# HALE'S WEEKLY.

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION :

## The Moth.

F. FMARY BAYARD CLAREE. Sweet is the death-the death at night till the supposer moth that flies into a glowing globe of light And instantly, instantly, dies; For, as he flits in the twilight hour Seeking, seeking everywhere, The lamp is to him an open flower

And his love is hidden there.

in its relation to Existing Physiology. And he wakes not from his dream of l is also one of general, and not mere pro But dies before he knows fessional, interest; in it he shows the giant Lave lives not in a flame like this strides medicine, as a science, has made-And the lamp is not the rose. within the last' century, and also that Secking the flower of love I flew with all its progress the laws of Moses Into a fiery fluide instead regulating the public and private hygiene Why like the moth did I not too are well worth imitating, and that his salu-Instantly, instantly, fall down dead? tary regulations could scarcely be improved

# LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR. All books received during the week will be mentioned by finms in the next succeeding is-one, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer ub-tice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. Many Bayann Clarke, Newbern, N. C.

JACKSON & BELL, WILMINGTON, N. C. TRANSACTIONS OF THE TWENTY SINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF SORTH CAROLINA. JAMES B, OSGOOD & CO., BOSTON THE HUNTING OF THE SNARK," Agony in Eight Fits, by Lewis Carroll \* ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON. ELECTIONS FROM FENELON.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Why are physicians as a general rule so much more liberal in their opinions than lawyers or divines? Col. Gilmer, in his address of welcome to the Medical Society at its last meeting, unconsciously answers this question, we think, when he says the science to which they have conscerated themselves is recognized by them as "the ready hand-maid of the religion of the spirit. Not the piety or the devotion, but the religion of the spirit, which is but

An effort of the soul to bridge The chasm that divides The known from the unknown and read The secret that it hides,

The lawyer and the divine each their infallible books, and, though they may fight over the interpretation of the Bible and the legal text books they never question their authority. Is it Gospel ? Is it law? they ask, while the scientific hysician only asks "Isit Truth?" His only mallible book is the book of Nature, and hi mereased knowledge of the natural world is accompanied by a decreased belief in th super-natural simply because God and Nature become to him synonymous terms; the laws of Nature are to him the laws of God. Col. Gilmer truly says it is only the timid laggard who accepts "Atheism as the ereed of science." In the old monkish days, when to question the authority of the church was to question the existence of a God, there was a Latin proverb Three physicians, two atheists," but that idea has passed away with the change in the meaning of the word atheist.

I am not too old to learn, and before am I hope the good God will take me it of this world," was the manly reply of Dr. Luzenberg, of New Orleans, when twitted will having written a pamphlet against the use of chloroform, and afterwards becoming a warm advocate for it. This is the true scientific spirit, it knows no rest, "Progress" is its watch word, and the man who questions Nature by experiments and receives answers from her directly, as the scientific physician does, has a vitality of thought not derivable from mere book knowledge. Such a man, though bred in a religious faith whose motte is sit anima mea cum Puritanis," can, as Wendell Holmes says, "exercis; his human faculties in the harness of his ancient faith with such freedom that the straps of it get so loose they do not greatly interfere with the circulation.

The address of the retiring President Dr. Charles Duffy, Jr., of Newbern, N. C. on " The conditions essential to the Prope gation and Spread of the Infectious Dis cases, is most interesting even to the unprofessional reader; in the first sentence he bandons all idea of curing these diseases, and urges the necessity of a change in the line of action in regard to them, that line, from his standpoint, being in the direction of preventive medicine.

The most important step in this departure he thinks was the promulgation of the germ theory, as it is called, namely th all matter which produces epidemic dis ase comes always from a parent stock. He shows that as a grain of wheat was kept for a thousand years in the hand of

an Egyptian mammy without losing its mnating power, so can the germs of isease be kept for generations, perhaps, nd then under favorable circumstances roduce a crop of sickness; though, like he wheat, they would have remained dormant forever if perpetually divorced from their developing conditions. The plague is said to have broken out afresh in London after a hundred years-in consequence of the re-opening of a plague pit-and he thinks it "no great stretch of the imagination to see, so to speak, the ultra micro-scopic germ, which may have been buried by a preceding generation, lashed by the ing current of air or water-one or the other of which is in constant circulation noorings, it floats out on the tide, and onveyed by means of the air we breathe, or the water we drink, the food we cat, it lodges in the lungs or stomach of the susceptible individual

from whence it gains access to the blood. In this way the so-called spontaneous generation or outbreak of a disease is accounted for; and, if we accept this explanation, we cannot but admit that the Doctor is right when he proposes "cremation of the bodies of those who die of contagious diseases," as one of the preventives that ought to be resorted to, to arrest future outbreaks of them.

Living germs, susceptibility, media of communication, and outside, or extraneous conditions, are all treated of, but the style of the author is so clear, concise and to the point, that it is almost impossible to condense what he says every word is necesrevelations of great importance.

# HAME'S WEREN

VOL. 1.

sarv and to leave out any part is to break

the logical chain of close reasoning that

him are really things, and the incarnation

of thoughts. To be fully appreciated he

should be closely read, not merely skim-

med, for the cream is not on the surface

only, but incorporated with the whole

The address of Dr. Wm. W. Lane, of

Wilmington, on "Modern Therapeutics

on by any writer on sanitary science of the

present day. The health and vigor of the

Jews, as a nation, and the fact that they

stand malarious climates better than any

other white race is probably due to their

having for generations observed these rules

H. Lewis, of Raleigh, ought to be read by

every parent, as it contains much gen-

eral information of inestimable value on

the subject of evesight. Like Dr. Duffy,

Dr. Lewis thinks the prevention of disease

is as much the province of the physician

as the cure of it. By a large proportion

of people, he says, "putting spectacles on a child would be regarded as absurd," and

he writes "to disabuse their minds of an er-

fror fraught, in many instances, with danger,

not only to the physical but to the mental

and moral health as well of their offspring."

Headache is often produced by the strain-

ing of the optic nerve, which is prevented

onsidered mentally dull simply because it

pains him to read. The eye-strain pro-

duces irritation of the nervous system, fol-

lowed by general bad health which, in

many instances, is relieved simply by wear-

ing glasses. Shortsighted children, he

reasons, "who have no distinct vision of

anything which is more than six or twelve

inches from their noses, lose an amount of

unconscions education which no teaching

can supply. Their faculty of observation

in its wide sense can at best be only pare

tially developed, and their mental horizon

is apt to be as contracted as their physical

one. Shortsighted children should be

made to wear spectacles habitually, in or-

der that they may see the world as it really

is, for the use of them is not only the pre-

servation of the eye itself as an organ of

vision, but conducive of the mental and

physical health and growth." He tells of

a case where, to correct a squint, he put

spectacles on a child three years old, with

most happy effect. The mind of every

lo a sum in arithmetic to find out how

It is greatly to be regretted that ad-

dresses such as these should appear only

in a medical journal where they will

meet the eye of few except the pro-

ciety forbid its members to address the

outside world through the newspapers, but

the newspapers are not forbidden to copy

from the medical journals, and a judicious

selection from the North Carolina Medical

Journal would add many interesting articles

to any periodical for general circulation

among our people, and show that in her

corps of physicians North Carolina has, as-

Dr. Lane truly remarks, men whose lives

are devoted to study and the investigation

of scientific truths; their labor is one of

humanity, and, though the society doubt-

less has good reasons for its restrictions.

humanity ought to receive all the benefit

possible from these investigations, and can

lerive much by reading articles like these

from which we have quoted. Every tem-

perance paper in the State ought to re-

produce the paper of Dr. J. F. Long, of

Newbern, on the "Use and Abuse of

Alcohol," for though he disclaims any in-

tention of making a temperance speech, he

is certainly most emphatic in "denouncing

the improper use of alcohol," even as a

remedial agent, and "the loudest in point-

ing out the perilous reefs and dangerous

headlands that underlie its foaming break-

The author of "Alice's Adventures in

Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-

Glass" has given the reading world an-

other Brainin lock, without the key, in

"The Hunting of the Smark." What is

the snark? and who were the hunters?

We don't know, for it is as impossible to pick

the lock as it is to find the key. The au-

thor tells us in the preface that it is "wildly

possible" he may be accused of writing

nonsense, but we feel no desire to bring

any such accusation, on the contrary it is

most uncommon sense for it means some-

thing, but what?-that passeth understand-

ing. But we shall in future, when listen-

ing to a long-winded, pointless sermon,

speech or lecture, feel that the speaker is

hunting a "Snark" and we have caught a

Boojum," and shall sympathize with the

They roused him with muffins, they roused

They roused him with mustard and cress,

They roused him with jam and judicious advice

and shall wish some one would so rouse us

-and the speaker for after carefully read-

ing the account of the hunting of the snark

by a party under the command of the "Bell-

man," who tinkles his bell on all possible and

impossible occasions, we have come to the

conclusion that we were ourselves hunting

a snark in doing so, and have been beguiled

by one with the flavor of a Will-o-the-wisp.

" Selections from Fenelon" come to us

done up brown," with red-edged leaves

and good type. After a short memoir of

the "good Abbe," condensed from Mrs.

Totten's and Mrs. Sydney Lear's transla-

tion, we have selections from his letters.

Christian counsels, reflections and medita-

tions, all good and so well known that the

book cannot fail to be a welcome one to

the religious people for whom it is especi-

Madame Thiers, the widow of the great

statesman, has lately been in London col-

lecting the letters of her great husband

preparatory to bringing out a volume of his

papers which it is thought will contain

ally intended.

They set him conundrums to guess,"

fession. The ethics of the medical

many spectacles that young one broke be-

fore he was finally cured.

mother will, on reading this, involuntarily

by the use of glasses, and many a boy is

Spectacles in Youth," by Dr. Richard

of diet and hygiene.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1879.

The Body Politic.

III. SOMEWHAT OF ITS ELEMENTS.

[Correspondence of HALE'S WEEKLY.) I have an orange shrub in my yard, which of course never bears fruit, but to which none the less I am fondly attached. give it much attention; and kindness even to a barren shrub is never thrown way and lost. For in return for my atention, much to my surprise it gave me his morning what I conceive to be a aluable thought. While I was thinking f its kinship with a more luxuriant growth, my young friend Henry Parmell ame instantly into mind. My estimayoung friend Heary Parmell, Eso. must first tell you something of his

Old Mr. Parmell is a country gentleman, as our phrase goes. He lives in a comforable house of his own, surrounded by fields productive enough and large enough o yield a living for his family. He has also an amount of money, not very large to be sure but still worth considering, invested in some way in town. He is, therefore, what we call a man well-to-do in the world. Indeed, I fancy, spite of his occa-ional complainings of hard times, he is, so far as this world's goods go, among the most fortunate of men. He never knew the stings of poverty: the worst that he has known is an occasional inconvenience of not being rich. And he is none the worse for never having suffered from the liseases of wealth. Mr. Parmell is a good. citizen, a consistent member of his church and a generous and hospitable neighbor. Of all my good neighbors there is none better than he. And he is a man among the best informed in his community About thirty years ago he was graduated at Chapel Hill. In his younger days he was supposed to have, mildly at least, a

political ambition. At any rate, it is a fact that he sat two sessions as a Representative of his county in the State Legisla-"And we never had a better representative," many of his older neighbors say to-day. I need not tell you more and I charge you to be thankful and revrently grateful for the acquaintance of uch a man. There is nothing better in North Carolina, actual or probable, than e. I should, by the way, like for you to asider the time in which we live and

In such a view, I am bound to consider

nto which his old age extends.

very existence—the leisureful, calm, ven philosophical life he leads-worth more to his neighbors and to his country than the grandest political or agricultural achievement that he ever dreampt of doing in his younger days. For not all high nd great good (perhaps never the highest nd greatest) consists in great deeds nor my actual performance whatsoever, but rather in the fact of a significant existence. Consider this old gentleman! For my part I acknowledge a deep reverence for him, not for his great abilities, for he has none; not for his learning, I know many a fool that is more learned than he : not for his achievements, for he never did any thing wonderful or even unusual: nor yet for his opinions, for he rides an old hobby that is by no means a Pegasus, and many time in his discussions of his favorite subjects I have joined in the general smile at his impracticable and antiquated theories; not for any of these do I reverence him and congratulate myself on his acquaintance, but because he is one of the ld heroes of Leisure left even yet among us-a piece of the calm life of the Past existing here in our noisy, foolish Present. We buzz and whirl our lives away, cutting the thread that holds us, much as a whirl igig in the hands of a boy. He does no such thing. He is calm. The air about him is quiet, but not stagnant exactly. It is peaceful. You cannot conceive of that old man's asking seriously the question, Is life worth living?" but our active, learned philosophers are engaged now most seriously in its discussion. "Life worth living?". Fool! You cannot know this old gentleman and understand his keen and unquestioning joy of life and thereafter seriously ask yourself such a tool's query. Moreover, no society that is run by machinery and oiled (yea, even to

tench!) with "culture" has yet produced such a woman as Mrs. Parmell with that nameless grace and delicacy and withal that dignity of hers. And the daughter her old age may be worth your attention if you are a bachelor, even if she is better skilled in bread-kneading than in peratic music. But she can sing for you, you have a soul in your ear.

So much by way of introducing you to Parmell the younger. For he also is well worth knowing. He is a worthy son of his good parents; but my orange tree has luscious fruited ancestry, and, even here where it grows, its leaves and fragrance and blossoms remind one of Florida. And my orange tree and of my young friend. am bound to say what is written in the Scriptures concerning a certain tree, Nothing but leaves." Over my orange brub hangs the barren curse of a climate ever my young friend hangs the barrener curse of a time. And the curse of a cli-

mate and the curse of a time-cither is as withering as the curse of a God. Let us see his history. Eight or ten years ago he was a bright and handsome lad. I used to see him nearly every day riding the graceful horse his father gave him on fifteenth birthday: and the youthful w and grace of both horse and rider was pleasant sight. The next time I saw him, for he was sent to Bingham about that time he were his military benours promisingly. His body was developing trong and his mind too. For beneath puerilities you could easily see the germs of a magnificent manhood. Then, he went to college. What he did there, as the world in general considers it and as he considers it, may be summed up thus: He bore himself honourably among his associates and was graduated with distinction. And this in preciser phrase means that he was a gentlemanly youth, and that he spent four or five years in learning a certain routine of Greek and Latin and mathematical lessons, not so much because this certain routine of lessons seemed especially valuable in themselves but chiefly because

(so he was tacitly taught by the tame and

and of the campus) they led in the source to that vague, mysterious, but see erally acknowledged valuable thing called aduation. At one period of his life, it is he was under the tuition of his moth at he had learned to love to read; but that hiding spirit of his college days some him id not nourish this young love of his, a suther killed it. May the Devil take it. Same

whence it comes! So it was not, however, with ated." Unfortunately he did not are the strength to be taught in spice of the shooling. He is now a lawyer and report that is, he passes his days) in town. He is a fine young fellow yet—a thomas bred gentleman, and I like him. I as a so to see him when I am in town all his generous welcome makes me glad But, though I don't tell him so, he can't see minds me of my orange tree. No week you and I will go to see him, if y should you and I will go to see him, if y like, and I will make you more any quainted with him. WALTER best.

+0+ Mecklenburg County's Prof

Brown & Weddington to Commissio made in our city are as follows: Boss Cotton Press, Centennial Cotton I and — Cotton Press. Of thest cresses more than two hundred have be made and sold here, going to all the afhern States as far as Texas and Fle and and quite a variety of plows are made as sold John Wilkes, of "Mecklent Iron Works," and Liddell & Co., of Agricultural Works." Corn spell sistraw cutters, Guano distributors, hart wa &c., are also made in sufficient qua lives to supply, all the demand of a large of story, and we might add but very few of these goods made outside of North Carolina are sold in this market. Messrs Was and Liddell are putting up engines, be less and saw mills. We have two candy trainfactories, several cigar factories, one of friage and wagon rim factory. We have some eight or ten carriage and wagon theirs in the county, which supply a great havy of the wagons used, a tobacco fac is, and two planing mills, moulding and tories.

The people of this section of 1 to state have been giving much more att. It in to the raising of cane and the manu! Fire of molasses for the past two years, 152 the result of it is, we are now makin fine article of syrup. We m almost equal to choice New Orle in and at much less cost than they can New Orleans. This industry has Mr. Wilkes to begin the manuf. cane mills and evaporators, and to the number of them passing on his this to the various depots would induce o lieve "he was making it pay." The class of implements used for

farmers is of a much better order used before and immediately after War, and very few of them apply for preferring to pay cash and get lo. Our worthy County Commission of have taken a decided stand for good renow the evil doer, instead of goin county jail at the expense of the or to the penitentiary at the ex. the State, is made to use the pick stovel rock hammer and drill on our pub Bloads and before another ten years, Mec siburg county will have, in addition to t law, the best roads in the South.

Copper Mining in North Car las.

Commissioner Polk's Monthly Re-The Ore Knob Copper Comp. ists exclusively of Baltimoreans. incorporated under the laws of 1 and with an authorized capital of (81,1 1900) one million, five hundred thousand lallars. The Company began work in Marc. #873. In the opening of the mine only fittemen were employed, though the work I radually increased until now the thomany gives employment to about twelve andred hands, including miners, wood-chappers, colliers, &c. . The works proper class o ten blast furnaces for the smelting cop-per ores, and a refining furnace for proluction of refined copper, and co resome ten acres or more; besides this this are extensive mining buildings, hoist chinery, saw mills, grist mills, shops, and a large store, togeth some hundred or more dwellings for the use of the men. Also a neat a lasty church, built by the Company school with some fifty or sixty The mine produces a very large at ore; some (42,242) forty-two f sand, two hundred and forty-two tons we to in 1878-a large portion of which aside for future treatment. The sl of refined copper aggregate about ? lion pounds per annum, worth atsent time about (\$450,000) four and fifty thousand dollars. The chamption of fuel is very large, about felve thousand cords of wood being v year, and some one million, five thousand bushels of charcoal cos of for fuel alone near one hundred thou in sollars. There is always some two subdred and fifty or three hundred thousan I collars invested in copper in the various lates of manufacture and in coal and wood besides, the Company do a mercantile but has sof about (\$125,000) one hundred and inty-five thousand dollars a year, supply the farmers for many miles around.

POLITICAL NOTES:-The Washington Post thinks Vactiov. Seymour is the man to run for spendent next time. Gov. Seymour does witchink so, and Gov. Seymour is wiser Man, the

The New York World says has the Kelly bolt was organized and divined by Chief-Justice Church in revenge in Sghts -put upon him by Mr. Tilden while Civernor of New York. If so, Judge Strurch died on the 4th of November, a Mr. Kelly did, and may bid farewer to his melancholy spirit of the recitation room | Presidential aspirations.

THE FAITH OF THE POOR

SPECIAL PROVIDENCE AND SUNDAY DINNER.

[From the New York Sunday World.] There is a number of tumble-down houses in Two Hundred and Fifty-second street, placed at varying elevations above and below the street line, which are occuguiding spirit of his college days! Secitation room and in campus the air is to mant, tame, smelling of the carrion of the dead old Past. May the fresh winds! In the lile of thought rush the life of the elegant waiters who are met live are the elegant waiters who are met invigorating, purifying, hinting with its with during the summer at the favorite morning freshness to those your souls watering-places and who gently incline that breathe there of the pure his regions their ears downwards and their palms upwards. The greater part of these people however, live from hand to grouth and friend. He was conventionally gradu-consider themselves fortunate if they make ated." Unfortunately he did not as e the state "hit" in policy once a week and if they are able to pay their rent of \$4 or so at the end of the month. To this latter class belonged the Spelman family, and last night "Mammy Spelman sat disconsolite in her bare room in front of the cold stove, shivering and wondering what was going to become of her, with such a lazy, good-for-nothing husband as she had and such a happy-go-lucky boy as Samuel was. Mammy's husband, George Washington, was away somewhere, goodness only knew where, and Samuel was no company for her in her lone state of mind, for he was overflowing with merriment, and she knew there was nothing to eat in the house. Samuel was actually CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 18 dancing, and more than that, he was sing-kinds of machines for agricultural troopses ing in a full, clear voice the favorite campmeeting hynin:

Ef vo' git dar befo' I do, · Good-by, good-by, Look out fo' I am comin' too Good-by, I'm goin' home; Far' yo' well, oh, far' yo' well, Far' yo' well,

Good-by, I'm goin' houre. There were no full-stops in this song, and as the length of time it would contime depended only on the ingenuity of the singer, "Mammy" Spelman at last

"Sam'el," she exclaimed sharply, "ef o' wanter sing on a 'easion like dis, better o' go out where 'taint so cole and sing on e coal-box on de co'ner.

Samuel tittered and slid out of 'the room ideways with a double-shuffle, singing as he went. A few moments afterwards tall and very black man softly entered the room and after gazing intently at "mammy for a short time stealthily seated himself on a stool near the door and kept his eyes on the door-knob as if he were afraid it would disappear like the door-knobs in pantomimes. "Mammy." however, had

leard him come in. "Who dat?" she asked, without change her position. Me, 'Liza," answered the man nervous-

"Wot vo' hit?" continued the old wo-

"Gawge Spelman, vo' don mean tell me dat dose numbers diden come out?" "I don' mean tell yo' nuffin," said George, "kase yo' diden ask me nuffin." "De las' quarter gone," exclaimed mammy, bursting into tears, "and termorrer's

Then she began to rock herself to and fro in her rickety wooden chair, and finally she murmured in a sing-song fashion: "Don' git weary, chillen, the Lord will

George made no answer to his wife's lamentations, but he did not attempt, by virtue of her piety, to leave the neighbor hood of the door. For about ten minutes there was silence, excepting for "mammy's" spasmodic bursts of grief, when suddenly there was a quick step on the stairs, the door was thrown open endangering George's shins, and Samuel entered as he had gone out-with a double-shuffle, He danced up to his mother, who was rubbing her cold hands together, and with a dextrous movement drew from beneath his ragged but voluminous coat a large turkey.

"How dat, mammy, fo' a hen-turkey?" he exclaimed, holding the fowl up by its

"I golly," exclaimed the old woman. starting from her seat, "where yo' git dat turkey, chile?"

"Mammy," answered the boy as he scated himself on the floor and stretched the turkey across his knees as if he were trying to make it larger, "yo' know dat every Sat'd'y night an' ey'ry Chrismus an' every New Year eve dere's a market on Eighth avenue, and dere's ever so many wagons all piled up wid good tings

"Yes, yes," exclaimed the old woman. but whar yo' git dat turkey?" An', an' yo' kin hev all yer want wid out de askin'," continued the boy, as he punched the breast-bone of the fowl. Sam'el," said Mr. George Spelman, wy don' yo' answer yo' mudder? Whar yo' git dis hyar hen-turkey? Yo' steal

The boy spring to his feet, and if he had been white he would probably have blushed with anger, but he only pointed his long, black forefinger at his father and

"Yo' see me steal dat turkey?" "No, chile," answered his father. The forefinger was then pointed at his other. "Yo' see me steal dat turkey, mammy?" he asked.

"No, chile," she replied "Anybody see me steal dat turkey? continued Samuel, looking at the door. "No, no, chile," said his father. reckon vo's a heap too smart to let nobody see yo' steal nuffin. But how yo' done gwine git dat ar turkey' I wanter "Spose I one tell yo' how earn yo'

a gig a make a hit and buy him. I got dis hyar turkey hones'ly. I did." "George Spelman," said mammy traightening herself and addressing her usband, "what I done tole you?" "I dunno what yo' done tole me,"

a swered the boy saucily.

don't do d'gwine raffle fo' him, nor buy a

swered George," only dere wasn't nuffin to at in de house." "I tole yo' de Lord would purvide," anred the old woman solemnly. "An'

now, yo fool nigger, yo' take dat bucket an go git some Miss Johnson's coal. An don'yo' let nobody hear yo', nuther. Dat ar hendurkey's goin to begin cookin dis

hvar blessed night.' The old man picked up the bucket and shambled tewards the door. As he turnen the knob he paused. Then he said : "All well enuff, mammy, fo vo to say de Lord will purvide; but I tell vo' dat bo takes arter his daddy.

NEWS AND NOT NEWS :-

England's Asiatic possessions, including Farther India and the adjacent islands, contain, in round numbers, 210,000,000 inhabitants, a large portion of whom have but recently come under the British rule.

heat crop of Russia will fall far short of he usual harvest, and that American wheat oust be in great demand in all parts of The oldest postmaster in the United States is John Beardsley, of North Lansing, N. Y., appointed in 1828; the next

The United States consul at-Odessa-re

sorts to the Department of State that the

Edward Stabler, who has held office at Sandy Springs, Md., since 1830; the third. John Wilson, Plato, Ill., whose commission ssued in 1840. Rear-Admiral Augustus H. Kilty, of the nited States Navy, died in Baltimore last

week, at the age of 73 years. He was born

n Maryland and received his appointment in the naval service July 4th, 1821. He lost, an arm on the Mound City in 1862, and was made Rear-Admiral in 1870. The amount of postage collected on news-papers and periodicals, mailed from offices of publication and news agencies the past year, was \$1,104,185, an increase of \$79,-000 over the preceding year, notwithstand-

to two cents. Fifty whites from Cariza, New Mexico, vere surprised by two hundred Indians, last week, in Chihuahua; a desperate fight ensued, in which thirty-two whites were wounded; the fight lasted all day. This band of Indians has killed more than two hundred persons within the past six weeks.

ing the reduction (May 1) of the postage

on periodicals from three cents per pound

There were issued during the last fiscal car for sale to the public, 774,000,000 tamps, of the face value of \$20,117,259; 221,797 postal eards, and 148,000,000 tamped envelopes, valued at \$4,300,000. the issues of all kinds (including the newsaper wrappers, official stamps, &c.,) reached n aggregate of over 1,222,000,000 in umber, and \$29,500,000 in value. The revival of business has made itself

ek in the postal service. More business means more stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes sold, and newspapers and magazines circulated. Consequently, the total receipts of the Postoffice Department for the last fiscal year were \$764,466 greater than those of the preceding year, and about \$1,000,000 more than it was estimated they would be.

Under the offer of Mr. G. J. Langsdale, ditor of the Greeneastle Banner, to provide homes for all colored men who will go to Indiana from the South, a colony of 150 families of negroes is expected to arrive from North Carolina in a few weeks. The agents of the proposed colony write that others will follow their steps if the experiment of the vanguard proves successful. Mr. Langsdale ought to be able to do what promises as he is amassing a fortune on

paper with a circulation of 550. A single generation has broken the Mo ammedan power in Europe, Africa and Asia. France has crushed it in Algeria Russia in Turkey and the Caucasus, Britain the East. Afghanistan, its last and firmest stronghold, is occupied by English troops, and about to be traversed by English railways. Egypt, the rallying-point of the five great brotherhoods which form the Nihilism of Islam, is virtually in the hands of a European committee. The Turk, de prived of his one great resource of plunder by foreign conquest or home extortion, is now actually unable to subsidize his own Mecca pilgrims, a blow as terrible to the modern Moslem as the desecration of the temple to the ancient Jew. The Mohammedan population of the world is more han 250,900,000.

The whole number of letters and pack ages received and disposed of by the Dead efter office during the last year was 2,996. 513, a decrease of about 190,000 from the preceding year. The fact that while an increased number of letters was mailed a reduced number was sent to the dead-letter office is explained by the increasing efficiency of the delivery service. Of the dead-letters opened during the year, 13,775 contained drafts, checks, &c., of the value of over \$1,100,000; about 64,000 con tained money or stamps of an aggregate value of about \$34,000, and, aside from many thousand other letters containing papers, &c., of more or less personal value there were found in 38,306 letters and parcels, jewelry, books, clothing, merchanlise and miscellaneous articles in endless variety, from a small bottle of choice per fumery to a large box of Limburger cheese.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS :-An average of 269 were added to the Baptist churches of the United States for

every day of the past year. The Lutherische Kalender for 1880 reworts for all the Lutherans in America 3.087 ministers, 5.376 congregations, and 689.195 communicants.

The Baptist State Convention of New York reported at its recent annual meeting | port. that there are 112,345 Baptist members in the State, a gain for the year past of 7,134. The benevolent collections amounted to \$21.485, which is less than was raised the previous year. Just what woman can do when she tries

finds foreible illustration in the results at-

tending the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Ladies' Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. organized to co-operate with the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in 1870. The first year \$7,000 were raised; in 1872, \$27,000; in 1876, \$96,000; in 1877, \$124,000; and last year \$136,000, nearly one-third of the entire income of the Foreign Board.

HALE'S WEEKLY.

ADVERTISING BATES.

Advertisements will be inserted for \$1.00 per square one inch | for the first and tifty cents for cach subsequent publication.

may be made at the office of HALE'S WEEKLY. Fayetteville Street, over Williamson & Upchurch, opposite Market Square, "Biblical Be-corder" Building, Raleigh, N. C.

Contracts for advertising for any

NO. 7.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

THE PLESD TO BE & EACTORY.

the original Whitney gin as the old fash

ioned threshing machine compares with

the latest improved combined steam thresh-

or and cleaner, which receives the sheaves

of wheat from the field, separates straw,

grain and chaff, and delivers the wheat in

bags ready familed for market. The Clem-

ent Attachment takes the seed cotton fresh

from the field, wheans and dusts it, separates

the seed without breaking or tearing the

fibre, "coaxes" the 'lint' into parallel lines.

each fibre drawn out to its full length and

laid side by side with all the other fibres,

combs it into long, thin rolls, cards it, and

then spins it into varus of any required

fineness. It is, in fact, a gin which repu-

diates the tearing operation of the old saw

gin and preserves the staple uncut and in-

tact. Its motion is said to be gentle and

persistent, instead of rapid and violent,

and the value of the product is thus greatly

increased. The value of this new inven-

tion, when perfected to the planter is dif-ficult to overestimate. Raw cotton new

averages about [11] cents in bales, while

cotton varn is selling for 171 cents about

Allowing for the slight increase in cost of

manipulation by the new process, and the

planter who sells varus instead of raw cot-

ton will still realize an advance of 50 per

cent, in the price he gets for his staple

The Clement machinery is costly, and par-

haps intricate, the machine itself fetching

\$600, while all the appliances, steam cu-gine, etc., will bring the cost of the appa-

ratus for the new process above \$2,000.

On large plantations it will pay to have

the machine, if it works as represented, at

even this price. Smaller planters, by imi-

tating the co-operative system of the cheese

and dairy farmers of the North, can easily

get cheap use of the new machinery and

mechanics at a very small cost. Cotton

houses, where cotton could be ginned.

spun, baled and stored, might be built at

convenient central points, upon railroads or

planters could confederate to establish such

depots and equip them with the machine-

ry, or, as is done in the case with wheat

threshing in this State and elsewhere, en-

terprising men might buy the machines

and go from plantation to plantation with

their own engineers and operatives, ginning

the cotton at a fixed price. If this new

process should justify the expectations en-

tertained of it, it will simply revolutionize

the cotton manufacture. New England

factories will be deprived of one source of

profit, but will be more than compensated

y the fact that the success of the new

process will remove Europe from all chance

f competing with the United States in

the cotton manufacture. When cotton

earn is spun on the plantation freights will

become an important factor, and the near-

est factories will have such advantages as

FENCE OR NO FENCE.

conspired to evoke a deep interest among

our people, on the question as to whether

we should abolish our present system of

fencing in the crops, and establish ingits

stead what is popularly known, as the Stock Law This law as operated in

some of the counties of the State, requires

the owners of stock to keep it confined

to their own premises. In Mecklenburg

county, the universal testimony, after a

trial of years, is, that the people, white

and black, rich and poor, are all enthusi-

astic in support of the "Stock Law.

They claim that it has checked the waste-

ful destruction of timber-that it is a pro-

moter of peace and good feeling between

neighbors, hitherto so often disturbed by de

predations of stock-that it encourages the

breeding of improved stock, since it forci-

bly impresses the farmer with the fact that

it costs no more to keep good stock than

inferior-that it works improvement on

the whole farm, as the time hitherto devo-

ted to fencing and repairing is now em-

ployed profitably in making compost, reno-

vating the farm houses and surroundings,

that thousands of acres of lands, "turned

out" under the old system, have been re-

claimed, as their cultivation now does not

necessitate the fencing of large tracts of

"old field" by which they are surrounded

That we may have an idea of the approxi

mate cost of fencing, take the returns of

farm products for any county, as made to

he Commissioner—Granville for example:

fence. With the ordinary zig-zag fence it

takes 704 panels to the mile; hence Gran-

ville reports 4,702 miles of fencing. Es-

timating cost of the fence at 15 cents per

oanel of ten rails (which includes value of

imber, cost of making, hanling and put-

ting up the rails), or \$15 per bundred

panels, we find the cost to be \$105 per

mile. This estimate, be it remembered

does not embrace the extra cost of gates,

draw bars, water gates, etc. Thus we see

that the cost incurred by that county to

build its fences was \$493,710. It is gen-

erally estimated that the repairing neces-

sary to keep up our fences in lawful condi-

tion for eight years is equivalent to build-

ing anew, so that every recurring period

of eight years our farmers repeat the ex-

pense. From the Auditor's Report it will

be seen that the aggregate value of the

horses, mules, goats/ cattle, hogs and

sheep in 1878 in that county, was \$375,-

878: or the total value of all the stock in

the county was \$117,832 less than the

estimated cost of building the fences of

the county .- Com'r Polk's Monthly Re-

YELLOW TOBACCO SEED BEDS.

Select a fine grey, moist spot with sun-

ny exposure, along the hollows, or near

little drains in the woods. Rake off the

leaves and lay down small poles-about

three (3) inches in diameter-four or five

feet apart all over the size you wish the

bed. Through the middle, on a width of

eight or ten feet, cover with wood eighteen

or twenty inches deep. Chink in with

dry wood and brush sufficient to burn till

the "skids" or poles beneath are consumed.

Now with hooks or hoes fastened to long

handles, pull the remaining wood and

chunks in opposite directions over a space

of six or eight feet; throw on enough

This county reports 3,310,769 panels of

and adding to the comforts of home

Necessity and a prudent foresight have

will enable them to control the business.

have their work excellently done by expert

The Clement Attachment compares with

till all the space is gone over. Now clear of the chunks and coals, and hoe up with a grubbing hoe to the depth of about three (3) inches, taking care to loosen the soil without bringing the clay to the surface. Now make a liberal application of hog pen or hen manure previously prepared by chopping fine. This is then chopthe soil made perfectly fine by repeated

If the location is flat, lay off in beds six feet wide, with small shallow trenches between for drains. If rolling none will! be needed. The bed is now ready for the

Mix well, in about a peck of ashes, one tablespoonful of seed to each forty (40) square yards. Mark off with hoe or rake handle in widths of about four feet, and sow over, using about half, the seed ; then mark across and sow the other half. This is done to secure regular seeding. Now tramp the patch over with the feet or compress the soil with a small roll r, cover thickly with trush fence in and ditch

around to keep off surface water. The beds can be thus prepared at any time when the soil is sufficiently dry, from the 15th of November to the 1st of March; and no further attention will be-needed till the plants are well up and square, or have four leaves. At this stage the "nursing" must begin. Sprinkle over at mid-day or early in the afternoon, some fine concentrated fertilizer at the rate of half peck per fifty square yards, once or twice a week, and increase the quantity as the plants grow. Fresh stable or hen manure, dried the sun and finely pulverized, and applied at the rate of half bushel imore or ss, according to strength to the fifty square yards is about the best substitute for a concentrated fertilizer. The point is to bring the plants on early, in time to transplant, from the 10th to the 20th of

After the plants begin to cover the ground, remove the brush, pick out the before directed. Not less than forty square yards should be burned and seeded for every acre alloted for the crop. - Captain

JUTE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA. Commissioner Polk has procured a few packages of Jute seed from the Department at Washington for the purpose of testing the adaptability of our Eastern soils to its culture. It is desirable that it should be tested, particularly in the counties of Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Currituck, Duplin, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, New Hanover, Northamp ton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Robeson, Perquimans, Pitt, Sampson, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne.

# How to Sell Land

[Commissioner Polk's Monthly Report.] The Actyestablishing this Department provides for a General Land and Mining Registry, in connection with and under the control of the Department, for the sale or disposition of real property. The Commissioner has prepared the necessary books, with blank descriptive forms, and explanatory circulars, for distribution to those desiring to register their lands for sale in this office.

The mode of operation - A party wishing to offer his lands for sale through this office writes to the Commissioner for blanks. These blanks are so arranged as to secure a full description of the property with prices, terms, etc. Separate blanks for Mines, Water Powers, and Farm Lands are furnished on application, These descriptions are returned to the Commissioner, with one dollar for registration, A true and correct transcript is made in a book prepared for that purpose. The ands are then advertised in convenient cir cular form, which are distributed throughout this country and such European coun tries as it is desirable to reach. If a sale be effected the owner pays to the Depart ment two and one-half per cent, commis sion on the gross amount of the sale. no sale is made the owner loses only the one dollar paid as registration fee. Thus our people are supplied with a cheap and reliable agency for the sale of their lands.

The correspondence of this office shows there are thousands of men, throughout the north, and in England and Scotland who are anxious to come to our State But whatever advantages and attractions it may present, whatever may be our efforts induce them to come, it, is all fruitless until our land owners offer them homes at fair, living rates.

BUSINESS NEWS ITEMS It is estimated that the South alone has raised this year 600,000,000 pounds of tobacco, which is about twelve millions more

than she ever raised before. Manufacturers of tobacco all over the country report the prospects of their business for the coming season to be much bet-

ter than for many years past There is a fair sugar crop this year. At present prices the New Orleans Times says, it will bring \$25,000,000. European beet-root crop is short to a very large extent, and the state of the Havana market is calculated to sustain prices here. Illinois is considered to be a tolerably well cultivated State, but with 20,000,000 acres under cultivation it has 8,000,000 uncultivated, an area as large as Massac

setts and Connecticut put together. FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS:-

Count Schouvaloff has received his forand letters of recall from the Russian Embassy in England and no one has been appointed to take his place. This is regarded n London as rather ominous

At the Mayor's banquet in London last week, Lord Benconsfield was a speaker. He spoke of satisfactory appearance of a permanent revival in trade, thought the rise in silver would pazzle Indian financiers; regarded peace in Europe as probably permanent; considered British influence established with signal success in Central Asia; said in Latin that the motto of his Government was " Empire and Liberty." and concluded by saying he expected to be in the same place next year to congratulate wood-to burn as before and so continue his hearers on a year of prosperity.