Observer and Basette.

G. G. MYROVER, Proprietor.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. HURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year of the six months (in advance) 100 15 No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

Lines to Charleston.

Written for the Observer and Gazette.

Thou ill-fated Charleston, fair city of the sea,

he whole world's sympathy is meted out to

but with an open hand, brimful of good intent.

that all this misery is gendered not for naught.

at to renew the tie of real brotherhood,

and all so powerless his coming to prevent.

loud pleadings for mercy resounded from

he houseless ones half clad group'd in the

With eyes upturned to Him who is the for

That He will stay His rod, his stricken child-

This is a meagre count of all that thee befell

And tenderest heart to feel thy utter misery.

but yet amid it all, though earthquake through

Tishappiness to know thy spirit is not crushed;

To baild thee up again, fair city by the sea.

The Fancy Shot.

Straight at the heart of you prowling vidette

That shines on his breast like an amulet."

rack! want the rifle—the messenger sped,

From your victim some trophy to hanse

That gleams in the moon like a diamon

When I gazed on the face of that fallen vi

"But I snatched off, the trinket, this locket of

Not far from the centre my lead broke its

Searce grazing the picture, so fair to behold,

Of a beautiful lady in bridal array."

War is a virtue, weakness is sin;

Load again, rifleman, keep your hand in.'

—Charles Danson Shauly.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

Harvey F. Price, postmaster at Hookton,

liss, has been arrested on the charge of forg-

Geronimo, with thirty-two hostile Apaches, in

charge of Capt. Lawton, who was mainly in-

tramental in bringing about their surrender,

passed through El Paso at 2 o'clock on the 9th on their way east to Fort Marion, in Florida,

where they will probably be tried by court martial.

Express train No. 53 of the Virginia Mid-

and Railroad ran' into a slide in a cut four

miles north of Lynchburg, at 2 A. M. on the

th inst. The wheels of the engine were buried

In the side of the cut and three were derailed.

Angineer John Crowson had his jawbone bro-

en and Fireman Wallace Hood was cut on the

At a meeting of Aldermen at London or eptember 9th, Mr. Lusk read a cablegram

The cars are broken and lying against

button, a loop, or that luminous patch

Vitality enough still exists in thee

"Rifleman, shoot me a fancy shot

Bing me a ball on the glittering spot

Telling of misery and limitless despuir.

present woes.

happy thought,

dous throes,

ruin wrought.

thought:

soothe thy woes.

seemed imminent.

beneath thee rent.

eyers hand,

and stones

everywhere,

open field:

of love.

felt prayer,

thee rushed.

tone !"

dragoon.

snatch

me yet.

way,

dragoon

moon.

en's decree;

ng his official bond.

first blood-

ren spare.

fore'd to vield.

wounded ones.

wall,

tine and Asia, more than 500 towns destroyed, and the loss of life surpassed all calculation. RATES OF ADVERTISING anable, and terms made known on application at

1137-Catania, in Sicily, overturned and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins. 1158-In Syria, etc.; 20,000 perished. 1268-In Cicilia; 50,000 perished.

742-Awful earthquake in Syria, Pales-

to the present time:

1455, December 5-At Naples; 40,000 perished.

1509, September 14—Constantinople; lot with closed fist, hiding the love it meant, thousands perished. 1531, February 26-At Lisbon; 1,500 nouses and 20,000 persons buried in the

and Northerners, who once were your severest ruins, several neighboring towns engulfed. are first to bring you halm, to soothe your 1596, July 2-In Japan; several cities rom out this dismal gloom there springs this made ruins and thousands of persons per-1626, July 30-In Naples; 30 towns or

rillages ruined, 70,000 lives lost, thich for so long a time has separated stood. 1667, April 6-Ragusa ruined; 6,000 perthine hour of peril from earth's tremen-1667-At Schamaki, lasted three months; ompanions of thy fears, we fain would 80,000 perished. The earthquake's mighty force, which has thy

1672, April 14-At Rimini; above 1,500 perished 1692, June 7-On the Island of Jamaica,

Was, so intense that it drove all minds to which totally destroyed Port Royal, whose And anxious thoughts they were when death houses were engulfed 40 fathoms deep and 3,000 perished. 1693, September-One in the Island of and if the outside world felt fear to such ex-Sicily, which overtuned 54 cities and towns

and 300 villages; of Catania and its 18,000 Oh! what must thine have been when earth inhabitants not a trace remained; more Thy castles tottered down like piles of drifting than 100,000 lives were lost. 1703, February 2-Aquila, in Italy, ruined; Whilst buried flames of fire burst forth on 5,000 perished.

1703 - Jeddo, Japan, ruined; 200,600 per-Thy feering people crushed beneath a falling ished. 1703, November 3-In the Abruzzi; 15,ne dead and some dying in heaps together 000 perished.

Neath the mounds of debris of broken bricks 1716, May and June-At Algiers; 20,000 perished. one piteous cries for help from hundred 1726, September 1-Palermo nearly destroyed; nearly 6,000 lives lost.

1731, November 30-Again in China, and 100,000 people swallowed up at Pekin. 1732, November 29-In Naples, etc.; 1,-940 perished. 1746, October 28-Lima and Calao de-Mothers with new-born babes, by weakness

molished; 18,000 persons baried in the Fall on the quaking earth too powerless to 1754, September-At Grand Cairo; half

he houses and 40,000 persons swallowed In humbleness of soul breathe out the heart-1755, Jane 7-Kaschan, N. Persia, destroyed; 40,000 perished.

1775, November 1—The great earth-quake at Lisbon. In about eight minutes But who, oh! Charleston, the half of it can tell! most of the houses and upwards of 60,000 The pen must fail to write, the eye must fail inhabitants were swallowed up and whole streets buried. The cities of Colombra. Oporto and Braga suffered dreadfully, and St. Ubes was wholly overturned. In Spain, a large portion of Malaga became ruins. One-half of Fez. in Moroco, was destroyed, and more than 12,000 Arabs perished there. About half the island of Madeira became waste, and 2,000 houses in the island of Mitylene in the Archipelago were overthrown. This awful earthquake extended few hymns that I sing are foreign.

5,000 miles, even to Scotland. 1759, October 3-In Syria, extended over 20,000 perished.

"Ah! Captain, here goes for a fine-drawn bead! 1780-At Tauris, 15,000 houses thrown There's music around when my burrel's in down and multitudes buried. 1783, February 5-Messina and other And dead from his horse fell the gallant

towns in Italy and Sieily overthrown; thousands perished. 1784, July 23 - Esinghian, near Erzeroum, Now, rifleman, steal through the bushes and destroyed, and 5,600 persons buried in the

1797, February 4-The whole country between Sante Fe and Panama destroyed, including Cuzo and Quito; 40,000 people buried in one second. Oh! captain, I staggered and suak on my

1805, July 25-Frosolone, Naples; 6,000 1811-One in the United States commencing at New Madnal, Mo., and cover- gation. The voice yelled, 'Let me out, let For he looked so like you as he lay on his back ing an extent of country for 300 miles Taat my heart rose up in me, and masters southward from the mouth of the Ohio River. An incessant quaking of the

> months. 1812, March 26-The city of Caracas, Venezuela, entirely destroyed by three shocks within fifty seconds.

1819-In India 2,000 square miles of 'Ha, rideman, fling me the locket! 'Tis she; country, near the mouth of the Indus, was My brother's young bride; and the fallen submerged.

Was her husband. Hush, soldier, 'twas heav perished. We must bury him here by the light of the 1835, February 20-The city of Concepcion, in South America, destroyed for the fourth time.

"But, hark! the far bugles their warnings unite 1342, May 7-Cape Haytial, St. Domin-There's lurking and loping around us to-night go, between 4,000 and 5,000 lives.

1846, February 14-Tennate, thousands lives lost.

1852-One in California, destroying an entire settlement called the "Southern Mission! 1854, December 23-In Japan Simoda and Osaka destroyed and Yedo injured.

1855-The earthquake of Veige; especially violent in Swifzerland, but felt at Paris and elsewhere. 1857-The kingdom of Naples experi-

enced a severe and destructive earthquake in this year. 1858, June 19-A disastrons earthquake occured in Mexico.

1859-The city of Quito, Ecuador, almost totally destroyed." 1861-In Switzerland another great earth quake.

1861-Mendoza, Argentine Republic, overturned. 1863, July 2 and 3-Manilla, Phillipine Isles, 10,000 persons perished. 1868, August 13-15—Peru and Ecuador;

25,000 lives lost and 30,000 rendered homeless; loss of property estimated at \$300,-000,000.

rom the Mayor of Charleston in which the latter said that the earthquake had left 5,000 persons in Charleston in urgent need of assistance. From the Mansion House, Alderman Lusk, on behalf of the Lord Mayor, issued an address to the benevolent public for aid for the Charleston sufference. 1869-The entire lower valley of the Ganges visited by violent convulsions.
1870, October 19—In this year occurred Troops engaged in Woodford evictions, on heir return to the barracks at Birr recently, protested against the work of forcibly parting he helpless in the work of forcibly parting he helpless, infirm and starving people out of helter into the roadway, and declared they

would in future refuse to perform such obnox-ous duty. No effort on the part of their su-perior officers could quiet the insubordination of the soldiers, twenty of whom were placed under arrest on the charge of mutiny.

SOME BIG SHAKES.

by shocks. In this year Antioch was vis-FACTS ABOUT A SUBJECT OF INTEREST. 1873, March 19-San Salvador utterly Record of the Principal Earthquakes from 1875, May 16-18-Lan Jose de Cueta, the Beginning of the Eighth Century to the Present Time.

Colombia, 14,000 lives. 1881, March 16—Ischia, 289 houses, 114 lives lost, about £38,000; March 4th, more The following is a succinct record of the destroyed by another shock. most destructive earthquakes which have 1881, April 3-Scia, 4,000 persons perbeen recorded from the eighth century down

1883, July 23-Islands of Isehia, in the bay of Naples, destroyed; 1,990 lives lost. 1883, August 26-Java island was shatered and sunk and sixteen others raised their heads above the surrounding waters. Nearly 100,000 people were buried beneath volcanie debris or swept off the face of the land by the volcanic wave.

1884-85—Andalusia, 745 persons killed, 1,485 injured and 17,000 buildings dam-1885—Sarinagur and numerous villages

almost destroyed. 1886, August 28-Morea and the island f Yante, several villages and 300 lives 1886, August 28-Awful earthquake in

Greece. At least six towns entirely destroyed and a score of others greatly-dam aged. Six hundred people killed and over 1,000 badly wounded. 1886, August 31-Charleston and Summerville, S. C., laid down in the dust. The

shock felt very sensibly over an area of 900,000 square miles of the United States east of the Mississippi, from the Gulf to the great Lakes.

A CHAT WITH SANKEY.

How and Why He Became a "Sweet Singer."

Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, was seen by a New York Mail and Express reporter just before he sailed for Europe last week. He has changed in appearance since he was here last. He is thirty or forty pounds heavier, and has all the animation of a school-boy. His cheeks are full and raddy with the glow of health, and his broad shoulders, so familiar to thousands, look a great deal broader. His eyes are clear and sparkling, and his large head and immense neck add to the conception of his wonderful vitality. Mrs. Sankey has a sweet, genial face, and a smile that awakens little dimples around her cheeks. It is impossible to look at Mrs. Sankey without wondering how her husband could ever have been happy had he married cle" as his future wife. Often the cousins some other alto or soprano. One can see are betrothed from childhood. As a rule, them has never died, but lives and gathers sons of merchants wed merchants' daughfresh impetus with every song he sings. sons of merchants wed merchants deligning trades with his referred, at once started out to find an en-

"Were you always a musician, Mr. Sankey!"

"Yes, I was born with music in Inc. sang from the time I can remember. It came natural to me; I felt it aud it came forth. But I had no idea that I ever would the Shah's eye while washing clothes at the channels. Mr. Morgan left for Belle Plaine was a business man at Newcastle, Pa. My father was an internal revenue collector appointed under President Lincoln. I was his deputy. In 1869 I met Mr. Moody at Indianapolis, and after he heard me sing he said that I was the man he wanted. The music I began to sing with him is mostly American, the outgrowth chiefly of our social and political conditions. Very

"The fact that most of the songs are purely American created misapprehension 10,000 square miles; Baalbee destroyed; as to how they would be received in England and Scotland before Mr. Moody and I went there. Many predicted they would be unsuited and have no effect. In England they went like wildfire; still Scotland was the place where pessimists said there would be disaster. They insisted that people in Scotland loved the psalms of David and would tolerate nothing else. I remember well our reception in Bonny Scotland. The first meeting was held at Edinburgh, in the Free Assembly Hall. When I arrived the place was literally jammed. It was an overflowing crowd. I sat down at the organ and played a few tunes. I was just preparing to sing a solo when I heard a loud scream in the congreme out; what would John Knox think of you! I was surprised at the outburst. Finally a woman struggled out of the crowd. ground was felt for several successive reached the aisle and went out, still sereaming that sentence. I felt that that was not such a cheerful beginning. My solo was well received, and no more protests were made against music that John Knox knew nothing of in his day. The hall could not accommodate the crowd, and so an overflow meeting was inaugurated just 1822-Aleppo destroyed; above 20,000 across the way, at the Talbooth, which stands not far from the heart of Midlothian. I went over to play some music. No sooner had I begun to sing than this same voice screamed out as before and went bounding down the aisle and out. She was half crazy, perhaps a kind of Jenny Geddes, who became refractory and attacked a minister. That is the only pointed objection I ever 1851, August 14-South Italy, 14,000 had at a meeting to my music. I am aware that my music is criticised by those who are fond of the higher grade. They say my songs will not do for the choir. I never intended my gospel hymns for use in churches. I prepared them at first expressly for my own use. Mr. Moody and I, when Oriental ideas. They read and often write protecting the stars and stripes. But I pel hymn book, always consulted the availibility we could put them to in our evan-gelical work. We had no thought of choir music. Hence the criticisms that classicists pass upon my songs will not admit of argument or denial from me, because I intended them in the beginning for my sole use."

Vanderbilt's Vessel.

The story of the offer of the splendid steamer Vanderbilt to the Government during the war has often been told, but not with the circumstances supplied by Mr. Croffut in his history of the family.

MARRIAGE IN PERSIA.

ORIENTAL WIVES AND MOTHERS-IN-LAW

FAYETTEVILLE N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

The "Daughter of My Uncle" Usually Considered the Proper Person to Wed-The Position and Accomplishments of Persian Women.

From the St. James Gazette. In Persia a girl marries to fill the place of her husband's confidant and friend; to rule his household, and, above all things, to be a mother of children. The marriages of the rich are generally dictated by policy, are often arranged by the parents. Love and the upward force of this stream is suitable matches for their children. Polygamy is the exception and not the rule, and where there are two or more wives there are also two or more establishments. Neither lodgings, money, servants, clothes nor source of contention is the society of the husband. But the wives, instead of being jealous rivals, are usually the best of friends.

While it is quite true that theoretically a man can be rid of his wife by saying before witnesses, "Thou art divorced," yet practically to obtain a divorce in Persia is almost as difficult as it is in Europe. In Persia the poorest of women do not marry without a settlement, which has to be made good in ease of divorce, and at her marriage her relatives exact from the husband an acknowledgment of a far larger portion than is paid to him. It is the liability to pay this, the "mehr," that restrains the husband from divorce, save on the strongest grounds. In cases where mutual distaste is very strong, and divorce is desired by both parties, the matter is simply arranged by the wife agreeing not to exact of the spouting water. the whole or even a part of her settlement. There is another safeguard against frivolous divorce-a divorced man or woman does not find it easy to make a respectable marriage.

The marriage of first cousins is the faorite union. The reason is that eousins have been acquaintances and friends from childhood, while to all the rest of the world, save her brothers and sisters, the young girl is a veiled mystery; so that, unless there is a mutual disinclination, or too great a disparity of age, the Persian youth looks naturally to the "daughter of my untheir advantage. The beauty of the lower The mother of the King's eldest and favorite son, the most powerful man in Persia, was the daughter of a miller, who caught girl is wedded without portion for her beauty's sake.

The young wife does not immediately assume the responsibilities of her position. Carefully tended as a bride for the first year of her wedded life, she willingly remains under the tutelage of her mother-inlaw, if she has one, and if she has none her mother usually accompanies her to her new establishment. Mothers-in-law have a better time in Persia than in some other countries. There they are regarded as the natural guardians of the inexperienced bride, and the proper care takers of the young mother and her infant offspring. From the mother-in-law are learned the arts of housekeeping. Under her eyes all purchases are made from the huckster or female peddler, for a visit to the bazaar by a young wife before she has blessed her tradesman class. Only among the very shadow of her husband's roof-tree during-

the first year of her marriage. But the first year of wifehood has passed away, and relatives and friends have been | not tell where the graves are. Thousands summoned to celebrate the happy birth of are buried there, but all marks are oblitera son or daughter. If the former, then in- ated, and I did not know that we were deed is the position of the wife a happy walking upon their graves until some one one. She receives the congratulations of told us. It made us feel very badly. They her friends and acquaintances and holds are planning a great monument for Gen. high festivals. Her husband dignifies her Lee there, but it would seem eminently fitby the title of "Mother" or "Hassan," or ting that they should use some of the whatever the little one's name be, and from that day her own name is no longer used. the men who fought under him. I learned If she is only blessed with a daughter, still she is not cursed with sterility, that terror of the Oriental woman; and she may hope that heaven may yet bless her with a son.

Consulted in all matters, the Persian wife is her husband's trusted confidant and counsellor. "But she is veiled, poor thing, closely veiled!" exclaims the pitying Engwould she be to part with what she looks upon as a distinction and privilege. To her the veil is the badge of modesty and the token of respectability.

And has she accomplishments and education? or is she merely the mother of the children? These questions are easily answered. Many of the Persian middle-class women are highly educated according to poetry, they sing and play, as a rule, well, and are mistresses of all the arts of plain

Doors of Paper.

olution of thanks and a medal for a present which had never been made. The
while it costs about the same as wood, is
shocks and unnecessary griefs. When in
governor pledged to rid the community of
the surrounding of the child-life some grave
a band of cut-throats. It may be stated set which had never been made. The Corgressional Committee authorized to that time, had ever been felt in the Eastbeen traced to the xolcanic region 50 to 100 miles northeast of Quebec.

IST0. October 19—In this year occurred the most considerable shock which, up to that time, had ever been felt in the Eastbeen traced to the xolcanic region 50 to 100 miles northeast of Quebec.

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IST0. October 19—In this year occurred the most considerable shock which, up to that time, had ever been felt in the Eastbeen time with the resolutions and the \$25 medal land rather a stormy time of it. Some for the opponents of eapling pusible to the child-life some grave calamity has occurred, it is best to make the strategy or warping. It is composed of two thick paper boards and molded into panels and glued togother with glue and potash, and it is expectations of those who desired to see hanging played out.

IST0. October 19—In this year occurred, the most considerable shock which, up to considerable shock which, up to that time, had ever been felt in the Eastbeen than with the resolutions and the strong that the reduction of the child-life some grave calamity has occurred, it is best to make the child-life some grave calamity has occurred, it is best to make the strong that the law was a bit of strategy on the child-life some grave calamity has occurred, it is best to make the strong that the colonic strategy on the part of the opponents of capital temperature is eastmity has occurred, it is best to make the strong than the colonic strategy on the part of the opponents of capital temperature is eastmity has occurred, it is best to make the strong that

A WELL MAKES A GEYSER.

A Stream, Sent with the Force of Dynamite, Floods a Whole Town. CHICAGO, August 31, 1886.—A dispatch

was received at the city hall this afternoon from the mayor of Belle Plaine, Iowa, which states that an artesian well four inches in diameter burst when the depth of 180 feet had been reached in boring, and instantly a volume of water was forced into the air to a distance of several hundred feet. This gradually increased in size and volume until a stream of water while those of the middle and lower classes | fully sixteen inches in diameter formed, matches are the exception. Persians, as a equal to the power of dynamite. Water rule, try to arrange what they consider in huge volumes is spouting high into the air, and the supply seems inexhaustible Two gigantic rivers have been formed by this waterburst, which are running through the town at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and are carrying everything before jewels are held in common, and the only them. Houses and lives are threatened by this peculiar freak of nature, and the citizens of the town are appalled at their impending danger, which at present they are powerless to overcome. Finding it impossible to divert this dam-

aging flood, an attempt was made to insert a sixteen inch boiler iron tube in the wells, but these were instantly blown out, and forced high in the air. Finding this plan useless, the terrified people then attempted to fill up the huge aperture through which this terrible geyser is spouting its deluge. Fifteen carloads were emptied into the well, but these were instantly blown out and forced upward, as though propelled by the force of a bursting magazine of giant powder. Bags of sand were then hastily constructed and cast into the well, but these, too, were hurled into the air with tremendous force

The Northwestern Railroad was then called upon for assistance, and instantly sent a large gang of men to the rescue. The bridge gang of the county was also called upon, but up to this evening no abatement in the flood of water was perceptible, and the rushing rivers formed by it were washing the channel they had made deeper and wider, while the basin formed by this immense volume of water was

spurting over the lands in the vicinity. The mayor of Belle Plaine, in his last extremity, telegraphed to Chicago for the best engineers that could be secured, to come immediately to the spot and use their skill and energy in attempting to stop this classes do not mingle in marriage. The perilous condition of affairs. City Engimonths in Europe. He conversed free- wants, and soldier classess. But in Persia, and succeeded in inducing Engineer Mor- glasses would not only aid their vision, as everywhere else, extraordinary personal gan to undertake the mission. Messrs. attractions soon become known and have Artingstall and Morgan are, however, both of the opinion that but little can be or middle classes need not aspire in vain. done, if anything, to stop the flow of the water, but that it may be possible to direct the rivers into less dangerous direcbrook-side. Many a poor and handsome to-night, and if more assistance is necessary Artingstall will send all that is needed. This is regarded as one of the most phenomenal freaks of nature which has yet been known, and the threatened danger to the people and property of Belle Plaine demands instant and energetic efforts to stop the ruinous deluge of water.

Sad State of the Confederate Soldier's Home-Neglected Graves-In Libby Prison.

A Northern veteran, who recently visited Richmond, Va., says: "One of the saddest sights I have seen for many years was in looking upon the one hundred and more war veterans at the Confederate Soldier's Home there. They are in great need of money for support and the proper care of their places, and the contrast between their institution and our Soldiers' Home was like that between night and day. It would husband with children would be considered be an act of the greatest kindness, it a scandal among the upper, middle or seems to me, if Northern help could be directed toward them. I was also particupoor of the villagers does the young wife, larly struck with the neglect of the graves save on ceremonial occasions, leave the of the Confederate soldiers around the monument in the cemetery. The burial places of these dead soldiers are so overgrown with grass and weeds that one canmoney to mark the last resting places of that ex-President Tyler's grave is also there unmarked. I was impressed particularly with the fact that the people, aside from the veterans of the war, still feel resentful toward the North. At least, I so judge their actions to indicate. As we marched through the streets of Richmond, the guests by invitation of one lishwoman. Yes, she is veiled. And loth of that city's Confederate organizations, not a citizen attempted to applaud, not a lady waved a handkerchief-all were dumb, even when we reached the grand square, where Gov. Lee was awaiting our arrival. Among the Confederate veterans, however, this was not the case. They received us very cordially, and I believe if there were a war to-day they could not help contrasting the warm and really enthusiastic reception accorded the and fancy needlework; cooking is a sec- Confederate veterans who visited as here ond nature to them: pastry making and at the time of Grant's funeral and on last "While there I went into old Libby Prison.

"Feel the weight of that door," said a oners cut their names has recently been

TALK WITH AN OPTICIAN.

THE WEARING OF GLASSES.

More Spectacles Worn in Philadelphia than Elsewhere. "I counted fully twenty people in ten

minutes who were wearing spectacles or eye-glasses as the crowd passed by," said a ruin to old Charleston. The shrimp fiend gentleman to a Quaker City optician the other day. "Is the wearing of glasses on the increase?" was asked. "Within the years. His early and horrible cries have last twenty-five years," said the optician. "a great deal has been learned about the value of glasses, and the range of their application and usefulness has been enormously extended. As a consequence of this and other improved methods of treating the eyes statistics show that the number of persons losing their sight has greatly diminished. Secondly, the eyes need more help now because the amount of work they are required to do is much greater than at any previous period in the world's history. The sewing machine and other inventions of its class have saved the labor of the hands only to add to that required of the eyes. New employments, new amusements and new fashious are continnally being introduced to increase the exactions laid upon these sensitive and delicate organs. The steady increase of illiteracy, together with the general cheapening of literature and the spread of a taste for it, the enormous circulation of the trashy novel and the daily newspaper, the increasing use of artificial illumination, extending the hours of eye work, all combine to overtax the eye and render it an organ most liable to give way under the adverse and depressing conditions en-countered in the struggle for existence, so that its aid and protection are matters of constantly increasing importance."

"But why is the custom of wearing apparently more prevalent here than in other communities?"

"Simply because the people of Philadelphia have learned more about their eyes and have abandoned the idea that it disfigures them to wear glasses. Why, there are more persons wearing glasses in Philadelphia than in New York and Boston combined, on account of the reasons I have just stated. You must take into consideration that probably not more than ten per cent. of all the people have absolutely perfect eyes, although a large majority of the remainder have such slight defects of vision that it is not necessary for them to wear spectacles. Generally, however, and only such fish as can be caught in the when a man or woman becomes from forty-Mr. Sankey and wife will remain two like, and so with the members of the serwould also preserve it."

"Do many people wear glasses out of vanity and affectation?" "No, sir; in all my long business experience I know of none who merely wore them for those reasons."

"What are the principle causes of defective sight?" "It is generally congenital, but many cases, particularly near-sightedness, are acquired during childhood. The children will pore over their books, continually holding them near their faces or bending over them, not knowing the consequences. The lens of the eye is like a telescope, and is constantly being adjusted to look at objects near and far, and from this continual close application of the children the lens gradually loses its adjusting power and becomes excessively convex. This is called myopia, or near-sightedness. The retina is too far back from the crystalline lens. The light is brought to a focus before it reaches the retina, and spreading out again becomes mixed, and, producing mixed and poorly-defined impressions on the retina, results in indistinctness of vision. You must understand that the retina is a delicate membrane which envelopes the eye, and, receiving the rays of the light, re-

fracts to the focus, whence the impression is conveyed to the brain." "What are some of the other effects of bad eye-sight?" "There is diplopia or double vision. Normally, when we look at an object we turn both eyes toward it, so that the light from the object falls on the yellow spot in each When we do this, although an impression is received, we get the idea of but one object. If, however, the impression of an object is made upon the yellow spot of think of it! Nearly a million! And all to one eye and upon some other part of the retina in the other eye, we get the idea of two objects-we see double. This is corrected by prismatic glasses. The farsighted eye does not see distant objects any setter than the perfectly formed eye-in many cases not as well. It is called farsighted because it results from a defect, the opposite of that which causes near-sight. In the far-sighted eye the retina is too near the crystalline lens, so that the light entering the eye is not completely focused and assorted when it reaches the retina. Old-sightedness is simply caused by a lack of muscular power to adjust the lens, resulting in indistinct vision."

A Curious Kansas Law in Regard to Murderers.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. The most curious law in the United States dealing with punishment of murderers exists in Kansas. The Legislature in 1872 passed a bill which provided that any person convicted of murder in the first degree should be sent to the penitentiary, there to remain until the governor of the State signed a warrant for and fixed the responsible for the death of any man, no are good cooks and bread bakers; they make the clothes of the entire household; centre of the building has broken down sponsibility was shifted from the jury or they often are able to add largely to their and has been cut out. The checkerboard, court, to which it properly belonged. That daily income by their knowledge of some made of rough wood, on which the Feder- law is still in force, and the result has been still in the building, hung up in a frame with murderers, as no governor would order as a curiosity. I learned that the cell door their execution. Forty-one convicted on which the Union officers who were pris- murderers, four of whom are women, could Mr. Crofitt in his instory of the family. The ship was not a gift, but a loan, till the war was over; nevertheless, when the war was over, instead of being returned to her owner she was mustered into the navy and Congress voted Mr. Vanderbilt a resolution of thanks and a medal for a medal for

AT THE OLD STAND.

A Walk Through the City Market—The Shrimp Fiend to the Pront.

From the Charleston News and Courier, Sept. 9. The voice of the raw shrimp fiend was heard on the streets of Charleston yest morning for the first time since the awfu quake which brought so much misery and years. His early and horrible cries have been the cause of more profanity than any one single thing in Charleston, The shrimp fiend has given to reporters themer for columns of facetions articles, and to "indignant subscribers" subjects for un limited "cards" of complaint. But there was music in the sound yesterday cheer ful, hopeful, comfort-inspiring music. I was a harbinger of returning security, reminder of the happy past, when people could retire to rest in their houses undismayed by the roar of the terrible subterranean monster that has been stirring around under our feet. The raw shrimp fiend carried hope and comfort wiferever

his voice was heard. The scene in the market yesterday was cheerful and hopeful. The long row of buildings, a landmark of Charleston, escaped uninjured, with the exception of the hall at the western end of the market. This is badly shaken and cracked and will, it is feared, have to be pulled down. The butchers were at their stalls with their tempting display of joints, ribs, steaks, roasts and "soup bones." No attempt has been made to advance prices. Beef is sold at from 10 to 15 cents and other meats

at the usual prices.

In the vegetable markets the old maumas, with their picturesque bandanas tied around their heads, sat in their stalls surrounded by piles of vegetables, crooning over their wares, and occasionally singing snatches of the refrain of hymns. Occasionally, as the head of a family passed by with his market basket on his arm, he would hear the old cry: "Nice sibby bean, my maussa;" "okra'n tommottis, byas." The prices of vegetables have not been changed in consequence of the seismie disturbances.

In the game market yesterday there was supply of venison and a few rice birds. In the fish market there is a limited supply. Most of the fishermen who supply the market have been compelled to use the sails of their boats to shelter their families, progresses with its work the small boatmen will be able to use their sails and to resume work.

The fruit stands are well supplied and the supply of poultry and eggs is good and prices reasonable. Upon the whole the market is in good condition and the stall owners, like the merchants of King and Meeting streets and East Bay, are still "doing business at the old stand,

Innumerable Cigarettes.

There is now in Durham 10,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco awaiting manufacture, and it comes in every day by the train load from all the surrounding try. The tobacco manufacturers of Durham pay to the railroads over one million dollars a year for incoming freights. They have over two thousand operatives, more than half of whom are girls. I saw 500 girls in one factory. They were all sitting at little desks making eigarettes, and they were singing one of the Sankey songs when we entered. Cotton factory girls look pale and measly, for they have to stand up all day, and the poor things do get tired, awfully tired, and they look careworn and weary; they can't sing for the sound of the machinery; but these girls looked rosy and neat, and were as merry as larks. The doctors say that the tobacco business is the healthiest business in the world, and that these girls are never sick. They all work by the piece, and many of them make \$2.00 every day. Most of them make \$1.00, and even the little tiny chaps make from seventy-five cents to a dollar. The girls can beat the boys at this business, for their fingers are more delicate and nimble. They make 750,000 eigarettes be burned into smoke and ashes. I casually inquired where all these cigarettes and all this smoking tobacco went to, and the general manager handed me a lot of bills of lading that had been shipped that morning. They went to Hamburg, Honolulu, Singapore, Madras, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Montreal, Aukland, and Sourabay. They have a large trade in China and Asia and India and Arabia. Durham and Duham tobacco are now known all over the world, and the manufacturers have to enlarge their products every year in order to supply the demand.

East India Tatties.

In India they have a way of making a screen called a "tattie" which is a large curved or sloping screen, which is accurately fitted into each door or window facing the west, the prevailing direction from which the wind blows in India. It is made of the roots of the "khuskhus" grass, which singularly combines strength and porosity with the most delicious and refreshing fragrance. These screens are about an inch in thickness, and during ond nature to them: pastry making and confectionery are among their pleasures. Decoration Day with the coldness shown The accomplishment of the poor ones are toward our boys there. evaporation always produces cold, the wind which in the veranda would raise the thermometer to a hundred and twenty degrees, passes into the house at seventybusiness or trade, and none of them are al soldiers played while prisoners there, is that the Kansas penitentiary is crowded licious fragrance. While tatties are in working order all other cooling appliances are necessary.
In the neighborhood of Gwalior and