

OUR CHURCHES.

St. Michael's (P. E.) Church, Mint St. Services at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday-school at 4 p. m. Rev. P. P. Alston, pastor.

First Baptist Church, South Church St. Services at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday-school at 1 p. m. Rev. A. A. Powell, pastor.

Ebenezer Baptist Church, East Second St. Services at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday-school at 1 p. m. Rev. Z. Houghton, pastor.

Presbyterian Church, corner Seventh and College Sts. Services at 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Rev. R. P. Wyche, pastor.

Clinton Chapel, (A. M. E. Z.) Mint St. Services at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday-school at 1 p. m. Rev. M. Slade, pastor.

Little Rock, (A. M. E. Z.) E. St. Services at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. Rev. J. W. Thomas, pastor.

Grace Church, (A. M. E. Z.) South B, between 3d and 4th. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Rev. R. H. Stitt, Pastor.

LOCAL.

Mr. John Holloway was in the city on Wednesday and left for Concord and Greensboro.

The Charlotte Light Infantry have received the \$300 from the State, and are relieved of embarrassments.

The bonds issued by the city last fall have all been sold at par. They were nicely engraved at an expense of \$500.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mrs. Mary E. Harris to Mr. Q. B. Neal in Hempstead, Tex., on the 15th.

Superior Court is in session at Monroe this week. They are now in their new court house, which is the finest in the State.

It was talked on the streets a few weeks ago that if the magistrate got hold of Mr. Black he would graduate him on the rock pile.

Grace Church has received a new pulpit stand. It is a very pretty piece of work and was presented by Mr. Josiah Asbury.

Mrs. G. W. Clinton, of Union, S. C., is now in South Florida with Bishop Jones, endeavoring to improve her health.

Mr. Walter Henderson spent last Sunday in our city on his return from Union county. He re-enters Livingstone to graduate in May.

Miss Alice Capelle was married to Mr. S. T. Canady on the 29th ult., at Hamlet. Rev. P. B. Simpkins officiated.

Rev. H. W. Richardson has begun to improve his church at Matthews. He is putting on new weather-boarding and will ciel and plaster it.

Elder Rives will hold quarterly meeting at Little Rock to-day. It is thought that church is about all right now and things seem to be in condition to move off right.

The three year old child of Mr. Henry McKoy fell from a 2d story window of his house in Rockingham one night last week. According to the information sent us, it was seriously hurt.

Why does the colored man want to go West? Because \$2 vs. 30 cents per day for men, and \$25 vs. \$5 per month for women is thought to be an inducement. Labor is not paid for here, and that is why they are advised to go west.

Prof. Alexander Graham, of Fayetteville, has been elected superintendent of our city graded schools. His salary is fixed at \$1,400 and a house free. We think this is a wise selection. Mr. Graham has been superintendent of the graded school of Fayetteville several years, and is a clever gentleman.

A letter from Mr. R. P. Bearden, in Jacksonville, Fla., this week, brought us \$2.00, and says the MESSENGER must be read down there. He speaks very highly of that country, and speaks of the exhibition now

going on in that city. The colored people have a department and special days. He speaks of Bishop Jones' visit to the churches there.

Is C. H. J. Taylor a married man or not. If not who is the woman he registered at Goode's Hotel as his wife a few weeks ago? Such characters cannot be allowed to lead our race, if they are considered by the whites as proper persons and receive the appointment of the leading demerats.

The members of Grace Church Sabbath school were made to smile by the appearance of a beautiful library case, purchased by some of the gentlemen members. Also a number of Bibles, Testaments, Psalms, and tracts, from some good Northern friends. It is a handsome case, and the books show off well. The school is now ready to receive books from friends.

Star Chamber Courts.

The first Star chamber court of our knowledge held in this city, was the one held by Justice D. G. Maxwell last Thursday morning in the trial of Mr. E. A. Black, for assaulting Prof. Lawrence, of Biddle University. The writer sought and was refused admittance to the trial. This new ruling of Justice Maxwell is another evidence of the little regard these latter day magistrates have for the people. Justice Maxwell refused to admit reporters or any one except the witnesses. What law he has for such actions we do not question, for he is an honorable justice of the peace. The matter will certainly be published as the Justice well knew when he had his door shut against the public. His action will cause the more said about it.

Lawrence vs. Black.

Mr. E. A. Black was on last Thursday morning before Esquire D. G. Maxwell charged with assaulting Prof. Lawrence, a professor in Biddle University. The merits of this case have been published, but neither party has been presented till now. We were not allowed to hear the trial, but learn afterwards, there were new developments. Dr. Lawrence swore that Black hit him first and Black swore that Lawrence kicked him first.

Dr. Lawrence knew nothing of the prosecution and did not desire to contend, hence the matter was dropped on Mr. Black paying ten dollars. It seems that as Dr. Lawrence failed to prosecute Mr. Black the great State of North Carolina moved forward and did so.

An effort was made to break down Black's character, but for some cause it failed. How in the name of common sense could a faculty afford to prove a man of bad character whom they had five or six successive years endorsed and recommended for aid three times a year? As soon as a white man begins prosecution against a colored man he tries to break down his character.

There was no corroborating or contradicting evidence. Each swore positively against the other. The white man's word weighed down the colored man's so much that it took ten dollars to balance them.

Commonly when colored persons go before a magistrate here, each pays cost, but in this case Lawrence goes free while Black pays ten dollars. Should we contend for a recognition of manhood in the students out there and say anything to condemn such unfair and partial trials, some one might charge us with being an outside meddler. Such acts as this will bring forth their fruit at the proper season.

This and That.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Feb. 7, 1888.

Dear Sir:—Allow me space in your paper for a few thoughts from this section of the State.

Last Saturday afternoon, in company with our esteemed friends, Prof. J. W. Jacobs, who is a graduate of the Whittin Normal, and our distinguished young lawyer, J. S. Lewis, Esq., we visited the growing town of Maxton. Though only a few miles from us, it has been quite a while since we visited this thrifty town. We can truly say that we know of no town of its size which has made more improvements within the last decade. Standing on its streets one sees the

busy shoppers, rushing to and fro, in a different way to what one sees in our own town. One can see the public spirit of the place in the general improvements—in the streets, the care taken of them, the way they are lighted, and the way the town is guarded every night, by hired watchmen. Some say the thrift of this place is due to it being a wet town. It is true that *bars of the critter* leave this place for our own and other towns, yet we do not admit that its prosperity is due mainly to that. A town is made what it is by its citizens, and wherever you find the right kind of citizens in any town, that is a prosperous town. The character of towns and communities is the character of its citizens.

We left Prof. Jacobs down at Moss Neck, among our Croatan friends, among whom he will teach for the remainder of the winter, and he has also an offer to teach their normal school, which was given them during the session of the last Legislature, because they are so much more refined (?) and better than we niggers—they cannot go with us to school—so the Legislature gave them this school. But there are Democratic votes in this thing. "Hold Robeson, and save the State!"

We went up to M on par (tickler) business, but our lawyer friend on lady business, but alas for slow trains! for she was out of town, and our friend had to leave without feasting his eyes that time. But he has had many a look 'fore, and only he can tell what the result will be. Oh, we forgot—she can tell too.

We called on our esteemed friends, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, who entertained us highly till a late hour. Also Hon. O. S. Hayes, who does business here. He is a clever gentleman, and has good trade. With Hayes a man's a man. He is a Republican in deed. From here we called on the Rev. Blalock, the M. E. preacher, who, with his good lady, entertained us very kindly. But as the train is not due here, from the west, till three A. M., we chatted until one after another took his journey into the land of "Nod," where we stayed till time for the train.

We arrived at our home by five A. M., and our bachelor friend sneaked off to find some place to stop till day, while we, who have a better-half and babes by the room-full, reached our home in due time, where everything was warm and cheery. Observing the contrast, who wouldn't go up the road, if he be a bachelor?

Four were sent to the penitentiary from Robeson Court—all colored, and all young men in the prime of life. When will our young men learn to take the advice so kindly given them from day to day? When will they learn that the way of the transgressor is hard?

Just for the lack of sense and the want of thought, honor, and race pride, these four men must stay in prison, deprived of their liberty, for eleven years, in the aggregate—long enough to earn, at seventy-five cents a day, two thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars. But this is for one county. Now take the nearly one hundred counties, at this rate, and you have the enormous sum of \$257,400, worse than thrown away. Yea, far worse, for it's the measure of the labor of four hundred men, all from one race; and far worse still, four hundred men, with all that is dear to man—his honor, his character, and perhaps his soul, lost—lost for nothing.

There is one thing we never could understand, and that is, why it requires so much to convict a white man and so very little to convict a black one? It brings to our mind the song, which you may have heard while here, which runs:

It's hard, it's hard, it's hard, it's hard. It's hard to be a nigger, &c. But this is all bosh. More anon. Yours truly, TAR HEEL.

VIRGINIA HOUSE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Accommodations furnished travelers at reasonable rates. Comfortable beds and rooms. House located in the central and business part of the city. Table furnished with the best of the market. Meals at all hours.

J. M. GOODE, - PROPRIETOR. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOMETHING ABOUT GLASS EYES.

Artificial Optics for Day and for Evening Use—The Oculist's Skill. One eyed people who can afford it have two glass eyes—one for day, the other for evening use. The reason for this is that the pupil of the eye is smaller in the daytime than at night, and hence the two glass eyes are of different sizes, so as to correspond with the natural eye. The price of glass eyes is becoming cheaper on account of competition, and at the same time the quality is better. A common glass eye may be had for \$10, but they are not good deceptions and do not last long. A first class eye costs \$50, or even more. The best will not last over two years, because the secretions in the hollow of the eye roughen the glass by chemical action, and this roughness irritates the flesh.

A glass eye, like false teeth, is taken out at night, for it would not be safe to go to sleep with it in the cavity. It might drop out, and the slightest fall would break it. If a person could buy glass eyes at wholesale, by the gross, he could get them for about \$2 each. But he would have to look over a great many before finding one to fit and to match his other eye in size, color and expression. Glass eyes are all made abroad, principally in Germany and France, no factory having been started here, although there is a great demand for them in this country. The glass eye is not made after the shape of the natural eye, because when the latter is taken from the cavity the tissue just above it presses forward and leaves a little space. The false eye is, therefore, elliptical in shape. The outer surface of the eye is near flat with rounded edges. It is slightly larger than the natural eye, so that when inserted in the cavity it may not slip out. At first it irritates the eyelids and the tissue back of the cavity, but the wearer grows accustomed to it and finds it a rest and a protection. A skillful oculist can put a glass eye into the cavity so that very close observation is necessary to detect it. Not only are the size and color of the natural eye counterfeited, but even the general expression. The oculist has yet to discover means of giving that sympathetic movement which distinguishes a pair of eyes. There is quite a large number of people with glass eyes, say one in 400. You would not know it by casual observation, for the wearer of a glass eye is so sensitive on the subject that he is careful of his actions in public, and he becomes so accustomed to the glass orb that he can prevent all but intimate friends from discovering his defect. Science has done better by him than by the man with the wooden limb. —Oculist in Globe-Democrat.

Salt a Factor in Building. The American Architect asserts that one of the new building materials which is likely to be found useful in many ways is common salt. Among the carpenters salt is now found to be useful as an aid to the heating of glue. Where, as is usual in joiners' and cabinet makers' shops, the glue is melted in a jacket kettle, surrounded by water, it is said to be advisable to put salt in the water in the outer kettle. The addition of salt raises the boiling point, and, therefore, allows the glue in the kettle to be kept at a higher temperature than could be maintained with water alone, and this is advantageous to the work. The masons find their use for salt in adding it to cement mortar in cold weather, to preserve it from the bad effects of freezing. It is not quite clear why the salt should act in this way, as the beneficial results of using it are visible with mortar which has certainly been frozen, and frozen salt water expands nearly as much as fresh water. But engineers and contractors who have tried it are unanimous in their opinion of its value. In many cases masonry has been laid in cement in cold weather, using a considerable proportion of salt in the mixture, which after repeated freezings and thawings has remained in perfect condition, while work near by laid in mortar of the same kind, but without salt, has been disintegrated by the frost. —Scientific American.

Revenge Among the Afghans. Badal, or revenge, is the soul of Afghan life. All the history of Afghanistan, both public and private, is one continued tale of vendetta. However, it chances that I have not in my collection any song of vendetta illustrating this side of Afghan life in a manner sufficiently characteristic to deserve quotation. Suffice it to say that vendetta is with the Afghans what it is with the Corsicans, the Albanians, all primitive mountaineers; it is hereditary and not to be prescribed. Even on British territory the law is powerless against the badal; it is one of the crimes for which no witness will be found to speak before the judge in Kachehri. There is hardly an Afghan in the mountain who has not a foe who aims at his head and at whose head he aims. It happens not seldom that an Afghan spy from Yaghistan—many Afghans from over the border enlist in the native contingent—asks for leave for private business; that means that there is up there some wolf's head which he has to take. There is a story of an Afghan spy, who, having not joined his paltan in due time, complained bitterly of the iniquity of his officer, who had dismissed him from service: "I had a duty of badal to perform: I had a foe to kill. The scamp absconded for weeks; what could I do?" —Contemporary Review.

Lady Brassey's Death. We are requested to state that a sensational story now going the rounds of the provincial press, to the effect that the late Lady Brassey, in a fit of delirium arising from fever, leaped overboard from the Sunbeam, is totally untrue and without the smallest foundation. Lady Brassey died of malarial fever. —London Times.

Jam Without Berries. A Boston man, who is a manufacturer of raspberry jam, says that no raspberries at all are used in making it. What is used, it appears, are tomatoes, glucose and luscious, and a little prepared raspberry flavor. —Chicago Herald.

There is no place where the ups and downs of life occur more rapidly than in Washington, and as a result the pawn-brokers of the capital are all wealthy.

Education in Germany.

The Germans are rapidly developing a system of evening continuation classes which carry on education for two or three years longer. In Saxony the boys who leave the primary school, if they do not go to the higher schools, must attend for three years longer—say until they are 17—continuation classes for at least five hours per week. But teaching is provided for them, and they are encouraged to attend twelve hours per week. So complete is this system that even the waiters at the hotels up to the age of 17 attend afternoon classes, and are taught one or two foreign languages. I take Saxony as one of the most advanced states, but the law is much the same in Wurtemberg and Baden, and the system is found to work so well that it is in contemplation to extend it to all the states in the German empire, and Austria will probably follow suit. This is confidently expected to happen in the course of 1888.

I may state as an undoubted fact that in Germany and Switzerland, and I believe in some other continental countries, the opinion is ripening into a conviction that the education, even of the poorest class, should be continued in some form or another to the age of 16 or 17. They find by experience that wherever this is adopted it gives an enormous advantage to the people in the competition of life, and, above all, trains them to habits of industry and mental application. I believe it is owing to this system of thorough education that Germany has almost extinguished the pauper and semi-pauper class which is the bane and disgrace of our country. —London Times.

Pine Bark as a Diet.

One article of subsistence sometimes employed by the Indians is only resorted to when they are driven to great straits by hunger. Around many of the watering places in the pine forests of Oregon and California the trees of Pinus ponderosa may be seen stripped of their bark for a space of three or four feet near the base of the trunk. This has been accomplished by cutting with a hatchet a line around the tree as high up as one could conveniently reach, and another lower down, so that the bark, severed above and below, could be removed in strips. At certain seasons of the year a mucilaginous film (the librum) separates the bark from the wood of the trunk. Part of this film adheres to each surface and may be scraped off. The resulting mixture of mucilage cells and half formed wood is nutritious and not unpalatable, so that, as a last resort, it may be used as a defense against starvation. The frequency with which signs of its having been resorted to are met with, is a striking indication of the uncertainties and irregularities of the supply department among savages. —Popular Science Monthly.

Interviewing Gen. Butler.

Gen. Butler, as is well known, is the ideal man to interview—when he is willing to talk, I hasten to say. He holds up both ends of the conversation, dictating questions and answers; and he has been known, when he found that his visitor was not a shorthand man, to call in his private secretary and make that unfortunate man do the reporter's work. We hear little about Gen. Butler being misquoted, by the way.—W. E. Brigham in The Writer.

Cremation in Paris.

The new crematory at the cemetery of Pere la Chaise was tried by the cremation of two corpses from a public hospital, which had been neither claimed nor identified by relatives or friends. It took two hours to reduce the bodies to ashes, and they left about four pounds of ashes each. It is such unclaimed bodies and other noxious refuse matter from the hospitals which will keep that crematory busy.—Paris Letter.

A Postage Stamp Exchange.

The number of Berlin trade institutions has been increased by the addition of a "board for postage stamps." There are 129 members. The society of stamp collectors elected the five trustees. A large amount of business was done. Old German stamps, not used, were in great demand. Next came American stamps. The supply was much greater than the demand. The exchange will meet every night. —Chicago News.

Jenny Lind, during her tour in this country, gave ninety-five concerts, and the aggregate receipts were \$713,161.34.

ATTENTION TEACHERS!

WHITTIN NORMAL SCHOOL, Lumberton, N. C., will begin its THIRTEENTH session for six months on Monday, April 9, 1888.

Having been educated in a New England Normal School, and having had sixteen years experience in the school-room, the Principal is prepared to do much for those who are seeking a school where they may be aided during the summer Thorough drills given daily in all the branches required to be taught in the Public Schools, and written examinations on practical questions given weekly.

For particulars, send for circulars to D. P. ALLEN, Lumberton, N. C.

Advertisement for Memorial College of the University of Lexington, Va., listing various courses and terms.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indelibly miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "grogginess" or emptiness of stomach in the morning; tongue coated, bitter, or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, watery eyes, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity? If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and variety of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable course of treatment. It cures, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, and other maladies are quite liable to set in, and, sooner or later, insure a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative, tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine, which has attained celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

CURES ALL HUMORS, from a common Itch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Self-poisoning, or skin-eruptions. Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eaters of Food, who find their food its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, and other Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, "White Swellings," Gout, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large, beautiful, colored plate, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION, which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this new world-famous remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequalled not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy, greatly sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's Book on Consumption. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT LANDS can still be had in most Western States, and no time should be lost by those who wish to make investments in the most profitable and secure manner. EMPLOYMENT in any capacity can be had in all parts of the country, and while a person is engaged in any industry, he can obtain the most profitable FARMING, MINING and the various mercantile and manufacturing industries. Information of all this, as well as of the most profitable and secure methods of acquiring LAND, STOCK RAISING, FREE PASSES, Immigration and Land Corporation over many different lines of RAILROADS. Information of all this, as well as of the most profitable and secure methods of acquiring LAND, STOCK RAISING, FREE PASSES, Immigration and Land Corporation over many different lines of RAILROADS.

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