

The Charlotte Democrat.

State Library

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—\$2.00, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1881.

TWENTY-NINTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1467.

THE Charlotte Democrat,
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS for one year, or
One Dollar for six months.
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.
"Entered at the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C.,
as second class postal matter," according to
the rules of the P. O. Department.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
(Office across from Tryon Streets.)
Tenders his professional services to the public, as
a practical Surgeon. Will advise, treat or operate
in all the various departments of Surgery. Patients
from a distance, when necessary, will be furnished
comfortable quarters, and experienced nurses, at
reasonable rates. Address Lock Box No. 33.
March 5, 1880.

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, Pain, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined
to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan. 1, 1879.

DR. T. C. SMITH,
Druggist and Pharmacist,
Keeps a full line of Pure Drugs and Chemicals,
White Lead and Colors, Machine and Tanners'
Oils, Patent Medicines, Garden Seeds, and every
thing pertaining to the Drug business, which he
will sell at low prices.
March 28, 1879.

J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.,
Tenders 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.

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.

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office adjoining Court House
Nov. 5, 1880.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 30, 1880

ROBERT D. GRAHAM,
Attorney at Law
In the State and United States Courts.
Collections, home and foreign, solicited.
Abstracts of Titles, Surveys, &c., furnished for
compensation.
Office: corner Trade and Tryon Streets,
Jan. 9, 1880.

T. M. PITTMAN,
Attorney at Law,
(Opposite the Court House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.)
Practices in the State and U. S. Courts, and gives
prompt attention to business.
Will negotiate loans.
May 28, 1880.

WILSON & BURWELL,
Wholesale and Retail
Druggists,
Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Have a large and complete stock of everything per-
taining to the Drug Business, to which they invite
the attention of all buyers both wholesale and retail.
Oct. 8, 1880.

HALES & FARRIOR,
Practical Watch-makers and Jewelers,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Keep a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and Clocks,
Spectacles, &c., which they sell at fair prices.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done
promptly, and satisfaction assured.
Store next to Springs' corner building.
Nov. 1, 1879.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers and Provision Dealers,
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses,
Syrups, Mackerel, Soaps, Starch, Meat, Lard, Ham,
Flour, Grist, Beans, Peas, &c., which we offer to
both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are in-
vited to try us from the smallest to the largest
buyers.
Jan. 17, 1880.

J. McLAUGHLIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer 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.
Nov. 1, 1880.

HARRISON WATTS,
COTTON BUYER,
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Oct. 24, 1880

DR. A. W. ALEXANDER,
Dentist,
Office over L. R. Weston & Co.'s Drug Store. I
am working at prices to suit the times, for Cash.
With 25 years' experience I guarantee entire
satisfaction.
Jan. 18, 1878.

POPULATION OF SOUTHERN CITIES.—
The Census Bureau furnishes the following
statement of the population of cities in the
Southern States having more than 10,000
and less than 30,000 inhabitants: Augusta,
Ga., 23,023; Galveston, Tex., 22,253; Norfolk,
Va., 21,966; Petersburg, Va., 21,656;
San Antonio, Tex., 20,581; Houston, Tex.,
18,646; Wilmington, N. C., 17,361; Mont-
gomery, Ala., 16,614; Lynchburg, Va.,
15,959; Chattanooga, Tenn., 12,892; Macon,
Ga., 12,748; Vicksburg, Miss., 11,814; Port-
smouth, Va., 11,888; Shreveport, La., 11,017;
Austin, Tex., 10,950; Dallas, Tex., 10,358;
Columbia, S. C., 10,040.

LAND SALE.
In obedience to a decree of the Superior Court, I
will offer for sale, at the Court House door in the
City of Charlotte, on Monday, January 21st, 1881,
the Plantation known as the Laffery Farm, situated
about three miles from the City of Charlotte, lying
on both sides of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio
Railroad, and adjoining the Lands of Wm. John-
son, Miss Todd and others, containing Two Hun-
dred and Seventy-eight Acres.
TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent Cash on the day
of sale; the balance on a credit of six and twelve
months, with note and approved security. Title
reserved until purchase money is paid.
JNO. R. ERWIN,
Jan. 14, 1881 3w Commissioner.

CITY LOT FOR SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, in the case of P. W. Ahrens
vs. Mary A. Pearce and others, I will sell at the
Court House door in Charlotte, on Monday, the 23rd
of February, 1881, part of LOT in said City, on the
corner of Myers and Eighth Streets, being 99 feet
on the former and 300 feet on the latter Street, and
formerly belonging to Samuel Pearce, dec'd.
Terms, Cash. J. R. ERWIN,
Jan. 14, 1881 4w Commissioner.

**Valuable City Real Estate
FOR SALE.**
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, I will expose for sale at Public
Auction, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the
Court House door in the City of Charlotte, on
Tuesday the 8th day of February, 1881, that Valuable
Real Estate, situated in the City of Charlotte, and
known as the residence of the late Thos. H. Brem.
This realty embraces the whole of Square No. 53,
comprising eight (8) LOTS, numbered in the plan
of said City as Lots 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480,
481, fronting on Trade Street, and running back to
Fourth Street.
Sale made subject to the decree of the Court, and
title reserved till ordered by the Court to be made.
T. L. ALEXANDER,
Jan. 7, 1881 5w Commissioner.

SALE OF LAND.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, entered in the case of J. M.
Miller, Plaintiff, vs. Eliza Jane Sears, et al., De-
fendants, at August Term, A. D. 1880, I will sell at
Public Auction, for Cash, at the Court House door
in Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, February 7th, A.
D. 1881, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described
premises, situated in the County of Mecklenburg,
and State of North Carolina, to-wit: One undivided
half of LOTS seventeen hundred and fifty, (1750),
and seventeen hundred and fifty-one, (1751), in
Square two hundred and seventeen (217) of the City
of Charlotte, N. C.
Dated January 4th, 1881.
THOS. M. PITTMAN,
Referee of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg Co.
Jan. 7, 1881 4w

City Property for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, I will sell at the Court House
door, on Monday the 7th of Feb., the following
City Property lying in the City of Charlotte, and
belonging to the estate of the late Roderick Mc-
Donald: One Lot on corner of 3d and Myers at
and one on corner 3d and Boundary street.
J. M. MILLER, Adm'r.
Jan. 7, 1881. 4w.

Administrator's Notice.
Having taken out Letters of Administration on the
Estate of John L. Caldwell, dec'd, all persons hold-
ing claims against the Estate of said John L. Cald-
well, dec'd, late of Blackstock, South Carolina, are
hereby required to exhibit the same to the under-
signed, at his office in Charlotte, on or before the
9th day of December, 1881, or this notice will be
pleaded in bar of any recovery against
JOHN C. BURROUGHS,
Administrator of John L. Caldwell.
Dec. 10, 1880 6w

HARDWARE.
BREM & McDOWELL,
(Successors to Walter Brem, Agent.)
Have a full and new stock of Hardware for the
Wholesale and Retail trade and invite an inspection
before purchasing elsewhere. Corner Trade and
Tryon Streets, Charlotte.
Oct. 8, 1880.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
We have a large stock of Ladies', Misses' and
Children's Cloaks and Dolmans, very cheap.
We have a full stock of repellants, Water-Proof
Goods, &c., very cheap.
We have a beautiful line of Basket Flannels, and
all other kinds of Flannels, cheap.
We have a large stock of
DRESS GOODS,
Pretty and at low figures.
We have a large stock of Blankets, very cheap.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery, in all
shades and sizes.
Shirts.
Laundried and unlaundried—all kinds for men and
boys.
A splendid line of Flannel Shirts for Ladies,
Gents and Children.
Just received a nice line of WOOL SHIRTS for
Children.
A large stock of
Ready-Made Clothing.
The best stocked Carpet Department in Western
North Carolina.
ALEXANDER & HARRIS.
Nov. 5, 1880.

Beeswax Wanted.
Cash always paid for Beeswax in any quantity at
DR. T. C. SMITH'S
Drug House.
Sept. 17, 1880.

He-No Tea
Is pronounced by those who use it to be the best in
use. Sold only by
WILSON & BURWELL,
Sole Agents for Charlotte.
April 16, 1880.

Judge Dillard at the Plow.

After the surrender some of the Judge's
negroes went to Danville to see what to do.
Old Nathan came back heeled. The Judge
asked him what the Yankees had advised him.
He said they told him he couldn't be
free till he went off to himself unless he
could rent a piece of land from the Judge.
"Kin you rent me, sah?"
"I'll rent you enough to bury you," said
the Judge.
"I don't want a hole, yet," said Nathe.
So off he went, and others followed him,
and a plow or two were left idle. But why
not the Judge plow himself? He had done
it in early days, so at it he went like a man.
But as the sun got hot in May on those Dan
River bottoms it was pretty tough on the
Judge. Lawyer like he had instructed Mrs.
Dillard to blow the dinner horn for him if
any of his clients wished to consult him,
and she had called him to the house once or
twice that way. But the sun got hotter
and hotter. And one day at 11—it was too
hot—the Judge dropped the plow and went
to the house. "Why, my dear, its not din-
ner time," cried his wife, running to meet
him. "Honey," said the Judge, slyly,
"didn't you blow the horn?"
And now he has moved his family back
to his old plantation in this county, and has
cut out the year's work for his boys, Jack
to plow the Becky mule, another the Georgi-
mule, and not more than fifteen or
twenty dogs to be kept on the place, and no
negro that owns a dog to be hired, and he's
off for Raleigh for the sitting of the Su-
preme Court, rode horseback from Leaks-
ville here, through the two foot snow.
Length of days on this earth go with him!
—Reidsville Times.

**MULTIPLY TEN DOLLARS BY TEN
CENTS.**—The Macon Herald says that the
fifteen puzzle stands no comparison to the
above sum, which is now perplexing the
minds of mathematicians, bankers, and
every one. Multiply \$10 by 10 cents seems
easy enough; but do it, friend. What is
the answer? A banker said the answer
was \$100; another \$10; some maintain
that the sum cannot be done, while others
say that \$1 is the result.

Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, was an impos-
sibility; so is the above. Might as well
ask you multiply a horse by his leg or a
bushel by a peck, as to multiply a dollar by
cents. Numbers of things are multiplied,
not the thing themselves. Multiplication
is a short form of addition; how, then, can
you add ten dollars ten cent times. There
is nothing to solve, because the proposition
is unintelligible.

E. R. Wilson, an express agent,
who was alleged to have been knocked on
the head at West Point, Ga., and robbed
recently, has confessed that he wounded
himself with a knife, and then beat his head
with a piece of pine wood, and took the
money.

Just Published
By E. J. HALE & SON, NEW YORK,
"A Reply to Tourge's 'Fool's Errand,'"
By WM. L. ROYALL, of the New York Bar, late of
the Richmond, Va., Bar.
A neat Pamphlet of 96 pages. Price 25 cents.
For sale at Tiddy's Book Store.

FRUIT TREES.
Those who have Trees engaged for delivery at
Charlotte will find them at the old Jail. In my
absence Mr. William Doyle will deliver for me. I
can furnish Trees for Spring planting. I expect
to canvass the surrounding country for Fall delivery.
Those wishing good Trees at low rates will do well
to keep their orders until I come round. Those I
fail to see can send their orders to Davidson Col-
lege, N. C.
Jan. 7, 1881. T. W. SPARROW.

CONFECTIONERIES, GROCERIES, &c.
Cakes and Bread.
C. S. HOLTON, at the Rising Sun Store, oppo-
site the Old Market, still keeps a large assortment
of Confectioneries, &c., and a good selection of
choice Family Groceries—all of the freshest and
best quality.

Bread and Cakes.
His Bread is considered superior by all who use it,
and his assortment of Cakes is fine.
Wedding Cakes and Cakes for Parties pre-
pared in the best style at short notice.
Give me a trial when you need anything in my
line.
Jan. 14, 1881. C. S. HOLTON.

Our Fertilizers.
The Etivan Dissolved Bone, the Etivan Guano
and the Standard Cotton Fertilizer, have given uni-
versal satisfaction the past season. We will be
prepared to supply our friends promptly next sea-
son. Send in your orders.
SPRINGS & BURWELL.
Dec. 3, 1880.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.
Superior Court.
J. M. Davidson and wife Mary C. Davidson, plain-
tiffs, against H. T. Rhyne, Mary E. Davidson, John
C. Davidson, Leta M. Davidson, Elloise E. David-
son, Harold L. Davidson, Josephine S. Davidson
and Edward W. Davidson, defendants.
In this action it appearing to the Court that the
defendants, Mary E. Davidson, Leta M. Davidson,
John C. Davidson, Elloise E. Davidson, Harold L.
Davidson, Josephine S. Davidson and Edward W.
Davidson, are non-residents of this State, and are
proper parties defendant to this action, which is
brought to set aside a deed from John Caldwell,
deceased, to Thos. H. Brem and John W. Wads-
worth, Trustees. The above mentioned defendants
are required to appear at the next Term of the Su-
perior Court of the County of Mecklenburg, at the
Court House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in
February, 1881, and answer or demur to the com-
plaint in this case.
Witness J. R. Erwin, Clerk of our said Court, at
office in Charlotte, this 12th day of Jan'y, 1881.
J. R. ERWIN,
66-6w Clerk Superior Court.

"The Right of the People to the Sunday Rest."

Extracts from an Address of Hon. J. Randolph
Tucker of Virginia, delivered before a public
meeting in Washington City on the 16th of May,
1880.
But the question I mean to present more
particularly for your consideration is this,
What is there in the nature of the Sabbath
institution which properly makes it a part
of the moral constitution framed for man by
his Creator? I say without hesitation, that
mankind cannot remain in fidelity to its
maker, Christianity cannot last a day, with-
out the Christian Sabbath. Now, I do not
mean to say that God cannot maintain
Christianity without the Sabbath; but as
men are constituted, God saw that if men
do not stop this din and tumult of worldly
thought, and business for one day in the
week, there would be no candidates for
heaven; there would be a hell upon earth.

I speak not of the rest of bone and muscle,
nor in reference to the power of the man
who works at the anvil or in the factory, I
speak to the men who preside over the des-
tinies of a nation, and conduct the largest
affairs in the world's commerce and busi-
ness, and of the consequent necessity for
rest to the brain. I do not mean to present
myself as an example of good living in any
respect, but I do say that I would not give
up my privilege—my right to the rest of
the Sabbath—for anything that could be
offered me in this world. Bad as this city
of Washington is, bad as that House to which
I belong is, in sitting here on Sunday by
necessity as they say, to help the ox out of
the pit, after they have put him in—to de-
termine to adjourn on Monday by getting
matters through on Sunday—I say it is a
blessing that we have a Christian Sabbath
here, and throughout our land. The plea
for its violation is based on a self-created
necessity, and will not avail. I enter my
testimony against it. This blessed rest day
upon which the poor brain may cease to
think of the "arid" and the "Ways and Means
Committee," and can think of something
else, is a blessing which God has vouchsafed
to us, and something we cannot give up.
There is in the constitution of the human
mind and soul that which makes Sunday a
necessity. * * *

I believe therefore that while our Consti-
tution wisely did not establish any religion
yet it said, "we find that the people for
whom the Constitution is ordained and rec-
ognized are a Christian people, and recog-
nize that they should stop work on Sunday,
and therefore recognizing this people's cus-
tom as an institutional law we will ordain
that the government and its work need not
go on on Sunday." Now I admit that there
is a great deal of delicacy about this matter;
and I am very scrupulous as to the extent
to which it may be carried. I do not think,
for instance, that because a man chooses to
be elegantly dressed and to saunter along
the streets on Sunday, and talk and laugh
as on other days, he should be held amena-
ble to the law as an offender. I do not think
there ought to be a law preventing him from
doing this. If you do not like his levity,
you must prevent your eye from looking in
the direction from whence this offense comes.
But if a great procession goes by my house
when my child is sick and dying, the law
can require that it shall make no noise.
Sic utere tuo ut nihil alienum loedas, is a maxim
of law and common sense—use your own
right and privilege, but so as not to abridge
the equal right and privilege of others.
Then why on like principles has not the man
or woman worshipping God in his church,
the right to be protected by a law respecting
the enjoyment of this privilege on Sunday?
There can be no objection to such a law as
it is a part of a system of legislation based
upon a respect for the rights, the individual
and reserved rights of a Christian people
for their Christian Sabbath. Law must re-
spect and conserve the rights of the in-
dividual man, as he possesses them by nature
or proper acquisition. * * *

You will allow me to close by telling you
a little story that will probably not be out
of place as illustrating this whole subject.
Some half century ago, a gentleman, who
lived in one of the Southern States, was returning
to his home and passing through the western wilds
of what is now known as West Virginia, then part
of the old Commonwealth of which I am proud to
be a child. He was an infidel. He believed that
Christianity was untrue—though a decent enough
thing, but perfectly unnecessary and would ul-
timately be gotten rid of. He had forgotten what
Dr. Franklin said, "you had better not let the tiger
loose." Human passion is indeed a wild beast,
and uncontrolled by the law of God would make
knives that seemed to his eye larger than any he
had ever seen, and guns enough to carry on a war.
After a little while the cottager himself came in,
a rough mountaineer, and in a rude and uncouth
manner welcomed the stranger, who quietly took a seat.
As the man and his wife sat down to their supper,
they bade the stranger draw up and eat with them,
an invitation which the traveler whose appetite was
not whetted by what he saw and by the surround-
ings, declined. After supper, and a long silence,
on expressing his desire to rest in some corner, the
mountaineer replied, "you can lie down whenever
you want to, stranger, on the floor there; sorry I
haven't anything better to offer you. But we have
a habit in this house before we go to sleep at night
of reading a chapter in this book, and of asking
God to take care of us during the night." The
stranger's relief from all anxiety was instantane-
ous! The book which he had often said was an
imposture became his guarantee of safety during
the silent watches of the night, as the guest of the
humble believer in Christ. After he had knelt at
that humble family altar and prayed to that God
whom he had heretofore denied, he laid down and
slept with an assurance of safety as strong as if he
had been under his own roof, and with an impres-
sion on his conscience, that made him a wiser and a
better man.

People who attend to their own busi-
ness promptly are the ones who prosper.

Spiritualism.

Not a few were amazed when Joseph
Cook gave a quasi endorsement to Spiritualism.
Some felt that he was astray; but
others had their unbelief in the delusion
shaken. The general good sense and abili-
ty of the lecturer induced credence without
through investigation. His lectures have
called out an important witness against
Spiritualism, who has already confounded a
leading medium. The following account,
from the N. Y. Independent, by the Rev.
George Washburn, D. D., will be read with
great interest:

The following notice appeared in the
Boston papers, and not less than 3,000 per-
sons met in Tremont Temple, to witness
this test performance. The results ought
to be known everywhere:
"The Rev. Arthur A. Waite has asserted
in his recent lectures in Music Hall that
'Honest Spiritualists are mistaken, and that
all mediums are most certainly frauds';
which challenge Col. Francis King pub-
licly accepted, and will produce one of the
best mediums in the world, to give tests so
convincing that no one can deny the truth
of Spiritualism. Rev. Mr. Waite will meet
the 'unknown' medium next Monday night,
Nov. 8, at Tremont Temple, and then and
there prove his assertion by reproducing at
the same instant the same results, under
the same conditions, or publicly acknowl-
edge his failure."

The Rev. A. A. Waite is a Methodist
minister in Boston, who was formerly a
medium, and was also for a time with the
Davenport Brothers. Some years ago he
was converted and became a preacher. He
went where he was not known, and his best
friends had no suspicion of his former ex-
perience. But when the Rev. Joseph Cook
was entrapped into a quasi recognition of
the genuineness of spiritualistic miracles,
Mr. Waite privately performed all these
miracles for the benefit of his clerical asso-
ciates, to satisfy them that Mr. Cook had
been deceived, and that every so-called
medium was a fraud. They very wisely
urged him to give public demonstrations of
this important fact, and do what he could
to save the souls of deluded Spiritualists
and put an end to the spread of this fatal
error, which had, for a moment, at least,
disturbed the good sense of so clear-headed
a man as Mr. Cook. He reluctantly con-
sented, and has been lecturing on Spiritualism
in Boston. At his last lecture he was
challenged, as appears in the advertisement,
by a well-known Spiritualist. He had the
confidence to accept without any knowl-
edge of what the tests were to be until he
appeared on the platform. I had the pleas-
ure of meeting him during the day, and
suggested to him that, allowing that the
spirits had nothing to do with these mani-
festations, he might still meet some trick
which was new to him. But he seemed to
have the fullest faith that God would not
suffer him to fail. I must confess that I
went in the evening with some misgivings
on this point. The result fully justified his
faith. The "medium" claimed to be acted
upon by "Samoset," and performed his
tricks with marvellous success; but the
spirit of the old Indian was no match for
the live Yankee. Whatever the medium did
in his cabinet, Mr. Waite did on the
open stage, before the audience, with still
greater skill and success. The medium
finally disappeared suddenly from the stage,
and the mixed committee, as well as Col.
King himself, acknowledged that Mr.
Waite had done everything that the medium
had done. Col. King said that he could
only explain it on the ground that Mr.
Waite was himself a medium; rather a
flimsy pretence, considering the fact that
Mr. Waite had not only performed these
tricks on the open stage, but had explained
how they were done. All the most sur-
prising "spiritual manifestations" were ex-
hibited, besides some very rare ones. Two
illustrations will suffice. The medium was
in his cabinet, with a lady and gentleman
from the audience, "the two being needed
to develop magnetic power." These two
had their hands on the head and shoulders
of the medium, whose hands were on the
shoulder of the gentleman. They testified
that he did not move, but spirit hands
stroked their faces, voices were heard, in-
struments played, the gentleman received
severe blows over the head, and distinctly
saw a spirit face looking down on him. Mr.
Waite then performed exactly the same
trick in his cabinet, with the same gentle-
man and lady, and just the same results.
That all was done with one of his hands,
and proved by experiment with a blindfolded
gentleman, a Spiritualist, that it was im-
possible for persons placed as the witnesses
had been to detect this movement of the
hand.

The last test was a severe one, which was
suggested by the committee and long ob-
jected to by the "medium." The committee
bound his thumbs together with a small cord
and sealed the knot with wax. He went
into his cabinet, and after some delay the
usual manifestations were heard and hands
were seen outside the cloth. The cabinet
was opened and the seal was found unbro-
ken. Mr. Waite at once repeated the trick
on the open stage, with equal success, and
showed that it was done by a peculiar for-
mation of the bones of the thumb, which
made it impossible to tie them. He then
gave his thumbs to the "medium" and his
aid, who exerted their whole strength in
tying them. At the moment when the
greatest strain was on them, he instantly
withdrew one hand and presented it free to
the medium. At this point the enthusiasm
of the audience rose to such a point that
they sprang to their feet, cheered, waved
their handkerchiefs, threw up their hats,
and fairly went wild. During this pro-
longed applause the "medium" and his aid
disappeared. When quiet was restored,
Mr. Waite made a few very appropriate re-
marks, and closed with a short but touch-

ing prayer for those who had been led by the loss of loved ones to lend a willing ear to the false claims of deceivers, who pre- tended to communicate with the dead.

It seemed to me that the Rev. Mr. Waite
deserved the thanks of all lovers of truth,
and that I had never listened to a more pro-
fitable sermon. I have studied this subject
for years in books, with increasing interest,
and have often been sorely puzzled by
things which I could not explain. I learned
more last night in two hours than all I
knew before on the subject. There are, no
doubt, mysteries in the realm of mind and
in the spiritual world which we cannot ex-
plain, and which will never be explained
by science; but it is a great gain to science
and philosophy, as well as to people gen-
erally, to be able to say that every "medium"
is a fraud. Maskelyne and Cook, in Lon-
don, have devoted themselves to the dem-
onstration of this fact, and no one should
visit London without visiting their hall;
but the test which was applied last night
was more comprehensive and satisfactory
than anything I have seen in London. The
Methodist Church could do better than to
appoint the Rev. Mr. Waite as an itiner-
ant preacher for the whole country, with
the mission of proving the truth of his as-
sertion that "every 'medium' is a fraud."

Water against Beer.
Tanner's Challenge for a Trial.
Dr. Tanner is in the city and he dropped
in on me yesterday to inquire if I could
give him the date of the letter in which his
feat of abstinence was spoken of. Those
who saw him at Clarendon Hall would not
recognize him to-day.
He weighs 170 pounds and is brown and
sturdy. He starts off to-morrow to resume
lecturing, his tour running in a zigzag west-
ward, through Indiana to St. Paul and
Minneapolis, where he has friends and pos-
sessions.
"Well, Dr., are you going to fast again?"
"O yes," he replied, "if my challenge is
accepted. I have issued a challenge to any
six beer drinkers in Europe to fast with me
in London—not for any certain time, but
for an indefinite time, to see which can hold
out the longest without food. If they can
any of them stand it for sixty days, I will
try to get along sixty-one days. It is a
fast against time."
"To drink nothing but water?"
"They to be confined to beer, and I to
water."
"It is generally held that there is nutri-
ment in beer, Doctor."
"Yes, I know; but I hold that this is a
mistake. I don't believe there is any more
food in beer than there is in water."
"What becomes of the hops, Doctor, and
the malt, etc.?"
"Why, they are stewed and brewed till
the life is all cooked out of them. Fer-
mentation has killed them for purposes of
food."
"What makes you think so?"
"Mainly from the obvious effects of both
beer and water. But I also have backers.
Liebig has made a careful analysis, and an-
nounces that in 730 gallons of the best
Bavarian beer there is not as much nutri-
ment as there is in five pounds of bread, or
in three pounds of beef. This, at five cents
a class, would cost \$584, which would be
expensive for a joint of beef or a loaf of
bread, wouldn't it? Wouldn't it, now?"
I admitted the claim.
"What keeps this frame going?" he con-
tinued, stretching out his arms. "Electri-
city! That's what does it. We are run by
lightning, and Edison might profitably
make some experiments on it. I believe I
was kept alive for those forty days by the
electricity obtained from the air and the
water. Faraday estimated that in a tea-
spoonful of water there is enough electricity
to make a good-sized flash of lightning. I
claim that it is electricity that runs this
machine, and I am willing to stake the ma-
chine on the correctness of my theory."
"Have you received any acceptance of
your challenge to the beer-drinkers?"
"Yes; one man in Germany has respon-
ded, and says he will be there."
The doctor remarked that he was feeling
as if he could eat a cow, took up two chairs
and whirled them around his head in spiral
twist like a pair of Indian clubs, said "good-
bye," and skipped out on his Western sang-
sone.—Indianapolis Journal's New York
Letter.

Dr. John to Popular Ministers.
A ministry that pleases everybody may
well suspect itself. Look at the doctrines
we preach—human depravity, our Lord's
true Deity, the atonement on the cross, the
personality and work of the Holy Ghost,
the need by every man—the most amiable
and cultivated—of being regenerated, the
Bible the sole rule of faith, self-denial a
part of true Christian living, retribution on
the impetent concurrent with natural im-
mortality, the obligation of the Sabbath;
and all this with a worship conspicuously
plain and free from showy and meretricious
decoration. Make all this palatable to "so-
ciety," the "world," everybody. No this
whole message tramples on the pride of hu-
man intellect; it belittles the boasted crea-
tion of the time, and it is, if understood, in
direct opposition to the life" which we are
being persuaded to import and servilely
copy from Paris. "Thou what am I to do?"
one may say. Go on and preach these
truths, only more clearly, firmly, and ten-
derly. "But what if the people leave me?"
Yes; some will leave you and go to
churches they like better, assigning various
reasons for the same. That is their matter.
Your duty is to preach for the saving of
men, not for the keeping of them in the
pews.

If you make an engagement for a
certain hour, meet it if you have to go with-
out your dinner to do so. Don't repudiate
your promise or word.