

The Charlotte Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1891.

TWENTY-NINTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1468.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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THE Charlotte Democrat,
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WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
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One Dollar for six months.
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as second class postal matter," according to the
rules of the P. O. Department.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
(Office corner 5th and Tryon Streets.)
Tenders his professional services to the public, as a
practical Surgeon. Will advise, treat or operate in
all the different departments of Surgery.
March 5, 1891

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, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he determines 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 25, 1879.

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, 1873.

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, 1873.

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.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
March 18, 1881

A. BURWELL, F. D. WALKER,
BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office adjoining Court House.
Nov. 5, 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 they
pertaining to the Drug Business, to which they invite
the attention of all buyers both wholesale and retail.
Oct. 8, 1880.

HALES & FARRIOR,
Practical Watch-dealers 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.
July 1, 1879.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers and Provision Dealers,
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses,
Syrups, Mackerel, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams,
Flour, Glass Seeds, Plows, &c., which we offer to
both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are in-
vited to try us from the smallest to the largest
bills.
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,
Former Trade and College Sts., up Stairs,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Oct. 24, 1880

DR. A. W. ALEXANDER,
Dentist,
Office over L. R. Wriston & 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.

John VanLandingham,
Cotton Buyer and General Commission Merchant
In Sanders & Blackwood's Building,
North College St., Charlotte, N. C.
March 26, 1880.

Hon. A. H. Stephens illustrated his
patriotic attachment to American soil in a
speech before an Augusta engine company.
He said this is the greatest country in the
world. There is nothing like it under the
sun, for it gives liberty to all and an oppor-
tunity for young men to advance to any
position. When he was a prisoner in a
Federal fort something was said about a
proposition to be made to prisoners of State
that if they would promise to leave the
country, and never return, they should be
allowed to do so. An officer mentioned
this to him, and asked what he would do.
He said he for one would not accept such a
proposition; he would rather be hanged
in the United States than live in any other
country.—Wilmington Review.

NOTICE
Sheriff's Sale.
I will sell for cash at the Court House door in
the city of Charlotte, on Monday, the 4th of July,
1891, to satisfy Executions in my hands for debts
and State and County Taxes, the following de-
scribed Tract of Land and City Lot, to-wit:
One Tract of Land in Charlotte Township ad-
joining the Lands of James P. Irwin, W. R. Myers,
H. L. Creighton and others, known as the property
of Wm. F. Davidson.
Also, one House and Lot in the city of Charlotte
adjoining the property of Miss Sarah Davidson, A.
B. Schenck and others, known as the property of
S. A. Chambers.
M. E. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.
June 3, 1891.

King's Mountain Gold Mine
FOR SALE.
By virtue of a Deed in Trust executed by the
King's Mountain Mining Company to me on the
25th day of November, 1879, which Deed is re-
corded in the office of the Register of Deeds of
Gaston county, N. C., Mortgage Book 2, pages 419
to 422 inclusive, I will sell at public auction for
cash at the King's Mountain Gold Mine in said
county, on Saturday, July 24, 1891, all those valua-
ble Tracts of Land lying in Gaston and Cleveland
counties on the head waters of Crowder's and
King's Creeks, containing about 485 acres of land
and known as the "King's Mountain Gold Mine"
—for a full description of the same see the record
of said deed; together with all the Mines, Shafts,
Buildings, Mills, Engines, Pumps, Machinery,
Tools, Wagons, Carts, Horses, Mules, and other
property connected with and used thereon.
A. G. CURTIN, Trustee.
R. W. SANDIFER, Attorney, Dallas, N. C.
June 3, 1891.

FOR SALE,
Valuable Real Estate.
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, made in the matter of Walter
Brem and T. L. Alexander as Executors of Thos.
H. Brem, deceased, against the heirs at law of the
said Thos. H. Brem, I will expose for sale, at public
auction, at the Court House door in the city of
Charlotte, on Tuesday the 5th day of July, 1891,
that valuable Real Estate situated in the city of
Charlotte, N. C., and described as follows: The
BRICK STORE-HOUSE AND LOT now oc-
cupied by H. Morris & Bros., situated on Trade
Street, and adjoining the property of Mrs. M. A.
Osborne, C. Dowd and others.
Terms made known on day of sale.
T. L. ALEXANDER,
May 27, 1891.

Western N. C. Railroad.
NOTICE.
The Private Stockholders in the old Western
North Carolina Railroad Company are hereby notified
that \$212,500 worth of stock in the new Western
N. C. Railroad Company has been set aside and
reserved for them in accordance with the pro-
visions of Section 8 of the Act of the 28th of
March, 1880, and that the same will be issued to
them on presentation of their certificates to the
Secretary and Treasurer at Salisbury, N. C., as soon
as the same are passed on by the Committee ap-
pointed to examine and report upon them.
A. B. ANDREWS, President.
Salisbury, N. C., June 2, 1891.

VANCE & BAILEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice in the Supreme Court of the United
States, Supreme Court of North Carolina, Federal
Courts, and Counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus,
Union, Gaston, Rowan and Davidson.
Office, two doors East of Independence
Square.
June 3, 1891.

SPARKLING
CATAWA SPRINGS,
CATAWA COUNTY, N. C.
Near the Western N. C. Railroad.
Opened on the 20th of May for visitors. White
and Blue Sulphur and Chalybeate. Best Medicinal
Mineral Waters in the State.
Good accommodations, Baths and all the
amenements usually found at first class watering
places.
Terms moderate. Address
Dr. E. O. ELLIOTT,
May 20, 1891.

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.

CONFECTIONERIES, GROCERIES, &c.
Cakes and Bread.
O. A. 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.
C. S. HOLTON.
Jan. 14, 1891.

Oils! Oils!!
Machine, Engine, Struts, Lard, Kerosene, Safety
and Lined Oils, for sale in quantities to suit cus-
tomers. Ask for prices.
L. R. WRISTON & CO.
May 20, '91.

The Burning of Columbia, S. C., in 1865.
Gen. Sherman makes another Statement.
At a meeting of the survivors of that act,
the Army of the Potomac, in Hartford, Conn.,
on the 8th inst., Gen. W. T. Sherman made
a speech and alluded to the history pub-
lished by Jefferson Davis, and contradicted
many of its statements. He again denied
that he was responsible for the burning of
Columbia, S. C., and said:
"As to the burning of Columbia, he
(Davis) intimates that I have endeavored
to escape the responsibility for that act,
and refers to the 'excesses of Wallenstein's
army in the thirty years war.' Mr. Davis
was not in Columbia during that fire; nor
was Gen. Hampton. I was, and so was
Gen. Howard, so were Gen. John A. Log-
an, Gen. W. B. Wood, now Justice of the
Supreme Court, and his brother, Gen.
Charles Wood, and fourteen thousand hon-
est, good and true Union soldiers. Mr.
Davis ignores all these, and adopts the soli-
tary statement of Wade Hampton, who got
away and was not there at all after his
troops had set fire to the bridges, depot
and cotton in the streets of his own city,
all of which were burned down or were
burning when our troops entered the city.
The house occupied by me—Blanton Dun-
can's—was still standing when the army
left. The Preston house, which was known
as the Hampton mansion, occupied by Gen.
Logan, was still standing, and the college
where Gen. Howard was quartered was not
burned. The fire originated in Richardson
street, near where I saw, with my own
eyes, burning cotton bales which had been
set on fire by the Confederate cavalry. I
was supreme in command inside of Colum-
bia during the night of the conflagration,
and I allow no man, not even Jeff Davis,
to question my statement of a fact as seen by
myself. The fire in Columbia on the night
of February 17th, 1865, in my judgment,
then and now, was caused by particles of
burning cotton being blown against a
fence and sheds, which spread to the houses
and finally consumed the centre, but not
the whole of the town. The cotton was
unquestionably fired by Confederate caval-
ry, which fire was partly subdued by our
troops in the daytime, while the trains of
Gen. Logan's corps (15th) were passing;
but after the trains had passed and the
night began, the men ceased to carry water
and the fire spread anew, and finally reached
a shed or fence and house built of pitch
pine, and burned with rapidity and fury
under a tornado of wind. What of Colum-
bia remained next morning was wholly due
to Gen. Logan's troops. Without them
not a house would have escaped. Almost
identically the same thing occurred in
Richmond. I made a report of the facts to
my government, which was accepted, and
there my responsibility ended. Still, I
cheerfully admit that history may go
further, provided the actual truth be
sought for. I want to know the truth as
much as any man. Had I intended to
burn Columbia I would have done it just as
I would have done any other act of war,
and there would have been no concealment
about it."

In the above statements it has been proven time
and again that Gen. Sherman is guilty of prevari-
cation and falsehood. That the burning of Colum-
bia was done with his full knowledge and consent,
if not by his direct orders, there is no doubt in
the minds of those who were present in the city at
the time. Sherman's threats before reaching the
place convict him as the incendiary, and prove his
subsequent denials false.

Attention Farmers!
Call at Kyle & Hammond's Hardware House and
examine their "Dexter Corn Shellers" and "Feed
Cutters"—the latest and best out. Also, new style
adjustable Iron Foot Plows, a great improve-
ment on those sold in this market last season.
We have a heavy Stock of Steel Plows, Clever
Single Tree and Iron Harrow Teeth, Hoe
Screws, Grass Rods, &c., which we can and will
sell to the Farmers at prices lower than they can
possibly afford to make them.
Jan. 1, 1891. KYLE & HAMMOND.

TRY PERRY'S
Crystal Ice Cream,
The finest ever introduced in this section. Sup-
plied to families at the rate of
TWO DOLLARS PER GALLON.
Together with
Strawberries and Cream.
Special orders must be handed in the day before
the Cream is wanted.
May 20, 1891.

Oats! Oats!!
600 BUSHELS OF OATS at
May 18, '91. SPRINGS & BURWELL'S.

NEW STOCK.
Your attention is respectfully invited to our new
Stock of
Linens, Lawns, Muslins,
LAÇE STRIPE PIQUES,
And all kinds of Wash Goods.
Grenadines and Bunting
Of the most fashionable shades.
We have now a
BARGAIN COUNTER,
On which will be found a variety of good and
cheap Dress Goods.
Give us a call.
BARRINGER & TROTTER.
May 13, 1891.

Just Received.
250 BARRELS C. WEST'S KEROSENE
OIL, for Wholesale trade.
240 Dosein Toilet Soap, fine English and
American, Toilet and Laundry Soap,
10,000 Pounds St. Louis Southern White Lead, at
J. H. McADEN'S,
Feb. 4, 1891. Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Prominent Printers.
Col. John W. Forney, the old printer and
publisher of Philadelphia, (as noble a man
as ever lived,) delivered the oration on
Decoration Day at Clearfield, Pennsylvania,
and writing to his paper, the Progress,
about his visit to that place, says:
"There are some interesting incidents of
this celebration. Clearfield county, Penn-
sylvania, was the home of William Bigler,
who, after distinguished service in public
life, closed with a term of six years in the
Senate of the United States. Born in Cum-
berland county, Pennsylvania, he removed
to Clearfield in 1833, and established the
Clearfield Democrat as the organ of the
Jackson Democratic party. The Biglers
were a family of printers. John Bigler
was the publisher of the Bellefonte Demo-
crat, the organ of the Democrats of Centre
county, and taught William his own trade.
William afterwards became Governor of
Pennsylvania, and John, Governor of Cal-
ifornia, and their fortunate experience
served them better than a collegiate educa-
tion. Good printers have had a marked in-
fluence in American politics and literature,
in law, in religion, and in other learned
professions. There is no country, old or
new, that cannot point to a similar expe-
rience. In England, Scotland, Ireland, Ger-
many, Italy, Switzerland, and France, I
found that printers and editors were the
men who are generally termed the aristoc-
racy of the trades. Some families have
been printers for centuries. I met at Inter-
laken, an old lady in a library, who told
me that her ancestors for two hundred
years had published a German paper at the
little town of Thurr. In this country the
instances are more marked. In New Eng-
land, New York, in New Jersey, and in the
South, in the West, old printers and editors
are found by the score, many rich, all in-
dustrious, most of them enthusiasts, and
of exceptional honesty. In Pennsylvania,
the eminent Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, was
a journeyman printer; the Governor, after
Bigler, in 1857, was William F. Packer, an
orphan boy, apprenticed himself to his un-
cle as a printer, and worked at the case as a
journeyman. Simon Cameron was also a
printer's devil in his early life. The hon-
ored George R. Barret, of Clearfield, was a
compositor before he became a statesman.
Justice Paxson, of the present Supreme
Court of Pennsylvania, was a printer. The
example of Benjamin Franklin, who did
most of his great work in a printing office,
and was an adept in all the mysteries of
his craft, was a star to thousands, and in
his long life at home and around his roof-
tree, was raised in Pennsylvania. To this
refuge he returned after every storm, dying
in his eighty-fourth year, on the 17th day
of April, 1790, and his grave is daily visit-
ed by a grateful posterity, in Christ
Church burying-ground, corner of Fifth
and Arch streets, Philadelphia. To the
last he was proud of his trade. The so-
ciety of printers in Paris paid peculiar hon-
ors to the memory of their illustrious
craftsman. A bust of Franklin, covered
with a wreath, was placed upon a column
in a spacious hall. Around the base of the
column were arranged cases of type, and a
printing press. While one of their number
was pronouncing an oration in honor of
Franklin, others were employed in setting
it in type, and when it was done, the pa-
pers were struck off and distributed among
the crowd."

Anti-Fat.
For those people whose *embonpoint* is a
matter of solicitude, whether because it is
uncomfortable or unfashionable, the follow-
ing diet is proposed by Dr. George Johnson
in the Practitioner:
May eat—Lean mutton and beef, veal
and lamb, soups not thickened, beef tea and
broth; poultry, game, fish and eggs; bread
in moderation; greens, cress, lettuce, etc.,
green peas, cabbage, cauliflower, onions;
fresh fruit without sugar.
May not eat—Fat meat, bacon or ham,
butter, cream, sugar, potatoes, carrots, par-
snips, rice, sago, tapioca, macaroni, custard,
pastry and puddings, sweet cakes.
May drink—Tea, coffee, cocoa from milk,
with milk, but no sugar; dry wines in mo-
deration; brandy, whiskey and gin in moder-
ation without sugar, light bitter beer, soda
and seltzer water.
May not drink—Milk, except sparingly;
porter and stout, sweet ales, sweet wines.
As a rule, alcoholic liquors should be taken
sparingly, and never without food.

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.—Our trade
with China is prospering most auspiciously,
and if proper care be taken to maintain
friendly relations between the two countries,
cannot fail to soon become of very great
importance. In the matter of wheat flour
especially, which enters Chinese ports duty
free, a profitable trade has sprung up. In
1878 we exported 209,811 barrels of flour,
and in 1879, 235,788 barrels. We also ex-
ported, in 1879, clocks, colored and uncolored
cottons, drugs and chemicals, glassware,
silver bullion, machinery, firearms, lamps,
kerosene, ordinance stores, provisions, re-
fined sugars, tobacco and clothing. The
importation of American cotton goods into
China during the year 1879-'80 amounted
to 11,280,411 pieces, showing an increase of
1,837,935 pieces over the preceding year.

There is a tendency in the art of house-
building to do away altogether with the
cumbersome necessities which require the ser-
vice of human hands, and to make every-
thing self-regulating and automatic. At
the present rate of progress we shall soon
need no manual labor of any kind, for there
will be nothing for man-servant or maid-
servant to fetch or carry. Our light will
be electrically supplied, our heat for all
purposes will be furnished from a central
source, elevators will supersede stairways,
and no doubt even cooking and washing,
which are the last ditch, the impregnable
inner fortress in which believers in old-
fashioned housekeeping intrench them-
selves, will be accomplished by some new
miracle, requiring nothing of the lady of
the house except to preside over it with
grace and luxurious ease. As for the hired
girl, we may say without malice that the
human family will be happily relieved of
her presence. Articulated or stuffed, she
will be gazed at in the museums of a future
generation as we now contemplate the re-
constructed monsters of a pre-historic age.
She will be, not to speak ungalantly, the
Megatherium of a dead and gone epoch of
civilization.

But in the midst of this happy progress,
it is well that we should bear in mind that
convenience may be gained at the sacrifice
of health, and that when so purchased it is
a bad bargain in every way. In no other
respect is this so strikingly true as in those
departments of house-building which are
entrusted to the plumber. Many people
have now-a-days a fixed conviction that a
house is not fit for occupancy, because not
thoroughly "modern," which does not in-
clude piping for hot and cold water in
every sleeping apartment, fixed wash-
stands and bath-tubs with drainage into
the public or private sewer, and water
closets under the common roof, similarly
provided as regards the carrying off of im-
purities. This is the perfection of com-
plicity. And in theory, no doubt, it is
the perfection of cleanliness and healthful-
ness as well. But in practice, the lamenta-
ble degree of its shortcoming is proved by
the sad experience of many thousands of
households. The deadliest enemy of life
and health in a modern city is sewer-gas.
The emanations from a defective or ob-
structed drain-pipe leading from a sleeping
apartment have been fatal to a host of un-
suspecting victims. Typhus fever has
slain its thousands and diphtheria its tens
of thousands through the direct instru-
mentality of these much-coveted "con-
veniences." Unfaithful workmanship in
the first place is often the source of this
dire mischief; but subsequent neglect, aris-
ing usually from total ignorance of the
harm which is liable to ensue from any
derangement or mishap, is quite as often at
the root of the calamity.

Prince Albert of England is said to have
owed his untimely death to the noxious at-
mosphere caused by neglected drains in the
palace in which he lived. The Prince of
Wales, a few years since, was nearly car-
ried off by a similar disease, begotten by
like conditions. The recent alarming ill-
ness of the wife of the President of the
United States was at first imputed, by per-
sons not conversant with the facts, to sup-
posed defects in the drainage of the White
House; but this conjecture was promptly
set aside by a statement that "there was
not a single stationary wash-stand in the
Executive Mansion." In other words, the
house was held to be in good sanitary con-
dition, not because it was supplied with
"modern conveniences" of this sort, but
because it was happily without them!

The moral of which is, not that we
should return to the rude and comfortless
way of life which our forefathers, knowing
no better, were content to follow, but that
we should realize the fact that the improved
facilities by which we live and move and
have our being do not relieve us from the
necessity of a daily exercise of prudence
and common sense. They may lighten the
burden of the hands, but they impose a
new responsibility upon the brains. The
fact should never be lost sight of by those
who enjoy the conveniences of a modern
dwelling that the luxury they prize so
highly is, in the respects we have noted,
a source of continual peril, to be averted only
by constant watchfulness.—Mechanical
News.

THE DEBT OF MEMPHIS, TENN.—*Decision*
of the State Supreme Court.—The Su-
preme Court of Tennessee decided on Sat-
urday last that when a charter of a munici-
pal corporation is repealed, and the same
people and the same territory are incor-
porated as a municipality under a new
name although with different powers and
different officers, a suit pending against the
old corporation at the date of the repeal
may be revived against the new corpora-
tion, and that the present "taxing district,"
being a successor and continuation of the
city of Memphis, as such, is liable to suit
on the old debts of the city. The indebted-
ness of the old city of Memphis, amount-
ing to over five million dollars, can now,
according to the above decision, be sued
for against "the taxing district govern-
ment," as the successor of the defunct
municipality, through the Federal Courts.
This is at least one point gained. It set-
tles the question as to where the liability
is lodged. Whether the creditors will be
able to make anything out of the new dis-
trict government is a point which has yet
to be determined.—Baltimore Sun.

DOUBTFUL.—French savants have discovered
that man is a venomous animal. Rabbits
inoculated with the saliva taken from any
child or from an enraged man will die.
The deduction is that parasites exist in the
stomach which infect the saliva of young
children, and also that of a grown person
when the latter becomes angry.

About Going to Law.
One of the most amusing and complicated
cases in the annals of jurisprudence has
been on trial at Weldon, N. C. A woman
is generally the cause of trouble, but in
this case two women lent a hand, thus
adding to the extent of the row. Each of
the two owned four geese, all of which
were exactly alike. Some rascal stole all
the geese, but the fowls were found, that
is four of them were. Each of the women
at once went before a Magistrate and made
oath that the four geese were hers. Then
began the trouble. Two lawyers on each
side were employed, and about two dozen
witnesses appeared. About six members
of the family of one woman and some three
or four servants swore that the geese were
all hers; while, on the other hand, eight
members of the family of the other woman,
and as many servants made oath that the
fowls were her property. The two lawyers
got good fees, the costs of witnesses, etc.,
in the proceedings, which extended over
the space of several days, were necessarily
heavy, while as may be expected, the
magistrate took a little whack at the funds
himself. There was a jury of six very
good and true men, who heard all the
swearing patiently. Finally the case was
given them. After the usual deliberation
the jury found it could not agree upon a
verdict. Four members thought one way,
one the other, while the sixth swore that
he'd be d—d if he knew which way he did
think. This settled the case so far as the
Magistrate's Court was concerned, for an
appeal was at once taken. It is probable
that the case will climb up to the Supreme
Court, and the four poor geese will be filed
as "exhibit A." It should be mentioned
that the value of these four fowls is about
\$1.60. If they die before their ownership
is decided they should be stuffed and placed
in the museum.—Raleigh Observer.

Fresh Air in the Bed-Room.
How much air can be safely admitted into
a sleeping or living room, is a common
question. Rather, it should be considered,
how rapidly air can be admitted without
injury or risk, and at how low a tempera-
ture. We cannot have too much fresh air,
so long as we are warm enough and are not
exposed to draughts. What is a draught?
It is a swift current of air at a lower tem-
perature than the body, which robs either
the whole body, or an exposed part, of its
heat, so rapidly as to disturb the equilibrium
of our circulation, and gives us cold. Young
and healthy persons can habituate them-
selves to sleeping in even a strong draught,
as from an open window, if they cover them-
selves in cold weather, with an abundance
of bedclothes. But those who have been
long accustomed to being sheltered from
the outer air by sleeping in warmed and
nearly or quite shut up rooms, are too sus-
ceptible to cold to bear a direct draught
of cold air. Persons over seventy years of
age, moreover, with lower vitality than in
their youth, will not bear a low tempera-
ture, even in the air they breathe. Like
hot house plants, they may be killed by a
Winter night's chill and must be protected
by warmth at all times. As a rule we may
say that, except for the most robust, the air
which enters at night into a sleeping cham-
ber should, in cold weather, be admitted
gradually only by cracks or moderate open-
ings; or should have its force broken by
some interposed obstacle, as a curtain, etc.,
to avert its blowing immediately upon a
sleeper in his bed. The ancient fashion,
however, of having bed curtains, which ex-
clude almost all the air, has rightly become
almost obsolete. No wonder that people
dream horrid dreams, and wake in the
morning wearied rather than refreshed,
when they sleep in rooms sealed up tightly
on every side; breathing over and over
again their own breaths, which grow more
poisonous with every hour of the night.—
American Health Primer.

An Important Corporal.
It is related that during the American
Revolution, the corporal of a little com-
pany was giving orders to those under him
relative to a piece of timber, which they
were endeavoring to raise up to the top of
some military works they were repairing.
The timber went up with difficulty, and
on this account the voice of the little-great
man was often heard, in regular vociferations
of "Heave away! There she goes!
Heave ho!"
An officer, not in military costume, was
passing, and asked the non-commissioned
officer why he did not take hold and render
a little aid.
The latter, astonished, turning round with
all the pomp of an Emperor, said, "Sir, I
am a corporal!"
"You are, are you?" replied the officer;
"I was not aware of that," and taking off
his hat and bowing, the officer said, "I ask
your pardon, Mr. Corporal," and then dis-
mounted and lifted till the perspiration
stood in drops on his forehead.
When the work was finished, turning to
the commander, he said, "Mr. Corporal,
when you have another such job, and have
not men enough, send for your Commander-
in-Chief, and I will come and help you a
second time."
The corporal was thunderstruck! It was
none other than Washington who thus ad-
dressed him.

Dr. James Moore, of Inonton, Ohio,
thinks he has discovered a specific for small-
pox in lemon juice, which he used in his
own case with such results as to make him
say: "So strongly am I convinced of the
power of lemon juice to abort any and every
case of small-pox, that I look upon it as a
specific of as much certainty and power in
small-pox as quinine is in intermittent fever.
I therefore publish my experiment, hoping
every physician having a case of small-pox
will give it a fair trial and report the results
to me."