The Tarborough Southerner.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT; THEN GO AHEAD.—D. Crockett.

VOL. 60. TARBORO', N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1882. NO. 49

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. H. T. BASS

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Tarboro and vicinity.
Office in T. A. McNair's drug store on Main Street.

JAMES PENDER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
☞ Practices in all Courts. jal9-1y

WALTER P. WILLIAMSON. FRANK NASH
WILLIAMSON & NASH,
ATTORNEYS—AT—LAW.
TARBORO', N. C.
Practice in the State and Federal Courts. Collections promptly attended to.
Office over the store recently occupied by S. S. Nash & Co. jan19-3m.

Fred Philips, H. L. Staton, Jr.
PHILIPS & STATON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
TARBORO, N. C.
Practices in all the Courts, State and Federal. Dec. 29, 1881, 1y.

DOSSEY BATTLE,
Attorney at Law
TARBORO' & ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
Practices in the Courts of Edgecombe Nash, Pitt, Wilson and Halifax counties Also in the Federal and Supreme Courts.
☞ Collections a specialty.
OFFICE, for the present, in front room of Judge Howard's law office, next door to new store of S. S. Nash & Co., on Main St. Dec. 15, 1881.

GEORGE HOWARD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
TARBORO N. C.
☞ Practices in all the Courts, State and Federal. nov.5-1y.

DR. I. N. CARR,
Surgeon Dentist,
TARBORO, N. C.
Office hours, from 9 a. m. till 1 p. m. and from 2 to 6 p. m.
☞ Next door to Tarboro House, over Lanier & Royster's.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LAND.

Pursuant to decrees of the Judge of the Superior Court of Edgecombe county, at the Fall term 1879, and the Spring term 1882, in the cause, entitled:

PRUDENCE SELINA VINES, vs. JOHN S. DANCY. And
W. H. JOHNSTON and BEN. NORFLEET, Executors of John Norfleet. vs.
JOHN S. DANCY and ANN E. DANCY.

I will sell, in front of the Court House door, in Tarboro, on Monday, 4th day of December 1882, to the highest bidder, all of that valuable piece of parcel of land, or town lot, the property of the defendant John S. Dancy, situated in the town of Tarboro, in said county, adjoining the lands of W. S. Battle, and others, and containing 12½ acres, more or less; being the same which was conveyed to him by Asa Biggs.

The front yard contains a number and variety of magnolias, firs, hollies, jessamines and woodbines, and ornamental shrubbery. The back yard contains a variety of grapes and fruit trees; the garden, also, contains quite a variety of fruit trees, grape-vines, and a large strawberry bed: is well adapted to the growth of vegetables, and is in a high state of cultivation. Under the dwelling and connected therewith, is a fine cistern of the capacity of 6300 gallons, the water from which is pleasantly cool, no ice being necessary. The dwelling and out-houses are in a good state of preservation throughout. The fences around the premises except a few rods, have been renewed and repaired by the present owner, and are in a good condition.

Also, at the same time and place, another tract of land, lying on the south side of Tar river, between said river and the county road; being the upper part of the Collin's tract; adjoining the lands of the late Coffield King and W. S. Battle, containing fifty-three acres, more or less; the same being the land purchased by said Dancy from N. M. Lawrence and wife, by deed, bearing date January 1st, 1874.

Also, one other parcel of land, described as being one-eighth of lot No. 28, in the plan of the town of Tarboro; the same, being the Sam E. Moore lot, and which was sold by his administrator, A. A. Moore, by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Edgecombe county, on the 14th day of September, 1869.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance in 12 months, with interest at 8 per cent., from January 1st, 1883, secured by bond.

J. J. ATKINSON, Commissioner.
Tarboro', N. C., Nov. 4th, 1882. 4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The undersigned, by virtue of sundry executions to him directed, will expose to public sale before the court house door in Tarboro, at the hour of 12 m., for cash, on Monday, 16th day of October next, the following real estate, to-wit: One tract of land containing 230 acres, situate, lying and being in the county of Edgecombe, adjoining the lands of the heir of the late Dr. Frank Pitt, Hyman Norville and others, the property of David Walls. Also at the same time and place, one lot in the town of Tarboro, adjoining the lots of Andrew Sorg, B. C. & F. P. Carlisle and others, the property of G. L. Winborne.

R. BRYAN, Sheriff.
per John R. Staton, D. S.
Sept. 21.-4t.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of a provision of the will of Mrs. Mary S. McDowell, deceased, I will as her executor expose at public sale at the Court House door in Tarborough, on Monday the 6th day of November 1882, the tract of land of which said Mary S. McDowell died, possessed situate in Edgecombe County, adjoining the lands of Lawrence Fountain, C. G. Williams, Mrs. Fanny Cook, and others, and containing about 350 acres. Terms: One-third to be paid on or before 1st January 1883, when possession will be given, residue payable on January 1st 1884, with interest at 8 per cent. from January 1st 1883, secured by bond. Title will be reserved until all of purchase money shall be paid. J. P. SUGG.
Oct. 12th 4t.

MASON & HAMLIN. ORGANS are certainly best, having been so decreed at every GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION FOR SIXTEEN YEARS; no other American organs having been found equal to any. Also CHEAPEST. Style 100, 5½ octaves; sufficient compass and power, with best quality, for popular sacred and secular music in schools or families at only $22. ONE HUNDRED OTHER STYLES at $20, $27, $36, $72, $78, $93, $108, $144 to $500 and up. The larger styles are wholly unrivaled by any organs. Also for easy payments. Catalogue free. This Com[illegible] commenced the manuf[illegible] of UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS, introd[illegible] important improvements; adding to po[illegible] and beauty of tone and durability. Will [illegible] require tuning one-quarter as much as [illegible] PIANOS. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS [illegible] THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGA[illegible] PIANO CO., 154 Tremont St., Boston; [illegible] 14th St., New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Ch[illegible]

Medical Students For announcements [illegible] full information, add[illegible] the Dean of the American Medical College[illegible] Louis. Geo. C. Pitzer, M. D., 1110 Cham[illegible] St., St. Louis, Mo.

1882. GRAND 1883.
OPENING OF
Fall and Winter
Clothing
AT A. WHITLOCK'S,
TARBORO, N. C.

Our stock of Ready-made Clothing is larger in variety, better in material and workmanship, than has ever been shown in Tarboro.

Our Youths' & Children's clothing are selected specially colors that will please parents and delight the Boys for their style and durability.

We will cheerfully show you any goods in our line and our prices will induce you to buy of us. We claim to have the best School Suit for the price to be found anywhere. Parents will do well to examine our stock before purchasing. We also claim superior advantages in fitting Clothing to any shape, as we can, and often do, cut them over to suit the purchaser.

Our stock consists of Ready-made Clothing, from the cheapest to the best, Dry Goods Boots and Shoes, stylish Hats, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Blankets and Buggy Robes

We have some of the most fashionable Overcoats and Ulsterettes in town, heavy and medium weights, in all colors. Do not buy an overcoat before looking at ours, you may get suited better and save money too.

Our stock of piece goods and samples for Custom Tailoring represent the most elegant stock of Frill Goods you can find outside of New York, and we will continue to make them on short notice, to fit, and assuredly better than any other Tailor will for same money.

Do not forget that we have the best School Suits, Business Suits, Dress Suits & Overcoats in Tarboro.

A. WHITLOCK, Ag't.

THE OLDEST
BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY & ICE CREAM
ESTABLISHMENT IN TARBORO'.
Next door to U. S. Post Office, Opposite the Bryan House.

FRESH BREAD & FINE CAKES
Always on hand.
A fine lot of FRENCH CANDIES, NUTS, FRUITS, &C.,
Ice Cream and Toys
A SPECIALTY,
and a fine lot of STATIONARY, CIGARS and TOBACCO.
ICE CREAM AND CAKE furnished to
Balls, Parties & Families
at short notice, at SIXTY CTS. PER QUART.
Respectfully,
H. A. WEBER.
(Successor to Jacob Weber.)
Tarboro, Feb. 16, 1882.-1y.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a judgement of the Superior Court of Edgecombe County, in the action entitled

JOSEPH S. STATON, vs. FERNANDO B. STATON.

I will expose at public sale on the premises on Monday the 4th day of December next, the undivided four-fifths interest of said Fernando B. Staton in a tract of land, situate in said county, lying on both sides of the publ c road leading from cross-roads meeting house to Greenville, in Pitt county, adjoining the lands of James B. Staton, Mary Davis, and others, and containing 672 acres; being the land which descended from Roderick Staton to his heirs; and if necessary, also, the personal property of Fernando B. Staton, which he owned on December 20th, 1877.

Terms cash.

N. B. DAWSON, Com'r.
Tarboro, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1882. 4t.

Furniture! Undertaking!
B. C. Carlile,
Main St., just above Pamlico Banking Co.
HAS ON HAND NEW, FRESH STOCK OF
Furniture
Bought for Cash,
which he offers at moderate prices.
Furniture of all Kinds Repaired.
COFFINS, CASKETS AND UNDERTAKING GENERALLY.
☞ Patronage solicited.
B. C. CARLILE.
Tarboro, Fb. 26, 1882.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
For Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with laxitive; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

Persons Traveling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking a dose occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all Malarial, Bilious attacks, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage.

If You have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals, or sleepless at night, take a dose and you will be relieved.

Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House!

For, whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe purgative, alterative and tonic can never be out of place. The remedy is harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE,

And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.

A Governor's Testimony.

Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.
J. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Ala.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.

"The only Thing that never fails to Relieve!"—I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit me to the extent Simmons Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.
P. M. JANNEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. T. W. Mason says: From actual experience in the use of Simmons Liver Regulator in my practice I have been and am satisfied to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine.

☞ Take only the Genuine, which always has on the Wrapper the red Z Trade-Mark and Signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

An only daughter cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively cured. The doctor now gives this Recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of Colic, Scrs or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera.
Foutz's Powders will prevent Garget in Cows.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID R. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
SOL. WOOLARD, Ag't.

PREMIUMS AWARDED

At the Rocky Mount Fair.

We publish the balance of the list of premiums awarded at the Rocky Mount Fair.

DEPARTMENT G.—PAINTERS EXHIBITS, &C.

Premium No.	1	Mrs Dossey Battle.
"	2	" J. H. Thorp,
"	3	" " "
"	4	" W. T. Gorham.
"	5	" " "
"	6	" Dossey Battle.
"	7	" J. H. Thorp.
"	9	G. W. Proctor.
"	10	" Dossey Battle
"	12	J. T. Young & Bro.
"	13	Hanff & Sons.
"	14	" "

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

W. W. Speight, flower stand.
Walter Herbert, walnut desk.
Mrs M. M. Chalk, embroidery, &c.
S. S. Williams, home-made guitar.
Octav. Sadler, model vessel.
D. F. Bryan, bottle pyramids.
Geo. Thomas, shuttle.
Wheeler & Wilson, sewing machine.
E. Remington, sewing machine.
Henry Thorp, case of bird eggs.
J. P. Battle, map of North Carolina.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Jaines D. Jenkins' premium to Miss Sallie Manning.
C. L. Killebrew's premium to Mrs. Dossey Battle.
A. B. Nobles' premium to Mrs. Dossey Battle.
Kahn & Schloss's premium to David Perry.

DEPARTMENT H.—WINES.

Premium No.	1	C. H. Jenkins.
"	2	Franklin Davis & Co
"	3	" "
"	9	C. H. Jenkins.
"	10	Iredell Williams.
"	16	J. L. Brake.
"	17	W. R. Carter.
"	21	N. B. Killebrew.
"	22	J. J. Coley.
"	25	Miss H. L. Brake.
"	26	Dr. J. G. Rives.

DISCRETIONERY PREMIUMS.

W. W. Weaver, peas.
J. G. Rives, dry wines.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

W. J. Fitzgerold's premium for vinegar, to Miss H. L. Brake.

DEPARTMENT I.—BUGGIES, ETC.

Premium No.	1	Hackney Bros.
"	5	Miss L. Bellamy.
"	6	Miles Purnell.
"	13	N. B. Snell.
"	16	John Hardy.
"	24	Wooten & Stevens.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Augustus Wright's pair of boots to John Hardy.

DEPARTMENT K.—MACHINERY.

Premium No.	1	H. M. Smith & Co.
"	2	Tappey & Steel.
"	5	J. W. Cardwell & Co.
"	19	William Sessoms.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

H. M. Smith & Co., well fixtures.
" " " fruit evapor'r.
L. L. Polk & Co., cotton seed and corn mill.
L. L. Polk & Co., wood saw.
J. F. Jones, & Co., cotton elevator.
Tappey & Steel, water elevator.
T. J. Reany, saw mill feed.

DEPARTMENT L.—AGRICUL'L IMPLEMENTS.

Premium No.	1	L. L. Polk & Co.
"	3	Thomas & Hart.
"	4	L. L. Polk & Co.
"	6	A. B. Nobles.
"	11	H. M. Smith & Co.
"	13	" " "
"	14	C. T. Palmer & Co.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

A. B. Nobles, hay elevator.
L. L. Polk & Co., apple mill.
R. Bottoms, ground root cutter.
L. L. Polk & Co., wheat fan.

NOTE.

In Department C., class 4, T. P. Braswell's special premium of 2 bushels Ozier cotton seed, was awarded to V. B. Batchelor, for large fat hog.

Disk Harrow and Decre Cultivator entered too late for award, but think they are too valuable to be passed without notice.

WHY WE COUGH AND HOW WE COUGH.

Everybody coughs sometimes, and judging by the quantity of patent cough medicines sold, many people must be coughing all the time. Most persons suppose that a cough is a cough, the world over; and that what will cure one will another; and so they prescribe for themselves and their friends all sorts of syrups, home made or proprietary, with the consoling assertion that "it can't do any hurt, if it don't do any good." 'How do you know it can't do any hurt?' Do you know its ingredients, and, if so, have you studied their effects on the system in health and disease? Do you know the condition of the patient you are prescribing this for—his constitution, his habits of life, his past history?

Let us see what a cough is. It is sudden and forcible expulsion of the air from the lungs, preceded by a temporary closure of the windpipe to give additional impulse to the current of air. The effect of these spasmodic expirations is the removal of whatever may have accumulated in the air tubes, whether a foreign body from without, as when a particle of food finds its way into the windpipe, or an accumulation of mucuous secreted by the air passages themselves.

Coughing is in part a voluntary act. We can cough whenever we wish to, but frequently we are compelled to cough when we don't wish to. Nerves are divided into two classes, sensory and motor nerves. The former carry intelligence to the brain; they report any disturbance on the frontier to headquarters. The motor nerves then carry back the commands of the general to act. You tickle a friend's ear with a straw, and his hand automatically proceeds to scratch the itching membo. A tickling sensation is produced in the throat by any cause whatever; the brain then sends back orders to the muscles concerned to act so as to expel the intruder, in other words, to cough. And that is how we cough.

Glutinous and saccharine matters lessen irritation, and as it frequently happens that much of the irritation which occasions the cough, exists at the root of the tongue, and in portions of the throat which can be reached by troches and lozenges slowly dissolved in the mouth; hence these often afford relief, especially in hacking, dry coughs, and the so called tickling in the throat. Iceland moss, gum arabic and marsh-mallow belong to this class. Their power is probably due to their covering the inflamed and irritable surface directly with a mucilaginous coat, and thus protecting it from the action of the air and other irritants. An inflamed surface, whether within or without, is rendered worse by friction; therefore, in bronchial troubles, the inflamed surfaces are greatly irritated by the very act of coughing. Hence, persons are advised to "Hold in," or refrain from coughing. All coughing beyond what is absolutely necessary for the removal of the accumulated mucous, should be avoided, because it injurs the parts affected by friction, and because it exhausts the patient; for the muscular exertion involved in a violent fit of coughing is very considerable, indeed, and the muscular effort exerted by a patient with a bad cough during the twenty-four hours is really more than equivalent to that of many a man in a day's work. Both sedatives and mucilaginous substances can be employed, then, to check the excessive amount of coughing over and above that required to relieve the lungs and bronchial tubes of their accumulated mucous. To facilitate the removal of this, expectorants of various kinds are administered, according to the necessities of the case.

The difficulty in the way of recommending any one kind of cough remedy is, that different coughs require different treatment, and what will relieve one may aggravate another. Then, too, the general health of the patient should be attended to, the secretions should be kept open, etc. In short, the maxim, "What is one man's meat, is another man's poison," will apply here as elsewhere, and induces us to protest against the use of any nostrum simply because it cured a neighbor.

THINKING.

Thinking, not growth, makes perfect manhood. There are some, who, though they are done growing are only boys. The constitution may be fixed, while the judgement is immature; the limbs may be strong while the reasoning is feeble. Many who can run and jump, and bear fatigue, cannot observe, cannot examine, cannot reason or judge, contrive or execute—they do not think. Accustom yourself to understanding whatever you see or read. To run through a book is not a difficult task, nor is it a profitable one. To understand a few pages only, is better than to read the whole, where mere reading it is all. If the work does not set you to thinking either you or the author must be very deficient.

It is only by thinking that a man knows himself. All other knowledge without this is splendid ignorance. For a glance merely, but much close examination will be requisite for the forming of a true opinion of your own powers. Ignorance and self conceit always tend to make your over-rate your personal ability; as a slight degree of knowledge may make a timid mind pass up on himself too humble a judgement. It is only by thinking and much impartial observation, that a man can discover his real disposition. A hasty temper only supposes itself properly alive; an indolent indulgent imagines he is active as any one; but by close and severe examination each may discover something nearer the truth. Thinking is, indeed, the very germ of self-cultivation—the source from which all vital influences spring. Thinking will do much for an active mind, even in the absence of books, or living instructors. The reasoning faculty grows firm, expands discerns its own powers, acts with increasing facility, precision and extent, under all its privation. Where there is no privation, but every help from former thinkers, how much may we not expect from it? Thus great characters rise. While he who thinks little, though much he reads, or how much he sees, can hardly call anything he has his own. He trades with borrowed capital, and is on the high road to literay, or rather, to mental bankruptcy.

BELLES OF FORMER TIMES.

Undoubtedly there is much idle talk about the wonderful extravagances of the ladies of the present day, their pursuit of constantly changing styles and the luxuries demanded by those who can, or think they can, afford the expense. One would be led to suppose, in the absence of knowledge to the contrary, that these were things of modern growth. But just look at the style they used to put on in early ages and their enormous extravagances.

The dresses of Lelia Paulina, the rival of Agripina, were valued at $2,664,480. This did not include her jewels. She wore at one supper $1,562,500 worth of jewels, and it was a plain citizen's supper. The luxury of Poppæa, beloved by Nero, was equal to that of Lolla.

The women of the Roman Empire indulged in all sorts of luxuries and expenses, and these were revived under Napoleon I., in France. Madame Tallien bathed herself in a wash of strawberries and raspberries, and had herself rubbed down with sponges dipped in milk and perfumes.

The beauties of ancient times were just as vain as modern belles, and spent the greater part of the day at their toilet. The use of cosmetics was universal among them. Aspasia and Cleopatra (models of female beauty, it is said,) both used an abundance of paint, and each wrote a treatise on cosmetics. Cleopatra used bear grease to keep her hair from falling out. Roman ladies were so careful of their complexions that to protect them they wore masks. Athenian women of antiquity were very studious of their attitudes and actions, and thought that a hurried and sudden step a certain sign of rusticity.

We have certain styles of beauty now a-days; so had the Greeks. They went wild over the "ideal chin"—neither sharp nor blunt, but gently undulating in its outlines and losing itself gradually and almost insensibly in the fullness of the neck. The union of the eyebrows was esteemed by the Romans a beauty. It is said they admired the air of dignity it gives to the face.

SUPERSTITION OF THE SEA.

Old wives by the sea coast hold many superstitions concerning the "hollow-sounding and mysterious main." Thus Dickens tells us that Barkis lingered in his dying until the turn of the tide, when, the tide going out, Barkis went out with it.

In New England it is unlucky to kill a pig in the wane of the moon or the ebbing of the tide; the pore will shrink in boiling. Water in the pot evaporates more rapidly over the fire when the tide is "dead-low." It is unlucky to eat fish from the head downward; it drives away the fish from the shore.

To tell the stage of the tide without going to the beach, look into a cat's eyes; the pupil of every intelligent cat's eye is elongated when the tide is at the flood. Never count a catch of fish until the day's work or sport, is done. Otherwise the sport is spoiled. Similarly the sea side farmer never counts his lambs until the season for their dropping is over.

But it is not alone in rural communities that men and women keep up customs and rites founded on pagan superstitions. Among the ancient Greeks and Romans it was a common custom for the bridegroom to give his bride, on the wedding night, a considerable sum of money by way of purchase for her person. From this, no doubt, we have derived the custom of making presents, under which so many people groan. The ancient Saxons gave a petrothal ring, or other gift, which was called a "wed," and from which we have derived a very charming word. Fifth Avenue throws an old shoe after the departing bride. Is this because our sterner forefathers ordained that the bridegroom should tap his new made wife on the head with a shoe as a token of her submission to her lord?

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

The Americus (Ga.) *Recorder* says: "There probably never was a time when the people of the South, as a whole, were more prosperous than they are to-day, and it is a prosperity built upon a solid foundation; that of industry. Hard years of experience have taught the people the people that success was attainable only through labor, and to day they are laboring with hand and brain. They are but beginning to find out the vast resources of a country which for climate and variety of products is unexcelled in the world, and they are going to work to develop and utilize those resources. They are learning to be independent, and instead of shipping grain and hay from the North we shall not be surprised if in a few years they do not turn the tables and export food to the North—indeed, it has this year already begun. The time was when the South was exclusively agricultural in its pursuits, but the past few years has seen factories springing up all over this section, and they have proved profitable. Others are rapidly following. The South is destined at no distant day to not only raise cotton to clothe the county, but to manufacture it into fabrics, thus keeping at home all the profits."

KISSING, AS A CURE FOR FRECKLES.

One fine evening recently Mr. B., a Government employe in the town of Brunn, was taking a walk in the castle grounds, when on reaching a less frequented portion of the park, he saw a young lady coming out in an opposite direction. As they were about to pass each other, the lady suddenly turned toward him, threw her arms around his neck and kissed him; then as if ashamed of what she had done, she covered her face with her hands and ran off as fast as she could. The gentleman, unable to account for this agreeable surprise, followed the lady, and taking her by the arm, asked for an explanation of her strange procedure. "I beg a thousand pardons," was the reply of the blushing damsel, "you must be greatly shocked at my behavior. I had been to consult a 'wise woman,' as to the best means of charming away the freckles on my face, and she advised me to kiss the first gentleman that I met, when they would be sure to disappear.

The couple continued their walk together, and though we are not told whether the singular remedy proved efficacious or not, it may interest the reader to learn that not many days afterward the two were joined together for better or for worse.

Brother Gardner's Religion.

Detroit Free Press.

I want a religun, my friends, dat kin stan' temptashun. I want one dat kin meet satan at de doah of de circus an' knock him colder dan a wedge I want one dat will let me play euchre an' yet keep me from cheatin'. I want one dat will go wid me to the theatre an' enjoy what am good an' condemn what am bad. I want a religun widout any dyspepsia or liber complaint in it. If it am de sort of a religun dat a dance am gwine to peel off I want to know it in time to look for a kind dat will stick by me frew thick an' thin. A pusson who am afeard dat de minit he begins to smile his religun will begin to crack like new varnish must be in an uncomfortable state o' mind.

Let me be tempted. Ef my religun am strong enuff ter resist I shall hab de glory ob vic'try. Ef I am not, let me ax for fergiveness an' tighten up de bolts an' try agin. Be good. Respec' de church. Reverence tru' Christianity an' try an' foller de teachin' ob de good book, but be keerful, how yar clothe yerselves in armor dat will be shivered by de soun' ob a fiddel, an' fall ter de groun' at de sight ob a sirkus percheshun Let us now assawlt de rig'lar order ob bisness."

A GOOD SHORT SERMON.

The "Abridgement of a Sermon on 'Man is Born to Trouble.'" may be found in the works of John Edwin, the comedian. He is said to have given it impromptu as his summary of a sermon on the above text, which occupied an hour in its delivery:

DEAR FRIENDS:—The subject falls naturally to be divided under three heads:

1. Man's entrance into the world.
2. His progress through the world.
3. His exit from the world; and
4. Practical reflections from what may be said.

First then:

1. Man came into the world naked and bare.
2. His progress through it is trouble and care.
3. His exit from it is—none can tell where.
4. But if he does well here—he'll do well there.

Now I can say no more, my brethren dear,
Should I preach on this subject from this time to next year. Amen.

Education that Didn't Pay.

"Why don't you send your children to school, Ike?" asked the superintendent of public instruction of an old colored man.

"Well, boss, I's tried that school business, and it won't work."

"How's that?"

"Well, you see, my son's been studyin' 'rithmetic for some time, and the other day I axed him what was de county seat ob Africa, and he couldn't tell me. When a boy studies 'rithmetic free years an' can't figger out sich a simple question, I tinks dat it' time for him to quit. Now he's studyin' 'stronomy in a brick yard."

The Wells in Sahara.

French enterprise is steadily persevering in the work of redeeming the Desert of Sasara by means of artesian wells. A large number of wells have been sunk along the northern border, more than 150 in the province of Constantine alone, and the work is advancing into the interior. One of the curious phenomena which the digging of these wells has brought to notice is the existence of fish and crabs at great depths. The learned engineer, M. Jus, who for twenty years has directed the work, avers that he once boiled and ate a crab which had been drawn up from a depth of 250 feet, and moreover, it was of an excellent flavor.

ANCIENT WONDERS.

Nineveh was fourteen miles long, eight miles wide, and forty-six miles round, with a wall one hundred feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick and one hundred feet high, with one hundred brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was four hundred and twenty feet to the support of the roof. The largest pyramid is four hundred and eighty-one feet in height, and eight hundred and fifty-three feet on the side. The base covers eleven acres.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Texas has 2,000 lunatics.

Tennessee has sixteen cotton mills.

Twenty cases of small pox reported in Chattanooga, Tenn.

In Texas they are making chairs out of the horns of cattle.

The Charleston, S. C., Musical Festival opened on the 27th.

Chattanooga, Tenn., thinks of holding an industrial exposition.

Mrs. Mollie McPherson suicided at Denison, Texas, on the 24th.

Every vacant house in Aiken, S. C., has been engaged by Northern visitors.

The Planters House at Denison, Texas, was destroyed by fire last Mhursday.

Dallas, Texas, has erected $1,500,000 worth of buildings the last two years.

The repeal of the crop linen law is being agitated in Alabama and South Carolina.

Ten business houses at Calhoun, Ga., were destroyed by fire, on Saturday, 25th inst.

B. H. Crapster, a prominent citizen of Shelbyville, Ky., committed suicide last week.

Mr. James Wheeler was murdered and robbed, last Friday night, near Pratt's Mines, Ala.

The work of building a 100 ton blast furnace will be commenced id Chattanooga Tenn., in a few days.

Marion Skiles, a well-to-do farmer, got drunk in Marshall, Texas, last week, and died during his spree.

The Agricultural Department at Washingtou contemplates establishing a large experimental farm in Florida.

Reuben Ford, mail carrier, was shot dead, the other day, at Melrose, Fla., by John Goodson, a saloon keeper.

Finley, Democrat, will contest the seat of Bisbee, Republican, elected to Congress from the Second Florida District.

Mrs. Sarah Winn, a well connected woman in Macon, Ga., is said to have been arrested 1,000 times for drunkenness.

Louis Pettigrew killed Sandy Workman with an axe, near Rock Hill, N. C., Thursday last, in a quarrel about a woman.

Mr. Leon Stewart, of Kemper county Miss., committed suicide at the Markham House, in Atlanta, Ga., on the 15th inst.

Thos. B. Morton, the Memphis Tenn., check-raiser, recently arrested in Atlanta, Ga., has been lodged in jail in Memphis.

DeJarnette, a North Carolinan who killed his sister in Virgina, a year ago, for leading a life of shame, has been pardoned.

H. M. Dock, editor of the Nashville Banner, has accepted an editorial position on Cincinnati's new daily, the Morning News.

Miss Mattie Cheysman, at Little Rock, Ark., took strychnine by mistake last Thursday night, and died in twenty minutes.

Governor Colquitt pardoned 102 convicts in his two years. Governor Stephens pardoned nine in the first two weeks of his term.

An Alabama editor has sued Congressman Breckinridge, of that State for $250, for publishing editorials advocating his election.

The number of oranges shipped from Florida this season is largely in excess of the number shipped up to the same date last year.

Several Georgia newspapers, and a number of members of the Legislature, have declared in favor of a new Constitutional Convention.

Mrs. Kent Mason, a temperance lecturer who visited the South last summer, is published as a fraud by a Western Methodist paper.

Alphens Jones killed his brother, Henry, in Mecklenburg county, Va., the other day, in a quarrel over the distribution of some walnuts.

J. R. Porter, a prominent citizen of Lonoke county, Ark., has been convicted of forgery, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

John Davis and a man named Mathews rabbed a store in Opelika, Ala., last week, and after the robbery Mathews killed Davis and hid the body in the woods.

John Weods, of Memphis, Tenn., is bothered by the ghost of his wife, who was found dead in her room some time ago, with a load of shot in her breast.

J. S. Clarkson, a saloon keeper of Lexington, Ky., has been sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and ten days' imprisonment for distributing obscene business cards.

The case of Alabama vs. T. S. Montague and others, involving the title to $25,000 worth of property in Chattanooga, has been decided in favor of the defendants.

The authorities at Washington are not satisfied with the accounts of General Longstreet, U. S. Marshal for the Northern district of Georgia, and vouchers are demanded for each item of his expenses.

The Height of Folly.

To wait until you are in bed with disease you may not get over for months, is the height of folly, when you might be easily cured during the early symptoms by Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sickly families made the healthiest by a timely use of this pure medicine.—Observer.

A Difficult Problem Solved.

The desire for stimulants is becoming a monstrous evil and how to overcome it is a serious question with reformers. Parker's Ginger Tonic fairly solves the difficult problem. It invigorates body and mind without intoxicating, and has brought health and happiness to many desolate homes.—Enquirer. See other column.

Entirely Satisfactory.

Ladies wishing a perfume that combines novelty, delicacy and richness, find Floreston Cologne entirely satisfactory.

After eating each meal take a dose of Brown's Iron Bitters. It helps digestion relieves the full feeling about the stomach.

Ill health generally comes from lack of the proper life forces in the blood. To restore the blood to a healthy state use Brown's Iron Bitters.

Ask your druggist for Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, and if he fails to supply you address the Proprietor, David E Fonts, Baltimore, Md.

"ROUGH ON RATS."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15 Druggists. Sept. 21-1y.