

THE PULASKI CITIZEN.

VOLUME 8.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1896.

NUMBER 52.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Parlee, McGeehee & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS, AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
280 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

DR. WM. BATTE,
Office at Store of CHILDRESS & BATTE,
where he can be found at all hours of the day,
unless professionally engaged. Will attend promptly
to all calls, or any professional business contract-
ed to him.

JOHN S. WILKES,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.
Will practice in Giles and adjoining counties. Can
be found
At the Office of Brown & McCallum,
Aug. 17-6m.

JOHN G. WHITSON,
Attorney at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will practice in Giles and adjoining counties.
Strict attention given to all collections entrusted to
him. OFFICE—Main Street—Up stairs.
July 27-14

WILSON, CARTER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Groceries & Plantation Supplies,
No. 101 MAIN STREET,
Corner Washington, (June 1) MEMPHIS, TENN.
WALLACE BUTLER, JR. & CO. S. R. REED.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Office in the South West Corner of the Court House,
In the Courts of Giles and adjoining counties, PULASKI.
WILL PRACTICE

AMOS R. RICHARDSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will practice in Giles and adjoining counties.
Office, Ballentine's Corner—Up stairs.

F. G. STIVER PERKINS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will Practice in Giles and adjoining counties.
OFFICE
In North end of the Tennessee House, west side
of the public square, Jan 12-14

BROWN & McCALLUM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.
OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Walker
& Brown.

LEON GODFREY,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,
PULASKI, TENN.
ALL kinds of Repairing in Watches or Jewelry
done promptly and satisfaction warranted.
Shop at Mason & Keel's Store. Feb 16-14

Sam. C. Mitchell & Co.,
PULASKI, TENN.
ARE Agents for, and keep constantly on hand,
Crane's celebrated air-tight
Metallic Coffins of all sizes.
Wood Coffins of all kinds furnished when preferred.
We have a splendid Hearse,
and are fully equipped to wait on Funerals both in
town and in the country. Mr. Mitchell will attend
to the undertaking, and can be found at all times 3
doors above the Livery Stable, ready to wait on the
public.

House Carpentering & Joining.
We keep plenty of good hands, and can do all
kinds of Carpenter's and Joiner's work in good style,
and on as good terms as it can be done in the country.
TERMS CASH. S. M. & CO.

TONSorial.
ALEX. and CALVIN, Knights of the Tonsorial,
A invite the young, the old, the gay, the grave, the
side of Pulaski, to call on them at their store.
BARBERS SALOON,
North side Public square, at the striped pole.

F. J. HENRY,
Brick Mason and Plasterer,
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.
Is prepared to execute with dispatch and in a sat-
isfactory manner, all kinds of brick and mortar
work on PLASTERING.
Houses, chimneys, cisterns, etc., built or repaired,
and satisfaction warranted. aug-5-96

Book and Job Printer,
CITIZEN OFFICE,
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.
CASH required for all Job-work. No Job can be
taken from the office until paid for.

Advertising.

Much has been said and written on the
subject of advertising. The question as
to whether or not it is a benefit to the
advertiser has been settled by the business
world.

It is shown to be not only a benefit, but,
in all our commercial communities espe-
cially, a necessity. We alluded to this
subject some weeks since—adverted to the
many evidences of its importance, and the
appreciation of its benefits by the mass of
the business world. There are a few per-
sons in every community who are difficult
to be convinced, but their numbers are con-
stantly diminishing. We can but compare
the difference produced in just five years.
Previous to the war, nearly every daily
newspaper, North and South, contained but
four pages, usually amounting to 24 to 32
columns. Now we behold in New York,
New Orleans, and other cities, daily papers,
containing from 64 to 128 columns of mat-
ter, small types—four-fifths of which are
paying advertisements.

In Houston and Galveston they have
dailies containing from 40 to 48 columns of
matter, with a liberal proportion of adver-
tisements. Now these papers are patron-
ized by the shrewdest and most successful
business men of the country. Where is
the secret of their success? Manifestly, in
advertising.

It is notorious that the most prominent
and successful business men in the interior
are those who keep their wares and busi-
ness before the public. By means of the
newspaper, nearly every family in town and
country are informed of what is in the
market, where they can get articles suited
to their wants, and the place where they
can be procured to the best advantage.

Receipt for Sausage Meat.
A correspondent of an exchange gives
this receipt: "I have observed the follow-
ing practice for the last twenty-five years,
and can confidently recommend it. It is
important, in the first place, not to allow
your meat to lay in bulk after it is separated
from the body of the hog, but keep it spread
out until you are ready to cut fine. If it
lays some time in bulk, your sausage will
soon become strong. This plan prevents it.
When you are ready, cut it in small pieces
for grinding through a cutter and weigh,
in order for seasoning. Then for every
40 pounds of meat take 13 ounces of salt,
4 ounces of best black pepper, and 2 ounces
of sage, all of which mix together. Then
mix this with your meat. Afterwards put
it through your sausage grinder, and you
will find, if you are a judge of good sausage,
an article in that line that is first rate."

How to Go to Bed.
Hall's Journal of Health gives the fol-
lowing advice how to go to bed in the win-
ter time. Those who practice retiring on
the "cuddle up" plan will readily fall in
with these suggestions.

"Do it in a hurry, if there is no fire in
the room, and there ought not to be, unless
you are quite an invalid."
"But if a person is not in good health,
it is best to undress by a good fire; warm
and dry the feet well, draw on the stock-
ings again; run into a room without fire;
jump into bed, cuddle up, with head and
ears under cover for a minute or more, un-
til you feel a little warmth; then uncover
your head, next draw off your stockings,
straighten out, turn over on your right side
and go to sleep."

"If a sense of chilliness comes over you
on getting into bed, it always will do an
injury; and its reception increases the ill
effect, without having any tendency to hard-
en on you. Nature abhors violence. We are
never shocked into health. Hard usage
makes no garment last longer."

Man's Destiny.
It cannot be that earth is man's only
abiding place. It cannot be that our life is
a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity to
float a moment upon its waves, and sink
into nothingness. Else why is it, the high
and glorious aspirations, which leap like
angels from the temple of our hearts, are
forever wandering unsatisfied?

Why is it that the rainbow and cloud
come over us with a beauty that is not of
earth, and then pass off to leave us to muse
on their loveliness? Why is it that the
stars which "hold their festival around the
midnight throne," are set above the grasp
of our limited faculties—forever mocking
us with their unapproachable glory? And,
finally, why is it that forms of human beauty
are presented to our view and taken from
us, leaving the thousand streams of our
affection to flow back in an Alpine torrent
upon our hearts?

We are born for a higher destiny than
that of earth. There is a realm where the
rainbow never fades; where the stars will
be spread out before us like the islands that
slumber on the ocean, and where the beau-
tiful things which pass before us like shadows,
will stay forever in our presence.

Over twenty thousand dollars worth of
summer leaves and twigs have been sold
this season at Fredericksburg, Va., by the
country people thereabout.

Story of a Picture.

A painter once wanted a picture of Inno-
cence, and drew the likeness of a child at
prayer. The little suppliant was kneeling
beside his mother; the palms of his uplifted
hands were reverently pressed together;
his rosy cheeks spoke of health, and his mild
blue eyes were turned with the expres-
sion of devotion and peace. The portrait
of young Rupert was much prized by the
painter, who hung it up on his study
wall, and called it "Innocence."

Years passed away, and the artist became
an old man. Still the picture hung there.
He had often thought of painting a counter-
part—the picture of guilt—but had not
found the opportunity.

At last he effected his purpose by paying
a visit to a neighboring goal. On the damp
floor of his cell lay a wretched culprit,
named Randall, heavily ironed. Wasted
was his body and hollow his eye; vice was
visible in his face. The painter succeeded
admirably, and the portrait of young Ru-
pert and Randall were hung side by side,
for "Innocence" and "Guilt."

But who was young Rupert and who was
Randall? Alas! the two were one. Old
Randall was young Rupert led astray by
bad companions, and ending his life in the
damp and shameful dungeon.

A Smart Girl.

Miss Fannie Paine, who is but thirteen
years of age, has since May last, performed
the duties of paymaster in the Eagle Works
manufacturing company, in Chicago. In
eight months of this year she will have
paid out about a quarter of a million dollars,
keeping the time-sheets, pay-roll and a pri-
vate account book with and for each of the
three to four hundred men employed.

She receives the money weekly from the
bank to the amount of \$4,000 to \$5,000,
carries the transaction of paying all the men
through, and settles and makes her bal-
ances with the cashier. She knows every
man in the establishment, the force being
divided into eleven departments, each hav-
ing its responsible foreman. She commands
a salary of \$625 per annum, takes two
music lessons each week and attends an
evening course at a commercial college,
where she has a scholarship—E.

Who Can Answer It?—The following
novel question has been submitted to an
Atlanta exchange for publication:

Suppose a man and a girl were to get
married—the man thirty-five years old and
the girl five years—this makes the man
seven times as old as the girl, and they live
together until the girl is ten years old, this
makes the man forty years old, and four
times as old as the girl; and if they still
live together until she is fifteen, the man
would be forty-five; this makes the man
three times as old, and if they still live on
until the girl is thirty, years old, this makes
the man sixty, only twice as old as so on.
Now, how long would they have to live to
make the girl as old as the man, at the same
rate of reasoning?

Several Misses.

In rambling with our friend Webster the
other day we came across a bevy of misses,
to whom we will introduce the reader:

Miss Demogor is said to be of at least
a doubtful character, and is often seen at
the Police Court. It is best, we think,
not to form any acquaintance with her—
Miss Celaney is a very intelligent and in-
teresting lady, and is much in favor with
editors. She is frequently noticed by the
newspapers. Miss Anthropy is a peevish
old spinster, exceedingly reserved. Miss
Trust is of a jealous disposition, and rather
troublesome; in fact, almost as bad as her
cousin, Miss Constance, who gives lovers so
much trouble. Miss Construction is much
in favor with sectarians; she is morally
serious and supposed to be well disposed.
Miss Fortune, although honest and amiable,
is much dreaded and shunned by young
and old. She is rather wayward, however,
and often intrudes where she is not wel-
come. Miss Nomer often renders import-
ant aid to the legal profession, and her
company is sought by gentlemen of the
law. Miss Rule is a great politeness and
has been very busy lately presiding alter-
nately with her relative, Miss Chief, over
the doings of Congress and the Tennessee
Legislature. Miss Becoming is a bad look-
ing young lady, though with a good heart,
who dresses in the fashion. Miss Reckon
receives the attention of many young gen-
tlemen who drive fast horses and live gay on
small salaries. Miss Pronounce is a young lady
very popular with foreigners. Miss Tress
is a lady of considerable notoriety, and
highly in favor with nearly all the male
population of our city.—Mem. Ledger.

Every housekeeper, perhaps, does not
know that pieces of old bread crumbs, etc.,
on being soaked and mixed up with dough,
in making new bread, improves it very
much. All housekeepers who read this
should try it, and they will never allow
pieces of dry bread to be lost afterwards.

"The ocean speaks eloquently and for-
ever," says Beecher. "Yes," retorts
Premise, "and there is no use of telling it
to dry up."

Statistics of the Bible.

A "Reader" of Zion's Herald sums up
the statistics of the Bible thus:

The Scriptures have been translated into
one hundred and forty-eight languages and
dialects, of which one hundred and twenty-
one had, prior to the formation of the
"British Foreign Bible Society," never ap-
peared. And twenty-five of these languages
existed without an alphabet in an oral form.
Upwards of forty-three millions of those
copies of God's word are circulated among
not less than six hundred millions of people.

The first division of the divine orders
into chapters and verses is attributed to
Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury
in the reign of King John, in the latter part
of the twelfth century or beginning of the
thirteenth.

Cardinal Hugo, in the middle of the
thirteenth century, divided the Old Testa-
ment into chapters, as they now stand in
our translation.

In 1661, Athias, a Jew of Amsterdam,
divided the section of Hugo into verses—a
French printer had previously (1661) di-
vided the New Testament into verses as
they now are.

The Old Testament contains 39 books,
929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words,
2,738,100 letters.

The New Testament contains 27 books,
260 chapters, 7,950 verses, 182,253 words,
933,380 letters.

The entire Bible contains 66 books, 1,
189 chapters, 31,175 verses, 77,692 words,
3,666,480 letters.

The name of Jehovah, or Lord, occurs
6,855 times in the Old Testament.

The word "and" occurs in the Old Testa-
ment 36,543 times.

The middle book of the Old Testament
is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is the 29th of Job.

The middle verse is 2d Chronicles, 20th
chapter, 17th verse.

The middle book of the New Testament
is 2d Thessalonians.

The middle chapters are Romans 13 and
14th.

The middle verse is Acts 11:7.

The middle chapter and the least in the
Bible is Psalms 1:17.

The middle verse in the Bible is Psalms
318:8.

The middle line in the Bible is 2d Chroni-
cles 4:16.

The least verse in the Old Testament is
1st Chronicles 1:1.

The least verse in the Bible is John 11:35.

The 19th chapter of 2d Kings and Isaiah
36 are the same.

In the 21st verse of the 7th of Ezra are
all the letters of the alphabet, I and J con-
sidered as one.

The apocrypha (not inspired, but some-
times bound between the Old Testament
and the New) contains 14 books, 183 chap-
ters, 15,081 verses, 152,185 words.

The preceding facts were ascertained by
a gentleman in 1718. Also, by an Eng-
lishman residing at Amsterdam, 1772, and
it is said to have taken each gentleman
nearly three years in the investigation.

There is a Bible in the library of the Uni-
versity of Göttingen written on 5,476 palm
leaves.

A day's journey was 33 and 1-5 miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an
English mile.

Ezekiel's reed was eleven feet, nearly.

A cubit is 22 inches nearly.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and
five-eighths inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A shekel of silver was about fifty cents.

A shekel of gold was \$8.09.

A talent of silver was \$616.32.

A talent of gold was \$13,609.

A piece of silver or a penny was thirteen
cents.

A farthing was three cents.

A gerah was one cent.

A mite was one and a half cents.

A homer contains seventy-five gallons
and five pints.

An epha or bath contains seven gallons
and five pints.

A hin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was seven pints.

An omer was six pints.

A cab was three pints.

A dog was one-half pint.

The divisions of the Old Testament are four:

1. The pentateuch, or the five books of
Moses.

2. The historical books, comprising
Joshua to Esther, inclusive.

3. Poetical or doctrinal books, from Job
to Songs of Solomon, inclusive.

4. Prophetic books, from Isaiah to
Malachi.

The New Testament is usually divided
into three parts:

1. Historical, containing the four Gos-
pels and Acts.

2. Doctrinal, comprising all the Epistles
from Romans to Jude.

3. Propheatical, being the book of Reve-
lations of St. John.

The commemorative ordinances of the
Jews were:

Circumcision, the seal of the covenant
with Abraham.

The passover, to commemorate the pro-
tection to the Israelites, when all the first
born of the Egyptians were destroyed.

The feast of Tabernacles, instituted to
perpetuate the sojourning of the Israelites
for forty years in the wilderness.

The feast of Pentecost, which was ap-
pointed fifty days after the passover, to com-
memorate the delivery of the Law from
Mount Sinai.

Feast of Purim, kept in memory of the
deliverance of the Jews from the wicked
machinations of Haman.

In 1272, it would have cost a laboring
man thirteen years labor to have purchased
a Bible; as his pay was only 12 pence per
day, while the price of the Bible was £20.

Taxing the Negroes.

The negroes of the South are the prop-
erty of the Radicals. Not by a bargain or
sale have they passed into the hands of
new masters, but by conquest. The men
who once owned property in them, are not
allowed to govern the individual in whose
person his dollars and cents have been ex-
tinguished.

The moment the war ended, Congress
took possession of the negroes of the South
and locked them up in a bureau for safe
keeping. When the financial interests of
New England required the production of
cotton, they were allowed to make contracts
with the plantation owners, subject, of
course, to the approval of the key holders
of the bureau.

Under the belief, founded upon total ig-
norance of the negro character, that they
would, in a state of freedom, rush franti-
cally into the fields and produce fabulous
mountains of cotton, and thus at one stroke
enrich themselves, a tax of three cents on
the pound was resolved to be levied. It
was not doubted that the freedmen would
pay it without a murmur.

Time passed—the "man and brother"
did not come to time, and many of the
great plantations of the South grew up in
perissam and sassafras trees. Where the
"man and brother" once turned up the
furrow, and afterwards gathered cotton, he
now hunts opossums and slaughters rab-
bits. The three cents tax absorbs the
profits of those who have labored, and, un-
der the most favorable contracts, it is im-
possible for them to pocket profits at the
end of the season. The supply of cotton
will be limited, but that inexorable tax
sticks to every pound of it. The negroes
being the real producers, are, of course, the
greatest sufferers.

The effect of the tax on the landed pro-
prietor is a different question, and is not
now discussed. The point we make has
reference only to the "man and brother."

He has great occasion, surely, to be grate-
ful to his white masters of the North.—
Memphis Ledger.

Cutting Timber.

An old experienced farmer furnishes the
press with the following information:
If oak, hickory, or chestnut timber is
felled in the eighth month (Aug.) in the
second running of the sap, and barked,
quite a large tree will season perfectly, and
even the twigs will remain sound for years;
whereas, that cut in winter, and remaining
until fall (as thick as your wrist), will be
completely sap-rotten and will be almost un-
fit for any purpose. The body of the oak
split into rails will not last more than ten
or twelve years. Chestnut will last longer,
but no comparison to that cut in the eighth
month. Hickory cut in the eighth month
is not subject to be worm eaten, and will
last a long time for fencing.

When I commenced farming in 1902, it
was the practice to cut timber for post fence-
ing in the winter. White oak posts and
black oak rails, cut at that time, I found
would not last more than ten years. In
1908, I commenced cutting fence timber in
the eighth month. Many of the oak
rails cut that year are yet sound, as well as
most of those formed of chestnut. If the
bark is not taken off this month, however,
it will peel off itself about the second or
third year, and leave the sap perfectly
sound. The tops of the trees are also more
valuable for fuel than when cut in winter or
spring.

I advise young farmers to try the experi-
ment for themselves; and if post fences will
not last twice as long, I forfeit all my ex-
perience as worthless.

Thus way to make yourself pleasant to
others is to show them attention. The
whole world is like the miller at Mansfield,
who "cared for nobody, because nobody
cared for him." And the whole world
would serve you so if you gave them the
same pause. Let every one, therefore, see
that you care for them, by showing them
the small courtesies, in which there is no
parade, whose voices is still to please, and
which manifest themselves by tender looks
and little acts of attention, giving the prefer-
ence in every little enjoyment at the table,
in the field, walking, sitting or standing.

An Eastern steamer being in danger re-
cently, all on board put on life-preservers,
except an old lady, who said she "would
rather sink than go floating around."

CROSS MARKS (X.)

Look out for cross marks on your paper. This
indicates the expiration of your subscription. We
are compelled to adhere to our rule of payment in
advance. We hope you will renew without delay.

**The Cause of the Stagnation of Busi-
ness and Dull Times.**

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]
"Dull times," nothing doing," "busi-
ness at a stand still," "industry not remu-
nerative," such are observations hourly
made everywhere, and the question is, why
so?

The circulating currency is near one
thousand million of dollars—three times
greater than before the war—and no obliga-
tion requiring those who furnish it to re-
deem it in coin on presentation. The de-
pressed business condition of the country
cannot, therefore, be laid to a want of money,
for there is a superabundance of it
somewhere in the country. The cause of
the dull times is not in the want of money
to carry on with ease and facility the busi-
ness of the country, but in the oppressive
burdens all branches of business are com-
pelled to sustain in the shape of taxes. That
is the mill-stone that is hanging to the neck
of labor, industry, trade and commerce.—
Profits are nearly all taken by the tax gather-
er, and everything consumed is thereby
rendered so high as to compel everybody to
do with as little as possible.

Under such a condition of things there
can be no stimulus to industry, except up
to the point required simply for self-preser-
vation—to keep the mill from ceasing work
altogether—and to prevent production from
languishing into complete indifference.—
Prosperity is out of the question, when a
large part of the results of labor are eaten
up by taxes. Discouragement takes the
place of cheerful hopefulness, and dimini-
shed consumption makes trade dull, times
hard, business stagnant.

Economy in public expenditures, the
raising by taxation no more money than is
absolutely required for an economical ad-
ministration of the government, and the pay-
ment of the public interest should be rigidly
insisted on by the people. They should
demand of Congress and of the executive
department of the government a curtailment
of expenses, and the abolition of all use-
less expenditures.

There is no doubt that the expenses of
the Federal government can be reduced so
that not more than one-half the taxes now
raised need be levied. That would be a
great relief, and under it business would
again revive, and prosperity receive a fresh
start. Let it be tried.

**The St. Louis Democrat has made this
word the synonym of infamy. It has
dubbed with it Radicals, Jacobins, revolu-
tionists, horse thieves, murderers, house
burners, jayhawkers and rascals generally.**

New Orleans rioters, menacing the peace
of the State and plotting to overthrow the
constituted Government by a bloody revolu-
tion, it calls "loyal." The Babboones and
Trimmans murdering defenceless prisoners,
it calls "loyal." Negroes who do not know
the meaning of the word or comprehend a
principle of Republican Government, it calls
"loyal." Those who abet the revolution-
ary schemes of the Radical Congress it calls
"loyal." Those who shut out of the Uni-
on eleven States it calls "loyal." Those
who plunder the Treasury and fill their
own pockets are "loyal." Freedmen's
Bureau agents, who steal millions, are
"loyal." The Democrat has, so far as it
could, made the word descriptive of scound-
relism, and has elevated "disloyal" into
a term of compliment and honor.—Missouri
Rebeller.

The term cannot have been more abused
and degraded in Missouri than in Tennes-
see. No honest man in this State will suf-
fer himself to be called loyal, without a
fight or a slander suit—one or both—
Nashville Gazette.

Snake Story.

On the Tallahatchie River, not long
since, says an exchange, an enormous rat-
tlesnake found a sitting turkey hen on her
nest, and swallowed her in exactly two
minutes and forty seconds by the watch,
and then swallowed the eggs, forty-two in
number, without cracking a single shell;
after the meal, he immediately relapsed into
the state of torpidity peculiar to Tallahatchie
snakes after making a big dinner.

Anxious to see the result of this snake
affair, the owner of the unfortunate fowl
allowed his snake to go unmolested,
who coiling up in a fence corner, remained
there for nine days, with his mouth wide
open, when, the eggs having finished the
process of incubation, the juvenile tar-
keys stepped out of his mouth, one at a
time, but as quick as each of them put its
foot on dry land, it was immediately swal-
lowed again by this 2-40 snake, before it
had time to look up at the sun.

As soon as the last turkey was swallow-
ed the rattlesnake was caught and put in a
barrel of two hundred and ninety-five per
cent. alcohol, and on every clear day those
turkeys can now be heard chirping.