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DANCY FALSE AS BEFORE.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Dancy is pardoned in his feeble effort. He rebutted no criticisms or omis. He writes and groans wonderfully under our article of last week. We are working for a female seminary, and if anybody gets in the way they must take the consequences. If our allusions to him are so very harmless he should not fret so much about it. We are our own judge and do not hesitate to attack corruption in church or state and if we fail to do good, it is not our fault but our misfortune. Mr. Dancy is pleased to style the female seminary our "pet scheme," and says "it has suffered fearful demolition." He seems to think he has killed it and boasts of it. We never claimed to have done anything great for Zion, and do not hesitate to admit we have never done anything great anywhere. That is the trouble with Mr. John C. Dancy; his head is bursting from the effects of his opinion of his own greatness. Will somebody tell us what Dancy has ever done? Ever since we have known of him he has been a beneficiary of somebody or society.

Why then should he assume the role of dictator.

We are careful as to the use we make of any man's name and mean all we have said concerning Mr. Dancy. He has refused to discuss questions with us concerning the church, but has insisted on using personalities. If he can't stand what we say let him shut up. We leave it to gentlemen to judge whether or not we are a gentleman, and not Mr. Dancy. It may be that he is incapable of knowing when he is insulted. This article is personal and for Mr. Dancy's eye.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Presents are made on Christmas as a token of love and friendship. The store windows are adorned with many beautiful things—ornamental and useful. Many hearts will be caused to swell with joy by the receipt of a "present from a friend," on Christmas morning and during the holidays. The questions are going the rounds: What are you going to give your wife, your husband, your lover, mother, father, friend and some will say your editor?

But who remembers the poor old widow or the poor old man weighed down by the labors of many winters and whose lovers and friends have forgotten them? Who will remember the poor orphan, the street urchin, dependent upon the cold charity of a cold and thoughtless world. These have lost their best friends. Are they to be neglected, forgotten and allowed to suffer while we rejoice and make merry around our warm fires and heavy laden tables, while they shiver from the biting blasts and hunger for a common meal?

Let us remember our neighbors and give them all the comfort possible; for the Christ whose birth we celebrate, was poor and lowly and rested in a manger, and died alike for the redemption of the rich and the poor. Let each forget his own happiness and rejoice in our efforts to make others happy. When you give to God's poor, "it is more blessed to give than to receive." "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

The Proposed Railroads.

There has been no measure before our people for many years that is so important to the laboring classes as the proposed new railroads that are to be voted for on January, 10th, 1889. They are calculated to do much toward the upbuilding of our city, county and State, as they will penetrate the finest section of our State and South Carolina. They will give employment to a large number of unemployed laborers, many of whom to-day are asking for work and being unable to get because of the lack of improvement in our midst.

The building of these roads will bring an immense amount of capital to our State as it will cost four times as much to build the roads in our county as the county will subscribe, consequently, the remainder must come from the North and nearly the whole amount will be paid out among our laboring men. Then where is the laboring man who can, or will refuse to vote for these subscriptions? Let every friend of labor and of improvement and progress see to it, that there is a full vote in favor of the subscriptions.

Found a Pirate's Buried Hoard.

According to a report from Fall River, Mass., a man named Eddy has found buried in his farm, in an old iron kettle, 1550 Spanish doubloons, which were deposited there by one of his ancestors, who is said to have ploughed the Spanish Main with Captain Kidd, as he sailed, as he sailed. Mr. Eddy is still digging his farm, in which he expects to unearth at least \$100,000 more, which may have been taken by Kidd from the "three ships of Spain" against which he "went amain." We hope that Mr. Eddy will be successful in his search, and thus prove—what has long been doubted—that Kidd or any of his men ever buried any treasure at all.

The Longest Speech on Record.

The longest speech on record is believed to have been made by Mr. De Cosmos in the Legislature of British Columbia, when a message was pending, the passage of which would take from a great many settlers their lands. De Cosmos was in a hopeless minority. The job had been held back till the eve of the close of the session. Unless legislation was taken before noon of a given day the act of confiscation would fail. The day before the expiration of the limitation De Cosmos got the floor about 10 A. M. and began a speech against the bill. His friends cared little, for they supposed that by 1 or 2 o'clock he would be through and the bill could be put on its passage. One o'clock came and De Cosmos was speaking still—he had not more than entered upon his subject. Two o'clock—he was saying "in the second place." Three o'clock—he produced a fearful bundle of evidence and insisted on reading it. The majority began to have a suspicion of the truth—he was going to speak till next noon and kill the bill. For a while they made merry over it, but as it came on dusk they began to get alarmed. They tried interruptions, but soon abandoned them, because each one afforded him a chance to discuss and gain time. They tried to shout him down, but that gave him a breathing space, and finally they settled down to watch the combat between strength of will and weakness of body. They gave him no mercy, no adjournment for dinner, no chance to do more than wet his lips with water, no wandering from his subject, no sitting down. Twilight darkened, the gas was lit, members slipped out to dinner in relays and returned to sleep in squads, but De Cosmos went on. The Speaker, to whom he was addressing himself, was alternately dozing and trying to look wide awake. Day dawned, and the majority slipped out in squads to wash and breakfast, and the speaker still held on. It cannot be said that it was a very logical, eloquent or sustained speech. There were digressions in it, repetitions also. But still the speaker kept on, and at last noon came a bad majority, livid with rage and impotence. And a single man, who was triumphant, though his voice had sunk to a husky whisper, his eyes were almost shut and beared and bloodshot, his legs tottered under him, his baked lips were cracked and smeared with blood. De Cosmos had spoken twenty-six hours and saved the lands.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Electrical Pleasure Boats.

"Electricity as a power to drive small boats? Why, of course we will soon have it, and it will be a great deal more convenient and pleasant than those hot steam launches and nasty little petroleum boats."

The speaker was a prominent New York electrician, and he talked of the advantages of electricity over steam and was very sure that soon yachtsmen who could not afford large steam yachts would find electricity much the better power to use to propel their boats. He added: The machinery takes up less room, and then the heat of the furnace is not felt, because there is no furnace, and the smoke and grease are also done away with. They are building them in England. I have received particulars of one that has just been launched. It is sixty-five and one-half feet in length, ten feet in beam, and is designed to carry eighty passengers at six miles an hour. The electric machinery and storage cells are placed below the deck, fore and aft, leaving a clear run the whole length of the boat for passengers. In the middle is a handsomely fitted cabin, with lavatories, dining-room, etc. The electrical energy is converted into motive power by two motors of seven and one-half horse power, each driving in turn three-bladed propellers. Beats will soon be made to store electricity and run just as the street cars do now.—Mail and Express.

At a recent sale of short-horn cattle at Cresco, Iowa, forty-eight head brought \$5387, which was an average of \$147 for the cows, and for the bulls sold, \$99.50.

Sixty thousand barrels of sour kroul are made in Reading, Penn., every year.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25c. a bottle.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affection, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Grizzly Wilson's Last Bear.

The mistake has always been in allowing a bear to come to close quarters, and yet some bold hunters will not accept a fight on any other terms, preferring a hand-to-hand encounter while armed, with nothing but a knife. This foolhardy notion of fighting a bear on equal terms is well exemplified in the case of old Dick Wilson, or "Grizzly Wilson," as he was familiarly called, who a short time ago was found just over the divide from here, dead as a door nail and most horribly mutilated.

Poor old Dick was found face downward on the banks of a beautiful, sparkling mountain rivulet, his head being crushed almost to a jelly, the nose and one side of his face entirely gone, and the left hand and wrist chewed in such a manner that the men who examined it said they could not find a bone in it even a quarter of an inch long. The body was almost nude, the clothes having been torn off. There were tracks of a large bear all around the body, and the signs went to show that the brute even trampled and crushed with his ponderous paws and weight after life was probably extinct. It seems that old Dick had always boasted that he could, knife a bear better than any other greaser in the country could demolish one with a repeating shooting iron; but on this trip he was very badly mistaken, and lost his life in the trial.

Soon after entering the fight (and the bear must have been a monster from the size of his huge footprints) the old man was compelled to take to a tree in order to get away from the animal, but as the tree proved to be of rather small dimension the big brute, by standing on his hind legs, found no difficulty in catching the man by the heel of his boot with his fore feet and pulling him down.

Then a hard struggle for life took place. No doubt the hunter drove his long, keen knife into the bear's hide time and again, but as the latter must have been heavily equipped with fat, the blade never touched a vital point. While Bruin was chewing Dick's left hand the hunter was plunging the knife into him and slashing with his right. The forest for nearly a hundred yards all around was torn up by the roots, broken down, chewed and generally demolished, as if the animal in its rage after killing its enemy wanted to destroy everything that came in its way. Dick's knife never was found. Probably a good search for it would discover the blade still in the bear's hide and up to the hilt. Some of these animals have a wonderful tenacity to life. This is perhaps one of the cases. Within my own experience I know of one big silver-tip specimen, far away in Montana, that a nimrod friend and myself pumped at least thirty-two bullets into before he consented to give up the ghost. This is something like two pounds of lead, more or less, and he did not drop for good either until the last of the thirty-two pills had reached him.

An Ingenious Wire Dirk.

As Jailor Birdsong was making a tour around the iron cage at the Macon, Ga., jail, he espied a string hanging down on the outside from the top. He pulled the string and found that it was attached to a dirk, made of a portion of a wire bailing of a bucket. This dagger is a curiosity, and shows the ingenuity of the prisoners. It is about ten inches long, and rounded and tempered to a sharp point, and the handle is made by being wrapped with a strand taken from one of the hammocks. This handle is plaited and woven, and is not only ingenious but a pretty piece of work. Such a dagger is a dangerous weapon, and in the hands of a strong man is as dangerous as a pistol.

The prisoners denied knowing anything about it, but it is supposed to have been made by the work of James Harmon, sent up from Worth county on the charge of stealing sheep, and who was taken to his county a few days ago for his trial.

Several daggers of a similar kind have been made by the prisoners, and Harmon admitted plaiting the handles. It was evidently made for the purpose of using it on the jailer, should the opportunity present itself, but the jailer is too watchful. Six or seven daggers of this kind have been made for that purpose, and each time the jailer frustrates the scheme by finding the weapon.

The county persists in furnishing the jail with tin buckets having wire bails, and the prisoners find breaking them up an easy undertaking. There is an indurated wood fibre bucket made that has no wire bail or hoops and which furnishes the prisoner with nothing that can be made into a weapon.—Macon Chronicle.

A Man With Owl's Eyes.

John C. Dooley, one of the best known of the aqueduct inspectors, is, strange to say, almost blind during daylight; at night, however, his eyesight is so good that he has been appointed a night inspector on the masonry work, and it is said, can pick out a weak spot quicker than any one engaged in the same work. It is said that he has followed underground work so long that the pupils of his eyes are now more like those of the owl than those of men.—New York Sun.

The principle of percussion was patented by the Rev. Mr. Forsythe in 1807.

LADIES' COLUMN.

A Fairy Bill of Fare.

Ladies who, since it became fashionable to give favors at dinners, sometimes find themselves embarrassed by the conduct of guests who mistake articles of table furnishings for the gifts of hospitality, will like the new "fairy" bill of fare, which, if not too heavy to carry away, answers the other requisite of safety when thieves are about, by being too hot. This bill of fare is of slightly ground and roughened glass, and is firmly fixed in a little stand, which also supports a fairy lamp with two pretty flower holders, one on each side. The upper part of the glass is decorated with a painted design, below which the bill of fare is written in lead pencil so that it can be washed off with a sponge. The dullest guest is not likely to suppose himself invited to carry away the lamp, and so the bill of fare is safe. It might be an improvement, one would think, to place the fairy lamp behind instead of in front of the glass, which would thus serve as a screen to keep off the slight heat coming from the lamp, and would be more easily read, while at the same time the lamp would be more of an ornament to the table.—Piscayune.

Modern Elizabethan Weddings.

Word comes from the wise ones that at a swell wedding this winter there is to be a revival of lots of quaint Elizabethan performances, and that the revival will be due to Amelie Rives, who went through them all religiously at her own wedding. So her followers will, when the outer guests are gone and the charmed inner circle remains, take the flowers from the bride's hair, twist them in a wreath, and, while she is blinded with many folds of the bridal dress, she will put it at random on the head of a bridesmaid—while with linked hands they circle about her—and the one so distinguished will be the next bride. Then the ushers and best men huddle up at one end of the room, and the bride at the other flings her bouquet among them; whoever catches it is the foreordained next victim of Cupid. When the bride slips away to change gowns, if a maid can spy her, and following pull off her left slipper, she is sure to be herself wedded within the twelve-month; also the maid of honor gives the bride a pair of blue garters with jeweled clasps, and sees to it that in the tiring she wears:

"Something old and something new, Something borrowed and something blue," to make certain of luck and happiness, while the waiting maid must be at pains to fling away and lose every pin that was used about the wedding toilet in order that the bride may have no small worries and be always sweet tempered.—Commercial Advertiser.

Women Patentees.

The Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Benton S. Hall, has had prepared a list of women inventors or women to whom patents have been granted. The list has been printed and makes a folio pamphlet of forty-four pages. It gives not only the names of the patentees, but also the title of the patent and date of issue. The first patent issued was to Mary Kres, Mary G, 1809, for straw weaving with silk or thread.

Six years later Mary Brush obtained a patent for a corset, and then four years elapsed before another inventive woman appeared. This was Sophia Usher, whose patent was for carbonated liquid cream of tartar. Then, again, in 1822, Julia Planton secured a patent for a footstool. During the four following years a patent was issued each year to a woman, and from that time down to the present the number of women patentees gradually increased. In recent years feminine inventiveness has shown marked progress. For instance, from the 1st of January, 1888, to the 16th of June last, no less than sixty-six patents were issued to women, while during the year 1887 176 patents were so issued. This latter is the largest ever issued. While the names of the articles patented show that they were generally in the line of feminine wearing apparel and household labor-saving devices, yet many were of a character that shows the multiplied interests of women. As an instance, one woman patented a submarine telescope and lamp. Others were granted as follows: Improvement in reaping and mowing machines, improved war vessel, furnace for smelting ores, apparatus for punching corrugated metals, method of construction for screw propellers, low-water indicator, material for packing journals and bearings, conveyers of smoke and cinders for locomotives, burglar alarms for windows, etc.

Fashion Notes.

Fancy ornaments of jet are used in profusion upon the winter millinery. Heavy tinsel cord is effectively used to edge the brims of felt hats and bonnets. Gainsborough and Directoire hats of dark velvet are receiving a large share of popular favor.

The newest cloaks are octagonal in shape, and hang about the table in all manner of joints that delight the eye in search of new effects.

Novel skeleton bonnets, somewhat after the fashion of the open-work beaded bonnets, are made of fine feathers mounted upon a wire frame.

The new ostrich plumes show combinations of very dark colors, black with dark green, navy blue or dark brown being the extreme of fashion.

Hot Milk as a Stimulant.

"What folly it is to drink liquor for stimulation."

This was the observation of a leading New York physician.

"Milk heated to much above 100 degrees Fahrenheit loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and density. No one who, fatigued by over exertion of body or mind, has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of its being rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portions of it seem to be digested and appropriated almost immediately, and many who now fancy they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue will find in this simple draught an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying and far more enduring in its effects.

"There is many an ignorant, over-worked woman who fancies she could not keep up without her beer; she mistakes its momentary exhilaration for strength, and applies the whip instead of nourishment to her poor, exhausted frame. Any honest, intelligent physician will tell her that there is more real strength and nourishment in a slice of bread than in a quart of beer; but if she loves stimulants it would be a very useless piece of information. It is claimed that some of the lady clerks in our own city, and those, too, who are employed in respectable business houses, are in the habit of ordering ale or beer in the restaurants. They probably claim that they are 'tired,' and no one who sees their faithful devotion to customers all day will doubt their assertions. But they should not mistake beer for a blessing or stimulus for strength. A careful examination of statistics will prove that men and women who do not drink can endure more hardships and more work and live longer than those less temperate.—Mail and Express.

A Palace or Salt.

The people of Salt Lake City, Utah, are contemplating the erection of a great "Salt Place." It would be a structure that would lay in the shade all the ice and corn palaces ever constructed. The main part of the structure could be of the finest specimens of rock salt to be found in the quarries, chiseled, carved and artistically arranged; while the interior fittings should be of crystallized work from the lake on a grand scale. Such a palace should be permanent if properly protected from the winter rains; it could be made of the most unique and striking style of architecture; it could be made one of the wonders of the world. When lighted by electricity the structure would have all the sparkle and diamond glitter of the great ice palaces, and with the difference in the Salt Palace's favor that heat would not melt or dim its glories in the least.—Nevada Enterprise.

The European Powers have come to an agreement to exterminate the African slave-trade.

CURIOUS FACTS.

About 1517 a wheel-lock came into use, and about 1692 this was superseded by the flint-lock.

Henry V., of England, is said to have died of a "painful affliction prematurely." This is a courtly term of getting rid of a King.

The word diocese was at first applied, at that time as a civil division in Rome, ascribed to Constantine, A. D., 326; but Strabo gives an earlier date to such Roman divisions.

J. P. Lindley, of Bridgeport, Conn., has the reputation of being the oldest traveling man in length of time spent "on the road." He is seventy-six years old, and started out years ago with a notion wagon selling to dealers.

When the Revolution came on, the American iron men had grown skilful enough to make cannon and shells for the Continentals, also big shallow pans in which to evaporate sea water and supply salt when the foreign article was cut off.

John A. Snider, of Siverlyville, Penn., has a silver watch that has been in use for more than 110 years and still keeps excellent time. Mr. Snider's grandfather took it from the body of a Hessian soldier slain at the battle of Trenton in the Revolutionary war.

A mushroom between two and three inches long was gathered in La Grange, Ga., recently. Its shape is that of the foot and leg of a duck. Turned over and viewed from beneath, the foot is very similar to that of a human being, for it is broad, with the toes distinctly defined.

It is said to be a curious sight to watch the little Indian children when they first come to the House of the Good Shepherd, in Denver, Col., to be educated by the Government. When they first reach the institution they go up stairs on their hands and knees, not understanding the use of the stairs, and sleep at night under the bed, from which they first pull the clothes.

Society, in Atlanta, Ga., was recently convulsed by an apparition of a prominent young man wearing a singular article of neckwear. The article is known as a Napoleon fichu, and was made of imported Egyptian lace of the finest quality. It is one of those ties such as were worn years ago when gentlemen were arrayed in knickerbockers, and when their cuffs were of lace to match their ties.

School life in China means something different for the boys and girls from what it does here. The girls do not have to go to all, and the boys begin when they are six or seven years old. There are no vacations of nine weeks, or half holidays, or Fourth of July. At dawn in the morning school begins, and when it gets too dark to read school closes. Mothers are not bothered with unruly children, and much of the child's training is thus done by the teacher.

Since 1863 the State Government of Maine has disbursed to the soldiers and their families needing aid the sum of \$2,307,500.

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