NO. 11.

DECEMBER ON THE PARM.

The crop is gathered and perhaps sold, and yet the year's work is not done. Those

and the drain on the crib stopped. Those who did not should avail themselves of the

first dry freezing spell to butcher their

pork. Always commence killing early

enough in the night to have all butchered

nicely cleaned and hung up by sunrise. We have usually commenced with the knife

at I a. m. As soon as it becomes light

enough, everything being ready, all, avail-

able force is put to ridding the fat from the

entrails. This is cut up and soaked in

cold water twenty-four hours. Pork should

not be cut up the same day that it is killed,

but hung in a cool place until the follow-

ing morning, when, if the weather is suit-

able, the animal heat will be entirely gone.

tion now to keep up the full flow of milk.

If our suggestions have been beeded, the

early sown rve or barley will now furnish

daily rations of green food. We are cuts

ting and feeding green rye daily. We cut

enough each afternoon while dry for the

evening and morning feed. Give them be-

sides the rye, to vary their diet, bran, corn-

meal, peas, cooked cotton seed, roots, pota-

toes and pumpkins and some sweet hay,

fodder or shucks, and provide them with

warm stalls; well littered with dry leaves

or cut straw, removing every morning the

manure and wet straw. Foul stalls will

taint the milk and reduce its quantity,

There is no good living without a plenty

of good milk and butter. To have these

Tools and implements not in daily use

hould be stored in a dry place, and pro-

ected by oil or paint from the corrosive in-

finence of the air and moisture. In travel-

ing through this State recently, we saw a

threshing machine, horse power and all,

If bats have not been sown we advise

against sowing before next month. We

usually have our severest weather in De-

Provide wood before the holidays, and

have it cut and stored, if possible, under

shelter. Nothing so tries the temper of

the good housewife as an effort to cook

new year, and examine carefully the debit

and credit side to see where expenses might

extent of the value of the stock. Any one

who has plowed in the spring fields that

had been thus trampled during the preced-

The price of cotton controls the price of

labor, and the profits of any single year

depends very much upon whether cotton

advances in the fall over the prices of the

preceding season. When cotton sells at a

paying price the demand for labor increases.

and to that extent the price of labor ad-

vances. The demand for labor should not

induce planters to give more wages, whe

ther in money, share of the crop, or in the

use of land as a tenant than a business cal-

culation of probable expenses and income

will justify. Another point in this con-

nection, which we have before mentioned

in these columns, is the want of a proper

grading of prices paid to farm laborers ac-

ording to industry, efficiency and reliabil-

ty. In common practice, the veriest vag-

bond, if a man, receives equal compensa-

tion with those bearing a good character

for industry, integrity, intelligence and so-

briety. This is bad policy, whether con-

sidered morally, politically or financially.-

DECEMBER IN THE GARDEN.

Any neglected spots on which weeds and

rass have accumulated and are now afford-

ng shelter for insect enemies, should be

cleared off and the rubbish burned on some

vacant square. As recommended last

nonth, all unoccupied space in the garden

should be thoroughly broken and exposed,

n an irregular surface, to the action of

freezes. There is no pulverizer equal to

Jack Frost, and we should avail ourselves

as far as possible of his services. He not

only pulverizes the soil and destroys the

egys and crysilids of insects which would

lecimate the crops of the next season, but

by bursting these asunder, makes contribu-

ions of new mineral matter from the orig-

The soil of the garden should not only

be broken once, but several times during

our short winters, in order to expose as

much of the soil as possible to the benefi-

ficial effects of freezing. It is said that

cut-worm is never very troublesome in gar-

dens in which the soil is thoroughly ex-

posed to the action of frost. Advantage

to thoroughly incorporate manure with the

may be taken of these plowings or spadings

Asparagus beds should be cleared of the

old stalks, the soil forked up and covered

Celery may now be earthed up entirely

Cold frames should be ready now for the

ettuce intended for early use, and, in the

upper portion of the cotton belt, for cab-

bage intended for the spring crop. If

there is no hot-bed frame and glass in your

garden prepare them at once, and have a

ton of fresh stable manure, well mixed

with coarse litter, to commence the heat

two inches deep in well rotted stable ma-

nure, and a liberal sprinkling of salt.

and made ready for winter.

nal source of all soils-rocks.

in soils containing rocks and pebbles, he,

Atlanta Southern Enterprise.

for future guidance.

gleaning of the fields.

Balance accounts with the farm before

last summer. This needs no comment.

the cows must have good attention.

Milch cows should receive special atten-

The Elders and the Child.

[MARY E. MANNIX.] Softly fell the touch of twilight on Judea's si-

Slowly crept the peace of moonlight o'er Judea's trembling rills.

In the temple's court conversing, seven elders sat apart ; Seven grand and hoary sages, wise of head and

pure of heart. "What is rest?" said Rabbi Judah, he of stern and stendfast gaze, "Answer, ve whose toils have burthened thro

the march of many days." "To have gained," said Rabbi Ezra, "decent wealth and goodly store, Without sin, by honest labor nothing

"To have found," said Rabbi Joseph, mecknes in his gentle eyes, "A foretaste of heaven's sweetness in home

'To have wealth and power, and glory crown ed and brightened by the pride Of norising children's children," Rabbi Ber

jamin replied. "To have won' the praise of nations, to have worn the crown of fame,' Rabbi Solomon responded, loyal to his kingly

To sit throned, the lord of millions, first and noblest in the land," Answered haughty Rabbi Asher, youngest of

the reverend band, all in vain," said Rabbi Jarus, "if not faith and hope have traced In the soul Mosaic precepts, by sin's contact

Then up rose wise Rabbi Judah, tallest, gravest of them all: "From the heights of fame and honor even va-

bant souls may fall; Love may fail us, Virtue's sapling grow a dry and thorny rod. If we bear not in our bosoms the unselfish love of God."

In the outer court sat playing a sad-featured, fair-haired child : His young eyes seemed wells of sorrow-they were goll-like when he smiled.

One by one he dropped the lilies, loftly plucked with childish hand ? One by one he viewed the sages of that grave and heary band.

Step by step he neared them closer, till encircled by the seven, Then he said, in tones untrembling with

smile that seemed of heaven; 'Nay, hay, fathers! Only he, within the measure of whose breast. Dwells the human love with God-love, can have

For where one is not, the other must grow stagnant at its spring, Changing good deeds into phantoms-an un

meaning, soulless thing. Whose holds this precept truly owns a jewel brighter far

Than the joys of home and children-than wealth, fame and glory are. Fairer than old age thrice-honored, far above

tradition's law, Pure as any radiant vision ever ancient proph-

Only he, within the measure-faith apportion ed-of whose breast Throbs this brother love with God-love knows the depth of perfect rest."

Wondering, gazed they at each other. "Praised be Israel ever more: He has spoken words of wisdom no man ever spake before!"

Calmly passing from their presence to the fountains rippling song. Stopped he to uplift the lilies strewn the seattered sprays among.

Faintly stole the sounds of evening through the massive outer door ; Whitely lay the peace of moonlight on Temple's marble floor,

Where the elders lingered, silent since he spake, -the Undefiled-Where the Wisdom of the ages sat amid the flowers a child!

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR. [All books received during the week will mentioned by name in the next succeeding is sue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer no-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. MARY-BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

ROOKS RECEIVED. J. B. EIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA. HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, for Schools and Academies. By Jos. T. DERRY, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages Macon, Ga. D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK, VIVIAN, THE BEAUTY, 30 cents. By AN-

ROBERTS' BROTHERS, BOSTON. THE FAITH OF REASON. A series of dis Courses on the leading topics of Religion. By JOHN W. CHADWICK, author of "The Bible

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK. THE LETTERS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Edited by his sister-in-law, Miss Hogarth, and his eldest daughter, Miss DICKENS. 2 vols. 12me. Price \$3 00.

The History of the United States, sent by Martin V. Calvin, Manager of Lippincott's educational department, South is written by a Georgian gentleman who served in the ranks all through the war. and contains probably about as impartial an account of that period of our history as it is possible for this generation to produce. Of course if it is impossible to write a strictly impartial history, it is equally impossible for a Southern critic to detect defects that may strike a Northern one therefore when we say that we have found no inaccuracies in this portion of the book. we must be understood as looking at it from a strictly Southern stand-point. It is not a history of the war alone, but of the United States; yet as the causes that produced the war may be traced from our birth as a nation, it is hard for the South to get justice done her in any Northern history. In the gradual evolution of society, slave-

HATA S

VOL. 1

1636, to the administration of Martin Van

Buren, when John Quincy Adams agita-

ted the question of its abolition in the Dis-

trict of Columbia, there was no active op-

position to it, and none of that intense

bitterness which has ever since character-

ized the subject. Mr. Derry says that the

chief reason of the war was "the danger

ern people thought was to be dreaded from

the avowed principles of the Republican

party." Perhaps he is correct, but if the

question of slavery was not the cause of

merely an American but a universal one

as the whole civilized world took sides in

it, and a foreigner, writing of us, would be

born citizen of the United States.

swayed for or against as much as a native

There is, however, one subject on which

we can confidently express an opinion of

which is clear, simple and concise; he has

avoided the two extremes, into one or the

other of which writers of school histories

are apt to fall; he neither writes below the

the comprehension of any child sufficient

ly advanced to read history; and his ac

count of all military transactions and

movements is certainly the clearest we

have ever had the good fortune to meet

with. If not impartial Mr. Derry is cer-

believes and says "The loftiest patriotism

swayed the soldiers of each section; for

the soldier of the North and the soldier of

the South fought each for what he deeme

the cause of country and right. The

proved this faith by the heroic valor with

lives on many a bloody field. Let none

Taken all in all as a school book we pre-

fer this history to that of Alexander Ste-

phens, and that is about as high praise as it

is in our power to give, for it leaves noth-

Vivian, the Beauty, is one of the Han-

dy Volume Series, and though not equal to?

of the dramatic power which produced

them. Jeanne's trials and Mam'selle

Ange's objections to "popular science" are

well told. "No science, I thank you sir,

school. We inhabit an accidental world.

in which everything that is is for the worst :

more miserable, because more intelligent

than an oyster; respecting nothing but the

dishonor the memory of either."

ing more to be said.

ainly free from all partisan bitterness; he

standard of educated persons, nor beyond

this book, and that is the author's style

to the rights of the States that the South

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1879.

THE BODY POLITICA

be pretty well occupied without them, and the claims upon me (some very near home) for all the influence and means of help that I do and do not possess, are not commonly heavy. I have no power to aid you towards the attainment of your object. It is the simple exact truth, and nothing can alter it. So great is the disquietude constantly undergo from having to write to some new correspondent in this strain. that, God knows I would resort to another relief if I could. Afternoons With The Poets, Harper & Brothers, is a handsome volume, printed on tinted paper, devoted to essays on

the sonnet which the Professor who does the talking, defines as "the DIAMOND of literature." To the question as to why the war it was certainly, as he says, one of the causes; hence the impossibility of an impartial history, for the question is not Wordsworth, who speaks of the sonnet as a favorite form of poetical composition with several among the greatest of modern poets, says nothing of its use by the ancients, he replies we owe its invention to comparatively modern times, it being first used in the thirteenth century; the first poet of renown however who adopted the onnet and gave it the sanction of his genius was Dante. But Petrarch brought it to perfection, and by his large and impassioned use of it secured for it the assured rank in poetry which it immediately

gained and still maintains. The Professor considers it the diamond of literature because it is brilliant, compact, and most perfect when it is the most skillfully cut and most highly polished; and the most precious when its rude richness is the most elaborately perfected by art. And finally to complete the simile the perfect sonnet is as rare as the perfect diamond." Though Chaucer and Petrarch were contemporary and there is a tradition that they met at the marriage of Lionel. Duke of Clarence, to the daughter of the Duke of Milan, it was reserved for which they fought and laid down their two far inferior but genuine poets to graft the "difficult novelty" upon the stem of English literature, for the first English *sonnets were written by Sir Thomas Wyatt and his friend Henry Howard, Earl addressed to Anne Boleyn. Surry was the author of the first composition in blank verse in the English language and Wyatt of the first sonnet. From their time the Mrs. Edwards fonger stories, shows marks Professor brings us regularly down through all the English speaking sonnetteers to the present day; stopping by the way to tell us why female poets are so seldom "addicted to love sonnets or poems of any kind. for Jeanne. I know the jargon of the He thinks "they realize the inappropriateness, and indeed indelicacy, of their writing poetry of a warmly amatory kind. Wendell Holmes in his "Poet at the Breakfast Table" gives a truer reason we think. when in his definition of a Poet, he says, "if there is anything which gives one a is naked and is not ashamed." When the world produces a female poet worthy to stand beside Chaucer, Spenser and Shakespeare she will probably see no more indelicaey in writing in "an amatory strain" than Mrs. Hemans did in translating the sonnet from Tasso. The Professor gives a great deal of interesting information and good criticism, in a pleasant and entertaining style, and his book is well suited for a holiday gift to any young lady or young

> gentleman, Fallacies About Interest.

[Sir John Lubbock.] . It was for a long time, indeed until the the middle of the last century, generally supposed that the rate of interest would, apart from legislative enactment, be regulated by the scarcity or abundance of money; an extraordinary fallacy, when it is considered that the interest itself is payable in money. It is now, however admitted, by all those who have studied the subject, that the rate of interest is, in the long run; ruled by the average rate of profit derivable from the employment of capital. Of this, a striking proof is afforded by the case of Australia, and still more by that of California, where, although, in consequence of their gold mines, that metal was peculiarly abundant, the rate of interest has been extremely high. The high rates which prevailed so generally in ancient times were to a great extent due to the uncertainty of repayment, both from the unsettled state of politics and from the uncertainty of the laws. I trust I may put in a word for ancient bankers, by pointing out that the high rates which they charged were not due to their covetousness, but to this insecurity of repayment. Instead, however, of endeavoring to cure the evil by removing the cause, legislators attempted to put down high rates of interest by rendering them illegal. In this they were not only not successful, but produced the very opposite effect from that which they intended. Thus, in France, the legal rate, which had been 5 per cent., was lowered in 1766 to 4 per cent., but the result was to raise, not to lower, the real rate, because the borrower had not only to pay interest, but to compensate the lender for the addi-Ethan Allen's Courage.

[From "Causerie," by W. A. Hovey.] Ethan Allen, whose misfortune it was to have a termagant for a wife, had and deserved a reputation for courage of the leonine kind. Some wags thought to frighten him once: but they mistook their man. One of them arrayed in a sheet stept in front of him in the road late one dark might when he was on his way homeward. Ethan stopped, looked at the spectre, and without a moment's hesitation, exclaimed: "If you come from heaven I don't fear you. If you are the devil, come home and spend the night with me-I married your sister." His neighbors never sought

to test his courage after that. "I like your impudence." as a pretty girl said when her beau kissed her.

A Week in Stocks. From the Boston Traveller. Monday, I dabbled in future operations; Tuesday, owned millions by all calculations: Wednesday, on my avenue palace began; Thursday, I drove out a spanking bay span Friday, I gave a magnificent ball; Saturday, was busted with nothing at all,

[Correspondence of HALE'S WEEKLY.] Henry Parmell, as we have see a, is naturally a very talented young men, and in a certain way he is also industricts. For already, as many aspirants as there are about him for legal position and for legal money, he is fast winning a good practice at law, and, if he is not steadily building up a fortune yet he is makin money enough to be very comfortable. He has lately married. His wife is an amiable young woman: she is beautiful en ugh and "accomplished." She is the joy of her friends and the delight of her hu band.

Consider the picture they make They

have indeed an enviable lot. A comfort-

able home is theirs, which has the promise

of becoming even elegant in this. They are both well-born and well-bred spoth in-telligent, both educated. And they have as many friends and as good friends as anybody has. They have also seen something of the world, for as a breal tour they went to see the great Paris Exposition. Each of them professes a for pesss for literature. She spends a good do i of her time in reading "nice" books, and he will talk whole hours with you about Tonnyson, if you wish. But in spite of Ennyson and all the "nice," "perfectly a lendid" books, two newspapers have a men potent influence than anything else in coulding their opinions; and these are the e-gans of their religious sect and of his political party. They are "accomplished people, you understand. Certain of the neighoors whose advantages have been kumbler will tell you that their acquirements are prodigious; and you can hear it remarked among their friends that they have such a fondness for literature. And the them-selves have come unconsciously (for hey are modest and not the least vain) to program selves somewhat on their accomplements.
All the while, too, Henry Parmell doing well in his office and at the conchouse. a political way. This has been forced upon him, I suspect, by his personal portularity; for his pleasant address has gained him many admirers. And recently, there his political ambition has begun to assume definite shape, he even courts popular fa-

your, perhaps as yet half unconsciously. A fortunate and happy youngs man Fortunate? Let us see. Two ver great misfortunes have befallen him, if the could only be made to see them. First sie has the reputation of being an "accompashed man; and then he is too young to have a political ambition thrust upon him. It is no difficult thing to talk in general good taste about Tennyson in a society wherein not one or the forty readers knows powery from rhyme. But that little accomplish ment, which he prized modestly enough at first, has grown through the admiration of his friends to become a belief the he is almost a poetic critic. But what hes he really know about Poetry? How many years of systematic and patient labour has he spent in studying it? Systematic and patient labour! Aye, there's the read. He has not been forced to that in ney way. Your "accomplished" man rarey has known such a thing. Henry Part all has not even given very systematic and atient

labour to his law-studies. Law, if so far as it is a trade to earn money and popularity by, he does know. I do not seen to say that he is ignorant, or that he is not obliged to work right-diligently to gain clients and to serve them satisfactorily. But he is not laying a deep foundation for great legal scholarship. He is newworking with systematic and patient leftour to master the great principles of the study, working day by day, "unresting that un-Twenty years hence, he will be only the legal scholar that he now is not a greater one by twenty years of crowth. For he is an "accomplished" man.

And in the matter of political what does he base his ambition? upon his popularity than upon his colitical What does he know about the great political questions of the time? On every question, of course, he has an opinion, but it is most suspiciously ske the opinions of his party in every particular: they are not his opinions by right of his own forming, but somebody else's clinions

swallowed whole. This is a pregnant time, and must bring forth everlasting greatness 12 us or a most baneful stagnation. Hence now more than usual a life that merely supports itself and that is a mere "accomplisement deserves condemnation. Living must mean growing, growing always, not reaching a certain stage and coming to a halt. If our young friend has a political ambiion it should urge him to a systematic and patient study of some of the gigantic colitical questions that face us. There is from before him for an absolutely unlimited scholarship: he might become a great colitical scholar whose opinions on our of great problems should be a help to political students the world over. The time and the society in which he lives demand such a

growth. But knowing his habits of work as I know them, I fear very greaty, that twenty years from to-day he will be just the same intelligent, accomplished pan that he now is. And, if that be true, se shall surely be brought to account for a great sin of omission; and our great Bod Politic will stand as a witness against him Stagnation and mere routing

Wake up! Men in all lands eners us our chance of building up our thought. An unparalleled chance is ours. But stagnation holds us. The spirit of the time is even now troubling the waters. St. p down nto them and be healed. WALTER ILNES.

There is a society of colored in n near Williston, S. C., that is a law uses itself, so far as the offence of larceny is an cerned. The men are cotton pickers, have a President and rules and regulations ir their government. A few days ago one of them missed \$5. The proof was very plain against a former member, who was immediately tried by a jury of six of hes peers and found guilty. He was sentenced to receive fifty lashes on his naked book and be expelled from the society. The sentence was executed to the letter.

Advice to a Young Man.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.] My son don't be in too great a hurry accept "advanced opinions." It is "the thing" to be "advanced" in this progressive day and generation; but there's a heap of shallowness in it. Did you never notice, my son, that the man who tells you he cannot believe the Bible is usually able to believe almost anything else? You will find men, my son, who turn with horror and utter disbelief of the Bible and joyfully embrace the teachings of Budd

It is quite the thing just now, my son, for a civilized, enlightened man, brought up in Christian country and an age of wisdom, be a Buddhist. And if you ask six men who profess Buddhism who Buddha was, one of them will tell you he was an Egyptian soothsayer, who lived two hundred years before Moses. Another will tell you that he brought letters from Phonicia and introduced them in Greece third will tell you that she was a beautiful woman of Farther India, bound by her vows to perpetual chastity; a fourth will, with little hesitation, say he was a Brahmin of the ninth degree and a holy disciple of Confucius; and of the other two, one will frankly admit that he doesn't know, and the other will say, with some indecision, that he was either a dervish of the Nile (whatever that is) or a felo de se, he can't

be positive which. Before you propose to know more than anyl dy and everybody else, my son, be very certain that you are at least abreast of two-thirds of your fellow-men. I don't want to suppress any inclination you may have toward genuine free thought and careful, honest investigation, my son. I only want you to avoid the great fault of atheistn in this day, and generation; I don't want to see you try to build a six-story house on a one-story foundation. Before you criticise, condemn and finally revise the work of creation, my son, be pretty confident that you know something about it as it is, and don't, as a man who is older in years and experience than yourself, don't. et me implore you, don't turn this world upside down and sit down on it, and flatten it entirely out, until you have made or secured another one for the rest of us to live in while you demolish the old one. If ever you should develop into an "advanced" atheist, my son, just do that much for the

NEWS AND NOT NEWS: -A Berlin correspondent estimates that there are 150,000 persons suffering from famine in Upper Silesia.

Kansas claims an increase of 144,097 in population in the past year, its recent census showing 849 978 inhabitants snow that the arrivals of Chinese during the year ending November 1st were 6,128, and departures 8.746. It is estimated that there are 62,000 Chinese on the Pacific coast; a few vears ago, the estimate was

A dispatch from Pesth reports that the Koros River has risen rapidly in consemence of severe snow-storms, and has inendated the City of Grosswardein, Hungary. Thousands of the inhabitants are fugitives, in need of shelter. Many houses have been destroyed. The neighboring villages are threatened with destruction, The general distress in Hungary is increas-

Of growing European cities, London, of course, comes first with its 958,892 inhabitants in 1801, grown to about 4,000,000 at the present day. Paris, in 1817, had 714,000 inhabitants, and in 1876 1,988,-000, not counting the numerous faubourgs Berlin has greatly increased since 1810. when it had 163,000 of a population; now it has about a million. The city which has made the greatest proportional progress in recent years is Hanover, which between 1867 and 1875 grew from a population of 74,000 to one of 107,000, or 44 per cent.

"The population of the globe," says an English paper, "may be roughly assumed at 1,421,000,000, divided thus: Europe, 309,000,000; Asia, 824,000,000; Africa, 199,000,000; Oceanica, 4,000,000; America, 85,000,000. It has been calculated from the mortality tables of known corntries that the annual number of deaths throughout the world is 35,693,350, or that, in other words, 97,790 die each day. On the other hand, the balance of population is more than kept up by births at the rate of 104,800 per day. Seventy new lives are ushered in every minute of the twenty-four hours."

BUSINESS NEWS ITEMS:-

The city of Philadelphia alone produces 6,500,000 yards of carpeting more per annum than does the whole of Great Britain, while the carpet manufacture of the United States more than doubles that of the United Kingdom; and this, too, represents the higher grades tof carpet as well as the lower.

Mr. Crutchfield, the most skilful and successful sheep raiser in Tennessee, stated last year that he began in 1864 with a flock of 20 ordinary ewes; value, \$100. In twelve years, through careful breeding, he had increased the value of his flock (clear of expenses) to \$4,817; thus paying a large percentage on the capital in-

The importation of carpets in 1872 was valued at \$6,000,000; in 1878 it was reduced to \$398,389. In dress goods the decrease in importation amounted to \$8. 000,000 in six years, in spite of the increase in our population and the growth of luxurious tastes among our wealthier classes. The cause is to be found in the marked improvement in American woolen

From a yield of \$100,000 in bullion four years ago the Georgia yield is now over \$1,000,000 per annum, and it is rapidly increasing. New mines are being opened and new veins discovered. The uning operations extend from Oglethorpe and Wilkes, on the right, to the Alabama line on the left, leaving little doubt that the whole of upper Georgia is rich with gold-bearing quartz.

Cotton is four cents higher now than a year ago. But if we count the advance in

that part of the present crop already mar-FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. keted at only two cents a pound, we have

balance of the season there will be a fur-ther gain of at least \$55,000,000 making a total of \$78,000,000 more received for this crop than was received for the last. The average annual quantity of anthraite coal marketed from the Pennsylvania egion is 20,000,000 tons. To obtain this amount it is necessary to mine 50,000,000

a gain over last year of about \$23,000,000,

and if only existing figures continue the

tons, 30,000,000 tons being wasted. The area of the anthracite coal fields in Pennsylvania is 470 square miles. It is estimated that when mining began (in 1820) there were 13,180,288,000 tons of markctable coal in this field. About 375,000. 00 tons have been mined and marketed In a report of the internal commerce of he country Mr. Joseph Nimmo Chief of he Bureau of Statistics, says: "The rowth of traffic on railroads is indicated by the fact that the total freight movements of three of the most important trunk lines connecting the West with the caboard increased from 10,898,989 tons

n 1868 to 25,272,755 tons in 1878. The

average cost of transportation on ten of

the principal lines of the country fell from

3-10 cents per ton per mile in 1868 to 95-100 cent per ton per mile in 1878." The great revival in the iron business has not only exhausted the stock on hand. but has so far outrun the means of supply that the United States has suddenly come the prompt customer of about all the ore and odds and ends of scrap iron that Europe has to spare. This iron is pouring into Baltimore so fast that the customs offiials have been increased, and even now annot dispose of it all, though they dispatch train load after train load night and lay for Pittsburg and points further West. The duties on iron alone amounted to \$50,000 in three days recently, and a rail road official says that the receipts will ave-

rage 1,000 tons daily for the next fifteen

It is estimated, writes Mr. Grady Atlanta to the Philadelphia Times, "that over one hundred Clement Attachment mills will be put to work in Georgia within the next year. A prominent cotton factory man predicted to me that the time would come when the old factories would scatter their spindles among these plantation mills and supply their place with looms to weave the yarns sent in from the farms. The profits of these mills are large percentage. The six mills in operation average from thirty to sixty per cent. A mill that cost \$3.5 10 has made \$1,869 clear in one year, and it will do better next year. A double mill that cost \$6,000 is making from \$8 to \$10 a day, and is safe for \$3,

000 a year. They are simple some little try grist mills. A six-horse power will run one of them.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS:-The Rev. Samuel West, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died recently at Olive Branch, Ohio. He celebrated his hundredth anniversary February

The Rev. Charles Scott gives the followg statistics of Ministers in Great Britain: Episcopalian, 25,163; Congregational, 5,-246; Presbyterian, 4,951; Methodist, 3, total, 39,349. In Holland there are 2,000,000 members

of the Reformed Church, 70,000 Lutherans. 42,000 Mennonites, 6,000 Remonstrants, or Armenians, 400 Moravians and 80,000 Separatists, or Old Reformed. The Disciples of Christ, or Campbellites, as they are generally called in the West,

have missions in England, France, Denmark, and Constantinople; with about 594 members. The money raised the past year for these missions amounted to \$12,547. Henry Moorhouse is an English evange-

list who at present sells Bibles in the streets of London. On a single Saturday night a short time ago he sold from his carriage 1,000 Testaments. For two-pence he sells package in which are some illustrated papers, besides a copy of the New Testa-The Samoan Islands have been entirely

Christianized. Out of a population of about 40,000, some 35,000, or seveneighths, are connected with Christian churches. The London Missionary Society reports 26,493, the Wesleyans 4,794, the Roman Catholics 2,852 and the Mormons

If, as Burns suggested, men should have their clothes cut out of their characters, a large number could always appear in a full dress black suit, some might wear the various shades of drab, but very few could come out, even in the hottest weather, in

A little Mexican girl three or four years old partly swallowed a nickel some time ago, and was saved from choking to death by a centleman who seized her by the ankles and shook her violently, head downward. till the nickel was dislodged. When the nickel rolled away among the chips it was momentarily lost, and the little one wailed till it was found and returned to her. whereupon she immediately put it back in

Little Stepitoff, of North Hill, who will only 22 years old next August, fell over head and heels in love with a buxoni widow, plump, fair, 39 and rather caustic. He went down on his knees Sunday night. You are my star," he sighed, "my fair ny peerless and my radiant star. And I?" paused inquiringly. "Oh, you?" she said with a tender smile, "You are my lit-If a man can't have a downright

friend, the next best thing is a downright enemy. Friend or enemy, however, it is important to know just where your acquaintances stand. We have a great deal sympathy with the Western hunter who observed" that "the rattlesnake is a onar, honest reptyle, that lets you know when he means to resoom business and gives you time to step back." There are o many so-called friends who love your pocketbook and your influence, and who will certainly leave you when these depart, that there is a peculiar satisfaction in knowing of a given person that he is a " squar, honest reptyle:

HALE'S WEEKLY

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements will be inserted for \$1.00 per quare (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of

HALE'S WEEKLY. Fayetteville Street, over Williamson & Up-church, opposite Market Square, "Biblical Re-corder" Building, Raleigh, N. C.

early in January. No garden is complete without a hot bed. Garden tools should be stored in their proper places, and a little oil applied to those of steel or iron to prevent rust.— 16: who took our advice and pushed their porkers in the early fall have taken advan-tage of the fine spell of last month to "kill hogs," and feel relieved that the job is over

THE HOS CHOLERA.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has made diligent efforts to investigate and determine the causes of the contagious dis-eases incident to domesticated animals, and, if possible, find remedies for them. These diseases are chiefly the pleuro-pucumonla or contagious lung fever to which cattle are subject, and the "hog cholera" or swine plague, which annually carries off about 20 per cent of the hope mixed in the country. In 1877 the people of the United States lost \$16,650,000 from these diseases, of which two-thirds was by "hog cholera. The conclusions reached and announced are that the swine plague is a disease of extremely contagious nature, propagated from one animal to another and from one herd to another by the dissemination of a morbific germ, the vitality of which is very difficult to destroy. Practically the disease is incurable when once planted in the system of the animal There is a great variety of quack nostrums in vogue, the curative powers of some of which have been highly vaunted, but the experts have found all of them worthless The only way to deal with it, at all success fully, the experts concur in saying, is by prevention and by the "stamping-out" process. It is strongly urged that all diseased animals should at once be killed and their bodies buried; that all animals exposed to infection should be isolated, and all places and pens where they have fised should be lisinfected and cleaned up, all their offal being scrupulously destroyed. In this way any outbreak of the contagion may be ar rested at once, confined to the district in which it originated, and prevented from

swine from this deadly infection. Sen Sickness and Selfishness

spreading further. In a few years these

processes, vigorously followed up, will have

the effect of practically protecting our

[Mark Twain on his Sea-legs.] * . * . * By some happy fortune I was not sea-sick. That was a thing to be proud of. I had not always escaped before. If there is one thing in the world that will make a man peculiarly and insufferably self-conceited, it is to have his stomach be have itself, the first day at sea, when nearly all his comrades are sea-sick. Soon, a venerable fossil, shawled to the chin and

bandaged like a mummy, appeared at the

door of the after deck-house, and the next

lurch of the ship shot him into my arms. have been reduced and how the receipts might have been increased, and note them "Good morning, Sir. It is a fine day," will with white the confirm to may sible be avoided. Our lands are probably Presently another old gentleman was proinjured annually in this way nearly to the eted from the same door, with great vio-

> ence. I said: "Calm yourself, Sir-there is no hurry t is a fine day, Sir.

ing winter has observed its bad effects. He, also, put his hand on his stomach Such trampling, to state it mildly, injures, and said, "Oh, my!" and recied away. or rather reduces the yield of the crop of In a little while another veteran was the next year to an extent far exceeding discharged abruptly from the same door, the benefit derived by the stock from the clawing at the air for a saving support.

Hiring labor for the next year will oc-"Good morning, Sir. It is a fine day cupy the attention of farmers to a great for pleasuring. You were about to sayextent during the next two months. This

is a vital question, as on the sound judg-I thought so. I anticipated him, any ment exercised in the selection of laborers how. I staid there and was bombarded and the character of the contracts made with old gentlemen for an hour perhaps; with them, will depend in a great measure and all I got out of any of them was "Oh the profits of the next year's operations.

I went away, then, in a thoughtful mood. I said, this is a good pleasure exeursion. I like it. The passengers are not garrulous, but still they are sociable. like those old people, but somehow they all seem to have the "Oh, my!" rather

I knew what was the matter with them. They were sea-sick. And I was glad of it We all like to see people sea-sick when we are not, ourselves. Playing whist by the cabin lamps when it is storming outside, is leasant; walking the quarter-deck in the moonlight, is pleasant; smoking in the breezy foretop is pleasant, when one is not afraid to go up there; but these are all feeble and commonplace compared with the oy of seeing people suffering the miseries

sea-sickness.

Taking it in the right spirit .- Benevolent old lady: "Tell your mother, William Stubbs, that I shall call in during the day and give her a little spiritual comfort. W. S.: "She'll be glad o' that, marm, cos she can't pay the score at the 'Bull' sinst feyther died, and ain't 'ad no spirits fur a week.

The best evidence that a man has become "hopefully pious" is to be found, not in his conduct at the prayer meeting, but in his conduct at home. If he says he has found religion, but continues to cuff his children and snub his wife, you may be sure that he has picked up some counterfeit and will soon throw it away. If, on the other hand, his religion makes him cheerful and forebearing, both you and he may have a "comfortable assurance ' that the inoculation has taken effect. Religion like vaccination; it does not always take" the first time.

The harmony of married life depends almost entirely upon dinners. It is not the state of the heart so much as the condition of the stomach which makes a man happy. It is better for a woman-rank heresy, we know-to be able to make a cheerful home than to talk Greek. Be fore marriage the ability to sing divinely and to play impossible music are very attractive; but when two people settle down to the steady work of loving each other for forty or fifty years the kitchen inevitably emphasizes itself, and the chances of success are greater with a comely housewife than with an accomplished beauty, who knows everything except how to make the house attractive. The domestic consequences are apt to be fearful when a wife knows so much that ..

She can tell the great uncle of Moses, And the dates of the Wars of the Roses, And the reason of things why the Indians

wear rings In their red, aboriginal noses But doesn't know-chicken from turkey.

ry, as an institution, must eventually have

disappeared, but from the time when Mashundreds. My time and attention would sachusetts sold the Pequod Indians as

slaves and, as Mr. Derry says, built the first American slave ship at Marblehead in

ancestral apes from which we spring; and looking on belief as a crutch fit only for The Letters of Charles Dickens are in tended as a supplement to Forster's Life, and date from the commencement of his literary life to his death, and show him in his home life and as he appeared to his intimates. They will not add to his fame as a writer, but they present him as a man as nothing else could have done. Unlike

Thackeray, whose fame has steadily increased and will continue to do so until his novels will be regarded from their vivid pictures of English society as historical romances, Dickens has suffered severely from the re-action which always follows sudden success; and the publication of these letters, while it revives the interest once felt in him personally, will not, as we said before, add to his literary reputation. We give some extracts to tell their own

tale. To Monsieur de Cerjat he writes in "Down at Gad's Hill, near Rochester. in Kent-Shakespeare's Gad's Hill, where Falstaff engaged in the robbery-is a quaint little country house of Queen Anne's time. I happened to be walking past, a year and a half or so ago, with my sub-editor o Household Words, when I said to him "You see that house? It has always, curious interest for me, because when was a small boy down in these parts thought it the most beautiful house (suppose because of its famous old cedar trees) ever seen. And my poor father used to bring me to look at it, and used to say that if ever I grew up to be a clever man perhaps I might own that house, or such another house. In remembrance of which I have always in passing looked to see if it was to be sold or let, and it has never been to me like any other house. and it has never changed at all." came back to town and my friend went out to dinner. Next morning he came to me in great excitement and said: "It is written that you were to have that house at Gad's Hill. The lady I had allotted to me to take down to dinner vesterday began to speak of that neighborhoods You know it?' I said; 'I have been there today. 'Oh, yes,' said she; 'I know it very well. I was a child there, in the house they call Gad's Hill Place. My father was the rector and lived there many years. He has just died, has left it to me, and I want to sell it.' 'So,' says the sub-editor. 'you must buy it. Now or never!"

lid, and hope to pass next summer there. though I may, perhaps, let it afterwards, furnished, from time to time." It is a pity that the house could not have been kept in his family. Intense vanity was the clay mixed with the gold in Dickens' character, and these letters to his family show how impossible same time they show his goodness of heart

as a sample of this we select his reply to an applicant for aid: OFFICE OF "ALL THE YEAR ROUND. . 26 Wellington Street, W. C.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 9th, 1861. DEAR SIR: I feel it quite hopeless endeavor to present my position before you, in reference to such a letter as yours. in its plain and true light. When you suppose it would have cost Mr. Thackeray but a word" to use his influence to obtain you some curatorship or the like, you fill me with the sense of impossibility of leading you to a more charitable judgment of

Mr. Dickens. Nevertheless, I will put the truth before you. Scarcely a day of my life passes, or has passed for many years, without bringing me some letters similar to yours. Of ten they will come by dozens-scoresIV. SOMEWHAT OF ITS ELEMENTS.