the gathering of other crops.

The *Evening News* says that a certain gentleman recently bought a farm near Macon for $10,000. He can now sell it for $25,000, but declines to do so, as he thinks it will increase in value.

The University of Georgia opened its session at Athens last week. 180 students were present, and all indications point to a very successful year for the institution.

The shipment north of the salt water terrapin is one of the important industries of the Georgia coast. Between 1,000 and 1,500 dozen terrapins are shipped during the season commencing September 1st, and they command from $8 to $9 per dozen. The principal market is New York.

The *Constitution* states that the tax returns on all property except railroads in Georgia shows an aggregate of $378,486,868, being an increase of 10 per cent. in one year. With the railroads the whole taxable property of the State this year will be, in round numbers, $415,000,000.

The rice planters on the coast are very blue, and the prospect for a good rice crop has been entirely dissipated. One rich planter near Savannah, says the *Constitution*, who calculated at the opening of the season on making a clear profit of $18,000 on his crop, will be satisfied now if he makes expenses.

LOUISIANA.

Miss Winnie Davis' engagement with Mr. Wilkinson, of Syracuse, N. Y., is said to be severed. Many reasons are advanced, but nothing definite.

The September crop statement issued by the New Orleans cotton exchange shows that the movement for the first month of the season was the largest since the war, if not in the history of the cotton trade; the amount is given as 857,624 bales.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Louisiana Historical Association held at New Orleans on the 1st inst., Gen. Wm. Miller Owen, Chairman of the Archives Committee, reported that all of President Davis' books, papers, manuscripts, &c., will be placed in the custody of the Association. These are very valuable papers. They relate to the conduct of the war, reports of battles, diplomatic reports, &c. The building of the association which is to serve as a depository for Louisiana records, relics, and archives, now being erected alongside the Howard Library, will be finished by Nov. 1.

NEW YORK.

Gov. Hill has appointed General Roger A. Pryor to be Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in place of Chief Judge Richard A. Larremore, who recently resigned on account of ill health. General Pryor is a Democrat and a Tammany man. The Judge's salary is $15,000.

The Knights of Labor in Albany, who were instrumental in causing the strike on the Central Railroad, are preparing to make a fight in the courts against the fiat of the Central against the Knights. They are to be supported in the fight by the General Council.

TEXAS.

The Texas Star Flour mills at Galveston has recently made five shipments of flour to Liverpool, England, aggregating in all over 10,000 sacks, each containing 140 pounds.

A railroad strike is imminent on the Houston & Texas Railroad involving the Southern Pacific. The firemen requested that the negro watchmen be removed; the demand was refused and the strike ensued.

FLORIDA.

The Florida Fertilizer Company is erecting extensive additions to their works at Gainesville.

A Northern cigar syndicate contemplates building a large tobacco factory at Orlando, providing the citizens of that place donate thirty acres of land on which to build houses for the operatives.

MISSISSIPPI.

A charter has been applied for the Ouellette-Curphy Lumber company, at Vicksburg.

An Electric Light Power and Heat Company has been organized at Nevada with a capital stock of $120,000.

The Natchez (Miss.) *Democrat*, in an editorial entitled "Let's Have a Northern Invasion," urges systematic action upon the part of Mississippi people to secure an influx of Yankees and Yankee capital, so that the State resources may be developed after the fashion that has obtained in Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. The *Democrat* seems to think that such an invasion as it calls for would do quite as much for the State as is likely to be done for it by the Constitutional Convention.

VERMONT.

Although the Democrats constitute but a small minority of the House of Delegates they have had the satisfaction of deciding the recent contest over the election of Speaker of that body. There were several Republican candidates. Of these Mr. Start was successful. He received 63 Democratic and 59 Republican votes. The Republicans were *startled.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Private Secretary to Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll has found considerable difficulty in securing an audience hall for the lecture on "Art and Morality" Ingersoll proposes to deliver in Philadelphia for the benefit of the poet Walt Whitman.

OHIO.

Gov. Campbell has drafted a proclamation calling an extra session of the General Assembly on October 13th, to take action on the Cincinnati board of public improvement imbroglio.

ARKANSAS.

Two highwaymen, with masks and high-peaked white caps, held up two coaches near Eureka Springs the other night and stole the mail pouches.

LITERARY.

An Eccentric Friendship.

Thanks to Nelson and other gallant men whose memory England will ever cherish, Napoleon's Egyptian expedition soon ended in disastrous failure. But during his two years' occupation of the land of Nile he crushed the Mamelukes—those foreign mercenaries who for centuries had ruled the country with a rod of iron. The final blow was dealt by Desaix, when he chased them into Upper Egypt and shattered their forces in the pitched battle of Sidiman.

On this occasion one of Desaix's soldiers was captured by a horde of Arabs, who carried him off to the desert beyond the cataracts of the Nile. Eventually they encamped near a well shaded by a grove of palm trees. Deeming it unlikely that their prisoner would try to escape, they contented themselves with tying his hands; and at night fall, after supping on a handful of dates, they wrapped themselves in their burnouses and were soon sound asleep. Now came the prisoner's chance. Having the free use of his legs he stole to one of the sleepers, clenched his teeth on the hilt of the Arab's scimitar, drew it from its scabbard, and, fixing the blade firmly between his knees, sawed asunder the cords that bound his wrists. He then helped himself to a carbine, some powder and bullets and several pounds of dried dates, and dashed off in the direction in which he judged the French army lay. But in his impatience he so sorely overtaxed his already jaded steed that it fell dead beneath him, leaving him horseless in the midst of the desert.

Nevertheless, the fugitive stumped sturdily onward till quite exhausted. Daylight was now fast fading. Night—the lovely night of eastern climes; cool, balmy, brilliantly starlit—was at hand. But he felt too faint to continue his journey. Luckily he had reached a hillock crowned by a cluster of palm trees. Here, utterly forespent, he stretched himself on a block of granite and quickly fell asleep.

He was roused by the scorching rays of the sun beating upon his granite couch, which lay eastward of the palms, out of the shadow of their leafage. Around him lay a sea of sand. On every side the flat horizon gleamed like a narrow rim of burnished silver. On that horizon not a speck! No sight or sound to break the drear monotony and silence. He shouted as if to guage its intensity. His voice awoke no echo save in his own sad heart. Squatting down beneath one of the palm-trees, he twined his arm around its bole as if it had been the body of a friend, and his thoughts wandered to his native land.

After a while he shook off his day dream and began to explore the hillock. Judge of his joy when, at the foot of the slope opposite that by which he had mounted yesterday-night, he discovered a natural grotto in the granite rock, showing traces of human habitation. In one corner of it lay a tattered mat and a broken calabash. Hard by, moreover, grew a group of palms, which, unlike those upon the mound, were laden with dates. Knocking down a few clusters which hung within reach of his carbine, he greedily devoured them. Their size and flavor convinced him that the trees must have beed carefully cultivated by the occupant of the grotto. What if he should revisit his forsaken dwelling? This idea filled the soldier with fresh courage, and he spent the rest of the day in hacking away at the trunk of one of the barren palms, that he might have material wherewith to barricade the mouth of the cave, in which he meant to sleep, against the wild beasts who might come to slake their thirst at the spring that bubbled up amid the sand near the grotto. But, though he worked with a will, the sun had set before the palm tree fell with a tremendous crash that sounded like the death-groan of a giant. No hewing it up that night! So he stripped it of its leaves and mended the mat with them. This done, he stretched himself on it, and was soon snoring beneath the ruddy roof of the damp cave.

At dead of night he started up with a strange noise ringing in his ears—a noise of some animal. Presently he discovered amid the gloom two faint gleams of yellow light; and as he strained his eyes to pierce the darkness, the cave seemed to grow lighter, and he beheld an enormous beast—tiger, lion, what?—crouching within two yards of him and blocking his exit from the cave. Half paralyzed with fear he sat up, holding his own breath and listening to that of his unwelcome companion. Ere long, however, the setting moon, flooding the cavern with its level rays, revealed to him the dappled skin of a huge panther, its head towards him, though its eyes, whose gleams had scared him, were now closed.

Escape being impossible, to shoot the animal as it slept was his first impulse; but it lay too near for him to bring his long carbine to bear. Twice he clutched the hilt of his scimitar to behead the creature at one fell blow. But the thick, short hair which clothed its neck might have blunted the blade of Saladin himself. And to strike in vain would be certain death. No, he preferred to wait till the panther woke, come what might.

Daybreak enabled him to examine his four-footed jailer more closely. The stains of blood upon his jowl and paws showed that it had supped. Then it would not wake ravenous; that was one comfort. For the rest, it was a magnificient animal, with a snow-white belly and haunch; tail of the same hue, but encircled at the end with glossy black rings; paws white, and barred like the tail. The remainder of the coat was of a rich dull gold color, dappled with spots characteristic of this species of the genus felis. Caged, this splendid denizen of the forest would doubtless have won the soldier's unqualified admiration. But here! For a moment he quailed. Yet his manhood soon returned, and he resolved to sell his life dearly in the coming contest.

His suspense was short. The moment the sun uprose, uprose the panther with a stretch and with a yawn which revealed its whole armory of ivory fangs. Then flinging itself on the sandy floor of the grotto, it rolled over and over, rose, shook itself, and finished its toilet by licking the blood from its paws and muzzle.

At this moment the panther turned her head and caught sight of him. But, lo! instead of springing at him, she slowly neared him step by step. He riveted his eyes on hers as if to mesmerize her. As she lowered her huge head he raised his dagger to sheath it in her neck. But instead of fastening her fangs in him, the beautiful creature merely sniffed at him, and her apparent friendship suddenly disarmed him. 'It seemed a shame to kill the trustful, companion of his solitude. Dropping his poinard, he began to stroke the panther as he might have stroked a pet cat. She arched her back and raised her fine bushy tail. He continued to stroke her, and soon a deep, sonorous purr bore witness to her satisfaction. When the soldier thought it safe to test the extent of her docility, he stealthily made for the mouth of the cave. She did not attempt to bar his exit; but lo! as he scaled the hillock she came bounding after him, and rubbed herself against his legs. He played with her silky ears and scratched her head, while she resumed her purring and testified her delight by every means at her command. Finally she threw herself at his feet and began to lick his boots with her grooved tongue, rough as a rasp and red as a peony.

"Aye, aye, my hearty!" muttered the soldier. "That's all very well now; but how when you begin to feel peckish?"

He now bethought him of testing the extent of his liberty by walking about the hillock. The panther jealously eyed his movements, but made no attempt to dog his footsteps. Presently he spied, close to the spring, the mangled carcass of his horse, more than half devoured, yet with enough flesh left upon the bones to afford the panther another meal. For the next twenty-four hours, then, he might perhaps reckon on retaining her affections; meantime he resolved to spare no pains to cultivate her good graces. On returning to the spot where he had left her, he saw, with unspeakable delight, that she greeted him with a wag of the tail, which, the state of her larder considered, he felt justified in attributing to *pure* affection.

By a grotesque association of ideas something in the aspect and movements of this lithe and beautiful animal reminded the soldier of his first sweetheart, whom, by reason of her ferociously jealous disposition, he had ironically nicknamed "Lambkin." This name he now playfully bestowed on the panther, and toward evening she had grown so accustomed to it that whenever he uttered it she turned to look at him.

At sunset Lambkin opened her massive jaws and bade the sinking orb farewell in a series of howls quite musical compared with the grating tones of her ordinary cry.

"Ah," cried the soldier, "I see you've been well trained, Miss Lambkin! You are singing your evening hymn. Yet I think, on the whole, I'll let you 'turn in' first, and possibly seek a night's lodging elsewhere."

The sun had scarcely sunk ere the panther slunk into the cave. The soldier, though itching to be gone, deemed it prudent to linger outside for half an hour. He then set off at full speed in the direction of the Nile. But he had reckoned without his—guest! When barely half a mile from the mound he heard Lambkin's harsh cry, and, looking back, saw her rapidly gaining on him. Another minute and she was at his side.

"Extremely flattering this, I'm sure," he muttered. "Yet I think——"

Ere he could complete the sentence he found himself struggling in a quicksand. Meanwhile the panther—perhaps warned by instinct—had suddenly halted. But she now sprang forward, and, fastening her teeth in his coat collar, lugged him out of the slough with a vigorous backward leap.

"Ah, Lambkin!" he exclaimed, with unfeigned enthusiasm. "*Now* we are hand-and-glove for life," and he quietly retraced his steps to the grotto, where he slept as free from misgiving as if his companion had been a pet mastiff.

When he awoke and looked about for the furry savior of his life she was nowhere to be seen, but on climbing the mound he descried her in the distance, galloping toward him. She soon arrived, licking her gory jaws. He stroked and played with her awhile—no longer gingerly, but fearlessly, as one might toy with a kitten.

"Ah, ah!" he exclaimed. "Now, aren't you heartily ashamed of yourself? You've been breakfasting on some Arab. I'll warr