

The Charlotte Democrat

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1878.

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THE
Charlotte Democrat,
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS for one year, or
One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months.
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable
rates, or in accordance with contract.
Ordinary notices of over five lines in length will
be charged for at advertising rates.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE
DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family
Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined
to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan. 1, 1878.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both
night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the
Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1878.

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.
All calls promptly answered day and night.
Office over Traders' National Bank—Residence
opposite W. R. Myers'.
Jan. 18, 1878.

Doctor D. STUART LYON,
Charlotte, N. C.
OFFICE—Corner Trade Street and Cemetery
Avenue (next to residence of Mrs. Fox.) Residence
with Rev. Theo. Whitfield, D. D.
Calls from City and country will receive prompt
attention.
April 19, 1878

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte
Hotel.
Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.
Feb. 15, 1878.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Located on one corner of the Public Square. Recent
internal improvements have been made for
accommodation of guests.
Rates—\$3, \$2.50 and \$2 per day, according to loca-
tion of rooms.
July 5, 1878. H. C. ECCLES, Proprietor.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
E. J. ALLEN,
[Near Irwin's corner, Trade Street.]
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER,
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches and Clocks
done at short notice and moderate prices.
April 17, 1876.

R. M. MILLER & SONS,
Commission Merchants,
and
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Provisions and Groceries,
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Molasses, and in fact,
all kind of Groceries in large quantities
always on hand for the Wholesale trade.
Jan. 1, 1875.

J. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
COLLEGE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash,
and buys Country Produce at
highest market price.
Cotton and other country Produce sold on
commission and prompt returns made.

D. M. RIGLER
Charlotte, N. C.
Dealer in Confectioneries, Fruits, Canned Goods,
Crackers, Bread, Cakes, Pickles, &c.
Cakes baked to order at short notice.
Jan. 1, 1877.

B. N. SMITH,
Dealer in Groceries and Family Provisions of all
kinds.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt
returns made.
Families can find anything at my Store in the
Grocery line to eat, including fresh meats.
Jan. 1, 1877.

E. S. BURWELL, 1878. E. R. SPRINGS
BURWELL & SPRINGS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 4, 1878.

LEWIN W. BARRINGER,
Son of the late Hon. D. M. Barringer of N. C.,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
436 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Prompt attention to all legal business. Best
references given as to legal and financial responsi-
bility. Commissioner for North Carolina.

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Raleigh, N. C.
Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in
the Savannah Medical College.
Practice limited to the EYE and EAR.
Refers to the State Medical Society and to the
Georgia Medical Society.
Oct. 12, 1877

Central Hotel
BARBER SHOP.
GRAY TOOLE, Proprietor, keeps the best
workmen employed, and guarantees pleasure and
satisfaction to customers.
June 8, 1877.

**A touching incident of the siege of
Paris is told by a correspondent of the Con-
temporaneous Review. A group of men, women
and boys were drawn up to be shot by the
soldiers from Versailles. One of them, a
lad of fourteen, pleaded with the com-
mander of the shooting squad, "My mother
will not know what has become of me. Let me
go into that porter's lodge and send her my
watch. I give you my word of honor I
will come back." The officer granted the
request—probably intending and expecting
that the lad would escape. But in a mo-
ment he was back and declared himself
ready. The officer hustled him out of the
condemned rank with an exclamation "be
off with you." The lad escaped, while his
comrades fell.**

PHOTOGRAPHS
At greatly Reduced Prices.

Photographs of a superior quality can be had at
half the usual price by calling on H. BAUMGAR-
TEN, over Nisbet & Bro's Store.

FRAMES for Pictures of any size, at very low
figures, furnished at short notice.
H. BAUMGARTEN,
Over Nisbet & Bro's Store.
April 12, 1878.

CLOSING OUT.
Not wishing to carry over any
Summer Stock,

I have this day reduced the price of each and every
line of Goods in my house.
Now is your opportunity for bargains at
S. WITTKOWSKY'S.
Charlotte, July 19, 1878.

LAW SCHOOL,
Greensboro, N. C.

For information as to Terms, &c., apply to
JOHN H. DILLARD,
ROBERT P. DICK.
May 10, 1878.

STRONG'S LAW SCHOOL,
Raleigh, N. C.

The next regular Session of this Institution will
begin on Monday, the 2d of September next, and
continue till the first day of June following. Ap-
plicants will, however, be received at any time,
and Lectures will be delivered during vacation to
those remaining in the City and wishing it.
Occasional Lectures will be delivered to the
School by distinguished members of the Raleigh
Bar.

The advantages which this city offers in the
convenience of access to the best Libraries, in oppor-
tunities for attending the Courts which are in ses-
sion more than half the year, and in meeting mem-
bers of the Bar and other prominent gentlemen, sur-
passes those of any other locality in the State.

FEES—One hundred dollars, for which the stu-
dent can attend as long as he may choose.
Good board can be had for \$16 to \$18 per month.
For further particulars, address,
GEORGE V. STRONG,
July 12, 1878. Im

THE "RISING SUN,"

According to the command of Joshua of Old,
although repudiated by the "Jasper Philosophy" of
the New, is now standing still, at the Old Place, on
Trade Street, opposite the Market House, plus
the Engine Hall, where the light of reason
illuminates the surrounding atmosphere, which in-
vests all things with the glow of inspiration, and
the world no longer seems
"A fleeting show,
For man's illusion given."

For right here you will find
C. S. HOLTEN,
Who has in Store
Oranges, Lemons,
Candies, Cakes, Pies,
(The Great Washington Pie included.)
Corn Starch, Sardines, Pickles, Fresh Bread, Canned
Fruit and Vegetables, Sugars and Coffees, Tobacco,
Cigars, Sauces, Toys. In fact, everything found in a
Confectionery, including Ice Cream and Lemonade.
June 21, 1878. C. S. HOLTEN.

**Just Received at
D. M. RIGLER'S,**

A fine lot of Florida Oranges, Lemons, Apples,
fresh Crackers, Soda, Butter, Oysters, Cream, Nic
Nac, Candies, Chocolate, Burnt Almond, Gum
Drops, Crystallized Fruit, and a large assortment of
fine Cream. Also, our own make of plain Candies,
fresh Cakes and Pies.
D. M. RIGLER.
Jan. 18, 1878.

**BUYERS OF DRY GOODS,
Ready-made Clothing
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**

Will find at the old established house of
ELIAS & COHEN
The largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of
Goods ever brought to this market.

We are prepared to prove upon examination of
our Stock that we make no vain boast, and solicit
buyers, both Wholesale and Retail, to look at our
Goods and prices before purchasing.
Our stock of Dress Goods, White Goods, Alpacas,
Empire Ribbons, Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas,
Fans, Ties and Fancy Goods are complete and will
be sold at astonishingly low prices.
Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings very low.
Fair dealing. Polite and attentive Clerks. Call
and see us and judge for yourselves.
ELIAS & COHEN.
March 22, 1878.

Guanos, Super-Phosphate, &c.
J. C. BURROUGHS
Has now in store a high grade of Acid Phosphate,
Soluble Pacific Guano, Whinn's Raw Bone Super-
Phosphate, Merriman's Ammoniated Dissolved
Bones and Peruvian Guano.
Feb. 15, 1878.

TEN CENT COUNTER.
From this date you may consider ALL our
Counters BARGAIN COUNTERS, but to offer
still greater inducements to
Cash Buyers.
We have this day placed upon our MIDDLE
COUNTER a great variety of good GOODS, which
we propose to sell at the common price of
Ten Cents for Choice.

The Ladies are requested to call soon, as these
Goods are to be rushed off immediately. Call soon
and secure the best bargains in Charlotte for the
least money.
BARRINGER & TROTTER.
July 12, 1878.

Home Life.

Make home life beautiful, without and
within, and they will sow the seeds of gen-
tleness, true kindness, honesty, and fidelity in
the hearts of your children, from which
the children reap a harvest of happiness and
virtue. The memory of the beautiful and
happy home of childhood is the richest
legacy any man can leave to his children.
The heart will never forget its hallowed in-
fluences. It will be an evening enjoyment,
to which the lapse of years will only add
new sweetness. Such a home is a constant
inspiration for good and as constant a re-
straint from evil.

If by taste and culture we adorn our
homes and grounds and add its charm, our
children will find the quiet pleasures of
rural homes more attractive than the whirl
of city life. An elegant dwelling, sur-
rounded by sylvan attractions, is a contribu-
tion to the refinement, the good order,
the taste, and prosperity of every com-
munity, improving the public taste and min-
istering to every enjoyment. On the other
hand, people who are content to dwell in
huts and collars grow barbarous in their
ideas, become dirty and ragged in their
dress, uncouth in manner, coarse in habits,
brutal in character, without aspiration for a
better life. In some portions of Germany
the law required that everybody should
plant trees along his property. Happy
would it be if the law of society and custom
here, as the civil law in Germany, required
every young man, before he took that
promised hand in his, to be his only and his
forever, should plant a wedding tree. If I
may make a personal allusion, the trees I
planted when a mere boy are now stately
maples, and have bound me strongly to
that spot which I now make a pilgrimage to
every year. They have paid me ten
thousand times for the pains they cost.

Hydrophobia.

The mystery of hydrophobia seems to be
as far from being cleared up as ever. A
curious and puzzling case occurred lately
in England. A boy fourteen years of age
was bitten slightly on the hand while play-
ing with a Scotch terrier. Three weeks
later he became ill, and symptoms of hydro-
phobia showed themselves and developed
until he died in terrible convulsions. The
physicians pronounced it a genuine case,
but a girl who had been bitten by the same
dog appeared to have suffered no harm,
and, more remarkable still, the dog was
examined by a competent veterinary sur-
geon and pronounced perfectly healthy.
In this connection, the case of M. Cheri
Montigny, the young French dramatist,
may be recalled. He was bitten in the
nose, very slightly, by a pet terrier, while
playing with him in a manner quite usual.
The dog was taken to a veterinary surgeon,
and died a few days after, but he showed
no symptoms of rabies, and the cause of
death was declared to be internal inflamma-
tion. The young man began to study up
on hydrophobia, and to get anxious about
himself, and soon the symptoms of the dis-
ease began to develop and the usual horri-
ble consequences followed. In neither of
these cases is there any evidence that the
dogs were affected by rabies, but in both
there seems to be no doubt of the genui-
ness of the hydrophobia in the victims.
Was the cause any virus from the bites, or
the operation of sheer delusion?

United States of America,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Circuit Court at Greensboro, July 16th, 1878.
The Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide
for the holding of Terms of the District and Circuit
Courts of the United States in the City of Charlotte,
North Carolina," and approved June 19th, 1878,
makes no provision for the appointment of a Clerk
of said Courts.
It is therefore ordered, That the Clerk of the Dis-
trict and Circuit Courts of the United States at
Statesville proceed as soon as practicable to procure
an Office in the City of Charlotte, and recommend
some suitable person for appointment as Deputy
Clerk to attend to the business of said Courts at
Charlotte.

Any person desiring to institute an action at law,
or suit in equity, or other legal proceeding in said
Courts, can have process issued by the Clerk at
Statesville made returnable to the Courts at
Charlotte.
The Clerk at Statesville is directed to proceed
under the former rules and orders of this Court, to
form a Jury List for said Courts, composed of the
names of two hundred good and intelligent men,
duly qualified, to serve as Jurors in the Courts of
this State and residing in the counties of Mecklen-
burg, Union, Anson, Stanly, Cabarrus, Gaston, Lin-
coln and Cleveland.
The Clerk will cause this Order to be published
for six weeks in the "Charlotte Democrat."
ROBERT P. DICK,
U. S. District Judge.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
I, John W. Payne, Clerk of U. S. District and
Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western
District of North Carolina, hereby certify that the
foregoing writing is a true, correct and complete
copy of the original now on file and remaining of
record in my office.
In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand
and seal, at office in Greensboro, this 17th day
of July, A. D., 1878.
JNO. W. PAYNE, Clerk.
July 19, 1878. 6w

**LAND PLASTER
And Agricultural Lime,**
Fresh and in good order, kept constantly on hand
at lowest market prices.
W. W. WARD,
College Street,
rear Stenhouse & Macaulay's corner.
Feb. 23, 1878.

Come and Drink
Sparkling Ginger Ale and Soda Water at T. C.
SMITH'S "Arctic Fountain"—only 5 cents a glass.
S. S. ELAM, practical Tailor, has his Shop in the
Democrat Office Building, second floor, where he
will be pleased to serve his customers and friends
promptly.
Particular attention paid to repairing.
Nov. 2, 1877. S. S. ELAM.

Labor-Saving Machines.

During the present depression of indus-
try the mistaken idea prevails among some
classes that labor-saving machines have a
good deal to do with it, and that if there
were less machinery there would be more
steady employment. Plausible as this is
made to appear to some understandings,
yet the truth, when examined with proper
intelligence, shows quite the contrary.
The Scientific American, the very best au-
thority on matters of this kind, denies all
such conclusions, and gives reasons therefor
that we commend to our readers. That
journal says:

"The census reports show that the earn-
ings of sewing women have largely in-
creased since the introduction of sewing
machines and that the number of persons
earning a living by sewing has increased
considerably larger than the ratio of in-
crease for the entire population. Agricul-
tural machinery, by extending the area of
cultivation and increasing the value of
farms, has caused a large and rapid increase
in the number of farm hands employed in
this country. In every instance, in fact, the
introduction of machinery has been attend-
ed by an increase in the number of men
employed in the trades or trades affected.
In Rhode Island, notwithstanding the in-
crease in the number of steam engines and
other productive machinery, there has been
a gain in the last five years of 14 per cent
in the number of operatives employed. In
Massachusetts the gain in the cotton indus-
tries in the same period was 26 per cent.
In Ohio and other Western States the pro-
gress of manufacturers and the increase in
the number of hands were very much greater.
The value of the manufactured prod-
ucts of Ohio in 1870 were \$269,713,000;
in 1875, \$400,009,000. The cotton gin of
Whitney, it was asserted at the time, would
throw thousands of people out of work.
By facilitating the preparation of cotton
for the market it made it the staple prod-
uction of the South, and extended its cultiva-
tion, increasing immensely the demand for
labor. Steamboats and railroads, in pro-
moting intercourse and traffic and cheapen-
ing travel, have had the same effect."

The American could have added the
numberless small comforts that artisans and
laboring men of all kinds are now enjoying,
and that thirty years ago were only known
to the favored classes, and these also are
the result of labor-saving machines, each
one of which has classified labor into hun-
dreds of channels unknown previous to the
invention of such machinery. With each
additional new want of mankind there is so
much added to his comfort, and the more of
these that you can create the better for so-
ciety. Labor-saving machines, like in-
creased production—and both mean the
same thing—are in favor and intended for
the general benefit.

Two little Girls Smothered in a Trunk.

One of the most awful calamities ever re-
corded is that of the death of the two
daughters of Mrs. Amelia Moech, first as-
sistant teacher of German in a St. Louis
school, by being suffocated in a trunk. The
little girls have for a year past been with
their father on a farm four miles from
Dixon, Mo. Mrs. Moech spends her vaca-
tions on the farm, and was prepared to go
to her husband and children immediately
upon the close of school. Mr. Moech had
gone to Dixon, and his little girls called
cheerfully after him to hurry back, and if
he wrote to their mamma to send their
love. On his return he was surprised not
to see them awaiting him. He called but
received no answer. He went into the
house and saw the tray of the trunk setting
on the floor. A horrible fear flashed on his
mind. He opened the trunk and the two
little girls; the younger, who was under-
neath, was evidently past all hope, but the
elder was still warm and limp. Not a
neighbor was within half a mile. The
father dashed cold water on the children,
then rubbed them with vinegar, and made
every effort to restore animation, laboring
until after twelve o'clock, but in vain. He
then gave up in despair, and went to seek
help from a neighbor. The little girls were
aged eight and five years respectively.
They had playfully got into the trunk,
when the lid fell on a spring lock, prevent-
ing their escape.

Learn to Swim.

There is some excellent advice to English
women in a London paper, the Globe,
which American girls would do well to
heed. It is this: "Learn to swim." It
cannot be questioned that the general in-
ability of women to swim even for a few
strokes causes a large addition to the
number of deaths from drowning. If they only
had an elementary acquaintance with the
art it would give them confidence, and
greatly aid the efforts of rescuers. There
is the greatest risk in approaching a woman
when she is out of her depth, owing to the
certainty that she will catch any man who
goes to help her in such a way as to pre-
vent that free exercise of the limbs on
which her life as well as hers depends.
What a valuable life might be saved every
year if the elements of swimming were
made a branch of girls' education. It is
not as if there were some inherent inability
in the gentler sex to acquire the art. The
factors rather lie in the other direction, in-
deed, and tend to show that, other things
being equal, women have greater powers
in the water than men, owing to the
smaller specific gravity of their bones and
muscles.

A man may elude a disagreeable
creditor for a long while sometimes, but
there's one thing in this uncertain vale of
tears he can't dodge. When a sneeze has
business with a fellow it always finds him
at home.

The Negro.

Was he Created before Adam?
From the New York Sun.

Professor Alexander Winchell, of Syra-
cuse University, has reprinted in pamphlet
form, with the title, "Adamites and Pre-
Adamites," an essay originally published
by him in the Northern Christian Advo-
cate, designed to show that the negro race
was in existence on this globe long before
the time of Adam. He favors, also, reform-
ing the popularly received chronology, and
would place the creation described in Gen-
esis 10,500 years before the birth of Abra-
ham, or 14,378 years before the present era.
At the same time he would bring down the
stone and lake-dwelling ages to within a
period of not more than 6,000 years ago.
In this way, he thinks, the Biblical record
can be made to agree with the established
facts of modern ethnological, philological,
and geological research. Some special in-
terest attaches to his views, because the
publication of them has led to his dismissal
from the Vanderbilt University, at Nash-
ville, Tenn., where, in addition to his Syra-
cuse Professorship, he held the Chair of
Historical Geology and Zoology. In spite
of his earnest protestation of orthodoxy,
the President of the University insisted
that he was an evolutionist, and an enemy
of "the plan of redemption," and he had
to go.

The essay begins by giving to a learned
Hollander, named La Peyrere, the credit of
having first promulgated the idea of a pre-
Adamite race. La Peyrere in 1655 pub-
lished a little treatise intended to prove
from the Bible itself that men of some kind
must have existed on the earth before
Adam was created, and, though his argu-
ments were largely theological, he succeed-
ed in making a pretty good case. In the
light of our more complete knowledge of
facts, Dr. Winchell contends that his pro-
position is now satisfactorily established,
and that from Adam only the white, or at
most the Dravidian and Mongoloid races
are descended, whereas the negroes were of
a different and far more ancient origin.
Their birthplace, he says, was either Africa
or a continental land which stretched from
Madagascar to the East Indies. From
thence they spread over Australia, Borneo,
the lesser islands of the sea, and a consid-
erable portion of Asia. After the lapse of
thousands of years the Adamic race ap-
peared in Central Asia, and peopled from
thence both India and Europe with Aryans,
Dravidians, and Mongols. Being partially
destroyed by a flood, a remnant, under the
name of Noah, gave rise to the Semitic,
Hebraic, and Japhetic races, as related in
historical records. As these multiplied
and emigrated they came into collision with
their Adamic brethren of an earlier epoch,
and either drove them out or mingled with
them afresh.

The principal reason assigned by Dr.
Winchell for believing that the negro is not
descended from Adam is that the word
"red," signifying "red" or "ruddy," cannot
have been intended to describe a negro,
and it is impossible that the red Adamic
race have given rise, by any process of modifi-
cation, to the negro. He refers to the monu-
ments of Egypt and Assyria, in which the
negro is depicted with the same peculiari-
ties which he possesses at this day, and
hence he argues that if the 2,000 years since
those monuments were sculptured have pro-
duced no alteration of the negro type, it
will not do to assume that the 4,000 years
previous could have developed it from the
white man. Moreover, the change from the
white to the negro is a degradation, not
an improvement, and this is contrary to
the usual course of development of the
human race, which is forward and not
backward.

It is not to be denied that some things
mentioned in Genesis afford grounds for
imagining the existence of other men than
Adam and his descendants. Cain feared
that his life might be taken, evidently by
people not of his blood, and he married a
wife, also, who was presumably not of kin
to him. Dr. Winchell hints further that by
the "daughters of men" whom the "sons of
God," that is, the Adamites, married, are
meant the women of the pre-Adamite or
negro race. That the negro is not descend-
ed from Ham seems pretty clear, notwith-
standing the countless sermons that have
been preached justifying negro slavery by
reason of Noah's curse of his son and the
presumed inheritance of that curse by the
black race. Ham's offspring, it is now set-
tled by the testimony of both profane and
sacred history, were not negroes, but Egyp-
tians, Assyrians, Philistines, and other
highly intellectual nations. But whether,
after all, Dr. Winchell is justified in con-
cluding that because Adam found on earth
men of a previous creation, those men were
negroes, is an open question. He himself
admits that corroborative evidence is lack-
ing, and anticipates that it will yet be
found somewhere in the caverns of Aby-
ssinia, or South Africa, or Australia. Be-
sides, although the 4,000 years commonly
assumed as the period from Adam to the
Abyssinian and Egyptian monuments may
not be enough to permit the descent of the
negro from Adam, Dr. Winchell's corrected
chronology extends this period to over 12,
000 years, which might be sufficient for the
purpose. The impartial reader will there-
fore suspend his decision, and, while duly
appreciating Dr. Winchell's learning and
ingenuity, will hardly adopt his conclusions
as entirely demonstrated.

What Dr. Winchell says of the compara-
tive nearness to our day of the stone and
lake-dwelling ages is less novel, but still in-
teresting. It may be that, as he says, the
glacial epoch of Europe and America termi-
nated only a few thousand years ago, that
the men of the stone age existed as late as
the time of Homer, and that the lake-dwell-
ers were contemporary with the Romans.
These are points still under dispute, and the

public must await their settlement by ex-
perts in the matter.

The tone in which Dr. Winchell speaks
of those theologians who would set up their
peculiar interpretation of the Bible against
scientific truth, is anything but respectful,
and partially accounts for the loss of his
professorship at Vanderbilt University. He
classes them with "men who also hold the
opinion that witches ride broomsticks
through the air, and that the stars were
created two days before Adam, though
some of them are so distant that their light
has been a hundred thousand years in
reaching us." He says again: "A faith
that has had to surrender the geocentric
theory, and the denial of antipodes, and of
the high geological antiquity of the world,
should have learned to discriminate be-
tween religious faiths and scientific opin-
ions." With his conclusion none, however,
can find fault: "Every theory must be sub-
jected to appropriate tests. If it stands, it
becomes a new revelation of God's mind;
if it falls, our trepidation over the supposed
consequences becomes ridiculous."

Executive Sessions.

Frequent misapprehension of the term
Executive Session, in reports of Committees
and associations, calls for a word of expla-
nation. The Senate of the United States is
charged by the Constitution with two dis-
tinct classes of duties. It is a co-ordinate
branch of the National Legislature, and as
such has legislative duties to perform. It
is a part of the executive machinery in mak-
ing treaties and confirming appointments.
These duties are executive, and the sessions
in which they are transacted are called ex-
ecutive. We have never seen any good
reason for making them secret, but the
Senate has always done so in the sense of
excluding from them the general public,
and all but a few of the regular officials of
the Senate. The Vice-President, Executive
Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and two Door-
keepers are the only persons, besides Sena-
tors, admitted within the chamber when
the great American ostrich puts his head in
the sand. The galleries are cleared in hot
haste, as if the fate of the nation hung on
the clearing being done instantly. As
soon as the visitors are outside of the gal-
leries the doors are securely locked, and
doorkeepers are stationed at the foot of the
staircases to prevent any of the forty-four
millions of American citizens from coming
near the solemn scene. Such an imposing
show of secrecy is very impressive. It in-
spires rural visitors with a deep sense of
solemn awe. But all the business transac-
ted behind those locked doors is known to
the whole country, by the aid of the tele-
graph and press, the next morning. The
secrecy of our American ostrich is not a
whit more real than that of his African pro-
totype. We have never yet been able to
find any one who could show any real
necessity for secrecy in the proceedings of the
Senate. The business transacted on these
occasions is the business of the public, and
the public has a right to watch its servants.
There is one great growing evil resulting
from this pretended secrecy. It induces
cowardly men to write letters and prefer
charges against parties awaiting confirma-
tion; and such as their authors would not
dare to make if they were to be read in open
Senate. This turns that august body into
an arrangement for the diffusion of scandal
and the dissemination of slander. But the
solemn old Senate fancies that there is
something exceedingly dignified in their
"proceeding to the consideration of execu-
tive business." To question the necessity
of all the fuss and parade they make of it is
worse than treason. A Chinaman is not
more outraged by clipping his pigtail, than
is one of the older Senators by an intima-
tion that anything connected with the es-
tablished usages of the Senate is not an
illustration of the highest wisdom.—*Wash-
ington Post.*

Early Rising.

For farmers and those who live in locali-
ties where people can retire at eight or
nine o'clock in the evening, the old notion
about early rising is still appropriate, but
he who is kept up 'till ten or eleven or
twelve o'clock, and then rises at five or six,
because of the teaching of some old ditty
about "early rise," is committing a sin
against his own body. There is not one man
in ten thousand who can afford to do with-
out seven or eight hours sleep. All the
stuff written about great men who slept
only three or four hours at night is false.
They have been put upon such small al-
lowances occasionally, and prospered; but
no man ever yet kept healthy in body and
mind for a number of years with less than
seven hours' sleep. If you cannot get in
bed until late, then rise late. It may be
improper for one man to rise at eight as it
is for another to rise at five. Let the rous-
ing bell be rung at least thirty minutes be-
fore the public appearance. Physicians
say that a sudden jump out of bed gives ir-
regular motion to the pulse. It takes hours
to get over a sudden rising. It is barba-
rous to expect children to instantly land on
the centre of the floor at the call of their
nurses, with the thermometer below zero.
Give us time after you call us to roll over,
gaze at the world fall in the face, and look
before we leap.

The Japanese have no cuss words
in their language. After seventeen futile
attempts to get the joints of a stovepipe to
fit, the indignant Jap goes out and bumps
his head against a post, kicks a dog 27 times
around the yard, and then feels better.

"Beg pardon for stepping on your
trun," said a fop at a ball; then added:
"You ought to have a cow-catcher on it."
"And I would have caught a calf," said the
young lady.