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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, 1883.

T. C. SMITH & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
May 11, 1883.

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.
March 17, 1883.

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts, and Office adjoining Court House.
Jan. 1, 1883.

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.
Feb 15, 1882.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice Limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 1, 1882.

J. S. SPENCER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.
AGENTS FOR
Rockingham Sheetings and Pec Dee Plaids.
Special attention given to handling
Cotton on Consignment.
April 13, 1883.

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, 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.
Jan. 1, 1883.

PAUL B. BARRINGER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OFFICE—Over Jordan & Co.'s Drug Store.
RESIDENCE—At Gen. Barringer's.
Feb. 9, 1883. 6mpd

E. M. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
FURNITURE,
Coffins and Caskets,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Feb. 9, 1883. yr

HARRISON WATTS,
Cotton Buyer,
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Oct. 14, 1882.

Z. B. VANCE, W. H. BAILEY,
VANCE & BAILEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practices in the 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 1881.

John Vogel, Practical Tailor,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite old Charlotte Hotel.
January 1, 1881.

Drive a headless nail into the casing over any door, and after closing the door hang a tin pail on the nail when you go to bed. That is to say, do all this if you are naturally timid, and want a cheap burglar alarm that will work every time. A clothes pin put through the handle of a key will strike against the door knob, and make it impossible to turn the key with pippers from the other side. A little hook on the top of the window can be arranged so as to prevent a burglar from slipping a knife between the sashes, and turning the window fastener either way.

Dissolution Notice.
The firm of Wilson & Burwell has been dissolved by mutual consent. W. B. Burwell has sold and assigned to W. M. Wilson all his interest in the assets of the firm and the latter has agreed to pay off all the liabilities of Wilson & Burwell.
W. M. WILSON,
W. B. BURWELL,
Charlotte, N. C., June 19, 1883.

Partnership Notice.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19, 1883.
We have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale and Retail Drug business at the old stand of Wilson & Burwell, in the city of Charlotte, N. C.
The patronage of all our friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited.
W. M. WILSON, WILSON BROS.
P. C. WILSON,
June 22, 1883.

FRUIT!
Fruit!! Fruit!!!
By using MASSEY'S FRUIT POWDERS you can fruit all the year round at a trifling cost. These Powders have stood four years' test with increasing sales.
For further information address T. C. SMITH & CO., Charlotte, General Agent for North Carolina, or Massey & Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C. June 22, 1883. 3m

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.
W. L. Houston
Against
S. B. Houston;
J. W. Houston, Ann Suggs, heirs at Law of W. C. Houston; S. F. Houston, Julia Houston, Lotzaine H. Pow, Alice Houston, John and Pow, heirs at Law of S. F. Houston, Sr.; Archie Houston, Tenna Harlon, Hattie Houston, Thos. Houston, Lee Houston, Lydia Houston, heirs at Law of T. D. Houston.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named defendants reside beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Home and Democrat, a newspaper published in Charlotte, for six weeks successively notifying the said parties defendant of the filing of a petition for the sale of a tract of Land, a part of the realty of the late G. W. Houston, and that unless they appear and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to said estate.
JNO. R. ERWIN,
Clerk Superior Court.
June 22, 1883. 6w

Invalids' Hotel, New York.
Every home comfort and privacy. Guests can consult any New York Physician. For circulars address
DR. RANDOLPH W. HILL,
37 West 9th street, N. Y.
June 22, 1883. 1mpd

Executors' Notice.
All persons having claims against the Estate of John C. Newell, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of June, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
W. J. TAYLOR,
J. C. HOOD,
Executors.
June 8, 1883. 6wpd

Executor's Notice.
The undersigned having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Stephen Wilson, deceased, persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to him for payment on or before the 15th day of June, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to settle same at once.
JOHN W. HENDERSON,
Executor of Stephen Wilson.
June 12, 1883. 6wpd

Bay State Engines,
Portable and Stationary,
FROM 6 TO 200 HORSE POWER.
Our Variable Cut-Off Engine took Gold Medal at St. Louis, Mo., in 1878. Come and see it.
The Oneida Mounted Engine—one of the most highly finished Engines on the market, and one of our best.
French Bull Corn Mills—the cheapest and best on the market. Size, from 10 to 30 inches. Will grind from 5 to 10 bushels good meal per hour. Every one guaranteed.
Peerless Threshers and Separators have been tried and found good—overshot and undershot; 10 inch cylinder.
A Car Load
DANIEL PRATT REVOLVING HEAD GINS. Every Ginmer who has ever tried them say they are the Best.
Car Load of Perry Boyce Reapers. The simplest and easiest draft reaper in the world. Two cogged wheels and two pinions comprise all the gear.
Big Giant Corn and Cob Mills. Every Farmer should have one; will grind from four to five bushels corn in car per hour with one male.
Hughes Sulky Plows. The best sulky plow made, and the one which turns square corner. A boy can manage it.
Reaping Mills—Latest Improvements; all complete ready to put up, with bolting chest, conveyors, smutter, shafting, pulleys, belts, &c. The very best old stock Burr Stones. Every mill fully guaranteed. Eureka Smutters.
McCORMICK TWINE BINDERS. Ahead of all competition at home and abroad. Great improvements for 1883. McCormick always the First Prize Machine, at every World's Exposition and field test.
BOSS PRESS—No. 1, two screw; Boss Press No. 2, two screw; Boss Press No. 3, one screw. Certainly the best Press now manufactured.
Mixer Gummers, for saw-mill saws, and cross-cut saws. The best Gummer in use.
Saw Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Jet Pumps, Hancock Inspirators, Piping, Pipe Tongs, Engine Fittings, &c.
Bay State Variable Cut-Off Engine, now in store as sample. Parties who wish to buy Engines and Boilers for cotton mills, are requested to call and examine this Engine, or write for circulars and prices. Every article thoroughly warranted. Prices low.
JAMES F. JOHNSTON,
West College Street, Charlotte, N. C.
April 20, 1883. 4m

MAISON SCHOOL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Thirtieth Session opens on 10th September, 1883. Location healthy. A thorough course of studies in English, Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages and Book-Keeping.
Boys prepared for Higher Classes in our Colleges and Universities.
Tuition from \$40 to \$60 per session of forty weeks. Board at \$12 per week. Send for Catalogues or Circulars.
W. A. BARRIER,
JUNUS B. FOX,
June 29, 1883. 2mpd Principals.

A FACT—THE TRUTH.
We are determined to wind up our business, and are now
Selling Out
At prices that defy competition. We will close out this Fall and if you want any
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS
Shoes, Hats, Clothing, House Furnishing Goods, Table Cloths, Towels, Napkins, Lace Curtains, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., we will sell you
Cheaper
than you can buy in the city if you will favor us with a call at Central Hotel corner.
BARRINGER & TROTTER.
June 29, 1883. 4w

GROCERIES
AND
Provisions.
Don't forget that we are at the old stand and still alive.
We are very near "HEADQUARTERS" for Goods in our line.
SPRINGS & BURWELL.
May 4, 1883.

Rah Ja
In 1/4, 1/2 and 1 pound packages. Is the best Tea for the money. For sale by
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Tryon St. Et.
Oct. 27, 1882.

T. L. SEIGLE & CO.
Have an Elegant Stock of
Trunks, Valises,
LINEN AND MOHAIR ULSTERS
Umbrellas, &c.,
FOR
Ladies and Gentlemen.
Travellers will do well to examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.
June 1, 1883.

J. McLAUGHLIN,
Agent
For the sale of L. B. & L. S. Holt's Plaids,
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 26, 1883. 1f

Not Worthy But Willing.
BY JESSIE MACGREGOR.
Not Worthy, O Lord, of thy pardon,
Not fit to partake of thy grace;
Not worthy, my Saviour, but longing,
To live in the light of thy face.
Not worthy to cling to the promise
Of cleansing and healing divine,
But eager to come at thy bidding,
And claim all thou givest as mine.
It is not because I have asked thee—
Though thou hast encouraged my prayer—
But thou, who dost love me, has offered
My sins and my sorrows to bear.
God offered and I have accepted
The cleansing, the joy that is thine,
And into my life there is flowing
A wonderful beauty and might.
Still higher, as onward I journey,
My will rises toward thine own;
For God has sealed a sinner,
And I have accepted a throne.
There never was soul so unworthy
To meet with compassion like thine;
That I should be heir to a kingdom,
And God, the eternal, be mine!

Not worthy but willing to praise thee
With jubilant spirit and breath!
Not worthy, but longing to triumph
O'er sin and temptation and death.
Then crown me, O Christ, with thy merit,
For all undeserving I am
To learn, with the anthem of Moses,
Its chorus, the song of the Lamb.
—S. S. World.

Effects of Sunshine.
From an acorn, weighing a few grains, a tree will grow for one hundred years or more, not only throwing off many pounds of leaves every year, but itself weighing several tons. If an orange twig is put in a large box of earth, and that earth is weighed when the twig becomes a tree, bearing luscious fruit, there will be very nearly the same amount of earth. From careful experiments made by different scientific men, it is ascertained that a very large growth of a tree is derived from the sun, from the air, and from the water, a very little from the earth; and notably all vegetation becomes sickly unless it is freely exposed to sunshine. Wood and coal are but condensed sunshine, which contains three important elements equally essential to both vegetation and animal life—magnesia, lime and iron. It is the iron in the blood which gives it its sparkling red color and its strength. It is the lime in the bones which gives them the durability necessary to bodily vigor, the magnesia is important to all the tissues. Thus it is, the more persons are out of doors, the more healthy and vigorous they are, and the longer they will live. Every human being ought to have an hour or two of sunshine at noon in winter, and in the early forenoon in summer.—Good Health.

A chemist named Dittmar has discovered a process of solidifying coal oil, and arrangements have been completed at Baku, Russia, for manufacturing candles from kerosene which will have greater illuminating power than tallow, and can be sold much cheaper.

Impure Water for Farm Stock.
A Western writer says he recently saw an illustration of the injurious effects of compelling stock to use impure water. A neighbor has a well in the lower corner of his barnyard, which is nothing more than a receptacle for the drainage from the yard. During the first thaw the water in the well became impure, and the horses for a time refused to drink it. In a few days the impure water had all been pumped out, and the most of the stock drank it as usual. There was one colt, however, which had been led to the trough when the water was at the worst. This colt could not be induced to taste the water from the well, for more than two weeks after it was as pure as ever, and, in the meantime quenching his thirst with nothing but snow, he became thin in flesh, and spring-ford in midwinter. The damage to this colt is serious, and it could have been prevented by not draining the barnyard into the well. Cows are not near so sensitive in the matter of taste as horses, yet they should not be exposed to impure water in the quality of water furnished them. The stock breeder and the dairyman owe it to themselves to supply their stock with the purest and freshest of water. How often should animals be allowed to drink? I presume every stock allowed free access to water in summer that each animal would drink at least a dozen times during the day. If they are not allowed free access to water but compelled to drink at stated periods, they are quite liable to drink too much. This is one of the greatest advantages of having water in the pasture. In winter I am aware that the practice is to turn them into the yard and allow them to drink what they want during two or three hours. Perhaps an improvement upon this plan would be to turn them out for an hour at a time morning and night. All those who own horses should have some way arranged for taking the chill off water for horses during the winter. It will pay to do so.—New England Farmer.

Egyptian Cotton.
The Cotton Bourse, in this city, is one of our handsomest buildings. It occupies a whole square, and not only contains the public "bull ring" but a private office for each member. When the cotton arrives, whether by boat or railway, it is once transferred to the immense chonahs (pressing establishments) which might truthfully be called one of the seven wonders of the world. Here the "country bales" are opened, and the different qualities sorted by Arab women and children. It is then put through the "cleaners," all dust and dirt removed, and then pressed into bales measuring twenty cubic feet (half a ton) and weighing seven cantars (about 700 pounds) each.
I requested Mr. R. Davidson, the engineer (superintendent or manager) of one of the largest chonahs, to give me some facts concerning their work, and I quote briefly from his reply:
"A gentleman who had been in the cotton pressing business in India for many years, when informed that we could make sixty miles from loose cotton in an hour, laughed and said, 'I certainly was mistaken, and meant sixteen, as they never made more than twelve in his country; but we soon proved to him that we could make sixty-two, and did it while he stood by; but in that country, on account of the exceeding high freight, they press their cotton with five tons pressure to the square inch, whilst we use but two. We have four double direct-acting presses, but generally use only three keeping one as a spare in case of accidents. They cost \$35,000 each, and are made of the greatest strength and finest material, for a breakage in the midst of the season would cause a loss of time, money and customers, as we must send to England for a duplicate of any piece that may be broken. Our engines, boilers and hydraulic pumps are also the best that can be made. We turn out 100,000 bales during the season of about six months and use 1,500 tons of hoops and 20 tons of fasteners. We have 600 employees, consisting of men, women and children, most of whom are Arabs, who are paid from ten cents to one dollar per day, according to their age and skill."
There are no presses in the world equal to those of Egypt, although they are not patented. One of their special peculiarities is a revolving box, with four compartments, which gives the advantage that, whilst the press is working in one, two others are being filled, and there is consequently never any delay. An engineer named Ashcroft, who came out here in 1864, was the first to apply this principle to cotton pressing, and he obtained his idea in rather a curious manner. For years and years the dies, or presses, in the English mill had revolving boxes which carried the material over the stamps, but no one had ever thought of utilizing the design or idea for any other purpose, until a man in the Cardiff coal district took out a patent on a machine for compressing coal dust with other materials in the manufacture of a patent fuel, and he used a revolving box. Ashcroft saw this machine, heard the story, and the result was our present wonderful press.

Indigo, sesame and some other things, formerly the staples of the country, have almost died out, as their cultivation was not nearly so successful as that of cotton, and not nearly so lucrative.—Cor. Phila. Press.

Description of the Bible Books.
Genesis—The book of beginnings.
Exodus—The book of redemption types.
Leviticus—The book of sacrifice and priesthood.
Numbers—The book of wilderness walk.
Deuteronomy—The book of conduct for Canaan.
Joshua—The book of warfare in Canaan.
Judges—The book of failure in Canaan.
Ruth—The book of typical prophecy.
1 Samuel—The book of royal government by Saul in human strength.
2 Samuel—The book of royal government by David in divine strength.
1 Kings—The book of royal government in the hands of Solomon and successors.
2 Kings—The book of royal government in decline.
1 Chronicles—The book of God's earthly elect connected with the throne and the ark.
2 Chronicles—The book of God's earthly government in the house of David.
Ezra—The book of ecclesiastical history upon the return from Babylon.
Nehemiah—The book of civil condition upon the return from Babylon.
Esther—The book of God's secret government towards Israel.
Job—The book of individual discipline upon the learning of self.
Psalms—The book of experimental holy song.
Proverbs—The book of wisdom for the world.
Ecclesiastes—The book of one who found the world too small for his heart.
Canticles—The book of one who found the object too large for his heart.
Isaiah—The book of comprehensive and prescient gospel prophecy.
Jeremiah—The book of judgment upon Judah, the nations, and of latter day blessings.
Lamentations—The book of godly feelings in view of Israel's sorrows.
Ezekiel—The book of judgment upon Israel and connected nations, with future blessings of Israel.
Daniel—The book of Gentile political history.
Hosea—The book of Israel's moral condition—past, present, and future.
Joel—The book of universal judgment and latter day blessing of Judah.
Amos—The book of certain judgment upon the Gentiles and all Israel, with future restoration of the latter.
Obadiah—The book of judgment upon Edom.
Jonah—The book of judgment upon Nineveh, and its repentance.
Micah—The book of judgment and future blessings on Jerusalem and Samaria.
Nahum—The book of utter judgment upon proud Samaria.
Habakkuk—The book of Jewish spiritual exercise.
Zephaniah—The book of unsparing judgment and blessing upon the remnant of Israel.
Haggai—The book of encouragement in building the temple.
Zechariah—The book of the last days connected with Israel.
Malachi—The book of Jehovah's last pleading with Israel.—Macon Advocate.

Retrospection.
From the Fayetteville Observer.
What soldier of the remnant of Lee's veterans who stood upon the glacial of "Battery 45" on the afternoon of the memorable 2d of April, 1865, at Petersburg, watching the fierce struggle of his comrades on the parapet of Battery Gregg and within its doomed enclosure, waiting his own turn, could forget a sight which presently met his eyes. Out from the Sally-port, quickly passed a single soldier, boyish of figure and lithe, but strong; and, before Warren's astonished troops could recover their wits, he had unfurled the flag which he bore, and, taking a position not a great way off, he waved the tattered colors in their very teeth. Volley after volley from the outer line of the enemy on the parapet answered his defiance, but without effect, so charmed did his young life seem; when, fixing the flag staff in his belt, he coolly marched away, the volleys still continuing—he with head aloft and colors flying, down the ravine, up upon the dam connecting the two forts, and finally safely into the arms of his comrades. This was our townsman, color-bearer James W. Atkinson, of the 33d of Lane's, who, at the peril of certain death with every breath, sought thus to save and did save his regimental colors from capture.

The writer is reminded of this episode of "the last days" by a recent letter from the no less gallant Adjutant of Sergeant Atkinson's regiment, our friend Spier Whitaker, Esq., now of Raleigh, who thus records his recollection of his comrade:
"I can see him now in the midst of the smoke of battle, the Confederate stars and bars floating triumphantly and defiantly above his head, with brave men to the right and left, leading us on to victory. My heart always warmed at the sight of him, and his bravery and coolness were a great help to me in the endeavor to perform my own duty."

Some attempts have been made in London to photograph the human vocal organs in the act of singing. The principal object was to obtain a picture of the larynx known as the vocal chords, which are situated at the top of the larynx. These can be viewed in the laryngoscope, a small mirror, which, when placed at the back of the throat, serves at once to reflect light upon the membranes and to form an image of them visible to the observer. With the aid of this instrument numerous observations have been made upon singers, and much valuable information has been collected, but all previous efforts to obtain a photograph by substituting a camera for the observer's eye have entirely failed. The difficulties were overcome by the use of a powerful Siemens electric lamp, supplied by a dynamo machine. By means of this light some excellent photographs were obtained of the laryngoscopic image. The patient in each case was Herr Behnke, at whose instance the experiments were made.

Retention of the Juice in Cooking Meats.
Existing thus in a liquid state in our ordinary flesh meats, it is liable to be wasted in the course of cookery, especially if the cook has only received the customary technical education and remains in technical ignorance.
To illustrate this, let us suppose that a leg of mutton, a slice of cod, or a piece of salmon, is to be cooked in water, "broiled," as the cook says. Keeping in mind the results of the previously described experiments on the egg albumen, and also the fact that in its liquid state albumen is diffusible in water, the reader may now stand as a scientific empiric in answering the question whether the fish or the flesh should be put in hot water at once, or in cold water and be gradually heated. The "big-endians" and the "little-endians" of Lilliput were not more definitely divided than are certain cookery authorities on this question in reference to fish. I refer to the two which are practically consulted in my own household, that by Mrs. Beeton, and some sheet-tablets hanging in the kitchen. Mrs. Beeton says pour cold water on the fish, the tablets say immerse in hot water.
Confining our attention at present to the albumen, what must happen if the fish or flesh is put in cold water, which is gradually heated? Obviously a loss of albumen by exudation and diffusion through the water, especially in the case of sliced fish or of meat exposing much surface of fibers cut across. It is also evident that such loss of albumen will be shown by its coagulation when the water is sufficiently heated.
Practical readers will at once recognize in the "seum" which rises to the surface of the boiling water, and in the milkiness that is more or less diffused throughout it, the evidence of such loss of albumen. This loss indicates the desirability of plunging the fish or flesh at once into water hot enough to immediately coagulate the superficial albumen, and thereby plug the pores through which the inner albuminous juice otherwise exudes.
But this is not all. There are other juices besides the albumen, and these are the most important of the flavoring constituents, and with the other constituents of animal food have great nutritive value; so much so that animal food is quite tasteless and almost worthless without them. I have laid especial emphasis on the above qualification, lest the reader should be led into an error originated by the bone-soup committee of the French Academy, and propagated widely by Liebig—that of regarding these juices as concentrated nutriment when taken alone.—From "The Chemistry of Cookery," by W. Mutton Williams, in Popular Science Monthly for July.

How Golds are Taken.
A person in good health, with fair play, says the Lancet, easily resists colds. But when the health flags a little, and liberties are taken with the stomach or the nervous system, a chill is easily taken, and, according to the weak spot of the individual, assumes the form of a cold, or pneumonia, or influenza, or jaundice. Of all these "colds," probably fatigue is one of the most efficient. A jaded man coming home at night from a long day's work, a growing youth losing two hours' sleep over evening parties two or three times a week, or a young lady heavily "doing the season," young children overfed and with a short allowance of sleep, are common instances of the victims of "cold." Luxury is favorable to chill-taking; very hot rooms, chairs, feather beds, create a sensitiveness that leads to catarrh. It is not, after all, the "cold" that is so much to be feared as the antecedent conditions that give the attack a chance of doing harm. Some of the worst "colds" happen to those who do not leave their houses or even their beds, and those who are most invulnerable are often those who, by good sleep, cold bathing and regular habits, preserve the tone of their nervous system and circulation.

The care of the hair was the subject of a paper read to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society by Dr. Shoemaker. His opinion is that the stiff hats, so extensively worn by men, produce more or less injury. The forms of hats that are least injurious are, for winter, soft hats of light weight, having an open structure, or pierced with numerous holes; for summer, light straws, also of open structure. As regards the head covering of women, the fashions have been for several years favorable to proper form. The bonnet may, indeed, become quite small, and cover but little of the head. This beneficial condition, however, is in part counterbalanced by the weight of false curls, switches, puffs, &c., by the aid of which women dress the head. In applying water to the scalp and beard, care should be taken not to use soap water too frequently, as it often causes irritation of the glands and leads to the formation of sebum. It is equally important to avoid using on the head the daily shower bath, which, by its sudden, rapid, and heavy fall, excites local irritation, and, as a result, loss of hair quickly follows. In case the health demands the shower bath, the hair should be protected by a bathing cap. After washing, the hair should be briskly rubbed with rough towels, the Turkish towel being preferred, particularly serviceable. Oil has not only a cleansing action upon the scalp, but it also overcomes any rough or uneven state of the hair.

NOT NEEDED.—Whenever a young man stands at the threshold of life and in a business like way considers whether he can afford to risk his capital of intelligence, culture, influence and character in the ministry of reconciliation, in the high vocation of preaching "the glorious Gospel of the blessed God," we think he may well stand aside without any material loss or detriment to the Kingdom of Heaven. We can spare him and not feel it.—Southern Christian Advocate.

An ingenious Virginia woman has discovered that saturating the bag containing her seed beans with coal oil utterly exterminated the weevil inside and out of the beans, but did not harm the seed in the least. Probably the same treatment would serve with infested peas.

After the towers had been built and the anchorages made ready, they came the strangest work of all. To make the cables and then put them over the towers would be a difficult matter. Very likely it could not be done at all. So the cables were made, just where they hang, some small wire at a time. The cables are not chains with links, nor are they twisted like ropes. They are bundles of straight wires laid side by side, and bound together by wires wound tightly around the outside. They called the work "weaving the cable."

At the Brooklyn anchorage was placed a powerful steam-engine, and on the top of the anchorage were placed two large wheels, and with the aid of proper machinery the engine caused these wheels to turn forward or backward. From each wheel a wire was stretched a steel rope to the top of the Brooklyn tower, over the river, over the other tower, and down to the New York anchorage. Here it passed over another wheel, and then stretched all the way back again. The ends were fastened together, making an endless rope, and when the engine moved, the ropes traveled to and fro over the river. For this reason they were called the "travelers."

There were, besides these travelers, two more ropes placed side by side. On these were laid short pieces of cord, thus making a foot-bridge on which the workmen could cross the river.

There were also other ropes for supporting platforms, on which men stood as the weaving went on. On each traveler was hung an iron wheel, and as the traveler moved the wheel went with it. It took only ten minutes to send two wires over the river in this way. The men on the foot-bridge and on the platforms guided the two wires into place, and thus the cables were woven, little by little, two slender steel wires each time, and carefully laid in the place till 5,434 wires were bound together in a huge cable 18 1/2 inches in diameter. The work was fairly started by the 11th of June, 1877, and the last wire was laid Oct. 5, 1878. There are four cables, each 357 3/4 feet long, and if all the wires in the four cables were placed in line, they would reach over 14,000 miles.

The work was long and dangerous. Sometimes the wire would break and fall into the water, and an hour or more would be spent in hauling it up and starting once more. The men on the foot bridge or on the cradles high in the air watched every wire as it was laid in place. To start and stop the engine, men stood on the top of the towers and waved signals. The wires were not kept in place, and as the work went on a number of wires were bound together into little bundles or ropes, and at the end all were bound together into one smooth round bundle or cable.—Charles Barward in Sci. Nichols.

Making Commencement Day Real.
Axioms and truisms are sometimes the most necessary kind of preaching; and there is no danger that the graduating classes of 1883 will be too often reminded of their duties, and of the work the world expects them to do. There is a danger, however, that the individual will fail to consider his own personal obligations. The question for John Smith, Mary Jones to consider is not the general obligations of educated men and women to society, but the special service which he or she owes to the community or country. The word purpose is one which should ever stand before the eyes of this year's graduates, until each one of them shall determine upon the next step of his course, and shall set about it with full determination to succeed. It is a good thing for the graduate to consider the place of the scholar in politics, or the conditions of ministerial supply, or the proper sphere of woman in professional work; but it is far more important for him to ask: "What will thou have me to do? Does my duty call me to be a minister, a lawyer, a doctor, a teacher, a mechanic, a day-laborer, a bootblack? Shall I be a worker in the world, or an idler? If I go on with the art of music, shall it be as an amateur or a personal power in the field of my choice?" Such questions as these, if faithfully answered, may make the difference between successful lives and failures. Circumstances, financial and other, may, indeed, influence the decision; but, after all, it is the individual that is responsible for making the best of the circumstances. It has been well said that there comes a time in every life when one must decide whether to float or to row, and with many—especially, perhaps, with woman in the environment of modern society—that time comes at the Commencement season.—S. S. Times.

A young lady at Albuquerque, in New Mexico, went to the altar to be married lately, but when the formal question was put to her whether she would take "this man to be her lawful husband," answered: "My God! I can't, I can't," and rushed into another room. The groom and his friends did their best to secure a change of mind, but she was inflexible and the match is "declared off."

A married woman, who has had some trouble with her female help, sends this recipe to the press: "Put all your old love letters in a pasteboard box in the servant's girl's room. A supply of old love letters has been known to keep a girl contented in one place for three months at a time."

The tender words and loving deeds which we scatter for the hearts which are nearest to us are immortal seed, that will spring up in everlasting beauty, not only in our own lives, but in the lives of those born after us.—Spurgeon.

To give stoves a good polish, rub them with a piece of Brussels carpet after blackening them.