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BENJ. H. SWAIN, OWNER AND EDITOR.

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NO. 10.

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THE FALL.

The "festive" fly has ceased to tease; And hushed is the mosquito's song; And people on such nights as these May slumber sweetly, slumber long.

The autumn days are bright with sun, And landscapes far around us lie, And maids and matrons have begun Their autumn clothes to make or buy.

The fruit upon the trees is ripe, Which glads the urchin's heart, I ween; No more he feels the sudden gripe It used to give when it was green.

The boys and girls now wander far Through woods the ripened nuts to seek; And now's engaged the Thespian star For seventy-five (or less) a week.

Oh! glorious season of the fall, How pleasant are thy sounds and scenes!

Thy advent gives delight to all— Except the man of little means.

What cares he for thy cloudless skies, Thy landscapes fair which thrill the soul?

Poor man, before the prices rise, He must lay in his wood and coal! —Boston Courier.

POINTS FOR WORKINGMEN.

Mr. Blaine says the present generation must be taught the benefits of high protection. An excellent idea. The Herald seconds the motion.

If a young man buys a suit of clothes for \$23, the amount of protection he pays for is \$9. The clothes without protection would cost \$14.

If he buys a \$1 hat he gets 40 cents worth of hat and 60 cents worth of protection.

If a young couple just beginning housekeeping buy a yard of Brussels carpet for \$1 they receive 45 cents in carpet and 55 cents in protection; or say for a whole room, \$12 worth of carpet and \$18 worth of protection. With free wool \$18 would be saved.

If a young woman pays \$8 for a shawl she gets \$6 worth of shawl only; the other \$2 she presents to the manufacturer to "protect" him.

If she buys a dress for \$18 she gets \$12 worth of dress and \$6 worth of protection.

If, however, she wants a pair of shoes, which formerly cost \$4.50 to \$5.50, she has only to pay \$2.50 or \$3.50, according to quality, because some of the protection has been taken off of hides, from which the leather in the shoe is made.

If she pays 50 cents for an iron pot or pan she gets 30 cents in goods and 20 cents worth of protection.

If she wants a sewing machine and pays \$20 for it, she gets \$11 worth of machine and \$9 worth of protection.

If she buys a clock for \$3 she receives \$2 worth of clock and \$1 worth of protection.

If she pays \$16 for a watch \$12 represents the time piece; the other \$4 goes to "protect" somebody.

If she buys a lamp for \$1 there is 55 cents in lamp and 45 cents to "keep the pot boiling" for some protected individual.

If she has to buy a range or a stove for \$35 she gets \$27 in goods and \$8 worth of protection.

If she buys a dozen steel knives and forks for \$3.50 she gets about \$2 in knives and \$1.50 in protection.

If she buys a dozen glass tumblers for \$1 she receives in glasses 55 cents and 45 cents in tariff.

If a young farmer buys \$100 worth of implements to start out to farming he gets \$55 in machines and \$42 in tariff wind padding. With the Mills bill passed he could get a horse and harness as well as implements for his \$100.

If a farmer purchase a barrel of salt for \$1 he gets 64 cents in salt and 36 cents in protection to companies in Syracuse, Warsaw and Saginaw.

On a capital of \$2,000,000 the Pennsylvania Steel Company in one year paid dividends of 22 per cent in cash, 45 per cent in a new method of stock dividends,

after which it had a surplus left of \$2,461,432, or equal to profits amounting to 202 per cent. In addition to this there were about five hundred thousand dollars to add for six months' profit which had not been brought in, making the handsome showing of 250 per cent profit!

In 1880 the United States Government generously donated to the Bessemer ring (the Pennsylvania Steel Company and its co-manipulators) one hundred and fourteen million dollars of clear profit.

The highest wages which the 140,978 laborers, skilled and unskilled, obtained for their work in the iron mills during this year was \$1.15 per day on an average. Note, this is the average for those earning higher pay. The ordinary unskilled laborer, the rank and file, received no more than 80 to 85 cents a day.

PHAROAH ON THE TARIFF.

And Pharaoh, King of Egypt, dreamed a dream. And Pharaoh dreamed that a small child, sobbing, came unto him, and the child was very sorrowful. And Pharaoh said unto the child: "Daughter, why art thou sorrowful?" And the child said: "O Pharaoh, great art thou, king over all the land of Egypt, for this I am sorrowful. A sore famine existed in the land from whence I am come, and my mother, taking pity on the children of my father, did give unto my brother two doughnuts, one for himself and one even for me, and my brother, for he is wise, said unto me: 'What shall I do? This will I do: I, even I, will eat the doughnuts and give you, O my sister, the holes that do then remain.' And the saying pleased him, and this he did, and when he had eaten the outside of the doughnuts, even as he had said, lo! O Pharaoh, the holes were lost, and I, even I, the sister of my brother, had nothing."

This ended the dream and Pharaoh awoke, and he was sore afraid. And he arose while it was yet night and called all of the wise men unto him and said unto them: "Interpret unto me the dream." And they could not. Therefore was Joseph called. And Joseph, being called, spake unto Pharaoh, for there was he called, and said unto him: "This is the interpretation of the dream, and the dream and the interpretation thereof are true: 'A nation shall arise, and it shall be great among the nations of the earth, and the name thereof shall be the United States of America.'

"The mother is she who calleth herself the Republican party, who loveth her children. The boy to whom the doughnuts were given is her favorite child, the manufacturers of this country. The daughter is the laboring class. The doughnut is the tariff given by the mother to the manufacturers to be divided with the sister, the poor laborers. The doughnut which surrounds the hole is the portion that the manufacturers get, the hole is the portion reserved to the laboring class. And the holes are lost."

And Pharaoh saw that the interpretation thereof was true.—G. M. E. in Chicago Globe.

PAPER BOTTLES.

The paper bottle industry has achieved considerable success in the West, and is gradually extending throughout the United States. Foremost among the advantages accruing from this new adaptation of paper is the fact that the bottles are unbreakable, while the cost at which they can be placed on the market is considerably lower than that of an article of the same size in glass, tin or stoneware. A great saving in the weight is moreover effected, a desideratum of no small amount where cost of carriage of large numbers has to be taken into consideration, while the cost of packing is reduced to a minimum, for breaking in transit, which is a

constant source of loss with glass bottles, is obviously impossible. Special machinery is employed in the manufacture of paper bottles. A long slip of paper of requisite thickness, having been folded into a tube, is heated around a circular mandrel, as covered externally with an enamel-glazed sheet, bearing any labels to be employed; the tube is then cut into short lengths, to the end of which are added tops, bottoms and necks of paper, or of wood if special strength is required—nothing further beyond pouring in and lining the inside with composition, which, on setting, will effectually resist the action of acids, spirits, inks, dyes, etc. The utilization of paper is constantly receiving new adaptations; a bare enumeration of which would constitute a formidable list, while enough has been said to demonstrate that the latest development of this material in the bottle-making industry bids fair to hold not an unimportant part in the varied uses now obtained from paper.—Mail and Express.

LETTER FROM AULANDER.

(Written for the Ledger.)
October 10, 1888.
Editor Ledger:—Aulander is on a boom. Two business houses have been opened recently, two new stores are rapidly nearing completion, some three or four dwelling houses are in process of construction, one large hotel, in fact, two new streets have been laid out and will soon be opened, one large gilt house has been built during the last month, and if improvements in the place continue as they have been recently we will soon find ourselves in the midst of a thriving town. The bridge over the Chowan river will be completed at an early day, and then we will have railroad communication from this place to Norfolk.

NO. N. C. FOR LEVI P. MORTON.

Probably no single individual ever made more out of one State during one winter than Levi P. Morton out of North Carolina. The way was this: A carpet bag legislature lived a luxurious life, heightened by the attractiveness of Brussels carpet, satin dresses for wives, carriages and horses, and other good things, and the enjoyment of them was doubtless enhanced by the fact that all this was done at somebody else's expense. In short, this luxury was charged in the contingent fund and a State debt made. The pleasant handling of this cash was with Levi P. Morton, and he made a big profit out of it. He has been squeezing North Carolina ever since, trying to get more from the same source. North Carolina has been kicking against payment of these champagne bills; North Carolina is already tired up, because she has had to liquidate many of these reckless Republican bills.

Levi P. Morton will not carry North Carolina.—Richmond State

A KEEN SCHEME.

A unique method of "freezing out" an objectionable stockholder and manager of a great corporation has been devised by the directors of a pork packing establishment in Michigan. The opponents of the man and his friends who were to be forced out of the concern, having tried in vain to purchase the stock held by them, met the other day and declared a dividend of 40 per cent. on the entire capital stock of \$2,100,000, 5 per cent. to be paid in cash and 35 per cent. in notes payable in thirty days. The expectation was that rather than submit to the loss which the borrowing of \$500,000 to meet these notes would entail, the objectionable parties would sell their stock and gracefully retire. They did nothing of the kind, however, but instead secured an injunction restraining the directors from paying the dividend or issuing the notes on the ground that the actual profits of the business did not exceed 5 per cent., and that the dividend should be limited to that amount. The Michigan court will now decide whether this novel "freezing out" scheme can be carried to a successful issue under the laws of the State.

SHE NEVER AXED.

C. M. Leonard told of an experience of his with an old and favorite cook. About three weeks ago she announced that she was married. It was rather a startling announcement, as she had not been considered a marriageable quantity. There had been no confessions of which Mr. Leonard and his wife had any knowledge and they were puzzled. She declared her intention of presently leaving their service and going West with her husband. It was a week before they even saw him.

Then it happened that Mr. Leonard asked some questions about him and received these replies: "What is your husband's business?" "He is a lawyer." "Where does he live?" "He lives in New York." "How much does he earn?" "I don't know." "Does he take care of himself?" "He doesn't eat anything. I always have to feed him." "Yes, but don't you think you think you ought to know what his business is and what his income is?" "I don't believe in his questions. He might get mad at me if I did. I don't know his salary or his income and if it were worse than mine's no help to it whether he works at one time or another time. The only way to me is to try to see and see how he does."

WHEN THE BIRDS AWAKE.

An enthusiastic ornithologist has amused himself by investigating the question at what hour in summer the commonest small birds wake up and sing. He says: "The greenfinch is the earliest riser, as it pipes as early as half past 1 in the morning. At about half past 2 the black cap begins and the quail, apparently wakes up half an hour later. It is usually 4 o'clock and the sun is well above the horizon before the first songster appears in the person of the blackbird. He is heard at half hour before the thrush and the chirp of the robin begins about the same length of time before the wren. Finally, the house sparrow and the tomtit occupy the last place on the list."

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