

Charlotte Home and Democrat.

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THE
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J. P. STRONG, Editor & Proprietor.

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ONE DOLLAR for six months.
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ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE,
FIFTH AND TRYON STREETS.

RESIDENCE,
Sixth and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C.

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, 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.

DR. A. W. ALEXANDER. DR. C. L. ALEXANDER.
SURGEON DENTISTS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Office, up-stairs in Irwin's corner building.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
July 14, 1882.

A. BURWELL. P. D. WALKER.
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 29, 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 16, 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 over A. J. Beall & Co's store, corner of
College and Trade streets, entrance on College
street. Residence opposite W. R. Myers'.
Jan. 1, 1882.

J. S. SPENCER. J. C. SMITH.
J. S. SPENCER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers

Office Board of Commissioners of Mecklenburg
County, North Carolina.
Notice is hereby given that Morning Star
Township has been divided into two Polling
Precincts—one at Matthews', the other at T. P.
Pyro's, formerly known as the Lewis place, or
the Concord road. The election Precinct at
Morning Star Church is discontinued.
By order Board of Commissioners.
WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.
Sept. 15, 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, Soaps, Starch, Meat, Lard,
Hams, Flour, Grass Seeds, Plows, &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.

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,
Gorham 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 independ-
ence Square.
English Tooth Brushes,
5 Gross just received at
WILSON & BURWELL'S
Drug Store.
July 7, 1882.

The coldest place on the earth is
not, as has hitherto been believed by
meteorologists, Yakutsk, in Siberia, but
Verkoyansk, in the same region, lying in
sixty-seven and one-half degrees north
latitude, on the river Yana. Its lowest
mean winter temperature is forty-eight
and six-tenths degrees below zero Centi-
grade. This is the cold pole of the earth
in Asia, the corresponding pole in America
being to the northward of the Far
Islands, and the line joining these two
places does not pass through the north
pole itself, which is thus, in all probabili-
ty, outside the line of greatest cold. On
the other hand, the greatest heat in the
tropics is not at the equator, but some
distance north and south.

VALUABLE LAND
For Sale.

Under a Decree of the Superior Court, and by
virtue of the Will of the late C. B. Wilson, I will
sell at public sale, on the premises, on Monday,
November 6th, at 12 o'clock, M., the valuable
TRACT OF LAND of the late C. B. Wilson.
The said tract contains about 100 acres, with
improvements, and is well adapted to the cul-
tivation of cotton, corn, wheat and oats.
If any one wishing to purchase will apply to
me, I will take pleasure in showing the prem-
ises.
Terms—One-third cash, the balance on nine
and eighteen months time, at 8 per cent per an-
num.
J. B. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.,
with Will annexed, and Commissioner.
Sept. 29, 1882.

Land for Rent.

As Agent for the parties in interest, I will rent
for the year 1883, by Public Auction, at the
Court House door, in the city of Charlotte, on the
7th day of October, 1882, the George Norman
Tract of Land in Paw Creek Township. Terms,
Note with approved security.
RICHARD M. NORMENT.
Sept. 29, 1882.

VALUABLE LAND
for Sale.

Between 800 and 900 acres of first rate LAND
is offered for sale by the undersigned. It is lo-
cated in Hopewell neighborhood, Forsyth
county, on the Catawba River and McDowell's
Creek. It will produce everything raised in this
State, such as Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Tobacco,
&c.
It will be offered in lots to suit purchasers at
private sale.
Also, five or six hundred Acres of LAND in
Gaston county, are offered for sale. It lies on
the Carolina Central Railway, not far from Catawba
River. This land will also be offered in lots
to suit purchasers.
Both tracts are well watered and timbered.
For terms and information apply to me at
Charlotte, N. C.
A. B. DAVIDSON.
Sept. 29, 1882.

Sale of City Property.

On Monday, the 23rd day of Oct., 1882, at 12
M., by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court,
I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, N. C.,
at 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 conven-
ient to the business portion of the city.
Terms 10 per cent cash, balance payable in
nine months, purchaser to give note with ap-
proved security bearing interest from date at
eight per cent.
C. N. G. BUTT,
Commissioner.
Sept. 22, 1882.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of Deed of Mortgage executed to
me by Martin Orr and others, duly recorded in
the office of the Register of Deeds for Meck-
lenburg county, I will offer for sale to the high-
est bidder at the Court House door in Charlot-
te, at the usual hour of sale, on Monday
the 9th of October proximo, the HOUSE AND
LOT now occupied by said Martin Orr.
T. R. ROBERTSON,
Sept. 8, 1882.

NOTICE.

Office Board of Commissioners of Mecklenburg
County, North Carolina.
Notice is hereby given that Morning Star
Township has been divided into two Polling
Precincts—one at Matthews', the other at T. P.
Pyro's, formerly known as the Lewis place, or
the Concord road. The election Precinct at
Morning Star Church is discontinued.
By order Board of Commissioners.
WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.
Sept. 15, 1882.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

OF
ELIAS & COHEN.

ALL
NEW GOODS.

Having dispensed of our Old Stock, we now
offer an immense Stock of Fresh

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Boots, Shoes
and Hats. All new and the latest styles. Don't
fail to examine our goods and prices before
buying.
ELIAS & COHEN.
Aug. 25, 1882.

NEW GROCERIES.

BROTHERS, HENDERSON & MCGINNIS
are now receiving, at their Store opposite the
Charlotte Hotel, a fresh stock of

Groceries and Family Supplies,
Which they offer to the public at fair prices.
Best grade of Flour,
Coffee, Sugars and Molasses,
New Mackerel, Superior Hams,
Cheese, Pepper and Spices generally,
Salt and all sorts of Heavy Groceries.

Cigars and Tobacco of all grades, and
Lorillard's Snuff in bladders of from 1 to 5
pounds—best article.
Give us a call in Brown's building, opposite the
Charlotte Hotel.
J. L. BROTHERS,
E. D. HENDERSON,
E. D. MCGINNIS.
Aug. 25, 1882.

P. C. WILSON,
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Dealer in Bug-
gies, Carriages,
Phigons, Springs
Wagons, &c.
Louis Cook
Manufacturing
Company, We
manufacture Spring
Wagons, Colum-
bus Buggy
Company

Courtyard Spring Wagons.

P. C. WILSON,
Opposite Sanders & Blackwood's Building,
Sept. 1, 1882.

At Last.

An open grave; the mournful gathering;
The last sad look upon a peaceful face;
The flow of solemn music, soft and low
Dust unto dust, its final resting place,
Mingled, in one confused and dream-like whole,
Passed, as a flood of waters, o'er my soul.

He was my friend; the current of his life
Beside mine own its changeful course had
run;
Yet, in the undertow of mortal strife,
With unseen foes, he stood or fell alone,
Curious or unconcerned I watched the fray,
And, when I should have strengthened, turned
away.

Not that my heart was cruel, or that I
Sinned more against him than other men;
I only passed the little actions by
Which might have made his burdens lighter
then;

In this I was not always kind and true;
Not what I did, but what I failed to do.
I did not see as clearly then as now,
The purpose of his life, the conflict sore
Through which it led; I saw not how
His soul in darkness fought; yet when 'twas
over,
So oft I found him bruised and in the dust;
He saw as well, and almost ceased to trust.

Thus in the shadow of a cloud he passed,
Unknown those about him, and alike un-
known,
God clears away the mists of earth at last,
And lets us see the work his hand has done;
Holds forth his child that all the world may
see

"What'er he did to him was done to me."
To late! Alas, of what avail that now
Our unsealed lips the well-earned praise be-
stow!

Unheeding lies the weary heart and brow
Which once a word of ours had set aglow;
No longer now, his soul cast down and bruised,
Craves at our hands the pittance long refused.

O oft-repeated lesson hard to learn!
O Christ, make clear to us thy words again;
Help us, from out our cloistered lives, to turn
In loving service to our fellow-men,
As freely we receive, so may we give;
Not when we mourn the dead, but while they
live.

—John Harvey.

The fact is familiar to all, that an
ordinary envelope may readily be opened
by moistening the paper over the gum,
after which operation, if done neatly, the
contents may be noted, and the missive
again sealed and sent to its destination.

A perfect safety envelope, however—not
one admitting of any such manipulation—
may, it is said, be secured by treating that
part of the paper covered by the flap with
a solution of chromic acid, ammonia, sul-
phuric acid, sulphate of copper, and fine
white paper. The flap itself is coated
with a solution of isinglass in acetic acid,
and when this is moistened and pressed
down on the under side of the envelope,
a solid cement is formed, insoluble in
acids, steam, water, &c.

COTTON GINS INSURED
Against Loss by Fire.

The undersigned is ready to issue Policies of
Insurance on Cotton Gins or Mills run either by
steam or water. This is an important matter to
farmers and owners of Gins and Mills, and their
attention is especially called to it.
E. N. HUTCHISON,
Agent.
Sept. 8, 1882.

OUR FARMING FRIENDS
Will find us at the
OLD STAND

With our usual large Stock of
Groceries, Bagging,
Ties—New and Spliced—Provisions, Farmers'
Friend and Briny Plows, Grass Seeds and Fer-
tilizers, all of which we are anxious to sell.
Everything warranted as represented and prices
as low as any one.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Sept. 22, 1882.

For Sale.
A One-Horse Wagon, and one Two-Horse
Wagon, for sale cheap.

WANTED—A good Wagon-Maker. A man
that is industrious and sober can find permanent
work by applying to
J. K. PUREFOY,
College St., between 5th and 6th, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept. 8, 1882.

NEW DRUG STORE.

I have a full Stock of
Pure Fresh Drugs
MEDICINES.

A well selected line of
Toilet Articles,
Fine Handkerchiefs and Flavoring Extracts, and
everything usually kept in a first class Retail
Drug Store.

Landreth's Fresh Garden Seeds
for sale.
I will be glad to see all of my friends.
H. M. WILDER, Agent,
Cor. Trade and College streets,
Feb. 17, 1882.

COME AND SEE
THE
Finest Sets
of
BED-ROOM AND PARLOR
FURNITURE
Now in the city.

A Large Stock of Furniture
At Wholesale and Retail.

E. M. ANDREWS,
Next door to Wittkowsky & Baruch.
Sept. 8, 1882.

Piedmont Patent Flour,
100 Barrels, just received and for sale by
SPRINGS & BURWELL.
April 7, 1882.

Lanterns and Lamps.

We have now on hand a fine stock of Lanterns
and Glass Lamps.
WILSON & BURWELL,
Sept. 30, 1881.

A Shivering World.

The last startling novelty in the way of
surprise which scientists have invented is
a machine for measuring the shivering of
the world, and thus another belief of our
innocent youth has been remorselessly shat-
tered.

Instead of the world being a great, big,
burly, robust sphere—a mammoth cricket-
ball swung through space from the bat of
time in one huge, compact, dense mass—
the earth is of a sort of jelly-fish im-
posture.

Its skin of soil—like a plate of blanching
in the hands of a gentleman who loves
Bechams not wisely, but too well—
shakes incessantly. The earth, in fact,
has got the ague, and nobody yet knows
the cause.

So gingerly susceptible is the world to
motion, that if a man standing firmly
planted on a gravel bed, upon two feet,
only places his weight first on one leg and
then on the other, taking care not to dis-
turb his pedal extremities, he causes a
perceptible vibration through a radius of
thirty-two feet.

Some days the earth is, comparatively
speaking, quiet. It does not shiver so
much. Suddenly the fit comes on again,
and it shakes away, as if it had got cold
in its very bones.

So far, therefore, from there being any
wonder that shivering gets worse, as
in the case of earthquakes, that buildings
fall down, the marvel is that they stand
up at all.

In the course of a few decades, when
science becomes more advanced, we may
learn that the streets and edifices which
we deem to be fixtures are tearing at the
rate of a million or so of miles a minute,
and that all that we deem to be material-
ized solids is imperceptible gas—ourselves
among the number.

Losses.

Few are the women who have not a
well developed talent for losing things.
This industry is steadily plied at the sum-
mer resorts. Perhaps men lose something
now and then, but when they do they are
ashamed of their carelessness and keep
quiet about it. When a woman loses any-
thing, she makes all the fuss she can; and
again this summer the bulletin boards at
the hotels have been placarded with the
announcement of the loss of a miscellane-
ous collection of woman's belongings, from
a jewel-headed hairpin to a green veil. Is
it because woman is so scant of pockets
that she goes about losing her wealth in
this fashion? A contemporary says that
"woman was never intended for pockets,"
and a fair champion of her sex asks, perti-
nently, "Wouldn't men, if they changed their
dress as often as women do, forget their
keys as often?" If you interview the dress-
maker on this momentous question, she
will tell you that she places the pocket so
as not to risk an unsightly bump or gap-
ing wound in the dress to mar the line of
beauty.

To attain this desirable end, the
pocket is in as exposed a position as pos-
sible, and is naturally inclined to come
loose itself, without the knowledge of the
fair owner, on the slightest provocation,
especially in a crowd. Consequently, on
the bulletin boards of the summer hotel,
in the office of a railroad station, in the
vestry of a church, and at other places
where lost articles are announced or kept
up, are notices of the loss of keys, purses,
and these articles belong to the fair sex.
But one thing may be said in connection
with the subject of feminine industry in losing
things. They contrive to steal away many
a heart while they are leaving
bracelets, rings, handkerchiefs and other
odds and ends in their wake.

Directions for Making a Shirt

The very first thing to do is to set the
lineu bosom on the front. Stitch it twice
across the lower edge, and cut out the
yoke to sit down on the right side.
This makes all smooth and well finished.
Then take the sleeves, which have already
had the wrist-bands sewed on, but are
still open from wrist-band to shoulder,
sew them into the body of the shirt, leav-
ing half an inch to turn down for a facing.
This makes unnecessary the troublesome
arm-hole facing and gives the requisite
strength and finish. Now comes the long
seams, closing both the sleeve and the
body, and almost finishing the garment.
This seam must be carefully felled. Make
the narrowest hem possible round the bot-
tom of the shirt. Stay the ends of seams
with tiny gussets or a tape stitched firmly
across. The pattern ought to be so per-
fect that the neck will need no trimming
out. A circular band is the best fitting,
and this requires a pattern. Remember
that upon the set of the neck-band de-
pends the fit of the bosom and the com-
fort of the wearer, and use a tape measure
that it may be neither too large nor too
small, but just right. Shirt bosoms
should always be lined. They are some-
times purchased with a coarse linen lin-
ing, but the ordinary linen bosom sewed
over the front, and the cloth beneath al-
lowed to remain instead of cutting away,
is quite as good.—Wisconsin State Jour-
nal.

Live for a Purpose.

Live for some purpose in the world.
Act your part well. Fill up the measure
of your duty to others. Conduct yourself
so that you shall be missed with sorrow
when you are gone. Multitudes of your
species are living in such a selfish manner
that they are not likely to be remembered
after their disappearance. They leave be-
hind them scarcely any trace of their exis-
tence, but are forgotten almost as though
they had not been. They are, while they
live, like one pebble lying unobserved
among a million on the shore; and when
they die, they are like the same pebble
thrown into the sea, which just ruffles the
surface, sinks and is forgotten, without
being missed from the beach. They are
neither regretted by the rich, wanted by
the poor, nor celebrated by the learned.
Who has been the better for their life?
Who has been the worse for their death?
Whose tears have they dried up? Whose
wants supplied? Whose miseries have they
healed? Who would unbar the gates of
life to readmit them to existence? Or
what two pounds of greatness could they
confer upon our world with a smile? Wretched, unpro-
ductive mode of existence! Selfishness in
its own course; it is a starving vice. The
man who does no good, gets none. He is
like the heat in the desert, neither yield-
ing fruit, nor seeing when good cometh,
a stunted, dwarfish, miserable shrub.—J. A.
James.

A Massive Safe Deposit Vault.

The safe deposit vault for the Nassau
Bank, corner of Beekman and Nassau
streets, is said to be the largest steel vault
ever constructed. It is made of welded
chrome steel, iron, and Franklinites, and is
to all appearances, thoroughly fire and
burglar proof. Entrance to the vault is
effected through the bank proper. A
staircase of marble and iron leads down
into a well lighted and ventilated base-
ment, about 12 feet high. The floor is
paved with tile mosaics and marble. The
vault, which is 32 feet long, 22 feet wide,
and 9 feet high, is built clear of the walls
of the building, and rests upon a thick
foundation of concrete and granite. The
sides, bottom, and top of the structure are
very thick, and comprise inner and outer
walls of welded iron, chrome steel, and
Franklinites, between which is a solid
layer of fireproof cement, 9 inches thick.
There are two massive iron doors at each
end of the vault, and the outer ones are
the largest single doors ever made for
this purpose. The doors are built of the
same material used in the construction of
the vault. The inner doors are about 6
inches thick and the outer are of the same
thickness, but larger and hung on central
hinges. Their locks are double dial time
locks of the very best make. It will re-
quire some reason to get into the vault,
for one will have the combination of the
inner doors and the other the combination
of the outer doors. Outside of the heavy
steel doors are electric burglar alarm
doors, which cannot be tampered with
without sounding a loud alarm. There
are now nearly 1,400 safes in the vault,
but the number is to be increased to
4,000. Various sizes, and are made of half-
inch chrome steel. The door of each is pro-
vided with a double key lock, and some
of them have combination locks. No cus-
tomer can unlock his own without the
help of the attendant, who has a key with
which he sets each lock. Neither the cus-
tomer nor the attendant can get in singly.
The vault is lighted by the electric light.
—Scientific American.

Poor Little Danny.

There is a touch of Dickens in Little
Danny's soliloquy over the death of his
mother. We find it in the New Orleans
Picayune:

"I've just been down in the parlor to see
mamma. She's in a long box with flowers
on her. I wish she'd come back and
kiss my head—it aches so. Nobody
ever makes me feel good but mamma. She
knew how it hurt me, and she used to read
to me out of a little book how my head
would get well and not ache any more
some day. I wish it was 'some day' now.
Nobody likes me but mamma. That's
cause I've got a sick head. Mamma used
to take me in her arms and cry. When I
asked her what the matter she would
say, 'Poor little Danny, darling. Aunt Agnes
made her tired for when she came and
stayed all day, mamma would take me to
the evening on her lap and cry awful
hard. I ain't had any dinner to day.
Mamma always gave me my dinner and a
little twenty pudding with 'D' for
'Danny,' on the top. I like little pud-
dings with 'D's' on the top. I like to sit in
my little chair by the fire and eat 'em. I
wish mamma would stay in the long
box. I guess Aunt Agnes put her there,
cause she put all the flower trimmings on
and shows her to everybody. There ain't
any fire in the grate, but I guess I'll sit
by it and make believe there is. I'll get
my little dish and spoon and play I've got
a pudding with 'D' for Danny on it. But
any way I want mamma so bad.

Perpetual Fretting.

We all know a few people who are never
happy under any circumstances. The
weather is always objectionable; the tem-
perature is never satisfactory. They have
too much to do, and are driven to death;
or too little, and have no resources. If
they are sick, they know that they
never shall get well; if they are well, they
expect soon to be sick. Something is sure
to disturb their sleep; their food is never
quite to their taste; they have corners which
every one trends on, or a toothache which
no one realizes. Their daily work is either
drudgery, which they hate, or so difficult
and complex that they cannot execute it.
To hear the prolonged recital of their petty
woes, one would think them the most
persecuted of mortals, and when people
shrink from the disagreeable character,
their lack of sympathy adds another drop
to the cup of trouble. Yet these people
have no more real cause for repining than
the rest of the world. They do it simply
because "it is their nature to."

There is to be a \$30,000 monu-
ment placed over the grave of the late
Hon. B. H. Hill.

Pineapple Fiber.

The pineapple is justly esteemed in
Europe for its delicious aromatic flavor
and when grown in this part of the world
requires to be kept in hot-houses. In the
more sunny regions of the East and West
Indies, South America, Mexico and the
Philippine islands, the pineapple grows
in wild luxuriance. Yet, however wide-
spread its fame as a table fruit, it is doubt-
ful whether many people know of the
plant in connection with the textile fiber
it produces. According to one practical
authority, the leaves of both the wild and
cultivated kinds yield fibers which, when
spun, surpass in strength, fineness and
luster those obtained from flax. It is
further added that, in its manufactured
state, this product has been long known
as an article of commerce in the countries
referred to. One of the leading trade
papers of the German textile industry has
given attention to the investigation of the
properties of this fiber. From India and
Central America two specimens of
tissues woven from it had been received.
The former was a piece of striped muslin
and the latter a sample of dress material
from which the yarn had been bleached, thus
showing that the fiber is capable of under-
going that process successfully. As to
the uses to which the fiber can be put, it
is asserted that it can be employed as a
substitute for silk and as a material for
mixing with wool and cotton. It is
likewise stated that for sewing thread,
like, trimmings, laces, curtains and the
like, its particular qualities render it
especially applicable.—Chambers' Journal.

Woman's Charm.

Girls who think that it is necessary to
be beautiful in order to be attractive
should get bravely over that notion. A
young woman's plainness—which, by the
way, saves her from a great many annoy-
ances and dangers—need detract nothing
from her loveliness if only her disposition
is amiable, her mind cultured, her heart
kind and pure.

The story is told of a famous lady who
once reigned in Paris society, that she
was so very homely that her mother said
one day, "My poor child, you are too
ugly for any one to ever fall in love with
you."

From this time Madame de Circourt
began to be very kind to the poorer chil-
dren of the village, the servants of the
household, even the birds that hopped
about the garden walks. She was always
dressed as if she happened to be unable to
render a service. This good will toward
everybody made her the idol of the city.
Though her complexion was sallow, her
gray eyes small and sunken, yet she held
in devotion to her the greatest men of her
time. Her unselfish interest in others
made her, it is said, perfectly irresistible.
Her life furnishes a valuable lesson.

A Suggestion.

In an English Industrial school contain-
ing about six hundred children, half girls
and half boys, it became convenient to
give the girls about eighteen hours of
book instruction per week and eighteen
hours of work, while the boys remained at
full school time of thirty-six hours per
week. On examination day it was found
that the girls were more alert mentally
and practically in advance of the boys.
When work was found for the boys and
their school hours reduced from thirty-six
to eighteen,