

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1875. EDITORIAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

"Dead letters" yield \$4,000 per annum to the Post-Office Department as waste paper.

In the flash times of New Orleans a male and dry have been known to bring fifty thousand dollars in gold.

The people of St. Michael's Church, Philadelphia, gave a \$600 response to an appeal of Bishop Quinlan for his Diocese.

Rodefer said "a constitution should be short," and he would have added "clear," but Talleyrand interrupted and said, "Yes, short and obscure."

The Marquis Besede Cavour, nephew of the famous Minister, and possessor of his papers, has just died, and the name and family of Cavour have become extinct.

Very Rev. Canon Lane, P. P., Donoughmore, Ireland, died on the 30th ult. "He was fifty years on the mission," says the Cork Examiner, "and is universally regretted."

The "Texas Cattle King," Captain Richard King, recently contracted by telegraph to furnish 20,000 hives. On his rancho, near San Antonio, he has 60,000 acres under one fence.

The land under a grazing ground for English bullocks in Ireland is over 60,000 acres more this year than it was in 1874, while that under wheat to supply the people with food is 27,000 acres less than it was last year.

A new composition by Liszt, for solo, chorus and orchestra, has been published. The subject is "The Bells of Strasburg Minster" and the words are by Longfellow, to whom the musician has dedicated the work.

The census of Charleston, just completed, shows 16,540 souls, against 48,956 in 1870, an increase of 7,584 in five years. The colored population is 32,072 and the white 24,528, the increase of the former having been much the greater.

Vermont has sent to Texas two car-loads of Merino hicks, one hundred and sixty in number, and all yearlings. The cargo was a most valuable one, as these sheep are very high-priced, \$1,000 and upward often being paid for a single animal.

"Madam," said a cross-tempered physician to a patient, "if women were admitted to paradise their tongues would make it a purgatory." "And if some physicians were allowed to practice there," replied the lady, "they would make it a desert."

Governor Seymour, in a speech to the Army of the Cumberland, made a very happy statement of his own military qualities when he said, "General Grant will admit that in a little contest I had with him he ran a great deal faster and further than I did."

The amount of ignorance among American non-Catholics is absolutely stupendous; and as speeches and newspapers go now, the more they learn the less they know. Think of being able to persuade a white man that the Pope carries either Allen or Hayes is Governor of Ohio.—Columbian.

There was a French singer, with a tremendous voice, who could not discover what line in art he was best fitted for. He went to Cherubini, who told him to sing. He sang, and the foundation trembled. "Well," he said when he had finished, "illustrious master, what shall I become?" "An auctioneer," said Cherubini.

Said President Davis at one of the fairs in Missouri the other day: "It gladdened my heart as I drove to these grounds to see the number of side saddles on the horses hitched along the way. I had almost begun to fear that my American countrywomen had lost the art of riding on horseback. Thank you, ladies, for coming on side-saddles."

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "Cowardice and apishness are the distinguishing features" of that plank of the New York Republican platform which demands "a just, generous and forbearing national policy in the Southern States, and a firm refusal to use military power except for purposes clearly defined in the Constitution."

The La Revista Catolica informs us that the Jubilee has been celebrated at Seville, Spain, with unusual splendor. Crowds have filled the churches and the processions are exceedingly numerous. One of those which started from the cathedral was over three hours passing one spot, and at its head marched the governor of the city, the mayor, military and civil authorities.

Last year over 80,000 pilgrims visited Jerusalem. The road from Jaffa to the Holy City is in a very pitiable condition, so pitiable indeed, that an enterprising French company has made arrangements with the Turkish Government to create a new road and build comfortable inns in various parts of the Holy Land, which will certainly prove a great advantage to travelers to the tomb of our Lord.

Another argument for inflation is presented by the Nashville American: "Farmers and mechanics and hard-working tradesmen, do you know the meaning of these cabalistic terms of the bondholders, 'five-twenties,' 'seventy-threes' and 'ten-forties'?" Why, simply this in effect—that you shall get up at 5:30 and not quit work until 7:30, so that the bondholders need not get up until next day at 10:40!"

The Courier-Journal says: "One of the most remarkable men of Alabama is Col. Bethea. He is a lawyer, but has had only one case in his life. It was his first and his last. The case involved a large amount of property, and his fee depended upon his success. He won; his fee was \$60,000, and with this he gracefully retired from the bar. A legal career so brief and so brilliant has probably been the lot of no other man since litigation began."

The death is reported of a man who, the French think, may have been the involuntary cause of their defeat at Waterloo. Pierre Coetz, a naturalized Belgian, was arrested by the army of Blucher, tied to a horse's tail and made to serve as guide during the terrible days of June 16 and 18, 1815; at least, so the French obituary says. Pierre has just died at Nogent at the age of seventy-five. The papers say that he never forgot the horse's tail, and dreamt nightly of the pistols that were held over him while in that uncomfortable position.

Prospects of the Fall Trade. (New York Herald Sept. 27)

The fall dry goods trade has fairly opened. Western and Southern merchants are making their purchases, and elsewhere will be found a detailed account of the condition and prospects of this important branch of trade, compiled from the statements of leading business houses to the reporters of the Herald.

The inquiries thus made within a few days show an extremely satisfactory condition of trade. The fall business doing by the wholesale dry goods merchants is unexpectedly large. Several of the leading houses express their surprise at its extent, and say that trade has not been so good for five years past. But it is not only that there is a livelier demand and that buyers are more numerous. The most gratifying feature of this revival of business is that, according to the general testimony, the merchants from the interior who have come here to lay in their stocks are very careful and prudent purchasers. They have made their payments for spring purchases with unusual promptness. The losses by bad debts are riding and much less than for equal periods during some years past.

There is evidence that stocks of goods in the country are low, and buyers are taking advantage of low prices to lay in new supplies. The business appears in all its features to be in a healthy condition, and the more prudent and conservative houses begin to believe that there is a real and active revival of trade, which means, of course, a desire in the people to buy, united with an ability to pay for goods.

Lower prices have no doubt their share in this revival of trade, but it seems to be a special feature of the fall business that the country merchants are selecting their stocks with unusual care. The desire for economy evidently continues in the country, and instead of buying wildly, as in some years, and taking the risk of being able to sell and to make their settlements at the proper time, they now buy cautiously, expect to pay promptly and ask for but moderate credits. All this is very satisfactory. It argues precisely such a return toward prosperity as will put us on a sound basis.

We are evidently past the period of inflated prices; the country has settled down to a lower range; products and incomes have begun to square with each other; and it is a curious sign of the course of our business and production under lower prices that our export of cotton manufactures to China has considerably more than doubled during the past year. It amounted in 1874 to \$218,936, and for the present year to \$552,444, according to an official report which we print elsewhere. Of course even the larger sum is but a trifle, for China imports yearly not less than forty-five millions dollars' worth of cotton goods, almost entirely from Great Britain. But it is satisfactory to see even a slight evidence that some of our products are once more finding markets abroad in increasing quantities.

The country is not rich enough to be extravagant, but it is to day undoubtedly richer than it was in 1872, when everybody thought himself fortunate. The people since then have saved, have paid off more or less debt, and North and South, East and West, are to day in a sounder condition than perhaps at any time since the war.

It is true that confidence is still disturbed; capital remains timid, not only because of the losses of 1873, but because of the political uncertainties. The greater and more conspicuous industries are still suffering. The laborers in iron, coal, lumber; and the operatives of the cotton and woolen mills are, to some extent, unemployed. But an examination of the multitude of minor industries, especially in the West, will show any one that, in the main, there is a reasonable activity and prosperity. The farmers of the West and the planters of the South will this year almost certainly receive satisfactory prices for abundant crops, and these two classes are not deeply in debt just now. When they have sold their crops most of them will have money in their pockets; they will be able to buy supplies, to employ mechanics, to make improvements. That is to say, the country is beginning once more to have a surplus over its bare living expenses, and that means a revival of industry and trade. It would set us much more rapidly ahead if only we had a sound currency; if, that is to say, one dollar had a fixed and permanent value. In that case there would be no disposition to hoard the accumulations of the year; money would not lie idle in the banks; its owners everywhere would be ready to use it, and with reasonable reforms in taxation we might, at the present prices of production, be able to sell our surplus manufactures in foreign markets. Whenever we can do that there will be no unemployed people in the United States. And it is because an irredeemable and fluctuating currency has deprived us of the ability to sell our surplus manufactures profitably in the world's markets that we have seen so long a glut in these products, so many operatives out of employment, so general a stagnation, in spite of good crops for several years.

Upon the whole the outlook is most gratifying for a healthy revival of trade throughout the country—not such forced activity as would lead to wild speculation, over-trading and extravagance—but a regular, steady, legitimate and growing business, based on the actual wants of the community, defrayed by the products of the soil, the work and labor of the people and the income from accumulated capital. Such a business is the first step, and a very long one, in the new road towards material prosperity and national wealth; it is the earnest of better times, the precursor of Specie Payments which inflation would only still farther defer. As our wealthy citizens return to town after their summer vacation, the different branches of retail trade will begin to feel the effect of the revival which has set in. For the general refitting and renovating which is going on throughout the country will exhibit itself in a more marked manner among the wealthy dwellers in cities than in the agricultural districts.

SARRACENIA LIFE BITTER.—Special attention is called to the Card of Dr. Joseph Tucker, of Mobile, Ala., which appears on the 5th page of the Star. The Sarracenia Bitters have a great reputation in Mobile and throughout Alabama, and are strongly recommended by the Sisters of Charity in Mobile. Upon receipt of \$1. Dr. Tucker will forward a bottle by mail postage paid, to any address.

Industry of the French. BROOM FACTORIES. (New Orleans Co-Operative News)

The French are, as a nation, the richest people on the globe, and have their wealth more evenly distributed. The great war indemnity which Germany condemned France to pay would have raised any other country, and Germany had calculated that it would cripple France for half a century, but to the amazement of the world, France anticipated the periods of payment, and with hardly an effort relieved herself of the debt and the presence of the Germans placed there to collect it.

This was done by the efforts of the small farmers all over France. They had been taught economy, not only of money when they had it in hand, but economy of time, that they might use every moment and make money. Each farmer, and France is sub-divided into small farms, practices himself and teaches every member of his family small industries, so that when they are unable to work at one thing they take up something else; when they cannot work out doors they work in doors. Everybody, old and young, is busy every day during the time for labor, and there is always work for every one to do. And yet they give more time to amusement than any other people. The Swiss are like the French only they are greater manufacturers and are not so much occupied in farming.

When France wanted money these small farmers, the real patriots after all, drew out their wallets, purses and stockings, and every one had a goodly and timely supply of gold and silver laid up from their earnings, and they paid off the debt without a groan, and could have doubled the amount.

These French farmers make everything they can at home; they make up into articles of prime use what they throw away. If they kill a chicken they put nearly every feather to use; some are used for pillows, beds and bolsters; some are saved for fans, and some are dyed and worked into varicolored brushes and tufts for hats. If a hog is killed not a particle is lost; the blood is carefully caught and made into blood sausages, the hair is saved for the plasterer; the bristles are made in brushes and waxed ends for sewing shoes and mending harness; the tripe, kidneys and every intestine is saved.

If a lamb dies, the skin is taken off, dried, dressed, tanned and made into glove lining, coat collars, muffs, or other articles. All these little things are watched and attended to, and nearly every article used at home is made at home. The rainy days, long winter nights, and off seasons are all utilized.

In many places, all over the country in France, the farmers get yarn cotton, or woolen, and they and their families work them up by knitting machines into those beautiful socks, stockings and knit underwear which we import.

Such industry on the part of the farming classes has made France wealthy and her citizens the truest of patriots.

Our farmers might imitate, to some degree, this persistent and watchful industry. Broom-making is a very simple process, and can be learned by any man or lad of ordinary intelligence in a very few days, and we are utilitarian enough to believe that it would do no harm for some one on every farm to know how to make brooms.

Brooms are articles which all need, and which ninety-nine farmers in a hundred buy, when nearly all might have them made at home. And as brooms are a bulky article, it might be well in each Grange, at least, to have a manufactory of brooms in its jurisdiction to supply the wants of the neighborhood.

A few apt boys, under the charge of some one who is skilled in broom making, could soon learn a useful and profitable trade. A manufactory would pay if it were only run during the winter months, when boys might otherwise be idle.

At present there are some ten broom manufactories in New Orleans, and they are dependent chiefly on the West and North for their broom corn. While what they make into brooms is not a drop in the bucket toward supplying the demand, our brooms are made at the North and West, when we should make them at home.

We have taken the trouble to get the prices of such material and machines as are necessary in starting a broom factory, for we are strong in the belief that we must start more home industries and neighborhood manufactories:

Trying machines, \$20; shoulder presses, \$15; No. 13, B. purple twine, 1 1/2 lb handles, 25¢; No. 18, grey do. 21¢; No. 20 and 22, mixed wire, 18¢; No. 20, 22 used mostly here; No. 1, pine handles, \$17; 2 thousand; No. 2, pine handles, \$18; 2 thousand; No. 1, white wood handles, \$18; 2 thousand; No. 2, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 3, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 4, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 5, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 6, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 7, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 8, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 9, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 10, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 11, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 12, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 13, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 14, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 15, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 16, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 17, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 18, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 19, gum handles, \$16; 2 thousand; No. 20, gum handles, \$16; 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