Charlotte Messenger.

Q

K

ston

Published every Saturday at CHARLOTTE. N. C. -BY-W. C. SMITH.

Subscription Rates

	(Always in Advance)						.4	
1	year,	-	-					\$1.50
3	months,	100						1.00
6	**		1000					75
4								50
3				-				40
3	ingle copy			-			5	
Notify us at once of all failures						oł	this	

All money must be sent by Register, Money erder or Postal note to

W. . SMITH. Short correspondence on subjects of inter rest to the public is solicitad; but persons must not be disappointed if they fail to see their articles in our columns. We are not responsible for the views of correspondents. Anonymous communications go to the waste

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 21 1886.

To Our Exchanges.

Our exchanges will please direct to 'CHARLOTTE MESSENGER." There is a Church Messenger published here. This will prevent confusion.

Persons finding a "cross mark" on their paper will please Tremit or let us hear from them at once, or the paper will be discontinued. Don't fail to look after this matter if you wish to see your paper again.

Local Matters.

Prof. Mitchell, of our city graded schools, has gone to Florence, Ala. Prof. J. T. Corlew has been elected principal in his stead.

Our new graded school building will be large and well ventilated, each of the eight rooms having fine, large windows.

Mr. Eli Preston is one of the most industrious and economical citizens of our city. He has bought lots and built five houses and is now building the sixth. What other colored man can say as much?

Mrs. Mollie Carson, wife of M. Allen Carson, was buried last Sabbath afterneon. She died on Saturday morning of heart disease and leaves a husband and ing our grief at his loss; be it therefore six small childr:n.

A mass convention of the Prohibitionists is called to meet at the court house ro-day. We do not understand just what the object of the meeting is. Will they put a ticket in the field and will they endorse Rowland?

We learn from Rev. J. A. Tyler, who travels through the country much, that the crops have come out wonderfully and that farmers will make at least threefourths crop pretty generally. In some localities crops are much better than usual.

You say you like the MESSENGER's sayings on the jury question, chain gang, &c. Now, if every reading colored fami'y in this city will pay for the MESSEN-GER, it will say all you want said and report all the news of the day. It only needs your encouragement and your money to keep it going. The editor should not be kept embarrassed and begging for money. It is your paper. Help

The Womens' Christian Temperance Union will meet next Monday afternoon at the First Baptist church. A full atministers of the different churches often

We have just seen a copy of the call for a Republican mass convention in Raleigh on the 22nd of September. We have no doubt of the illegal actions of the defunct State executive committee and do not hesitate to endorse the holding of a Republican State convention. The principle trouble now is the shortness of time in which we have to act. In endorsing the holding of a State convention does not necessarily carry with it the sanction of nutting forth a State ticket nor the making of a straightout fight in all the counties and districts. A State convention should be held, a new executive committee elected for the next two years. and any other business determined upon by the body, and they in convention as sembled should shape the course and policy of the party in the approaching campaign. The time has come for the down-ing of the one man rule. Let us have a

Children's Day.

convention.

On account of obstacles being in the way on the fourth Sunday in June, tomoriow has been set aside as the day for Clinton Chapel to raise funds for Zion Wesley College. Special efforts will be made by both church and Sabbath school. Rev. C. R. Harris is expected to be here and it is hoped this church and school will redeem itself and not allow Salisbury or any other to remain in the lead. We have the numbers, let them tell now. Every child can carry a nickle and every young lady and gentleman a dime or quarter

Tribute of Respect,

OF BRO. A. B. HAYNES, WHO DIED AUG 8тн, 1886.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Rising Star Lodge, No. 1655, G. U. O. of O. F., held August 19th, 1886, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS. An Allwise Providence in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst and take to himself our beloved Brother Elective Secretary. A. B. Haynes. While we humbly and submissively bow to the wise and unerring rulings of a merciful Creator, we cannot nevertheless refrain from express-

Resolved 1, That we do sincerely morn his great loss, not only for his personal usefulness, but as a shining mark of a good Odd Fellow.

Resolved 2, That his Lodge will ever hold in grateful remembrance the sterling business qualities, the patient integrity and clear sightedness displayed while in his chair.

Resolved 3, That in honor to his memory we wear the usual badge of morning. and the stand of E. S. be draped for 30 days.

Resolved 4, That we remember his dying words, "though I walk through the valley and shadow of death, I fear no evil.

Resolved 5, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and the faculty of Biddle Uni versity, of which he was a student.

Yours, in F. L. & P., JAS. M. HAGLER, Presiding,

GEO. M. GRIER, Secretary.

No One Can Do Without a Newspaper

After one has become used to a newspaper it seems as hard to do without it . as to do without a friend-yes, a friend tendance of the members requested. The could be done without better than the paper. In fact the paper is a friend. visit them and are always ready to give Having seen the Charlotte MESSENGER these Arabs of the House-floor. There

THE CAPITOL MAIL. HOW CONGRESSMEN RECEIVE AND SEND AWAY LETTERS,

Documents and Speeches Sent Away

Daily by the Thousand—The Correspondence of Members-Postal Cards.

After the discussion of a great question the amount of mail matter that passes through the postoflices at the Jouse and Senate is something enorcous, writes a Washington correspond ent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. Any day, and almost any hour of the day, you are liable to see heavily loaded bags pulled away from the door of the House and Senate, carrying tons of public documents, speeches which have been made in the House and Senate, and are sent out as campaign literature by the thousand, reports of the various departments. documents of all sorts and sizes and kinds and characters. Even the letter mail of the members of Congress is something remarkable. The big mailbags which go from the city postoflice to the House of Representatives postoffice every day carry probably on an average of ten Sthousand letters daily. Ten thousand letters a day seem a good many, but a pretty careful estimate of the num ber received there shows that this figure is not too great. They come from all directions and are upon all conceivable subjects. Your average Congressman gets more letters, of course, from his own district than elsewhere, but he is not confined to his own people and the section which he immediately represents in his correspondence. Many of them get letters from all parts of the country, and from all parts of the world, indeed. Foreign stamps and foreign postal-cards are by no means a novelty in the House and Senate postoffices. All mail intended for members of Con

gress is sent direct from the Washington postoffice to the House and Senate postoffices. Letters and newspapers for members of the House and Senate are not sent by carriers to the residences of members except by special directions. They all go in huge mail bags as soon as they reach the postoffice, and are hurried to the offices at the House and Senate. These postoffices, as they are termed by courtesy, are not postoffices in the full sense of the word; that is to say they are not a part of the Postoffice Department, nor branch postoffices in any sense of the word. True, you can mail any letter there, buy postage-stamps and postalcards, and if a Congressman wants a money-order or a postal-note he can get it by leaving an order at these offices, but they are not a part of the Postoffice system. They are simply established for the convenience of members of Congriss.

They look very much like an ordinary country postoffice. There is a big screen filled with letter-bags, and in the middle a window, behind which stands an official who passes out the mail just about as the Postmaster at a country postoffice hands out the mail to a waiting populace Each member has his own box, and in it are put his letters and papers. A thousand times a day on an average a page rushes breathlessly into the postoffice and yells at the top of his voice: "Give me Mr. So and So's letters and papers.' If he does not get them at once he yells again, and keeps it up with pertinacity until Mr. ----'s mail is deposited into letters, however, he does not get, for fast." they are too precious to be trusted to

bers." The Southern members patronize the money-order system of the postoffice department more extensively than those of the North. Banks are not so common in the South, and the money-order sys tem is in great favor for transmissions of sums small or great.

Gathering News on Wheels. Mr. O. P. Austin, a Washington correspondent, thus writes of a fashion which he introduced of using the cycle

in news gathering at the Capital: "Mr. W. E. Curtis, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, has taken to the use of a tricycle for a method of traveling in news

gathering. The 'wheel' is becoming quite popular as a factor in the race for news in Washington. With the smooth pavements, traveling by bicycle or tricycle is both a convenience and a luxury. fust three years ago your corresponden inaugurated the fashion of using the bicycle for newsgathering purposes. He was a pioneer in this line, and like other 'reformers' found new principles unpopular at first. For the first year he rode alone. Then 'Carp,' of the Cleveland Leader, after much hesitation and practice on the back streets, followed the example. Pretty soon one of the Associ ated Press staff, a noted Siberian traveler fell a victim to the bicycle habit. Pretty soon J. A. Trusdell, of the Pioneer Press, joined the band of mounted newsmen and paralyzed his northwestern readers with descriptions of Arlington and other surroundings of Washington as seen from the saddle of a bicycle. Then one of the local papers mounted one or two of its men. Then the telegraph com panies, seeing the advantage of the sys tem from a business standpoint, put bearers of dispatches on bicycles. Soor other converts to the system appeared in the newspaper field, and now you may count those who use the bicycle for new gathering or news dispensing by the dozen, and a walk down newspaper row discovers 'wheels' waiting patiently be

fore a good many doors." The Puzzle of the Egg.

Mr. Matthieu Williams, in one of hi lectures, says: "Every one who eats h matutinal egg. eats a sermon and a mira cle. Inside of that smooth, symmetrical beautiful shell lurks a question which ha been the Troy town for all the philan thropists and scientists since Adam Armed with the engines of war-the m croscope, the scales, the offensive weapon of chemistry and reason-they have probed and weighed and experimented and still the question is unsolved, the citadel unsacked. Professor Bokorny can tell you that albumen is composed of so many molecules of carbon and ni trogen and hydrogen, and can persuade you of the difference between active and passive albumen, and can show by wcnderfully delicate experiments what the aldehydes have to do in the separation of gold, from his complicated solutions : but he can't tell you why from one egg comes 'a little rid hin,' and from another a bantam. You leave your little silver spoon an hour in your egg-cup, and it is coated with a compound of sulphur. Why is that sulphur there? Wonderful, that evolution should provide for the bones of the future hen! There is phosphorus also in that microcosm; and the oxygen of the air, passing through the shell, unites with it and the acid dissolves the shell, thus making good, strong bones for the chick, and at the same time thin ning the prison walls. Chemists knows good deal now about albumen, and if they cannot tell us why life differenhis hands, when he leisurely wends his tiates itself therein and thereby, they can way back to the House. The registered tell you how not to spoil your break-

A Southern Rice Field.

"A large rice field," says Judge Hen derson, Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia, resembles a map of a large city. I mean a skeleton map, such as real es tate agents frequently distribute when advertising lots for sale. The canals and ditches of various sizes suggest the lines of lots. Or, it might be likened to a backgammon board. The squares in a rice field are checked off with almost as much regularity. Mr. Moynelo's planta tion, which I recently visited, contained about 1,200 acres, of which 900 were in cultivation. The number of miles of ditches in the 900 acres was 1,500. Some of the ditches were called canals. They were large enough to float boats, which served the same purpose of carts or wagons in wheat or cotton fields. Th dykes must have cost many thousands of dollars. My attention was called to one 'trunk' on a canal which alone cost \$700. The number of 'trunks,' drawbridges and bridges of various kinds, must also have cost many thousands of dollars. Superadd the cost of labor in clearing the immense forest growth which original nally darkened and encumbered the plan tation, and it will readily be understood that rice growing is an expensive busi

LADIES' COLUMN. The Proper Thing in Wedding Rings.

In answer to a query, I write that the favorite eagagement ring has a sapphire and diamond, the two gems representing faith and constancy, as it is supposed. A sapphire, beautiful as it may be in idea, is in reality a very unbecoming stone. If of the regulation depth of color, it does not light up well, and a diamond or dia monds are positively required to illuminate its dark surface, but the blue determines its choice as the gift of virgin love. A ruby is too costly, save for the rich, and the stones that resemble it in hue are disliked in this association, though they will be welcome gifts later on. No one thinks of buying an emerald or an opal for the "engagement ring," and pearls are so easily injured they are rarely on "the list," but diamonds, always and ever, with such addenda as the taste and pocket permit, suffice for the princess or the commoner. A diamond ring admits of great variation of design and style, as any connoisseur will admit, when the tempting array in a great jewelry establishment is under consideration. Beautiful rings on beautiful hands are one of those combinations which weak humanity may be pardoned adoring. The new bracelet so much worn now is called udscha and is of Egyptian origin. It was worn more than three hundred years ago as a talisman by both men and women in Egypt. The udscha itself is a large coin covered with hieroglyphics in enamel or jeweled, and this is attached to a narrow metal, which must never be removed from the wearer's arm. Hence it was customary to wear it in youth or as long as the size of the arm would permit, above the elbow, as near the arm-pit as possible. As the wearer grew, increased in muscle or fat, the udscha was slipped lower until it descended to the wrist.-Clara

Cheap but Tasteful.

Belle.

How inexpensive materials combined with good taste may make a pretty girl irresistible is thus indicated by the Boston Herald:

It is the day of white gowns. They are ubiquitous, floating about the streets like ornamental ghosts, with somebody's young man and a vivid parasol accompanying them. The Sunday benches are so full of white gowns they resemble the fields where white butterflies flutter the whole day long. A girl looks prettier in white than in any color, but then freshness is essential to its becomingness. It is surprising the amount of style a natty little woman can put into a simple frock that does not cost her \$5, all told. One of these clever damsels decorated a horse-car seat, en route for Atlantic avenue, last week, and practically illustrated the theory that taste is a good substitute for money. Mademoiselle was blessed with a trim figure to begin with, and nature had further endowed her with a complexion that did not suggest fried food or dyspepsia, for it was fresh as a rose in tint. Her gown was of some cheap white fabric of the cheese-cloth order, but it clung to her little person in folds that Oscar Wilde would have approved. Bows of black velvet defined a ection of the corsage technically called a "vest," and a coarse straw hat, trimmed with a wisp of the cloth and some elevated black velvet bows, sat pertly and not ungracefully on the well-arranged coiffure. Long tan-colored silk gloves and a parasol of the same tan hue com pleted a costume modeled on ideas for which rich women pay a Redfern hundreds of dollars. Save that she dresses in the low key of expense, her chic attire

was quite equal to those high-wrought

brown velvet, are set in half-wreaths around the crowns of gypsy and sailor hats of bronze, gray and golden-brown straw, designed for seaside and country wear.

It is now quite the fashion to make up semi-transparent muslins over light foun dations of batiste or sateen. These look very dressy, more especially if a few knots of colored ribbon are added, and if the hat be trimmed with flowers to correspond. Dark blue and golden Lrown rough and-ready stra " hats are generally worn with such gowns.

A Unique Wheat Deal.

Ira Holmes has the reputation of being the biggest trader on smallest margins in the West. 'I have often had 2,500 shares of stock for Ira," said a broker to the writer yesterday, "with only \$1,000 margins, and always came out whole." Holmes is the man who made \$250,000 off \$250 in ninety days. As that is about as rapid aggregation as is ever heard of his method ought to be made public. It was Handy's wheat deal when Ira was broke. He took a \$250 check to John T. Lester and bought 25,000 bushels of wheat. I don't suppose that Lester would have bought 25,000 bushels with only scent margin for everybody; but it is part of the courtesy of the life that a great trader who pays in thousands in commissions, when in bad luck is entitled to attention on the thinnest possible margins. Just as soon as the price of that wheat advanced 14c. a bushel Holmes took down his original margin, gave Lester a stop order at 1c. from the market, took the check to another house, and bought 25,000 bushels more wheat. That \$250 check, it is said, went through twenty different houses, the same procedure being followed in every case. Wheat kept on advancing. That was where Holmes was lucky. There were no halts and no breaks. At each half-cent advance he had 25,000 more wheat bought. There were, perhaps, a few cases where he was frozen out. That was to be expected. After the price had gotten up five cents he had credit enough to double up. That is the way Ira Holmes made \$250,000 out of a \$250 check. It would have made him famous if he had not been famous before. - Chicago Mail.

Delicacy of the Sense of Smell.

The sense of smell is probably the lead-Ing sensorial endowment in most insects, and it does for them what sight and hearing do for man. Its potency in helping along intelligence is very great, since we know that, mentally, insects stand at the head of the invertebrate, as man stands at the head of the vertebrate world. The sense of smell is probably acute in some fishes, as, for example, the shark: this is the most active, if not the most intelligent, of fishes, and it has an olfactory mucous membrane which, if spread out, would cover some twelve square feet. The sense falls in value in the amphibia reptiles and birds, but rises again in the mammalia, though not in proportion to intelligence. Its extreme acuteness in the dog, the most intelligent of animals short of quadrumana, is well known. In man, the sense of smell is subordinate, and even rudimentary. Olfaction adds to man's enjoyment, preserves him from some dangers, but does not very much extend his knowledge of his environment.

Yet, despite the comparative insignificance of this sense in man, its delicacy is most marvelous, and by it we can appreciate more minute subdivisions of matter or the impact of more infinitesimal molecular vibrations than by any other of the avenues to the brain .- Medical Record.

The "Poor-Man's Oyster." The snail harvest has just begun

vords of encouragement.

F. Hayes secretary. The list will be rewith receipts from the different stands.

A district meeting of the Knights of Labor was held in this city Wednesday evening to elect delegates to the General Assembly to be held in Richmond, Va., in October. Lodges were represented from Salisbury, McAdensville. Mt. Holly and this city. Mr. Stevens and J. Will Brown, of this city, were elected delegates and Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Salisbury, as alternate. We congratulate Brown and Johnson, and hope they will both go and have a good time and aid in doing much good for the poor laborers.

Mr. Harvey Kelsey, an intelligent and energetic young man of Chester county, S. C., has just returned home from Kansas. He has been out there nearly two years in a newspaper office, where he kept well posted of the doings of our people there. We learn that he says that is not the place for us to go yet. He shows his preference by returning home to stay. He went out to prospect for his father's family, Mr. Walker's and others. They have all decided to stay home a while longer.

Tailor made costumes are furnished with three vests, one of the material, our of pique and one of nankin.

we believe no one can do without it any

A committee of ladies working in the longer than they are able to pay for it. interest of the Odd Fellows fair met at When I am without my paper it seems as Mrs. H. B. Kennedy's on Wednesday af- I am without my best friend. Now, ternoon and perfected arrangements to since we cannot do without a paper, let make the affair a grand success. A full us take the colored editor's paper inattendance of the committee was out and stead of taking the Charlotte Observer. Mrs. H. B. Kennedy was elected presi- Let us as a colored race recognize the coldent, Mrs. Lucy Shepard vice, Mrs. A. ored men in business. Too many of us fail to take newspapers. No, we cannot ported in full after the entertainment, afford to let such a friend leave our houses. But this friend so dear to us cannot stay in our houses without pay. The editor will not be able to give this friend without pay. Taking the paper is a small matter, but the pay is what makes the papers come to our doors. Let us take this paper and read it, and become wise. We are too far behind be cause we do without reading newspapers. If we wish to keep up with the times let us read the Charlotte MESSENGER. Let me conclude by saying : Let a copy of the Charlotte MESSENGER be in every house. J. D. SHEPARD. Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 19, 1886.

Notice Republicans.

The Republican executive committee for Mecklenburg county is requested to meet at the court house in Charlotte on Saturday, August 28th, at 12 o'clock. By order of W. H. HAGLER, Chairman Ex. Com. Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 20, 1886.

Hereafter English soldiers will not be allowed to smoke in the streets in day time.

The four most important towns of Australia are now: Melbourne, popula-tion 282,947; Sydney, 224,211; Adelaide, 103,864, and Auckland, 60,000.

1 40

is a staid and careful messenger of the House and Senate postoffices, whose business it is to take these precious packages, laving them before them and receiving a receipt for them, and deliver packages in person. The number of these registered packages which reach the members of Congress is very great.

Many of them contain documents which the office-seekers or others will send, and consider too important to be intrusted to the ordinary mail system. It is probable that the average number of letters and packages and newspapers delivered to members of the House and Senate i nearly or quite twenty thousand. As to the number of packages that leave the House and Senate postoffices for all parts of the world and country, it would be almost impossible to make an estimate. You can get the figures by the number of tons, but as to the packages and letters it would be practically impossible. The postal-card mail arriving at the postoffices is quite large also, though not so great a proportion of the Congress man's correspondence is now upon the postal-cards, as was the case when the postage was three cents instead of two. Most of the postal-cards come from the South and West, very few from the

North and East. The South seems especially devoted to the postal-card, particularly the Eastern sections of the North Carolina, for instance, South. seems to have a particular affection for postal-cards, and the number of these little missives reaching members of Congress from that State is estonishing. When the Hou e and Senate postoffices receive their mail, and see among it a huge package of postal-card , somebody generally makes the remark, "That is mail for the North Carolina mem-

A Good Biter.

n 355."

large "loggerhead" turtle was caught in the D'Arbonne, in the northeast part of Lincoln Parish, the head cut off and thrown to one side of the yard of a farm-house, where it remained three days, when some children in their play had thrown a piece of bread in the turtle's open mouth. A short time after a little chicken, having discovered the bread in the turtle's mouth, attempted to abstract it by pecking at it, was n the jaws of the turtle closed and killed the hicken. - Duston (La.) Caligraph.

compositions which Mrs. T! reestars displays at Newport and Saratoga. And she knew it, the little minx.

Fashion Notes.

Sunshades of every sort are decorated with a butterfly bow on the handle

Wide white Hercules braid fringed and knotted at the ends is used as sash belts for little girls.

Lacenins of silver are in the form of a single blossom, with a reversible centre of Bohemian stones.

At a recent wedding just outside New York, the bridemaids were dressed in yellow, the different groups being arrayed in different shades.

There are guimpes and plastrons of French muslin, with or without embroidery, made to wear beneath summer cutaway basques in lieu of a vest.

Good taste runs riot in the new paraols. First we have elaboration on the edge, then on top, then underneath, and the latest samples show a combination of all these in one.

Frocks for children from two to four years of age have low blouse bedices. The skirt is shirred to the bodice and has two flounces trimmed with feather stitch embroidery.

In adopting orange-colored garnitures, the temptation to multiply them must be followed with great care. A touch of color is sufficient for effect; more tends to vulgarity.

Pretty bedroom slippers are made of quilted satin instead of worsted, and have revers of contrasting colors, the combination depending upon the shades of the robe de chambre.

Daisy rosettes of narrow orange-colored satin ribbon, with hearts of golden

France. The "poor man's oyster" is so appreciated that Paris alone consumes some forty-nine tons daily, the best kind coming from Grenoble or Burgundy. The finest specimens are carefully reared in an escargotiere, or snail park, such as the poor Capuchin monks planned in bygone days at Colmar and Weinbach. when they had no money to buy food, and so cultivated snails. But the majority are collected by the vine-dressers in the evening from the stone-heaps where the snails have assembled to enjoy the dew. The creatures are then starved in a dark cellar for two months, and when they have closed up the aperture of their shell are ready for cooking. According to the true Burgundy method, they are boiled in five or six waters, extracted from the shell dressed with fresh butter and garlic, then replaced in the shell, covered with parsley and bread crumbs, and finally simmered in white wine,-London Standard.

A Cat Whipped by Sparrows.

A large house cat belonging to J. F. Williams, of Streator, according to a Delaware newspaper, was attacked by two sparrows. The birds plunged their bills into the animal's thick fur many times, drawing blood freely. The cal squalled and tumbled over on its back, trying to beat off the sparrows with i Its little enemies, however, easily paws. eluded its blows and continued to stain it with their bills. At last the cat ran off and hid under a fence. The sparrow . then flew away.

The first printing done in America was in the City of Mexico in 1539. The second press was put up in Lima, Peru, and the third in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1639.