

Charlotte Home and Democrat.

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VOLUME XL—NUMBER 579

THE Charlotte Home and Democrat, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. P. STRONG, Editor & Proprietor.

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ROBERT GIBBON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. OFFICE, FIFTH AND TRYON STREETS. RESIDENCE, Sixth and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C. March 17, 1882.

DR. T. C. SMITH, Drugist and Pharmacist, Keeps a full line of Pure Drugs and Chemicals, White Lead and Colors, Machine and Tanners' Oil, Patent Medicines, Garden seeds, and every thing pertaining to the Drug business, which will sell at low prices. March 28, 1881.

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, 1882.

BURWELL & WALKER, Attorneys at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Will practice in the State and Federal Courts, Office adjoining Court House. Nov. 5, 1881.

JOHN E. BROWN, Attorney at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office on Trade Street, opposite the Court House, No. 1, Sims & Dowd's building. Dec. 23, 1881.

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, 1882.

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

DR. J. M. MILLER, Charlotte, N. C. All calls promptly answered day and night. Office at A. J. Beall & Co's residence on corner of College and Trade streets—Store opposite W. R. Myers'. Jan. 1, 1882.

J. S. SPENCER & CO., Wholesale Grocers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C. May 19, 1882.

WILSON & BURWELL, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C. Have a large and complete stock of everything pertaining to the Drug Business, to which they invite the attention of all buyers both wholesale and retail. Oct. 7, 1881.

HALES & FARRIOR, Practical Watch-dealers and Jewelers, Charlotte, N. C. Keeps 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, 1881.

SPRINGS & BURWELL, Grocers and Provision Dealers, Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Mackerel, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Ham, Flour, Grass Seeds, Potatoes, &c., which we offer to both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are invited to try us, from the smallest to the largest buyers. Jan. 1, 1882.

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, 1881.

TORRENCE & BAILEY, Commission Merchants, College St., CHARLOTTE, N. C. Handle Grain, Hay, Flour, Bran, Cow Peas, &c. Agents for the “EUREKA” GUANO. March 10, 1882.

HARRISON WATTS, Cotton Buyer, Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Oct. 14, 1881.

Z. B. VANCE, W. H. BAILEY, VANCE & BAILEY, Attorneys and Counselors, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Practices in Supreme Court of 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 17-18.

Country Life.

What true Christian woman and mother does not prefer the quiet country home, with its superior attractions and freedom from the whirl and bustle of business life, to the finest home that love or wealth could give her in the city? True, as long as moths flutter around a candle, so doubtless will human moths flutter around the illusive lights that the city always presents. And yet who does not know, that will take the time to think at all, how much more attractive life in the country is, and who that has tried both does not know how much more enduring and substantial are the pleasures and joys begot of rural scenes and occupation. As we said before, what Christian mother, solicitous for moral and religious education of her children, does not long to place them beyond the wiles of sin and folly that every where present themselves in the city. In the country, whatever a woman's fortune or circumstances, if she is true to the instincts of her being and the feelings of her heart, she finds, or ever strives to find, that imperative want of her nature—a refined home. We do not mean the refinements of wealth, but refinements of purity and virtue. In the city, if a mother is poor she cannot shield her children from the low and vulgar rabble that swarm around her. But in the country the humble cottage will afford her shelter all that is needed, and the seclusion will enable her to guard her loved ones from the contaminating influence of the low and vicious. Blest country life, how I love thee—how preferable to the mazy but seductive rounds of town or city.—*Rural Messenger.*

GOLD MINES TO BE SOLD!

Pursuant to the terms of a Mortgage to us executed and registered in the Register's Office in Gaston County, North Carolina, Book No. 3, and Pages 268 to 271, we will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Dallas, in said county, on cash, on Tuesday, July 25th, 1882, that valuable property known as the “LONG GREEN” GOLD MINES, intersecting the Asbury and McArthur Mines, and 500 Acres of land on which the Mines are located; also, a Steam Engine and Fixtures erected thereon. Reference is made to the Registry of said Mortgage for a full description of the Lands, miles and bonds. Other particulars will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

W. P. BYNUM, THOS. GRIER, Mortgagees. June 2, 1882.

TO THE INTEREST OF OUR PATRONS.

Just received, a large lot of LAWS IN MOIRE EFFECTS. We invite your special inspection of our large Stock of

Black Dress Goods.

Embracing every thing in that line, Black Silks, Satins, Sateen De Lyons, Merinoes and Radamae Satins, Moires, &c. Our stock of Colored Dress Goods and Trimmings is also complete. Our line of

WHITE GOODS.

Cannot be beat. Ask to see our figured and colored Mulls. We have the cheapest stock of Parasols in the State, look at them before you buy. We wear a large line of new designs in Ladies' Neck Wear. Look at our

Corset for \$1.

Sarah Bernhardt and Foster Kids, Lace Nets in black and colors. We have a stock to meet the demands of every one. If you don't see what you want just call for it. The young men will find a handsome stock of

Clothing.

Straw and Fur Hats, on our counters, and if you want something new and get the newest thing, an “Oscar Wilde” Collar. The Ladies will find a line of New Fans on our counters, and some of them are just “too too.” Prompt attention to orders.

HARGRAVES & WILHELM.

April 14, 1882.

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND WORK WARRANTED.

I have a Wood-shop connected with my business, and will make and repair Wagons of all kinds. Buggies repaired neatly and quickly. J. K. PUREFOY, College street, Charlotte, N. C. April 7, 1882.

AT THE RISING SUN.

C. S. HOLTON Has in store a fine lot of Lemons, Apples, and a fresh lot of Candies. Call and see them. C. S. HOLTON. March 17, 1882.

OUR SPRING STOCK Is now Complete.

Wholesale and Retail Buyers Are invited to examine it before making their purchases.

Handsome Stock

or NEW CARPETS, Oil Cloths and Rugs.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS a Specialty.

The largest and cheapest stock of Embroideries In the City. Call and see them. Elias & Cohen. March 17, 1882.

Butterick's Fashions.

Butterick's Metropolitan for April, with Patterns, just received at TIDDY & BRO'S. March 17, 1882.

FERTILIZERS, GRASS SEEDS, Agricultural Implements, &c.

We have in Store, Potash Acid Phosphate, Navassa Acid Phosphate and Kainit. A full line of the Standard Grass Seeds. Agricultural Implements of various kinds from a Wheat, or Grain Drill, to a Garden plow. Every farmer should call around and see for himself. The Thomas Smoothing Harrow is attracting great attention among farmers.

3,000

Were sold at the Atlanta Exposition. This House is Headquarters for Impelments, Seeds, Wagons, &c. J. G. SHANNONHOUSE, ag't Co-operative Store. Feb. 24, 1882.

Decoration Day.

Sleep, comrades, sleep and rest On this Field of the Grounded Arms, Where foes no more molest, Nor sentry's shot alarms! Ye have slept on the ground before, And started to your feet At the cannon's sudden roar, Or the drum's redoubting beat. But in this camp of Death No sound your slumber breaks; Here is no fevered breath, No wound that bleeds and aches. All is repose and peace, Untrampled lies the sod; The shouts of battle cease, It is the Truce of God! Rest, comrades, rest and sleep! The thoughts of men shall be As sentinels to keep Your rest from danger free. Your silent tents of green We deck with fragrant flowers, Yours has the suffering been, The memory shall be ours. —*Atlantic Monthly for June.*

THE LOVE OF GOODNESS.

“Where shall faith find richer culture, or hope a more entrancing aim, than in that victory over sin and sorrow and death, which if christianity be true, is one day to crown the strife of ages? Live for this, find your dearest work here, let love to God and man be the animating principle of your being; and then, let death come when it may and carry you where it will, you will not be unprepared for it. The rending of the veil which hides the secrets of the unseen world, the summons that calls you into regions unknown, need awake in your breast no perturbation or dismay, for you cannot, in God's universe, go where love and truth and self devotion are things of nought, or where a soul filled with undying faith in the progress and identifying its own happiness with the final triumph of goodness, shall find itself forsaken.” —*Rev. Dr. Caird.*

“I AM WRONG.”—Let any one try it and he will find that to say in earnest, “I am wrong,” is the most difficult speech that he can make. And yet it is the noblest of all. Very often, indeed, it is true with any one of us, and it always shows that we know ourselves. It is the only possible road to take to produce an amendment of life. No man can reform while under the conviction that his deeds were virtuous rather than vicious. It is only a conscious sinner who can become a penitent one. The proofs around us and within us that we err are as manifold as the variety of ways that proof can be made. To acknowledge is the first and most necessary step—to amend will follow its effectful course. The prayers offered confessing our sins are innumerable, but God alone knows how few confessions are made in the heart.

When you give, take to yourself no credit for generosity unless you have denied yourself something to enable you to bestow the gift.

A. J. BEALL & CO.

Have just received a large supply of Fresh Macaroni in all sizes packages, and in fact everything kept in a First-Class Grocery Store. A. J. BEALL & CO. June 2, 1882.

Mason's Hair Dye.

25 cents per box, for sale by R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists, Tryon Street May 19, 1882.

NOTICE.

BARKER & DERR of Huntersville, DERR & BARKER of Cowan's Ford, and A. J. DERR & CO. of Randleburg, N. C., have this day dissolved their mercantile business by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on at Huntersville by R. H. W. Barker, at Cowan's Ford by A. J. Derr and at Randleburg by A. J. Derr & Co. This 1st April, 1882. May 12, 1882.

Sale of City Property.

On Monday, the 12th day of June, 1882, at 12 M., by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, N. C., that House and Lot at the corner of B and 5th streets known as the late residence of Charles H. Elms. The House is large, and very convenient to the business portion of the city. Terms 10 per cent cash, balance payable in nine months, purchaser to give note with approved security bearing interest from date at eight per cent. Possession given by Oct. 1st. J. N. G. BUTT, Commissioner. May 12, 1882.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

USE SCARR'S FRUIT PRESERVATIVE And avoid the necessity of sealed Cans. It is economical, tasteless, harmless and always insures success. L. R. WRISTON & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents, May 12, 1882.

LoROY DAVIDSON.

STAPLE AND FANCY Groceries, All fresh Goods and will be sold low. Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves. Wholesale Warehouse, College Street. Retail Store, Trade Street. May 12, 1882.

NOTICE!

Our friends and customers will please note the fact that we have a representative in the Northern markets buying out Stock of Spring and Summer Goods. We will have open in a few days a complete stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Dress Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c. We desire to call your attention especially to our stock of Black Goods, viz: Casimers, Tammie, Bunting, Brilliance, Nans' Vellings, &c., which will be complete in every particular. Reserve your purchases till you inspect our new Stock. BARRINGER & TROTTER. March 10, 1882.

Housework.

Girls whose parents can afford to keep servants get the impression sometimes that it is quite out of the question to engage in any kind of household work, some even leaving the care of their own rooms to the charge of hired help. Such girls seem to us the embodiment of laziness. There is no reason why every girl should not understand the running of the household machinery, so that if at any time mother was sick and unable to oversee the usual arrangements, the daughter might be able to take her place, managing satisfactorily. It is a false notion that to become a housekeeper is to become also a domestic drudge, and if any of the girls who read this have made up their minds to that effect, let them abandon it instantly, and by experience prove it a libel. When there are two sisters in a family, a good plan is to divide the work that cannot be learned in any other way than by experience, and without which knowledge no woman can govern a house well. We don't want to convey the impression that the girl should shoulder the responsibility of her home, but simply to show her how much better it is to be able to know how to do it, should it ever become necessary. Housework is not degrading; on the contrary, we consider it elevating, for “She who sweeps her room as to God's law, Makes that and the action fine.” And a girl can be just as much a lady in a sweeping-cap, with broom in hand, as in breakfast-cap, reclining languidly with book in hand. The truest, noblest and best woman we know has been trained from her girlhood to look, practically, to the ways of the household, and yet she is a lady in every respect—an ornament to the most cultivated society. When you have homes of your own, girls, and are obliged to get along with little or no help, you will be thankful for the training you have imposed upon yourselves in youth; or if it falls to your lot to have servants in abundance, you will still be glad that you can rule and direct them; and should they leave you without any warning, they are sometimes disposed to do, you will be “mistress of the situation,” able to take hold successfully until such time as relief may come.—*Christian at Work.*

A Noble Offering.

The superintendent of one of the street-car railways leading out of New York into the country, told a touching story to a friend the other day, which found its way into a city paper.

Sitting alone in his office one day, a strange gentleman called to present to him a little box in the army. He carried a little box in his hand. After some hesitation, he said, conquering great agitation: “I have a favor to ask of you. I had a little boy, and I've lost him. He was all the world to me. When he was alive my wife used to search my pockets every night, and whatever loose change she found she would put it away for the baby. Well, he's gone. Here is the box. We talked the matter over and came to the conclusion we could not do better than to bring the money to you to pay the fares of poor sick children out of town during the summer. It would please him to know that he is helping to save the lives of other poor children. As soon as the box is empty we'll fill it. While we live we will keep up the bank.”

The box has been twice emptied and filled, and hundreds of sick or dying children have owed to it that sick baby their one breath of fresh air last summer.

How much more tender and true is such a memorial of the beloved dead than a pretentious monument, or even a painted obelisk, bearing away from their graves their one breath of fresh air last summer.

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The Catacombs.

Not far from the city of Rome are vast subterranean chambers dug in the soft rock. These are long, narrow galleries about eight feet in height and five feet wide. In some places these passages expand into lofty, vaulted chambers. It was a beautiful day in April that I went out on the Appia Via (Appian Road) and reached the place of decent. Our guide had lanterns ready and we were soon in dense darkness under the ground. We wandered on through the endless passages, stopping to look at the slabs of marble that show where some tomb is placed. There are six hundred miles of these narrow lanes; it is a city of houses and streets of the dead. Boscio spent thirty years in studying them; he has copied a vast number of the inscriptions found on the tablets over the tombs. The Romans burn their dead and keep the ashes in urns in their houses. The Jews who live in Rome follow the practice of burying in tombs out in rocks—the old custom. Some of the tombs are expensively and beautifully adorned. In the eight century the Lombards destroyed many of the catacombs and others are fallen in, so that the whole have never been explored.

In after years when the prosecutions set in, the catacombs were used as hiding places here many of the martyrs were buried; in after years their bones were moved by the popes and buried in the churches.

We pass the tomb of Diogenes the Fossor; it is very elaborate. He was apparently a grave digger and made preparation for his own burial. “Diogenes-Fossor in peace deposits,” is the inscription. Over many tombs “In-pace” is found; in peace in the grave—glorious; in peace in spite of persecutions.

In many of these tombs cups have been found which are supposed to have contained spices of perfumes to counteract the odors of the grave. In the grave of a child a clay doll was found. The custom of burying the playthings in the grave is usual in Italy and France at the present time. It is the mother's heart that dictates this; as though the little one would want something to abate the loneliness of the tomb.

Save the Fruit.

Few of us understand the immense value of the fruit crop of a great fruit-growing State like North Carolina. The present crop, carefully handled, would add tens if not hundreds of thousands of dollars to the wealth of our people. The dried fruit of East Tennessee last year was estimated as high as a million of dollars. Our territory is much larger, and our fruit is said to be more abundant and better. In order to induce our people to care for it, we quote the present New York prices for dried and evaporated fruits. North Carolina dried apples and peaches command a higher price than those of any other State quoted:

Dried apples from 6 to 8 1/2 cents per pound; dried peaches, choice, peeled, 19 to 20 cents per pound; dried plums, Southern, 17 to 19 cents per pound; dried raspberries 29 to 30 cents per pound; dried blackberries 14 cents per pound; evaporated apples, peeled, 10 to 13 1/2 cents per pound; evaporated peaches, peeled, 33 to 35 cents per pound. Owing to abundant crops prices may be lower, still it will pay to save every pound of our immense crop. It will sell well, peeled and carefully dried, better evaporated, and still better canned by the new process, valuable information in regard to which will be given at the meeting of the Fruit and Vine Growers' Association. It is a significant fact that North Carolina fruit commands the highest prices in the market.

Mr. William H. Oliver, of Newbern, in a communication to us estimates the cost of starting a canning establishment, outside the use of an ordinary steam boiler, not to exceed \$500. He says the boiler of any cotton gin or saw mill can be used and suggests that a few of those persons interested in each neighborhood, take the necessary steps at once to start a cannery. We are informed that a small establishment of this kind in the neighboring State, last year made \$8,000 in a few weeks.

Mr. Oliver says that single counties in Maryland have over three hundred of these canneries. Let our people investigate the different modes of saving their fruit at once and adopt that which they think will pay best under all the circumstances. In some way let each save all the fruit or berries for their control.

It may be that small canneries will prove more remunerative than small distilleries. Let us have the figures.—*Raleigh Observer.*

FAITHFULNESS TO EMPLOYERS.—There is no greater mistake a young man can commit than that of being indifferent to the interests of his employer. It must be admitted that there are circumstances under which it would seem almost impossible to feel an interest in an employer's business; but for all that, it is worth a trial. Be faithful in small things, be attentive to your duties, shirk no employment that is not dishonorable, feel that your employer is fairly entitled to every minute of time which you have agreed to give him for a stipulated remuneration. The wages may be small, too small; but if you have contracted to work for a dollar a week when your work is worth ten, stick to your bargain like a man until your term of service has expired. It may seem very hard, but it will instill the great principle of being true to your word.

It is, I think, by singing as it is by preaching; a fine judge of composition will admire a sermon which yet makes no manner of impression upon the public mind, and therefore cannot be a good one. This is the best sermon which is best adapted to produce the best effects; and the same may be said of a tune. If it corresponds with the feelings of a pious heart, and aids him in realizing the sentiments, it will quickly be learnt, and sung with avidity. When this effect is not produced, were I a composer, I would throw aside my performance and try again.—*A. Fuller.*

Lee's "Surrender."

The sentiment which the State proclaims was as strong in Lee and his followers on the day of Appomattox as it can possibly be in the hearts of any today, yet Lee and his tattered heroes made a virtue of necessity and surrendered. The contest had not been merely a political campaign, and the victory was not a mere party one at the ballot-box. It was vastly more, and to conquerors and conquered it meant and means the complete overthrow, as far as our Federal Government and our national politics are concerned, of the Confederacy and Confederated things. Lee so understood it, and upon that construction of the surrender he lived and died.—*White.*

If that is your reading of the surrender, it is not ours. We see much more between the lines. It was not unconditional; nor did our greatest General for a moment think he was disbanding his army only to place his people at the mercy of the most embittered and cruel partisans of the North. He hoped and believed, relying on the promises from that section, that he was bringing peace to the country long racked by war, and that his own people would be restored to all their rights, save only those which they had already lost in the adverse fortune of the war. He had no premonition of the fearful woes to which the conquered people would be subjected after they had laid down their arms, through the “Panio faith” of the North. He trusted Lincoln and Grant and their promises, and believed they would be fulfilled; and he thought, that had the former lived Lee's confidence would not have been betrayed; but his sad death was the excuse for our punishment and their violation of all the terms and understanding of the compact made with Grant. Then, indeed, did the cry go forth: “Vae Victis!” and for seventeen years we have been grinding under the constant increasing burden of that have been added one by one to the first and greatest penalty imposed. No, no! Had Gen. Lee foreseen these things there would have been no Appomattox, but the battle would have been fought on to utter exhaustion or annihilation. He never would have surrendered.—*Richmond (Va.) State.*

Fault-Finding.

Spurgeon says: “Any goose can cackle, any fly can find a sore place, any empty barrel can give forth sound, any briar can take a man's flesh.” So it is the easiest thing in the world for one, and especially the fault-finders, to find fault. Men have been known to freeze to death spiritually by indulging this spirit. They got to where it was cold, and staid there long enough for the work to be done. They staid out on the edge of a meeting and found fault with the preaching, the exhorting, the singing and the praying. Year after year they have key away from the altar fires that they never sawed out. Come up to the fire, brother; praise God more and blame your brethren less.

We all have our faults, and the Church is not without them. I am glad to know that God can get along with us in spite of our many faults. This thought helps me to get along with others and their faults. God considers all His children blameless, though not necessarily guiltless. To be blameless is one thing and to be faultless is quite another thing. We may possess the one without possessing the other. Let me illustrate: A mother gives her child its first piece of needle-work. The little hands are unskillful; still her little fingers stitch, and at last she brings it to her mother; she has done her best and does not for a moment think her work a failure. The child has done its best for the time being. She is blameless, but her work is not faultless with its long and short and crooked stitches.

I am satisfied that if men were to try to be Christians, and see how difficult it is, they would have more charity for those who are trying.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

“BLOOD ATONEMENT.”—The Mormon doctrine of “blood atonement,” is one of the strangest features of that extraordinary religion. The law, under which so many murders have been committed, reads thus: “There are sins which men commit for which the blood of Christ cannot atone; but when the man's own blood is shed and the smoke thereof ascends as sweet incense to heaven, they are remitted.” “If we love our neighbor as ourselves we ought to be willing to shed his blood for salvation's sake.” If these odious rascals were only willing to shed their own blood as freely as that of those for whom they would admit to the privilege of self-atonement, it would be well, for it would help to solve the much-vexed problem of how to get rid of them. But they are cowards as well as bullies and impostors, and always shed the blood of others rather than their own.

A “chemical lung” is the latest thing proposed for the ventilation of tunnels. It was lately tested in London by fourteen scientists. A room 15 by 18 feet was kept for an hour at a temperature of 82 degrees, and the air was loaded with impurities. The men of science were now called upon to enter, and the air was made still more impure by burning sulphur and carbonic acid gas. Then the “chemical lung,” or pump, so-called, measuring 4 by 2 1/2 feet, was set in motion. The temperature was soon reduced to 65 degrees and the air freed from all impurities. Then fat was burned, to test the machine for organic substances, and the “lung” was started up just in time to prevent the examining gentlemen from running out for fresh air. It is proposed to use the invention during the construction of the Channel tunnel.

Great uprisings like the tides that obey the powers of Heaven have repeatedly arrested the alarming developments of infidelity. New and unsuspected outbreaks shall roll back the crusades of modern infidelity. The catechisms of atheism shall perish in the cataclysms of the kingdom of Heaven.—*Z. P. Parker.*

Wives and Government Bonds.

First Comptroller Lawrence has rendered an important opinion affecting the rights of married women as holders of United States registered bonds. In the case in point, an American lady married to a foreigner and temporarily residing in the District of Columbia in January, 1879, purchased with her own means certain registered bonds which were registered in her name. She became insane in 1881, and was of course unable to indorse or collect the checks issued in her name for the payment of interest on her bonds, whereupon the husband claimed the right to collect the checks on his own indorsement, and to have the bonds transferred in his name. Judge Lawrence, in passing upon the claim, admits that when the law of a husband's foreign domicile gives him the right to bonds owned by his wife at the time of marriage or which come to her by gift afterwards, the husband has the right to the transfer of the bonds in his name; but he also holds that when, after marriage, bonds are purchased as in this case, the law in force in the District of Columbia is, in effect, that the wife is the sole owner of the bonds and the husband can in no way control them. Judge Lawrence states that at common