## HALE'S WEEKE

BY P. M. HALE PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY. AT RALEIGH, N. C. Office on Fayetteville Street, over Williamsor & Upehurch and opposite Market Square.

One copy one year, mailed postpaid. \$ 2 00 six months. No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION ?

#### That Dropped Stitch.

[From St. Nicholas,] A little old woman With silver-rimmed "spees." Quite daintily dressed In the cleanest of cheeks, Was sitting alone in a tower so high That it seemed like a needle piercing the sk

There, she, had sat For-oh, ever so long! Knitting, and singing A sweet little song. And she said, while her face was all puckers with smiles "I'll soon have enough, for I've knit twent miles."

She had needles all round her And yarn in her shoe Ular object in view. Being awfully tired of perpetual sitting, She meant to climb down on her long piece knitting.

The knitting hangs free From the wide-open casement ; The end of it reaches Almost to the basement. She cheeffully knits, and remarks as she sings By means of this knitting I'll do withou wings,"

Of the world far beneath her She knew not a bit, But she said to herself With a good deal of wit: "If no better than this place, it can'ot be worse." So continued her knitting, and singing her verse

To the end of her work ; The swift needles flew In and out, with a jerk, When, some knot in the worsted producing hitch, This cheerful and pleasant old girl dropped a

Now, a great many persons Are apt to suppose That dropping one stitch-Which you know, hardly Should be a small matter quite easy to shirk And so the old lady went on with her work. She finished her line,

Never minding her error; Tied it fast, and then started, When, oh! to her terror. It began, where the stitch had been dropped to unravel And rapidly down toward the earth did travel!

At first fast, and then faster The knitting unwound, And faster and faster She fell to the ground, Whirled over and over, and heavily dropped Poor soul! How she wished on her window she'd stopped!

So, children, be thorough, Whatever you do, For a similar trouble Might happen to you. · In performing your dufies don't offer to shirk

# But be eareful no stitches are dropped in your

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

[All books received during the week will mentioned by name in the next succeeding is 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.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO., RALEIGH, N. C. A MEMOIR OF S. S. PRENTISS; Edited by his brother. Charles Scribner's Sons Pub-

SCHOOL HISTORY OF NORTH CARO LINA. By JOHN WHEELER MOORE. INTERNATIONAL REVIEW for January 1880. A. S. Barnes & Co. Publishers. L. BRANSON, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE CONQUEST OF PLASSANS. By DOSIA; A Russian Story. By HENRY GRE-VILLE, translated by Mary Neal Sherwood, Peterson & Brothers Publishers.

This edition of the Memoir of S. S. Prentiss is a republication of that issued shortly after his death twenty-five years ago, and it is greatly to be regretted that the editor did not revise and condense it into one volume, as there are many pages of it, interesting at the time of its first publication, which could have been, in this second one, omitted with advantage; the political questions which they treat of though once dividing parties, having grown obsolete. The name of Sergeant S. Prentiss is nothing to the present generation but a brilliant tradition, and as such one volume of matter might have been made most acceptable, while two will be wearisome. To us he was something more than a tradition, and our personal recollections of him as a genial gentleman and a brilliant conversationalist in a social circle where Charles M. Conrad, Erasmus Fenner, Frank Lumsden and Brantz Mayer shone, lend a charm to these volumes almost equal to that exercised by his personal presence. Though a Northern man by birth and education he had become so completely identified with the South before the anti-slavery furor was started that although he retained a warm affection for his early home, he always seemed to us a Southerner by birth as well as adoption. He was born in Maine, the son of a seacaptain, and while an infant had a fever that deprived him of the use of his limbs The devoted care of his mother saved his life, and he always cherished for her the most ardent affection; a lady once said to him, after he had reached the zenith of his fame, "your mother is to be congratulated on her son"-without a moment's hesitation he replied, "rather congratulate the son on having such a mother." As Maine fifty years ago held out small attractions to a young man of talent and enterprise, Prentiss, shortly after he graduated, went to Cincinnati and thence drifted to Natchez. where he made his reputation as a lawyer. In 1838, when only twenty-nine, he was elected to Congress, but had to contest his seat, and that of his colleague, Mr. Word. with Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, who had been elected to serve in the special session of Congress called by Mr. Van Buren, and claimed under a resolution of the House to be duly elected members of

# HATR'S WIR

VOL. 1.

the whole twenty-fifth Congress. It was

gument lasted into the third day, and be-

fore he had concluded it the galleries, lob-

bies and every vacant spot on the floor

Congress, officers of the army and navy,

and eminent Jurists and Judges, as well as

Foreign Ministers and distinguished pri-

vate citizens. "Directly in front of the

chair sat John Quincy Adams, the Nestor

of the House; just outside the bar (on the opposite side of the hall) his tall figure

towering above its fellows, stood Henry

Clay, generalissimo of the Whig forces, watching with delight his young friend's

manful defence; near him were Judge

White of Tennessee, a white-haired patri-

arch of his party; Preston, the eloquent

Southern Senator, and Crittenden, the no

less eloquent Kentuckian; close by rose

the massive form of Daniel Webster whose

countenance, grave, unmoved and almost

sombre in its aspect, betokened the most

profound attention. It was indeed a splen-

did assembly illumined by a galaxy of

genius, worth, statesmanship, beauty and

station such as meet together but rarely in

a generation." This speech elevated him

af once to the first rank of Congressional

orators; Mr. Webster remarked as he left

the hall, "Nobody could equal it." More

than a week was consumed by the other

side in answering him and their last speech

was made by Mr. Legare, of South Caro-

lina. Mr. Prentiss had the closing speech;

immediately after which the vote was

taken and the question decided in favor of

Prentiss and Word. They were, however,

rejected on the final vote. Some years

after at a public dinner in New Ofleans,

to which city he had recently removed,

Mr. Prentiss gave some amusing reminis-

cences of his electioneering campaign.

He had, as was usual, sent out printed bills

containing his appointments several weeks

ahead of him; the proprietor of a traveling

menagerie availed himself of these bills

and followed him closely with his wild

beasts. The first time Mr. Prentiss "saw

the elephant" he was in high feather.

speaking with more than usual energy

when he observed some of his audience

looking over their shoulders. He began to

think he was growing dull and roused

bimself up to more animation; 'twas all in

vain; at length he looked in the popular

direction and to his horror saw, just com-

ing over a hill the elephant, dressed in

oriental splendor with a houdah on his

back occupied by musicians and followed

by a long train of wagons and cages. De-

termined not to be outdone, he continued

though one by one his hearers dropped off

and those who remained evidently did so

out of politeness. "Well, ladies and gen-

tlemen, said he, "I am beaten, but not

by my competitor; I will not knock under

to any two-legged beast, but I vield to the

elephant." But he had his revenge, for he.

found he must come to some understanding

with the proprietor, and agreed with him

that he (Prentiss) should address the

growd under the awning at Holly Springs

for one hour, and then give way to the

monkey and the clown; he said he hoped

it would not be charged against him as

bargain and corruption," and took his

place on one of the cages which was con-

erted into a restrum. He heard a mut-

tered growl under him and learned that it

came from the hyena. There were large

auger holes bored in the top of the cage

for air, and when Mr. Prentiss came to the

blood and thunder part of his speech he

ran his cane through one of these and

called forth a horrid yell from the animal.

Gesticulating violently with his other hand

he exclaimed, "Why, fellow citizens, the

very wild beasts are shocked at such polit-

cal baseness! See how this worthy fellow

beneath me is scandalized! Hear his vell

of patriotic shame and indignation!7 The

effect was electric and called forth a tempest

of enthusiasm. From that time he had it

all his own way, hurling anathemas at his

foes and enforcing them by the yells of his

neighbor. The hyena was good for a hun-

The volumes are composed almost en-

tirely of his letters, and some few

speeches, the narative of his brother being

ut the string that binds them together.

dississippi repudiation is narrated in full

ut unfortunately none of his speeches on

this subject were reported; he regarded it

as a question touching alike national honor

and the foundations of society.. In 1845

he removed to New Orleans where he

spent the last five years of his life, dying

1850; his last appearance at the bar

being in defence of Gen. Lopez, whom he

regarded a sincere patriot, though he con-

lemned filibustering and the Americans

There have been so many criticisms

his edition of "Moore's History of North

Carolina" that it is useless for us to say

anything more about its faults, many c

which were accidental and will, we under

which we shall reserve our comments.

stand, be corrected in the next edition, for

The International Review is a hand-

omely gotton up octavo magazine with an

engraved portrait of the artist Rubens.

Dr. John S. Billings contributes an inter-

esting article on "Yellow Fever," in which

e urges the necessity of a legal quarantine

rom his belief in the truth of the old

farmer's statement that "yellow fever

can't go anywhere unless you tote it."

Mr. Charles Lanman writes of the

Islands of Okinawa," better known as

the Loo Choo Islands which are at present

subject of controversy between China

and Japan. Bayard Taylor has given

such a graphic account of these people

that there is but little left for Mr. Lanman

to tell us, except the interesting fact that

"The Conquest of Plassans" is simply

horrid, disgusting story of insanity

written with great power; Emile Zola is

the exponent and representative man of

the Realistic school of literature in France.

as Victor Hugo is of the Romantic. The

ranslator tells us in the preface that

Zola's nude figures are those of the ana-

tomical table and do not inspire the slight-

est immoral thought." Perhaps so; per-

haps they do not do the harm that the

works of the Romantic school do because

they disgust instead of attracting, but as

we fail to see the good they do we can say

the men wear hair-pins.

engaged in it in unmeasured terms.

His manful and patriotic fight against

dred votes.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1880.

tunes in New York City during the year 1879 was about half as great as in the pre-

nothing in favor of the author's part of the book. The publishers' work is well exein this contest that Mr. Prentiss won his national reputation as an orator. His arcuted both in this and in "Dosia," a pretty love story descriptive of life in Russia. Both these translations are good and printed in large clear type on thick tinted were thronged by Senators, ex-Members of F paper, nicely gotten up in square form and grey paper cover.

Here and There in North Carolina.

ITEMS FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TRANSMONTANE NOTES:-Macon County, January 5th, 1880. The resources, in minerals, of this trans montane section of the State is by no means understood by the people of the State, generally, and I am sorry that the limits assigned me will not allow me to give a fuller account of them than I now propose to do. I shall aim at facts and endeavor to avoid all exaggeration. To begin with I first take Corundum-a mineral that is now coming into great demand. Three years ago I was informed by a correspondent in Liverpool, England, that the Emery and Corundum of Asia were not being mined so extensively as formerly, supposed to be due to exhaustion of the sits in those localities. He therefore made special inquiry as to the probable quantities of Corundum that might be procured in Western Carolina and put into the market. He was special in desiring information as to our means of mining it and transporting it to some port for shipment. I was compelled to tell him that it was a hundred miles to the nearest depot on a North Carolina Railroad and fifty miles to the nearest depot on a Georgia or South Carolina Railroad. With these difficulties in the way he abandoned the project of getting Corundum from this country. A Corundum mine in Macon county, and as the proceeds of the mine, employing only an laverage of three regular miners, and they not working during the winter of 1877-'78, he has wagoned to the Air-Line Railroad, from August, 1878, to Decem-A New York party has also bought a Co-

rundum mine in Clay county which they have not yet operated but when they can have a Railroad to carry it out expect to mine it on a large scale and supply the foreign demand. This mineral is destined to figure largely in the arts in the future. The uses to which it is applied are constantly increasing, and machinists everywhere are laying aside the old methods and material for cutting away the rough exterior of chilled iron in machinery, cutlery and carpenters' tools and adopting corundum for that purpose. It possesses an abrasive power surpassed only by the diamond, and is not likely ever to be superseded by any other material. Emery will never supplant it in many of the uses to which it is now applied." There is a marked difference between Corundum and Emery. The cutting or abrasive properties of Emery are due to Corundum, for Emery is nothing more than fine scales or particles of Corundum mechanically combined with magnetic ron, which possesses a very slight abrasive power. Hence, the Corundum in it does he cutting for a time, but subsequently

made of it be so constituted as not to gum n the use of it, it will cut so long as a particle of it remains; and its cutting or brasive power must be superior in the ratio of iron present in the Emery. With these facts, which no just criticism can question, is it not apparent that this material alone must be valuable as one of the resources of the State? It may be well to mention also that the geological one and rock producing Corundum passes from Mitchell county to the Georgia State ine. There are numerous localities all along this belt or zone where it occurs, some of which are not yet known to the public. Intelligent exploration and the investment of capital will warrant a supply

the iron forms a sort of enamel on the cut-

ting angles of the Corundum, and hence

the Emery wheel becomes a burnisher and

polishes the surface of the metal applied

o it. Not so Corundum. If a wheel,

or the growing demand for it, provided the proper system of railways for its transportation are constructed. In view of the probable foreign demand that is likely to arise for it, are there any well founded reasons why it should not be crushed and graded here, and transported and shipped from our own ports? From all the facts here stated, can there be found a North 'arolinian who loves the State that gave nim birth-who professes to know anything at all of political economy and desires the commercial and future prosperity of the State, who can find it in his heart to oppose the very system of internal improvenent calculated to make this a profitable ndustry to the State? I suppose there is othing that could work such result in a North Carolina brain unless it be ignorance r gubernatorial honors. And can it be hat there are State officials who feel it in heir heart to obstruct an intelligent and

retical speculations in science, so-called, to practical commercial results? ALLEGHANY.

practical exploration and development of

this and other resources, preferring theo-

NEWS AND NOT NEWS:-A negro woman known as "Old Aunt Hagar," died at North Adams, Mass., last week, at the age of 115 years.

Governor Cobb has filled the vac the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Houston, by appointing Luke Pryor, of Athens. Mr. Pryor has never been an office-holder, always decling ing, but is an able man and a lawver of fine ability. He was law partner of Senator Houston. The election by the Legisture will take place in November.

One hundred and seventy-five persons were hanged in the United States last year, more or less satisfactorily. We are not altogether of the opinion of those philosophers who hold that hanging a man is the worst use to which he can be put. On the contrary, we believe it is the best possible use that can be made of some men, and we are on that point merely in general agreement with nearly all human society as that society has shown its opinions by its

acts for many centuries. The total number of mercantile misfor-

ceding year, while the gross liabilities were about one-quarter as large. Duris the past year 460 failures were reported with liabilities aggregating \$16,383,932 and assets \$5,160,033. For the year \$878 there were 917 failures, with list lities, amounting to \$64,000,000 in round sumbers, with assets of \$18,000,000s the largest record for any year since the sanic

Europe pays annually eight havired millions of dollars for the rare luxery of being prepared for war. Every five years, in order to prevent a great war, it pays the cost of one. It systematically deepts the waste of war as the most effective nethod of avoiding that waste. It acts won'n system which, taking together the years of any one generation of men, make comparison of burdens as between constant peace and an occasional war to be in of war. It makes peace the more asstly of the two. In thirty years a peace such as Europe now possesses would cost even-ty-four thousand millions of dollars

New York's last-born slave is read. Aunt Betsey Horton, born a slave of the Requa estate, near Tarrytown, died of Saturday morning. The age of Aunt Latsey is uncertain, and has to be gathered from indirect evidence. She has often mated it as her "belief that she was 12 or by yer old" when Robert Fulton tried his great experiment of steam navigation of the Hudson, and she remembered vividly having run down to the river, with other laves on the Requa estate, to see the marine monster pass by on its way to Albana At that time Aunt Betsey was a little needess, 12 or 15 years old, and as that win years ago, she must have been 85 or more the date of her demise.

An insurance journal has made of the losses by fire throughout the Prited States during the year 1879. They are ount to \$78,898,700. The four previous Years make much the same showing. The surance losses seem to be about half of the total losses. During the first six nich of the year, for which alone the fraires have been accurately compiled, the and expenses of the Massachusetts ance companies exceeded their incomes at the rate of \$18.50 for every \$100 of risk. One natural result of this condition of things was the withdrawal of twent five companies with an aggregate capital of \$4 500,000 in Massachusetts alone, although all these companies reinsured their cu comers in other companies.

New Hampshire has 2,535 public se with an average daily attendance of 43, 910 pupils. Private schools instruct 3,-066 pupils, while 3,988 children before five and fifteen years attend no school at all. The State has 628 male teachers and 2,954 female ones; the former

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS:-

\$34.09 a month, including board, the latter \$22.83. The school receipts diring the past year were \$587,411.49; the expenditures \$609,588.13. The State has nearly a hundred higher schools-ded mies, seminaries, high and select se The London Times very wisely wys: Young people ought to be taught torread with emphasis, and to talk with some hing-

like freedom and grace. Both the accomplishments are best acquired from parents and older friends-that is, if the said parents are really on true barental arms with their children, which is not aways the case. There are parents who nother converse with their own children nor dlow them to talk in their presence. They have their children to the school room teachers, or to teach one another, and so acquire community of family failings. Or the think they have done their best when the set a child down to pore for days togethe over some foolish tale. Bad tricks of reading and talking are thus early learns and

### scarcely ever quite got rid of.

The Devil and Tom Walker [From the New York Times.] Somebody is inquiring about "The D vil and Tom Walker." It is a prevert not much in vogue now-a-days, though still frequently heard in New England, and is of native origin. It is employed as caution to usurers, and is derived, it is seert ed, from an actual personage. Walke was a Bostonian, having been born there bout 150 years ago, and notorious for his reed and his miserly disposition. In those days when superstition was rife, he was the fight by ignorant people, to have sold himself to the Devil for a large sum of money. With this money he opened a loan office and during the financial panie which pre vailed during the time-1730-174 of Governor Jonathan Belcher, compelled many merchants to pay most usurious causing several of them, it is said, too mit suicide. He grew so rich at so mean, according to tradition, that he ried to cheat Satan himself, but Satan, who has always been more or less potent in that vicinity, determined to foreclose the cortgage he had taken on the old hunk arou With this determination he knock at at Walker's office door while he was see wing the last hundred dollars out of a sooo wretch who had fallen into his chie The usurer opened the door and ately disappeared. The story was energet that the mysterious visitor was a Llack man who had come on a black horse and that he had seized the Bostonian and fown away with him. A number of people once searched Walker's office; money chests were empty, and the night his house caught fire and was barned to the ground. Tom Walker's fath was long cited as a terrible warning to use ers; but now, alas! Boston is full of Tom Walkers.

The Chinaman had a good grip of the idea when he spoke of the cucumber "no belly good."

"No! Algernon, dear, I say that the bo shall not be brought up on the Fattle Look at its grandpa's nose,

Life is put together considerably ake set of harness. There are traces of care, lines of trouble, bits of good forme; breaches of good manners, bridled torques, and everybody has to tug to pull through.

WHAT COL. CAMERON SAW UP WEST.

[From the Durham Recorder.]

\* \* \* Passing up the narrow valley of Mill Creek, the route soon displayed its labyrinthine character. Much as has been said about the wonders of this ascent nothing but actual observation can realize it. The work is a wonder the very romance of engineering, bold, original, beautiful, yet eminently practical in conception; in fact the only mode apparently by which the ele-vation to be reached could have been over-

tound Knob which the road encircles from the left. Approaching it, high up in the air. 120 feet above the track, is seen a long trestle, crossed apparently by a parallel road Curving sharply to the left, the road crosses Mill Creek on a single archway of granite, 45 feet above the water with a span of 40 feet, the work of convict labor. and very beautiful work it is; then hugging the base of the mountains, following all its recesses and indentations, passing through deep and formidable rock cuts, it sweeps back in irregular curvatures. crosses Mill Creck again, encircles Round Knob, and mounts that high trestle which a few minutes before was high in the air above us. . Then bearing to the right, it sweeps in a majestic symmetrical curve round a conical peak with broad but irregular base, and comes back again to find itself in close proximity to the Round Knob track, but far above it. Then again bearing to the right and winding along the bases of the hills, and plunging deep into the recesses of the coves, it turns again to the left crosses a fill of extraordinary height, cuts through the point of a steep slope to formidable depth, curves sharply to the left again, and then crosses by a trestle, party filled in, a valley which is 130 feet below the track, and about 200

yards across. Emerging from this the train halts mediately at the famous Mud-Cut. difficulties of this spot have not been altogether exaggerated; only it is grave error to regard them as insurmountable. cut was made through a soil which ages before had slipped from the steep mountain face high above, and the continuity of loose texture having been broken, gravitation caused a sidelong settling, and the exevasse which has occasioned so much delay. About 7 acres thus made their way to the track and offered an apparently endless battle. But having seen the cut in the early stages of trouble, we cannot fail to see how much of the difficulty has lessened. The face of the cut, originally nearly perpendicular, and 60 feet high, is now reduced almost to a level and the angle is so small that there is little pressure. And except occasional delays, the cut itself has proved an indispensable mine of earth needed to fill up the adjacent high trestle which had to be filled, and to which earth would otherwise have had to be brought from remote distance. Maj. Wilson will at once proceed to construct a track around the point of the mountain below the cut. and, with the aid of a turn-table, escape all farther delay both in the passage of trains, and the prosecution of his work.

## The Asylum at Morganton

[From the Durham Recorder.] This stupendous building is constructed

under the act of 1876-'77, under the im

perative demand for additional provision for the unfortunate lunatics of the State. The original appropriation was \$75,000, of which \$30,000 was used in the purchase and preparation of ground, and in the water supply. The Legislature of the next session made an annual appropriation of \$30,000; and the last session also an annual one of \$25,000 for the next two years. Up to this time, therefore, there have been made applicable to the work. exclusive of the last year of the appropriation of \$25,000, \$160,000, of which \$30,000 were spent for land and water supplies, \$120,000 on building. leaving \$10,000 unused in the Treasury. commissioners think that the whole building, 918 feet in length, will be fully completed for occupancy for the sum of \$300,-000, including all past and future appropriations. The present commissioners, Messrs. J. G. Hall, W. S. Pearson and J. C. Harper, are business men, who manage the affairs of the Asylum without the in tervention of contractors. The material is thus furnished at prime cost. All the brick are made on the premises, and all the wood work is done in a building on the grounds by machinery owned by the State. The work is all of the best kind, the brick The buildings, rather more than half

being of excellent quality. which are completed, are very beautiful and imposing in design and effect. At a distance, peeping up from the dark grove of pines in front, and standing out in relief against the back ground of the South Mountain, the long line of building with its irregular outline and frequent pinnacles, recalls the pictured images of Swiss or German scenery. A large pond in front, beautified or dignified with the name of Lake Louise, adds much to the beauty of the foreground.

One of the pluckiest men in the medical profession is Dr. South, of Western Texas. He was warned some time ago that he would have to pay with his life the forfeit of having voted as a member of a grand jury for the indictment of a certain band of desperadoes. One night a man rode up to his ranch and informed him that the wife of the ring-leader of the gang was ill, away with the messenger right among the tered the tent of the woman. There lay the sufferer, while the man who had promised to kill the physician stood near

stead of shooting him.

All Men Blind.

WHY MAJOR WHEELOCK WILL BUY A NEW PAIR OF SHEARS FOR HIS EXCLUSIVE USE

[From the Detroit Free Press.] Mrs. Major Wheelock, wife of that old that name, leaned over the banister the other morning and answered him. "The shears? Why, they are right down there somewhere. I was using them not five minutes ago."

The Major wanted them to trim

horse blanket at the barn, and he marched into the sitting room and up to the family work basket. Of course they were there. He tumbled a ball of yarn, a paper of pins a ball made garment, a batton box and pin cushion off on the floor, made a dive mong bodkins, worsted, threads and darning needles, and the shears didn't turn up. He stood the work basket on its head, but it was no good. Then he went over to the what-not and raked off three or four pho tographs, rattled down a lot of shells and knocked off two books, but the shears were not there. He was red in the face as he went into the hall and called out: "I can't find hide or hair of 'em, and

don't believe you ever had any!" "Now look again-that's a good man she replied. "I know they are right there. The Major got down on his hands and knees and looked under the lounge. No shears. Then he stood up and looked on the mantel. The nearest approach to shears there was a bent hair pin. Then he walked around and surveyed each window sill and gave the work basket another

"I tell you there a int no shears here, or else I'm blinder'n a bat!" he shouted from the hall after he had given the hall tree a looking over.

"Why, Major, how impatient you are! "There's no impatience about it! I tell you the shears ain't here! No one can ever find anything in this house! I had to look a straight hour the other day to value than soluble phosphoric acid, because

"If you don't see them in the bed room

He entered the bed room, glanced over the bureau and stand, pulled the shams off the pillows and whirled the pillows around and then took down a hair oil bottle from a bracket and looked into it. The shears were not in the bottle nor anywhere else. Say! They might have been carried under the bed by that mysterious household tide which carries articles from room to room in an invisible manner. He crawled under, bumped ais head on the slats, got dust in his throat, and was backing out with blood in his eye when his wife called

"Why, what on earth are you after?" "After! After!" he shouted, as he almost coughed his head off-"I'm after them infernal shears!

"Why, here they are! They are lying my sewing chair, right in plain sight "I don't believe it-I'll never believe it I looked into that chair over ten thousand times! Well, there they are.

"It's no such thing! You've lost 'em or pawned 'em or traded 'em for gum. You've no more order in your house than an old cooper shop!"

He walked past the chair into the hall and was going out when she called : "Dear, aren't you going to take the

"Shears? What shears? I'm going over o the store and buy me a pair of shears. and if any human being in this house ever puts a finger on 'em they'll suffer for it! I'll see if I can't have a pair of shears in my house after being married for upwards of forty-three years! And he pulled down his hat and slammed the door with all his might as he

#### Representative Joys.

went out.

From the Providence Journal. He occupied one half of the ear seat and filled the other with a double-covered market basket. He was an original specimen. His plug hat sat on his ears like a smoked chimney on the prongs of a lamp top; his legs were braided together and his shins were sharp enough for can openers. two feet apart. This plan will put them two by three feet, which is sufficient dis-"You can't guess what I've got in the basket, 'Squire," he observed to a passenger n the seat behind him.

"No." was the reply. Twins, by thunder!" he exclaimed. and I'm going to give them an airing. So saving he drew forth a black and white doll of unusual proportions and dandled them on his knees. "I'll tell ye how it is, Captain," he con-

inued. "Me and the old woman has been hitched up in the holy bonds of hemlock going on these forty year, and there haint chick or child to be seen or heerd about the house. So I've brought home these are twins. She can take her choice-a black 'un or a white 'un. Bet ve she will take to both. Why, if I took home a black snake, she would want it to set up and have some supper, and put a hot brick in the bed where the snake was going to sleep. Gosh! the old gal has got a heart in her like a red cedar. Great prize pumpkins! how she will shout when she sees them are twins!"

And then he put them carefully back in the basket, closed the cover and beamed benignantly upon the wintry world without.

It was at the postoffice in another village. The demoiselle was buxom, bashful, aged 18, and hailed from Berrytown. She wanted a dellar's worth of stamps. "One dollar's worth," repeated the smiling assistant; "of what denomination?" The damand that he must attend her. He naturally sel showed signs of embarrassment, and thought that it was a trick to get him o t he sitated to reply. She twirled her shawl and kill him, but he got his horse and race fringe nervously, cast her eyes about to see if any one was near, moved a little closer gang of desperadoes, and, dismounting, er- to the window, and finally asked in a timorous voice, "Do you hef to write it down?" "By no means," answered the courteous assistant; "that is not necessary; by. The doctor drew his revolver, placed but I presume you have some preference it on the pillow, and remarked that he as to the denomination." "Ah-wellwould "attend to professional calls first ves." replied the stranger, her face turning and personal ones afterward." The der- scarlet, "I hey some. I generally go to peradoes were impressed with his courage the 'Piscopal Methodist myself, but tle and his humanity, and trebled his fees in- fellow I'm buying the stamps for he's a Universal Orthodox."

# HALE'S WEEKLY.

ADVERTISING BATES

square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of HALE'S WEEKLY.

Fayetteville Street, over Williamson & Upchurch, opposite Market Square, "Biblical Re-NO. 14. corder" Building, Baleigh, N. C.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. farmers and planters should keep as large flocks of sheep as possible, for the follow THE VALUE OF FERTILIZERS.

The Connecticut Experiment Station

"Nitrogen is commercially the most val-

uable fertilizing element. It occurs in

various forms or states. Organic nitrogen

is the nitrogen of animal and vegetable

matters generally, existing in the albumen

and fibrin of meat and blood, in the uric

acid of bird dung, in the urea and hippurie

acid of urines and in a number of other substances. Some forms of organic nitro-

gen, as that of blood and meat, are highly

active as fertilizers; others, as that of hair

and leather, are comparatively slow in

their effect on vegetation, unless these

matters are reduced to a fine powder or-

chemically disintegrated. Ammonia and

nitric acid are results of decay of organic

nitrogen in the soil and manure heap, and

are the most active forms of nitrogen.

sulphate of ammonia, the latter in nitrate

"Soluble Phosphoric acid implies phos-phoric acid or phosphates that are freely

soluble in water. It is the characteristic

ngredient of super-phosphates in which it

is produced by acting on "insoluble" or "reverted" phosphates with oil of vitriol.

It is not only readily taken up by plants,

but it is distributed through the soil by

rains. Once well incorporated with soil

it shortly becomes reverted phosphoric

phosphoric acid means, strictly, phosphoric acid that has been freely soluble in water,

but from chemical change has become in-

soluble in that liquid. It is freely taken

up by a strong solution of Ammonia Cit-

rate, which is therefore used in analysis to

determine its quantity. 'Reverted phos-phoric acid' implies phosphates that are

"Insoluble phosphoric acid implies vari-

ous phosphates not freely soluble in water

or ammonia citrate. In some cases the

phosphoric acid is too insoluble to be read-

phosphate, and especially of Canada apatite.

The phosphate of raw bones is nearly in-

matter of the bone which envelopes it.

but when the latter decays in the soil, the

phosphate remains in essentially the "re-

THE BURT OAT.

It is said that these oats mature many

it is a very important discovery. The out

crop is a very important one, and we trust

the Burt oats will have a fair trial on all

classes of land, and we will be thankful if

any of our friends will send us the result

HOG RAISING-HOG CHOLERA.

In your last No. I noticed that O. J.

wished a plan for keeping hogs through

the summer in good order, at a small cost,

I offer the plan that I anticipate adopting

next year. One having a plenty of the

and many others, when the land is in

high state of cultivation, will give bites

very early, and will last until midsummer,

or at least say until the 19th or 15th of

June. Then turn on wheat fields, to pick

up the waste wheat, which will last but a

short time. By this time rye will be ready

to turn on. This crop (the rye) should be

sown at the usual time for sowing wheat.

Light soils are better adapted for rye than

stiff clay lands. This crop usually lasts

ing up the waste wheat, with single horse

ploughs turn the wheat stubble under, and

in every third furrow drop cow peas, about

tance. Then give them a good ploughing

After rye gives out, I have a field

peas ready. These peas are planted about

the middle of May. These will last until the peas in my wheat patches begin to

ripen. By the time all my peas are gone,

it will be about the first of October. Then,

oh! then, comes the farmer's greatest and

cheapest relief of al'.-the hogs themselves

prefer them to all other substitutes-I

might say even to corn. This great pro-

duct is the Spanish chufa. One acre of

land well manured and planted in chufas,

after the above plan is carried out, will

fatten all the hogs that a one-horse farmer

After my hogs are fat and killed, the

ows and pigs are turned on the fields, to

pick up the waste peas and the remaining

HOG CHOLERA.

Right here, allow me to say a little about

he so-called hog cholera. From my own

bitter experience I am forced to believe

that the many common complaints that us-

ually attack our hogs annually, is the pur-

owner. This malady makes its first ap-

pearane; in early spring among the stock

hogs, which have become fat from cating

the decaying peas through midwinter.

These peas seem to impregnate the hog's

blood with some great poison. I am confident if his blood be kept perfectly pure,

and a plenty of fresh earth to root over.

and pure clean water to drink supplied, he

The pea that I plant after my wheat, is

planted this pea this year as late as August,

SHEEP-VALUE AND PROFIT.

known as the Shenandoah valley pea.

seldom ever would get sick.

Southern Cultivator.

est form of negligence on the part of

can raise, without giving them any corn.

and hoeing, then turn them loose.

As soon as the hogs get through

until the middle of August.

mproved grasses, such as clover, lucerne

the shape of muriate or chloride.

of their experiments therewith.

" Potash signifies the substance known

they do not distribute freely by rain

Reverted (reduced or precipitated)

of soda.

1st. They are very profitable, both for wool and mutton.

sends out the following information rela-2d. They speedily curieh the land over tive to the value of commercial tertilwhich they range.

3d. Their number increases with great

rapidity when properly cared for and pro-tected, and they will thus make the owner rich in a few years. 4th. A German agriculturist has calcu-

lated that the droppings from one thousand sheep, during a single night, would ma-nure an acre of ground sufficient for any crop. By using cheap portable fences, and moving the same from place to place; a farmer may manure his outlying fields with sheep, with a less cost than the hauling and spreading of ordinary monare.

5th. A great deal of the most valuable

manure may also be made by a cheap and easy system of night folding, on well tered yards and in sheds which should be erected on the range to protect the flock against sudden and severe changes of the

They occur in commerce—the former in These are a few of the many advantages of keeping sheep; and if we can obtain stringent legislative enactments against prowling and sheep killing, engage extensively in sheep husbandry, the wealth of the country can be increased by millions in a very few years .- Non of the Soil.

#### Everywhere the Same.

[From the Detroit Free Press.] Aunt Anarky dropped in the other morn

ing before breakfast Was on my way down town an' jus thought I'd come by an' see how you'se all gettin' long," she said; "den I had a few aigs I thought I'd bring you-es mose ev body's hens is quit layin -dair's a

dozen-all but five." "I'm glad to get them : how much do you ask for them?" "Ax fur 'em? Law, honey, cain't I

readily assimilated by crops, but have less bring you a little present onet in a while dout chargin you nothin? Dem nigs i I well knew by experience the price of such "presents," but I graciously accepted the situation and the eggs and thanked

Aunt Anarky. ly available as plant food. This is true of "Phrony tole me to tell you howdy, an' South Carolina rock phosphate, of Navassa says here's a stalk of sugar cane she saint ou-course she don't charge nuthin' for one stalk." More anxious rummaging in olable in this sense, because of the animal the storehouses of my brain what to give the two. But from the basket came three

> ears of pop-corn. "Blazy Ann saint 'em to you to 'mem ber her by." More thanks; then Aunt Anarky is sent to get her breakfast.

in chemistry as potassium oxide, which is Breakfus'? Lawsy, you all aint done et the valuable fertilizing ingredient of spotyet?" Here's de sun a hour high! Had ashes, and 'pot-ash salts.' It is most costmy breakfus' long 'go an' forgot 'bout ity in the form of sulphate, and less so in but I blieve I'll step in an git a little

Putting her empty basket where I would be sure to see it and seeing, fill it she went bobbing off to the kitchen, but turnlays earlier than any of the best varieties common to this country. If they will do this on any variety of land in this climate ed to say, by way, of a joke, "I'se gwine to dreen that coffee-pot, sho."

After breakfast she went away, but came back in time for dinner. When ready to start home she happened to remember that Phrony said, "Please m, send her a spool of thread, not too coarse an' not too fine an' some quilt pieces; an', if you've got it to spare, an ole overskirt

Phrony's wants were supplied. Then Aunt Anarky said :- |

Blazy Ann say as how she never ax you nuthin' fur dat air pop-corn, but ef ou feels like sendin' any ole dress-dat un you've got on 'll do-an' some o' your ole Sunday shoes, an' nuff nor ard home spun to make her an apun, she'll be mighty id. She's got a dominicker chicken to send you when it's big nuff to be took from

As far as was reasonable I supplied the lemands of Blazy Ann. "Whew!" said Aunt Anarky, "won"

lem gals be proud o' dem things! Well I've got to be agoin', 'doubt you wants to gie me some ole thing fur dem aigs. ain't got no two ole caliker curt'ns to line my quilt wid, I rec'kn, an' a cup o rice an a little handful o' flour -- an' Josh way tole me tell you howdy, an' ax you fur little sweetnin' fur his coffee.

The memory of past kindness caused the basket to be filled, but as she was stowng in the paper of sugar she said :-Dunno what dat air nigger want wi sugar fur de coffee, when he ain't got nary grain o' coffee to put sugar in!"

#### Longevity of Fishes.

Washington Letter to Hartford (Conn.) Times.] Some days ago I had occasion to make some inquiry into the age of fishes, and was surprised to find that they lived so long. Thinking that there are some others who know as little about the subject as I did, I append a letter I received from Professor Spencer W. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, who is the best authority in the world on fish. He writer:

"There is, I believe, authentic evidence to show that carp have attained an age of two hundred years. There is a tradition that within the last fifty years a pike was living in Russia whose age dated back to the fifteenth century. The fish is said to have been eighteen feet long. This, however, is not considered very reliable. But there is nothing to prevent a fish from living almost indefinitely, as it has no period life. In species like mammals and birds, where there is a limit, a definite term of years is gen rally the rule.'

There are now some gold-fish here, in the aquariums of the United States Botanical Garden, that are fifty years old. A. gold-fish dealer in Baltimore showed me some gold-fish that he had kept in his aquarium for thirty years.

There lives in New Haven, Conn., a man who can lift 1,800 pounds without artificial aid, and another who can lift 700 pounds with one hand.

and they have matured well; and can further say they will stand the wet weather Hugh McGlinn, a San Francisco miser, longer than any other pea in this section.— W. P. C., Wilson, N. C., Nov. 19, 1879." has died leaving \$200,000 to his wife, whom he many years before turned away because she bought a silk dress. She afterward earned a living as a domestic In all suitable localities, our Southern

servant.