

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Brain Work.—Amongst the Inventors—Farming Implements and Machines—Curiosities of the Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1878.

Every one admires the wonderful achievement of that little insect the "busy bee," that manages to construct its treasure-house upon the highest principles of engineering skill, (combining in its hexagonal cells the strength of its honey-comb and the compactness of cubes) and then fills it with golden honey from the flith of a pig sty, if nothing better offers. But this is no evidence of reason or intelligence on the part of the bee, for its ten thousandth progenitor made just as good wax and honey from the flowers of Eden. But the naked and ignorant Adam, who cultivated the garden with a sharp stick, and his almost helpless helpmate who made the first female robe of fig leaves, with bark fibre for thread and a thorn for a needle, have become in a thousand generations of toil and study but a little lower than the angels, and the present race of men, in civilized countries, are masters of physical nature and have subdued all the elements to their use.

AMONGST THE INVENTORS. If you wish to be well convinced of the progress of the world in all useful arts and sciences, go with me for an hour to the model rooms of the Patent Office. The superintendent of this department, Mr. R. C. Gill, is a most affable and obliging gentleman, who will show us all the wonders of the place. Not all, for it would require the hard labor of months to make to make the most casual examination of the many thousands of models in this vast collection. The model cases of the Patent Office give us a picture of the inventive genius of the world. Here before us is the practical brain power of many thousand men, who gave many sleepless nights and toilsome days to evolve from a crude first idea, a perfect machine or contrivance, whose achievements should impress themselves upon the fortunes of the great world itself.

The field of invention, discovery and application as represented here, covers every department of human interest or industry. Think of everything strange, new or curious that you ever heard of, and then come here to find it duplicated with variations, perhaps a hundred times. We boys of fifty years ago, used to drop five grains of corn to a hill and a pumpkin seed or bean, to every fifth hill, and it took a smart boy to keep up with two hoes in covering. Just think of 617 corn droppers patented up to 1873. This may serve as an illustration to show how the work of invention goes on in every department of human industry. One would naturally suppose that about everything valuable had been found out, and that there was "nothing new under the sun." Quite to the contrary, past success only stimulates to new exertion and achievement. The year 1877 shows 13,619 patents granted, a larger number than in any previous year, except 1839, in which 13,956 patents were issued. Before the fire last summer the rooms and cases of the Patent Office contained about 200,000 models, and nearly half of these were injured or utterly destroyed by the conflagration. Many of the half consumed models are being restored, and as you walk through the long halls of the "burnt district" and see the piles upon piles of ruined models, you wonder at the terrible holocaust of brain work—a work that had cost the inventive genius of the country half a century to build up and the fire fiend only a few hours to destroy.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

The farmer is the world's almoner. Standing at his granary door he distributes the fruits of the soil to hungry millions. Famine-stricken nations show what would be the fate of the world without prosperity to the farming interest. The primary and paramount importance of this industry has naturally turned the efforts of inventors strongly in this direction. More than thirty thousand patents have been granted for tools, contrivances and processes to benefit the farmer. At the very foundation of all these is the plow. In Italy they still use the old sharpened stick harnessed to a donkey with a grass rope, after the fashion of the early Romans. In fact the farming implements of that country, are almost identical with those found in the ruins of Pompei, and show that Italy has stood still nearly two thousand years. In perfecting the plow, America has stripped all other countries, and our improved implements of this class have annually more than \$100,000,000 in labor as compared with the rude old wooden plows of the last century. The same beneficial influence of invention is felt in every department of agriculture. The plow, the reaper, the thresher, the corn-sheller, the straw cutter—these with a hundred other contrivances give to the farmer iron arms and steel fingers, that with wonderful speed and economy, enabling him to double or quadruple his production with very little increase of outlay.

CURIOSITIES OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

Invention has done more in the line of manufactures than any other department of human enterprise. Our improved machinery can turn out goods of many descriptions which compete successfully with the cheap labor but poorer machines

of Europe. Amongst the models that illustrate this fact is that of the Nelson Knitting Machine, now in use at Rockford, Illinois. It is the only perfect knitting machine yet invented, completing its work in an admirable style without the use of the needle at the heel or toe of the stocking. There are only twelve of these machines yet in operation. They turn out 5,600 pairs of stockings a week, and are tended by a boy whose wages are \$16 a month, making the cost of knitting each pair one-sixth of a mill. Old ladies must abandon knitting, unless they preserve it as a source of recreation, or to be used as an accompaniment to the gossip of a tea table.

In 1840, Mr. Biddle, of Cleveland, Ohio, employed twenty men and boys to manufacture twenty thousand wood screws a day. If you go into the Cleveland Screw Works now, you will see two girls tending two machines which turn out two hundred and forty thousand screws a day.

If you were in the old town of Nuremberg, Germany—the centre of the toy trade of the world—you might see barrels and boxes filled with thousands of little wheels, pinions, springs and other parts of clock or toy machinery; and these all go from Connecticut, the State that first inspired the inventive genius of the country by producing basswood pumpkin seeds. It still stands at the head of the list, having taken out 807 patents, or one to 875 inhabitants, in the year 1877. The Germans are not great inventors, but their women and children use car loads of our little brass and iron gimcracks and turn them into clocks or toys, and send them back to America for Christmas gifts to the children.

Excuse me for devoting this entire letter, as I might a dozen more, to the subject of American patents. If you come to Washington spend an hour or two in the model room, and you will see some of the springs and wheels that move the world.

J. L. T.

CONGRESSIONAL WORK.

But little progress has been made in legislation during the past week. The Pacific-railroad funding bill which brings the Union and Central Pacific to account, and compels them to provide for the payment of their honest debts, is likely to pass within a few days; and the same vote which does this will favor the construction of the Texas and Pacific as a competing line, and the only possible protection against the exactions of the present Pacific road. The South is harmonizing with the West, and the two together can secure a measure fraught with untold benefits to both.

J. L. T.

GOV. VANCE INVITED TO SPEAK IN MACON GA.

(Macon Observer.)

An invitation has been extended to Governor Vance by the representatives of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Macon, Georgia, to deliver an address of dedication upon laying the corner-stone of a monument to the Confederate dead who buried there. The letter requesting his acceptance of the high honor is so patriotic and earnest in its expression of deep sentiment for the dead, and so full of regard for the name and services of our Government that we quote it in full:

MACON, GA., April 1, 1878.

Gov. Z. B. Vance, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—On the 29th of this month there is to be laid in this city the corner-stone of a monument in honor of the dead soldiers of the Confederate army. The undersigned, representing the Ladies' Memorial Association, who have this matter in charge, as well as all of our citizens, desire upon this occasion, an address of dedication of the monument being erected. After much consideration by the committee, of the many men who upheld the fortunes of the Confederacy in the great struggle, you have been chosen to make the address. In requesting your acceptance of this invitation we wish to assure you of our concurrent and earnest desire that you accede to our request. The important part that you bore in the last days of the war when North Carolina was overrun by armed men, makes you more dear to every Confederate soldier. Therefore it is especially appropriate that you act a prominent part in rendering tribute to the memory and transmitting to future times a true record of the cause for which the Confederate soldiers died. We request, if possible, an early reply and a notification by telegram if it is entirely impracticable for you to be with us on the 29th of this month.

We are, very respectfully,

Jno. P. Foss and others, Committee.

The next Legislature should propose an amendment to the constitution restoring the election of judges to the Legislature, as well as the election of as many other officers as possible. There are too many elections.—Char. Dem.

Right. We go for it.—Watchman.

Let us send men to the next General Assembly who will represent not only the political faith but the material interests of their constituents; who, while no one will deprive them of the right to gratify the promptings of a reasonable ambition, will not be so busy grinding their own axes that they can have no leisure to attend to the wants of those whom they represent. Let our large commercial towns place in the House and Senate a few political, influential, clear-headed merchants, half a dozen energetic manufacturers, while the country at large adds a plentiful sprinkling of hard-fisted farmers.—Fayetteville Gazette.

POPULAR CLAMOR.

We exceedingly regret to note the cry which seems to have been recently raised against Chief Justice Smith of the Supreme Court Bench. When Gov. Vance appointed him to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Pearson the general sentiment of the press and, it seemed, of the people was that the mantle of a great jurist had fallen on no unworthy shoulders, and that the august dignity and illustrious character of this department of the State government could suffer no derogation when placed in the keeping of such a man.

The name of Hon. W. N. H. Smith has been for many years before the people of North Carolina, prominently, and never, to our recollection, except to crown it with honor and to couple it with terms of hearty and affectionate praise. As a lawyer, he has won a spotless reputation, achieved a high position, accomplished singular success, and won the confidence of all who sought him in professional intercourse; as a citizen, he has been ever foremost in demonstrating his love and his loyalty for his people and his country; as a man his character is without a spot, and those who best know him esteem him as a gentleman. There needs to be, then, something more than has been developed in the passage of late events to justify us in turning our backs upon the recent hearty approval which we were so glad to give of the judicial appointment of Gov. Vance—surely nothing emanating from Judge Smith has made us deem him the less worthy man, the less able judge; indeed, his published letter is full of quiet dignity, calm patience and a consciousness of rectitude. No one could deprecate more than we did the status of our society and the framing of our laws, whereby such decisions as those in the Miller and Driver cases were rendered necessary—and no one expressed more boldly such deprecation; but we are not willing to hold the Chief Justice or his associates responsible for a defeat in organic law, and we hope that the time has not yet come in the history of our party when it is prepared, under the spur of excited feeling, to do gross injustice to a tried and valued public servant.—North Carolina Gazette.

Of a truth it may be said of the bell-punch, "there's millions in it." Some time ago we endeavored to show that under the Moffett law at least a million and a half of dollars could be raised in this State. That was not an overestimate. The city of St. Louis, which has about one-half of the population of North Carolina, contains upwards of 4,000 drinking saloons. The Globe-Democrat allows the average income daily of each to be \$10—a very low figure, the same as we allowed for our State in our recent calculation, it makes the aggregate receipts \$40,000 daily, or 14,000,000 annually. Reckoning the ratio between malt and alcoholic drinks as four to one, St. Louis would realize under the Moffett law \$20 daily, or \$1,800,000 annually. The Globe-Democrat strenuously advocates the introduction of the bell-punch in that city; and in doing so, uses these pointed words: "The bell-punch is coming, as sure as fate, and we may as well recognize it. Nothing can be said against it. No one need pay his taxes in this way if he does not want to." Why can we not have the law in North Carolina? There is nothing compulsory about it, and we have yet to hear one single good argument advanced against it. Let us give it a trial.—Rat. News.

THE FISH HATCHERY.

A novel machine has been tested by the United States Fish Commissioners which will, it is hoped, prevent the heavy loss always incurred by the transportation of small fry over the long railroad routes. The machine consists of a series of long levers with peculiar buckets on the end, in which the fish eggs are placed. These levers project from the centre of the screw, in which they are placed, out over the gunwales, and are made to dip in and out of the water at slow and regular intervals, by the revolution of the shaft or cylinder to which they are attached, the eggs being in constantly changing water and receiving that requisite amount of agitation which is necessary for their hatching. The Fish Commissioners have fitted up a fleet of four screws, each provided with a steam apparatus, and this squadron was started out of Baltimore for the South Atlantic shad streams, making Avoca, near the mouth of the Roanoke River, Albemarle Sound, in our State, the base of operations.—Rat. News.

A GOOD MIXTURE.—The May Shober mine, near the head of Hidden Treasure gulch, is owned by Messrs. Hall, Hubbell and Delong, and has been worked by a full force of men, and looks well. The rock is the same red quartz that is mined from the Fairview and Keets mines, and has attracted much attention from the capitalists and experts. We are pleased to note that this party of southern young men have met with such flattering prospect in the Hills. We understand their mine is named after one of North Carolina's famous bellows, who has already made her marks in Washington society.—Black Hills Herald.

MR. HALL, IN THE ABOVE, IS OUR FORMER TOWNSMAN, MR. STOCKBROS' HALL, AN ENTERPRISING AND LIVE MAN. SUCCESS TO HIM.

DISCOMFORTS OF THE SICK.

Those only who have passed weary days and wakeful nights in weakness and pain on a bed of sickness, with powers of endurance enfeebled, and every form of physical and mental sensibility acutely active, can comprehend the multitude and misery of the discomforts which beset the sick. Noise in its hideously infinite variety; creaking boards, which no deftly-made screw has been devised to secure; rattling china and ware, not yet replaced by ingeniously-devised substitutes—perhaps the old wooden bowl and platter on dumb waiter for food, and articles partially protected with rubber for general use; falling coals and cinders, surely preventable by the employment of wooden tongs and silent ash-pans; harsh door fastenings, possibly avoidable by special apparatus constructed for use with locks temporarily fasten back; glaring lights, that irritate the wakeful, and make the dozing dream and start; puzzling shadows, or lugubrious darkness, evils instantly remediable if only it were possible to secure a soft and shaded light. These are a few of the surface grievances of the first stage of illness, when the head aches, the faculties of hearing and sight are preternaturally intensified, and a morbid fancy extracts suffering and bewilderment from every disturbing circumstance, however small.

Then comes the stage of helplessness, when the sick person lies in the paralyzing grip of his malady, perhaps unconscious or delirious, and those about want of the aids which skill and thought can bring to their assistance to minister to his necessities safely, promptly, and with the least distress or disturbance in the patient and surroundings. It is seldom possible to say precisely how little or how much the surroundings of a seemingly unconscious person affect him. In this period of an illness, apparatus, contrivances, and arrangements of every class, for the ministrations of comforts to the sick, play not an unimportant part in the treatment, and should be regarded. It is disheartening to observe the meagre results of the enterprise bestowed by designers and producers of appliances useful in this phase of sickness. For example, a thoroughly efficient feeder suitable for use in the case of an adult does not exist, and expert nurses revive the old-fashioned butter boat. A shaded hand lamp, of no greater weight than may be borne on a finger, and so contrived that the light will fall at the point required, without assailing the eyes of the patient, is not yet devised. Complicated and costly beds, quite out of reach of any middle class family, and therefore available only for the wealthy, or the fortunate inmates of hospitals, alone meet the requirement of cleanliness without discomfort. The like is true of nearly all the apparatus for the relief of pain by change of posture, and for securing immunity from pressure, or steadiness in a particular position. The rich and the poor are provided, but not the multitude in narrow circumstances with small and inelastic financial resources.

The stages of convalescence is in many respects the most trying of all. It is then that petty annoyances, such as arise from noises, draughts, smoke, foni vapors, bad or ill managed light, improperly cooked food, nauseous remedies administered in uncleanly and uncomfortable cups or glasses, knives, forks, and spoons that turn over with a clatter, things that fall or are readily knocked down, irritating wall papers, hard, lumpy, or too soft beds, burdensome or cold bedclothes, beds that can only be put in order with labor and confusion. There is scarcely an article or piece of apparatus, for the sick chamber which is not obviously susceptible of improvement, and would not repay the thought expended upon it, if placed within reach of families with small incomes, who feel the cost of comfort in sickness. None of these matters are beneath the consideration of the medical practitioner. In no small proportion of cases they are relatively of high moment. It is neither wise nor safe to leave the care of such details to nurses, whether trained or domestic. The physician should be able to direct those in charge of the sick what to provide, where to obtain all necessary appliances, and how to use them when at hand. This is a matter of more than common importance, and it is with the view of reminding the profession and the producers of special apparatus—efficient and inexpensive—of the conspicuous part their enterprise should play in minimizing the discomforts of the sick, we bring the subject under notice.—Laweet.

SNAKE CANNIBALISM.

A contributor to the Scientific American, in an article which appeared in the issue of March 16, 1878, descriptive of the habits of snakes, expressed the opinion that there were no ophiophagi, or snake-eating snakes, in this country.

We have received several communications in which the writers cite incidents coming under their observation, which seem to prove the contrary.

One correspondent, H., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., writes "While rambling through the woods near Dedham, Mass., one afternoon, some years ago, I suddenly came upon a large black snake in the act of swallow-

ing a garter snake of about half its own size. He had succeeded in getting down nearly one half the length of his prey, head first, and was so completely gorged as to be incapable of moving. A few blows from a stout stick dispatched him. The black snake measured 4 feet 8 inches in length."

Mr. F. N. Parker, of Newberry, S. C., also observes: "We have here a black and white snake we call the king snake, which will leave any other kind of food to eat a snake. There was one brought in town a few days ago with a much larger snake than itself hanging from its mouth half swallowed."

THE MANUFACTURE OF DAUNTS.

Art degraded to a trade, the Tribune calls it, but that is an insult to noble industry. It is because the daunts are made to be sold for what they are not the business of making and mounting imitation works of art is objectionable. The daunts, known to the trade as "buckeyes," are turned out by the thousand, some shops in this city being able to produce them at the rate of a hundred a day. About nine-tenths of them are copies of landscapes. The "artists" need only so much skill as will enable them to handle a common paint brush or to manage a stencil plate. In many of the shops the most of the work is done by boys and girls earning from fifty cents to a dollar a day. The mature workmen paint by the piece, getting from fifty cents to two dollars each for painting.

They paint entirely by rule, using paints and canvases prepared by the manufacturers. The canvases cost about eight cents a square yard. Poor artists are employed by the day to touch up the pictures, which are varnished to hide their more glaring faults, and then flashily mounted in imitation gilt frames. The entire cost of paintings and frames is about one-fifth the cost of good frames; yet when new they appear very attractive to the inexperienced, especially when display under gas light in auction rooms. Placarded as choice collections of American and foreign artists, daunts, which can be bought of the manufacturers at the rate of \$50 a dozen, often sell for \$20 or \$30 a piece.

The largest manufacturer of such paintings in this city occupies the whole of a three story building. The most of the pictures go out of the city. The owner said to the Tribune reporter: "I get orders from all parts of the country now, and can fill an order for a hundred pictures within a few hours' notice." The prices of this maker range from \$30 to \$100 a dozen, frames included, most of these pictures being 36x22 inches, a size convenient for the economical cutting of canvases. At a rival shop the prices ranged from \$10 to \$150 a dozen. Another manufacturer of "buckeyes" of a smaller size sells for \$16 a dozen.

The swindling devices adopted by dealers in these fraudulent pictures are those of mock antiques everywhere; and the manufacturers add the swindle by signing their daunts with the names of popular painters ingeniously misspelled, or with initials wanting. It is a common trick of hawkers of these pictures to profess to be artists in distress and willing to leave valuable pictures as security for a small loan; or they are about to leave the city to fulfill a profitable engagement, and would be glad to sell at a great sacrifice to raise the money needed for the journey. A gentleman who took a painting as a security for a loan of \$30, the other day, discovered soon after that the regular price of the picture—"by the dozen" was fifty cents a piece!—Scientific American.

THE GATLING GUN ALOFT.

In the old days of yard arm to yard arm naval conflicts, it was always customary to station good marksmen in the tops, their duty being to pick off the enemy's officers and disable the crews of the spur deck guns. Other men stationed aloft were provided with hand grenades, small explosive shells, which they threw upon the deck of the hostile vessel. The light mitrailense now used on men-of-war is a far more formidable means of offense than either single rifles or grenades, and in fact, it renders impossible the working of exposed guns on any craft within the range of the hail of bullets which it projects.

Our engraving, from the London Illustrated News, presents an American Gatling gun as arranged for use in the main top of a British man-of-war, a significant example of the avidity with which foreign nations adopt the inventions which originate on this side of the Atlantic, especially when the same are of superior value for war purposes. The gun as here depicted consists of a number of gun barrels, which may be raised or lowered, successively the main by working a handle at the side. There is a drum fixed on the top, containing 350 cartridges, set in rows; this is arranged as to be the feeder, by dropping the cartridges in succession into the carrier, from which they are shifted by a rack and pinion into the barrels, successively the main by working a handle at the side. The caliber of the gun barrel is 0.45 inch; they can be charged and fired with great rapidity, discharging five or six shots in a second.—Scientific American.

A CUBIC MILE OF HUMANITY.

A fanciful genius suggests that it is now time to celebrate the completion of the first cubic mile of humanity, and gives a calculation to show that the bodies of all mankind, from the first Adam packed to the Adams just born, if closely packed without diminution of volume, would exactly fill that space. Here are his figures, which our mathematicians who have nothing else to do may verify if they can.

According to the orthodox chronology has been inhabited about 6,000 years, or 170 generations. Its present population is about fifteen hundred millions; but this density of population must have been slowly reached, since all are descended from an original pair. Consequently he takes half the number of the present seven hundred and fifty millions, as the average population of the world from the beginning until now, making the aggregate of human bodies during the 170 generations, 125,500 millions. Since many die in infancy, and half are women, the average weight of each body is taken as seventy-four pounds. The aggregate weight of all mankind to date must accordingly be 4,212 million tons, or a little more than the weight of a cubic mile of sea water. Since the human body, with the lungs not inflated, is a trifle heavier than sea water, our calculator assumes that his estimated 4,212 million tons of humanity would fill the same space as 4,265 million tons of sea water, or precisely one cubic mile.

Taking the same figures and exercising the same freedom in striking averages, the mathematically inclined may deduce any number of amusing results. For instance, assuming the average length of humanity to be a little under four feet, the bodies of all mankind, living and dead, placed end to end, would just make a bridge from the earth to the sun!—Scientific American.

NEW MODE OF WARMING RAILROAD CARS.

An experiment was lately made by the New York Elevated Railroad Company in the use of a newly invented apparatus for heating a train of cars by the surplus steam from a locomotive, and satisfactory results were obtained.

The apparatus consists of a chain of pipes extending through the cars on each side, connected between the cars and the locomotive by an elastic hose, wound to prevent condensation, and with couplings similar to those used for the car brakes. The dome, or some convenient steam main on the locomotive, is tapped for a small pipe, in which is a valve, by which the engineer or fireman can control the heat in the cars. Under the car body are two expansion valves to allow vent for the air when steam is first turned on, and also to allow the cold water of condensation to be freed from the pipes and prevent freezing. The pipes inside the cars are inclosed within other and thinner pipes, and the space between the two is packed with fine dried sand.

The heat from the hot steam pipes is imparted to the sand, which radiates it through the thin outer pipe. By this means the heat of 250° which is imparted to the inner pipe is given off so gradually as to keep the cars comfortable heated for two hours. So that by charging the apparatus before the train starts, and from time to time throwing into it the surplus steam which would otherwise have to be blown off and wasted, the necessity for present stoves is obviated, as well as the danger of fire in case of accident. It is also claimed that the proper ventilation of the cars is rendered easier by this process than by the use of stoves.—Scientific American.

IMPROVED PROPAGATION BY CUTTINGS.

Peter Henderson described last winter, in the Agriculturist, an improved method he was then using for the propagation of geraniums. His object was, in the first place, to avoid the exhaustion of the parent plants by the removal of cuttings abruptly and, secondly, to make sure work. He takes the young shoot which is to be used as a cutting, and snaps it short leaving it hanging by a small portion of the bark. This shred is sufficient to sustain the cutting, without any material injury from wilting, until it forms a callus, which precedes the formation of roots. In from eight to twelve days it is detached and potted in two and three inch pots. It is rather less shaded and watered than ordinary cuttings, and forms roots in about eight to twelve days more. Last fall Mr. Henderson propagated about 10,000 plants of the bicolor class without losing one per cent. With the common method he thinks he would have lost fifty per cent. This mode is applicable to the abolition begonia, carnation cactus, lantern, oleander, etc., by using young unripened shoots. If the shoot does not break, but simply bends to a knee, a knife may be used for cutting about two thirds through.

The river and harbor bill has been printed. It contains the following appropriations for North Carolina—Cape Fear river, \$25,000; Roanoke, \$1,000; Neuse river, \$20,000; Currituck Sound and North river bar, \$20,000; Semperton river, \$2,000; Edenton harbor, \$4,000. Among the rivers, &c., ordered to be surveyed are the Yadkin river, North Carolina; Dan river, from Clarksville via Danville, Va., to Danbury N. C.; Trent and Chowan rivers, North Carolina; Neuse river from Smithfield to Goldsboro, and the Tar river from Washington to Tarboro, N. C.—Rat. Observer.

A BRITISH MAX-OF-WAR CAPSIZES.

One more disaster, this time attended with terrible loss of life, is to be added to the long list of casualties which, during the last few years, have overtaken the British navy. The training ship Enrydale, a wooden vessel of 921 tons, was on March 24, struck by a squall off the Isle of Wight, and almost immediately capsized and sank, carrying down with her some 400 sailors. Nothing but the gross carelessness and bad seamanship can account for a disaster of this kind. A similar fate occurred to the ironclad Captain, but that was remembered, some years ago; but that was directly attributable to her low free-board and her otherwise faulty construction, and her designer paid for his errors by being lost with her. For a wooden sailing vessel to be wrecked is phenomenal, but is more creditable than the ramming of the Vanguard by the Iron Duke, or sundry other events which lead to the conviction that British war vessels stand more in need of protection against the men who handle them than against the enemies they are to confront.—Scientific American.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES.

It makes home attractive, its exterior more respectable, our lives happier, our dispositions sweeter, and our social and domestic intercourse more refined. By all means plant some little thing of grace to temper the rugged surroundings of the front yard. Its silent, though eloquent language, will speak to the visitor or the passer by a word of eulogy for you. The least flower or shrub will be some attraction; a curved path winding between trees to the house, a mound of stones and shells with the ivy trailing over them, the flowering shrub or the turf of fern—and all such things are attractive and form a pleasing object for the eye of even the most indifferent beholder.—Rural Messenger.

HAMPTON AS VIEWED THROUGH NORTHERN GLASSES.

Gath, writing from Charleston, South Carolina, to the Philadelphia Times, says: "I did not see a drunken person in Charleston. The negroes, who swarmed the principal streets five years ago, are no longer an impediment, but the animated time of day is at the opening over the dismissal of school, when black and white children hurry on with their books; the whole rising generation seems to be leaning. About one-third of the police are negroes even under conservative rule." The labor of the State has of its own motion settled down to contract. Wade Hampton has almost universal honor and confidence, and the senny elements in Edgelyield elsewhere get no countenance in belittling him. He will be the next Governor of the State, if his life is spared, and he presents a model to aspiring Southern statesmen to contract. Wade Hampton has almost universal honor and confidence, and the senny elements in Edgelyield elsewhere get no countenance in belittling him. He will be the next Governor of the State, if his life is spared, and he presents a model to aspiring Southern statesmen to contract. Wade Hampton has almost universal honor and confidence, and the senny elements in Edgelyield elsewhere get no countenance in belittling him. He will be the next Governor of the State, if his life is spared, and he presents a model to aspiring Southern statesmen to contract.

SOUND WORDS OF ADVICE.

First every girl should read.

Girls first learn to be good daughters, obedient, kind, and gentle to your parents; kind, thoughtful to your brother, for in you he should find a comforting, charitable, forgiving friend, a ready companion, your sympathy as open as the day and as sweet as the fragrance of flowers. A sister's office is a noble and gentle one. It is hers to persuade to virtue, to win to wisdom's ways, to gather grapes and strew flowers around the home altar. Let every sister meditate on what she is, and what she ought to be; on her duties, her duty, her pleasure, her life, for 'tis to be a model and set an example of virtue, patience and forbearance, to be the smile and light of home, and when you enter your second home, as a partner to one who has promised to love and cherish you, then these few words of advice may help you to make your home and friends happy.

A certain little dandelion, being aggravated beyond endurance by her big brother, fell down on her knees, and cried: "O Lord! bless my brother Tom. He lies, he steals, he swears. All boys do; us girls don't. Amen."

Teacher with reading class: Boy (reading): "And she sailed down the river." "Teacher: Why are ships called she?" Boy (precosciously alive to the responsibility of his sex): "Because they need men to manage them."

A Detroit boy stood an umbrella with a cord tied to it, in a public doorway. Eleven persons thought that that umbrella was theirs, and carried it with them the length of the street. Then they suddenly dropped it and went off without once looking back or stopping to pick it up again.

Pascal, who married a rufy haired girl a year ago, returned to his mother-for a visit on Sunday, and she discovered he had become bald-headed. His mother attempted to brush a few stray locks over the white spot, but he patiently said, "Don't spoil it; that is where Mary lays down her plan of battle."