

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Delegates have been chosen from the ports and commercial centres of the South to attend the harbor convention to assemble at Savannah, Ga., on the 24th inst. The object of this convention is to secure concerted action of representative men of the Southern States with a view to securing reasonable appropriations for the improvement of Southern harbors and rivers. It is not the intention to encourage raiding upon the treasury nor the expenditure of large sums of money to benefit corporations or private individuals, but to improve those harbors and rivers which are the commercial inlets and outlets and highways of the Southern people, and in which the commercial interests of the people of the United States are more or less involved.

We think this is a move in the right direction, a move which the South has been very slow in making. But better late than never. Until within recent years, while the other sections of the country were asking for and getting all they could to improve rivers and harbors, to build railroads and to foster other improvements, the Southern representatives in Congress sat back on their dignity, asked for nothing, and practically got nothing. There was more money spent on imaginary harbors and insignificant streams in some of the Northern States than there was throughout the entire South. Year by year the appropriations increased in amount, and year by year the multitude of bills asking for appropriations increased until they embraced all the known harbors and rivers of the North that required any care, and sometimes rivers that were not known to the geography makers nor to any one else. Thus immense sums were not only appropriated and used, but immense sums were stolen and squandered.

Of late years, however, Southern Congressmen have awakened to the propriety of asking that the great section from which they hail should have some of the benefits of these appropriations, but they have been remarkably modest in their demands, and easily satisfied. But they have new allies in interests that they did not have in years gone by. The great West looks to the rivers running southward, and to Southern ports as the outlets for them, the cheapest, shortest and most direct to the markets of the world, which buy the products of their farms and slaughter houses. They are interested in the Southern water ways, and will favor improvements which in times gone by they might have opposed. By concert of action between Southern representatives and Western representatives, who are friendly, it is possible to accomplish much for the South if our representatives are alive and push their claims as they should be pushed.

New York World: A colored clergyman of Burlington, N. J., sent four of his children to one of the public schools, and met opposition thereto by bringing a suit in the Supreme court, resulting in a decision compelling the school to receive the colored children. Whereupon fifteen of the pupils withdrew from the school and the rest are devoting their energies to making things generally unpleasant for the colored children, whose father has been forced to appeal to the Trustees for their protection from insult. It would seem as if Messrs. Sherman, Logan, Foraker & Co. had prematurely abandoned the missionary field and that there was something to do for the colored brother a little this side of the Sunny South.

The prohibition campaign waxes hotter and hotter in Atlanta as the election draws nigh. Both sides seem confident of victory. An enthusiastic prohibitionist being interrogated said he had no doubt of victory as "the grace of God had penetrated Atlanta," coupling this with the political observation that they had also command of a big campaign fund, which in the observation of a good many people these days goes a good deal further in election contests than the "grace of God."

It is said that the condition upon which the Democrats in the Oregon legislature gave Mitchell, Republican Senator-elect the votes that elected him was that he would support the administration.

An Indiana man named Goosebeck is having a \$40,000 mausoleum constructed. Think of perpetuating a name like that on a \$40,000 pile of rock.

The population of Kansas, by a census just completed, is put down at 1,263,522, a gain of 372,466 in the past five years. Most of this gain has been within the past two years.

Instructing Children in Geography—No Tedium in the Little Folks' Class.

Besides his classes at the gymnasium, Agassiz collected about him, by invitation, a small audience of friends and neighbors, to whom he lectured during the winter on botany, on zoology, on the philosophy of nature. The instruction was of the most familiar and informal character, and was continued in later years for his own children and the children of his friends. In the latter case the subjects were chiefly geology and geography in connection with botany, and in favorable weather the lessons were usually given in the open air. One can easily imagine what joy it must have been for a party of little playmates, boys and girls, to be taken out for long walks in the country over the hills about Neuchatel, and especially to Chaumont, the mountain which rises behind it, and thus to have their lessons, for which the facts and scenes about them furnished subject and illustration, combined with pleasant rambles.

From some high ground affording a wide panoramic view, Agassiz would explain to them the formation of lakes, islands, rivers, springs, water-sheds, hills and valleys. He always insisted that physical geography could be better taught to children in the vicinity of their own homes than by books or maps, or even globes. Nor did he think a varied landscape essential to such instruction. Undulations of the ground, some contrast of hill and plain, some sheet of water with the streams that feed it, some ridge of rocky soil acting as a water-shed, may be found everywhere, and the relation of facts shown perhaps as well on a small as on a large scale.

When it was impossible to give the lessons out of doors, the children were gathered around a large table, where each one had before him or her the specimens of the day, sometimes stones and fossils, sometimes oyster shells, or dried plants. To each child in succession was explained separately what had first been told to all collectively. When the talk was of tropical or distant countries pains were taken to procure characteristic specimens, and the children were introduced to dates, bananas, coconuts, and other fruits, not easily to be obtained in those days in a small inland town. They, of course, concluded the lesson by eating the specimens, a practical illustration which they greatly enjoyed.

A very large wooden globe, on the surface of which the various features of the earth as they came up for discussion could be shown, served to make them more clear and vivid. The children took their own share in the instruction, and were themselves made to point out and describe that which had just been explained to them. They took home their collections, and as a preparation for the next lesson were often called upon to classify and describe some unusual specimen by their own unaided efforts. There was no tedium in the class. Agassiz's lively, clear, and attractive method of teaching awakened their own powers of observation in his little pupils, and to some at least opened permanent sources of enjoyment.

His influence over pupils and his faculty of inspiring them with a love for their work were not less marked in the United States, and are still the theme of many an affectionate published reminiscence. After his second marriage (his first wife died in Europe) Agassiz lived much more comfortably, and his last years were never disturbed by pecuniary troubles. Har had built a house for him to which he became much attached.

For his work also the house was extremely convenient. His habits in this respect were, however, singularly independent of place and circumstance. Like most studious men, he had no fixed spot in the house for writing. Although the library, with the usual outfit of well filled shelves, maps, large tables, etc., held his materials, he brought what he needed for the evening by preference to the drawing-room, and there with his paper on his knee, and his books or reference on a chair beside him, he wrote and read as busily as if he were quite alone. Sometimes when dancing and music were going on among the young people of the family and their guests, he drew a little table into the corner of the room, and continued his occupations as undisturbed and engrossed as if he had been in complete solitude—only looking up from time to time with a pleased smile or an apt remark, which showed that he did not lose but rather enjoyed what was going on about him.

His children's friends were his friends. As his daughters grew up, he had the habit of inviting their more intimate companions to his library for an afternoon weekly. On these occasions there was always some subject connected with the study of nature under discussion, but the talk was so easy and so fully illustrated that it did not seem like a lesson.

Permanent Records.

Examiner Antisell, of the patent office, after examining the various inks used on type-writers, pronounced all but the black to be fugitive—red and purple particularly so. For this reason these latter should not be used for permanent records. Black record ribbons and a black, indelible copying ink were found to fulfill all the necessary indications of permanence. An advantage accrues in the use of the type-writer over the pen for records, due to the ink soaking more deeply and being forced below the surface of the paper by the impact of the machine. It thus becomes more difficult to be removed or reached by chemical agencies.

A New Motor.

Since the explosion of natural gas in the paper-mills at Tarentum furnaces and steam boilers have been dispensed with and the gas is introduced into the steam cylinders direct. Having a pressure of from sixty to 100 pounds, it drives the piston rods as efficiently as steam at the same pressure.

New Kind of Porcelain.

A new kind of porcelain has been discovered at Sevres which is said to equal that of China. It takes all kinds of glazes, and is adapted to artistic decoration.

Medical.

WHAT TWO PROMINENT PHYSICIANS SAY OF A NOTED REMEDY.

Crawfordsville, Ga. Democrat.—B. B. B. is without doubt one of the most valuable and popular medicines known to the medical science, and has relieved more suffering humanity than any other medicine since it came into use. It has never failed in a single instance to produce the most favorable results where it has been properly used. Physicians everywhere recommend it as doing all it is claimed to do. The following certificates are from two prominent physicians, who have done a large and successful practice for many years, and upon whose judgment the public can safely rely:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., July 15, 1885. Editor Democrat.—For the last ten years I have been suffering with rheumatism in the muscles of my right shoulder and neck. During this time I have tried various remedies, both patent medicines and those prescribed by physicians. Last summer I commenced using B. B. B., and could see an improvement by the time I had taken one bottle. I have been taking it at intervals since last summer, and can say it is the best medicine for rheumatism I have ever tried. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public. J. W. REODES, A. M., M. D.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., July 15, 1885. Editor Democrat.—About November of last year I had what I supposed to be a cauliflower excrescence on right side of neck. I used local applications, which effected no perceptible good. I commenced the use of B. B. B., and took it regularly twelve bottles, and in due time the sore healed over, and I now consider it well. I cheerfully recommend it as a fine tonic and alternative medicine. S. J. FARMER, M. D.

"Meal Bag on a Bean Pole."

ELBERTON, GA., June 1, 1885. My brother has a son that was afflicted with rheumatism in one of his legs until the knee was so badly contracted that he could not touch the ground with his heel, and had sore feet. He took only two bottles of B. B. B., and rheumatism and sore feet are both gone.

Mrs. M. A. Elrod came to my house the past summer almost covered with carbuncles and boils. I got two bottles of B. B. B., and before she had got through with the second bottle she was entirely well. She was also troubled with swollen feet and ankles, and had been on twenty years. All gone—no trouble with swollen feet now. I was troubled with bleeding piles since 1858. I used one bottle, and have felt nothing of the kind since taking the medicine. The clothing that I was wearing when I left Atlanta fitted me about same as a meal sack would be a bean-pole. I have on the same clothing now, and they are a tight fit. You can do as you like with this; for me and my household, we think three B's is fully orthodox, and will do to swear by. Respectfully yours, J. M. BARFIELD.

THE SKIN

ITS DISEASES AND CURE.

This class of troublesome complaints embraces a large list, some of which embrace every family in the land. Heretofore the treatment of nearly all these diseases has been very unsatisfactory and unsuccessful, and the people have been very much deceived by pretended remedies. A majority are caused by an impure, vitiated condition of the blood, and as most of the blood remedies of the day require 50 to 100 bottles before you discover that they will not effect a cure, we offer B. B. B., which makes positive cures by the use of only a few bottles.

- The most common of the skin diseases which are cured by the use of B. B. B., the only quick Blood Purifier, are as follows: Eczema, Old Sores, Itch, Ringworm, Scaldhead, Pruritus, Old Sores, Pimples, Itch, Old Ulcers, Abscesses, Dry Tetter, Carbuncles, Itching Humors, Itchings, Herpes, Boils, Spotsches.

Beautiful Complexion

is sought by the use of cosmetics and all sort of external applications, some of them being poisonous. All females love to look pretty (which gentlemen do not object to) and a soft, clear complexion adds greatly to female charms. The use of B. B. B. will purify your blood, will remove blotches, spotsches and bumps that appear upon the face and neck, and will tinge the pale cheeks with the rosy hues of nature. One or two bottles will convince any one of its value. No family should fail to keep B. B. B. in the house, as there is no family medicine its equal.

Rheumatism.

One author says: "Rheumatism is due to the presence in the blood of a vegetable organism of definite characters." Another says: "It is due to the presence of a poison in the blood which is of the nature of a miasm."

The disease having its origin in the blood, it is reasonable to suppose that it must be cured by remedies directed to the blood. A successful remedy must produce certain changes in the composition of the blood and when this has been accomplished, all pain, swelling and stiffness of the joints subside.

This accounts for the reason why external applications fail to produce permanent relief. But we now have the remedy which acts like magic in giving relief to all forms of rheumatism, rheumatic gout, rheumatism of the joints, muscles and heart. It also cures syphilitic and mercurial pains and rheumatism in an incredible short time. The fact cannot be denied that B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) has proven itself to be the most speedy and wonderful remedy for all forms of rheumatism ever before known. Those who were prostrated in bed and could not get about, have been cured. Men with two crutches, and hobbling along with stiffened and painful joints, withered flesh, loss of sleep and appetite, are cured by the use of B. B. B. Cast aside all other remedies, use B. B. B. and you will soon have no use for crutches.

Many who read this will refuse to be cured by the use of B. B. B., but we advise all such to drop us a postal card for our Book of Wonders, free, which is filled with startling proof of cures made here at home. It also contains full information about blood and skin diseases, which everybody should read.

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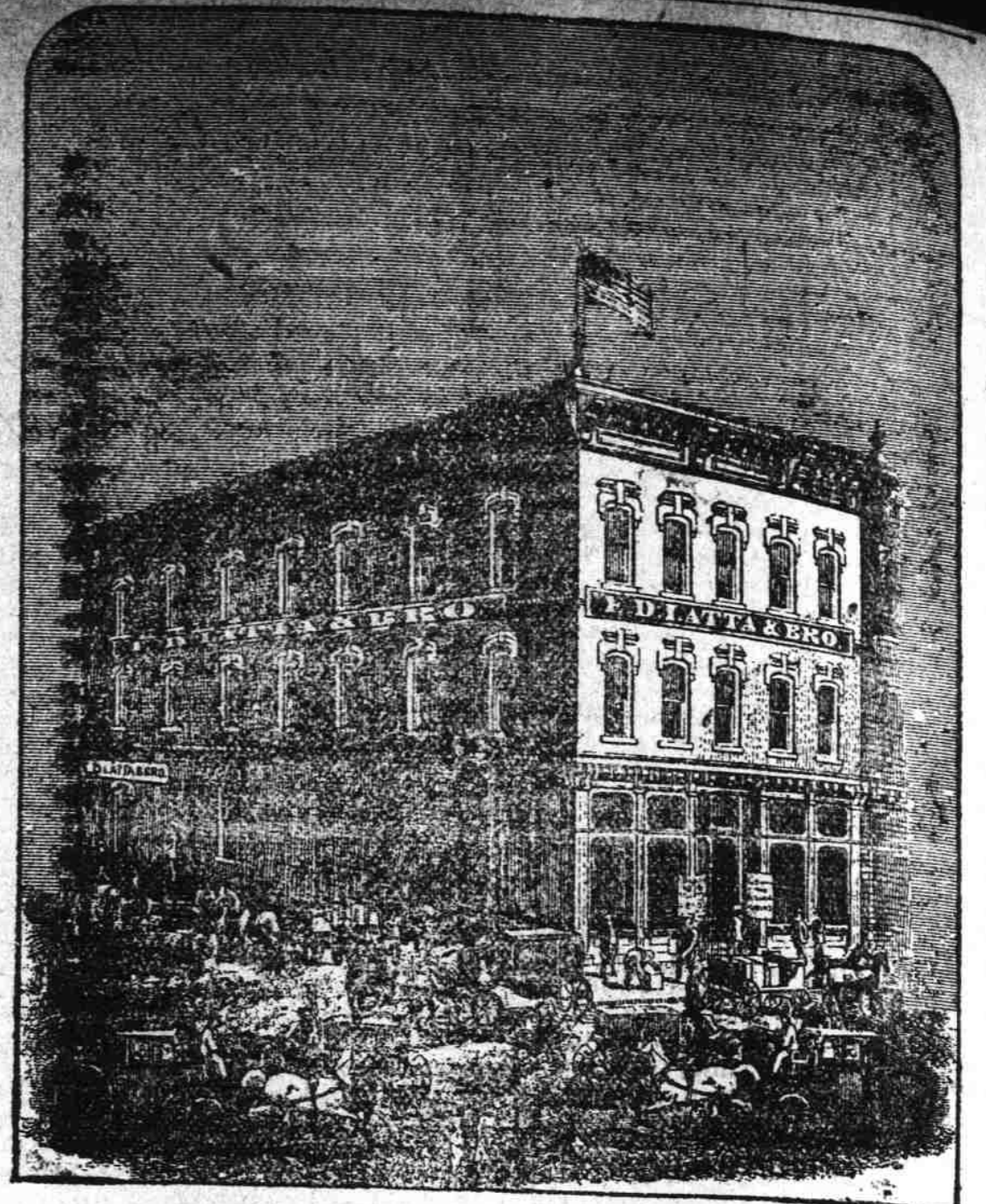
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Send me three more bottles of Gregory's Dyspeptic Mixture. NEWTON, N. C., October 12th, 1885. The medicine undoubtedly has great merit. Very truly, S. H. GIPSON. W. WILLIAMS & SHANNON.

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