

Charlotte Democrat

OLD SERIES: VOLUME XXXII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1884.

NEW SERIES—VOLUME XIII—NUMBER 653

THE Charlotte Home - Democrat,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
YATES & FRIDAY.
Terms—Two DOLLARS for one year.
ONE DOLLAR for six months.
Subscription price due in advance.
Entered at the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C., as second class matter, according to the act of the P. O. Department.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE,
FIFTH AND TRYON STREETS.
RESIDENCE,
Sixth and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C.
March 17, 1882.

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, 1884.

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts, Office adjoining Court House.
Jan. 1, 1884.

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Gives the most painless extraction of teeth.
Feb. 15, 1884.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice Limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HOFFMAN & ALEXANDERS,
Surgeon Dentists,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office over R. N. Nisbet & Bro.'s store. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Dec. 14, 1883.

J. S. SPENCER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
College Street, Charlotte, N. C.
ROCKINGHAM SHEETINGS and Pee Dee Plaids.
Special attention given to handling Cotton on Consignment.
April 13, 1883.

W. H. FARRIOR,
Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler,
Charlotte, N. C.
Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and Clocks, Spectacles, etc., which I will sell at a fair price.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done promptly, and satisfaction assured.
Store next to Springs' corner building.
July 1, 1883.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers and Provision Dealers,
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Mackerel, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Beans, Four, Grass Seeds, Plows, &c., which we offer to both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are invited to try us, for the smallest price and largest stock.
Jan. 1, 1884.

LEROY SPRINGS, E. S. SPRINGS, E. S. BURWELL,
LEROY SPRINGS & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
LANCASTER, S. C.
Jan. 11, 1884.

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

HARRISON WATTS,
Cotton Buyer,
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Oct. 14, 1883.

A. HALES,
Practical Watch-Maker and
DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c., &c.
Fine and difficult Watch Repairing a Specialty. Work promptly done and warranted twelve months.
A. HALES,
Central Hotel Building, Trade street,
Sept. 7, 1883.

TAILORING.
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, 1884.

J. E. CARSON, C. M. CARSON,
CARSON BROTHERS,
Storage and Commission Merchants,
Fourth St. between Tryon and College.
Prompt attention given to the purchase or sale of
COTTON, TOBACCO, FLOUR, BACON AND GRAIN.
And consignments of above for Storage solicited. Terms reasonable and as low as any other house in the city.
Oct. 12, 1883. 6m

THE SMALLEST SAVINGS BANK.—The smallest savings bank in the world, the directors of which are the smallest directors in the world, is the Irving Penny Savings Bank of Brooklyn, established in Public School No. 9. It has, according to its last annual report, 144 accounts, and the total amount in bank was \$287.33. The bank pays four per cent. interest on sums over \$5. Each depositor has a tiny bank book. The officers of the bank are boys and girls. The accounts are audited quarterly by the trustees of the school. The bank receives one-cent deposits.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

VALUABLE FARMING LANDS!
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court in the case of Elizabeth Wilson et al., against Lena May Morton et al., heirs-at-law of McWilliam Miller, deceased, I will sell for partition on Monday, 3d of March, 1884, at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, M., all the real estate of the late McWilliam Miller, embracing six Tracts of LAND in Crab Orchard Township, in Mecklenburg county, on the waters of Reedy Creek, between 200 and 300 Acres.

The first Tract, containing 220 Acres, known as the Ezekiel Johnston Tract.
The second Tract of 206 Acres, adjoining the first tract and Jos. P. McGinnis' land and others.
The third Tract of 78 Acres, except that part sold to Hicks.
The fourth Tract of 120 Acres, adjoining above Tract.
The fifth Tract of 80 Acres, adjoining above Tract.
The sixth Tract of 20 Acres, adjoining above Tract.
All these Tracts constitute a valuable Tract of Land on the waters of Reedy Creek, and adjoining each other and with J. E. Baker, Roger Morrison, Jackson Wilson and others.

Before day of sale said Lands will be subdivided into small farms as far as practicable, and plats of same will be made, one of which will be found in the Clerk's office and other with undersigned.
Terms—One-third cash, one-third in nine months, and the balance in 30 months. Possession given on confirmation of sale. Title retained until paid for.
W. M. LOW, Commissioner.
Feb. 1, 1884. 5w

Charlotte Land for Sale.
On 15th of February, at Court House, 65 Acres, where Joe Orr now lives, only 2 miles from the city, on Lawyer's Road.
Terms cash, or good bankable paper.
Jan. 25, 1884. 4w

PUBLIC SALE

Valuable Farm and Home
In Gaston County, N. C.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. Circuit Court at Charlotte, rendered at the December Term, 1883, in the case of J. McD. McIntyre et al., against E. D. Thompson and others, the subscribers, who are appointed special commissioners for that purpose, will offer for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, that excellent FARM lying on both sides of Hoyle's Creek in Gaston county, adjoining the lands of John C. Moore, Messrs. Cloninger and others, known formerly as the "Lee Moore Good Mine Tract," containing, by survey, about Two Hundred and Sixty Seven Acres, together with the Dwelling and out-houses necessary to a convenient occupation of the Homestead.

The sale will be made without any reservation of land, and the property is situated in a healthy and fertile soil, and is well watered by springs. The bottom lands are inexhaustible and are well drained, and the creek hills are nearly as rich and are easily cultivated. The tract is well watered by springs.
The sale will take place at BREWARD'S STATION, (Carolina Central Railway).
On Saturday, 16th day of February, 1884, at 12 o'clock, M.

The premises are now in the occupancy of E. D. Thompson, who will show the Land and give full information. The place is eligibly situated for trade and market, twelve miles from Lincoln, about eighteen from Charlotte, four miles from Dallas, the county seat, two and a half miles from Brevard's Station, Carolina Central Railway, and same distance from "Hardin Station," Narrow Gauge Railroad.
The situation is healthy and attractive; a handsome Grove of native oaks surround the residence, and there is an Orchard of Apples and Peach trees. The timbered land is sufficient for all farm purposes, fuel, &c.
The sale being in order of Court and by consent of parties, the title is perfectly good. Selling as Commissioners we will convey the Title under the Court's order.
The Terms of Sale—One-half of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale, and the residue on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond and good security, bearing eight per cent interest until paid, and the conveyance of the title to be withheld until payment in full, the purchaser to have the option of paying the whole purchase money in cash. Possession will be given immediately.
W. H. BAILEY, R. D. JOHNSTON, Commissioners.
Jan. 11, 1884. 6w

MORRIS' CURE FOR CHOLERA,
AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE HOG.
An Infallible Remedy. Every farmer and owner of hogs should have a package always on hand.
The price is so low that it can buy it. It never fails when the Hog can eat.
For sale by WILSON BROS., Druggists,
Jan. 18, 1884. Charlotte, N. C.

NEW Carriage Repository,
TRYON STREET,
Next Door to Wadsworth's Livery Stable,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
A full line of

Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Spring Wagons, &c.,
Including the Louis Cook Manufacturing Company and Columbus Buggies, at wholesale and retail.
A. C. HUTCHISON & CO.
Dec. 7, 1883. 6m

Wittkowsky & Baruch's
This week are
REALLY MARVELOUS!
250,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings at less than cost of importation.

Carpets.
Rugs, Oilcloths and Mattings at lower prices than ever before.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT
or
Black and Colored Silks
Ever shown in this market and at the lowest prices.

Housekeeping Goods,
Table Linens, Towels, Cottons, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets, &c., marked way down to close them out.

REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.
Remarkable Bargains in BOOTS and SHOES. Great Bargains in every Department. Samples sent on application.
WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH,
Jan. 25, 1884. Charlotte, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM
OF THE
Charlotte Female Institute
Begins January 28th and continues 20 weeks. This Institute is not surpassed in any respect by any first-class Institute in the South. Its Professor of Music and the Instructor in Fine Arts, are of unequalled ability and success in their several departments. The graduates in music of this Institute attain to a standard of taste and culture rarely reached in any school. Its Art pupils, with no more time devoted to it than in other schools, have given in both North and South Carolina such exhibits of their work as have never been equalled elsewhere in the South.
The reason of this superiority is that only teachers of approved experience are engaged. Every department is kept up to the same high standard of excellence and thoroughness.
Rev. Wm. R. ATKINSON, Principal.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 4, 1884. 7wpd

WANTED,
A select School of fifteen, twenty or twenty-five Scholars. Salary not less than \$50 per month. Apply to
A. J. HARRISON,
Monroe, N. C.
Jan. 4, 1884. 1f

Keep Nothing from Mother.
"Now listen to me my little one,
There's one thing thou should'st fear,
Let never a word to my love be said,
That mother should not hear."

"No matter how true, my darling one,
The words may seem to thee,
They are not fit for my child to hear
If they are not fit for me."

"If thou'lt ever keep thy young heart pure,
Thy mother's heart from fear,
Bring all that is told to thee by day
At night to mother's ear."
—Christian Advocate.

Certificates of Liberty.
How Time has erased letters and syllables from the Great National Document.

Few people know that the original Declaration of Independence is kept in the library of the State Department. It is in a cherry case and under glass. But the doors are thrown open all day long and strong rays of light are eating up its ink day by day. The Constitution is written on parchment. The text of it is in a hand as fine as copper-plate and the ink of this part can still be plainly read. The signatures, however, are written in a different ink, and they are very fast disappearing under the action of the light. The bold signature of John A. Hancock is faded almost entirely out. Only a J, O, H and an H remains. Two lines of names are entirely removed from the paper; not a vestige of ink remains to show that names were ever there. Ben Franklin's name is entirely gone. Roger Sherman's name is fast fading. I could not find the name of Thomas Jefferson, and Elbridge Gerry has lost its last syllable. Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Charles Carroll and John Adams have been scoured off by the light, and only eleven names out of the fifty odd can be read without a microscope.

Just below the Constitution lies the original of it in Jefferson's handwriting. It is on foolscap paper, yellow with age, and worn through where the manuscript has been folded. The writing is fine and close, and the whole Constitution occupies but two pages. The ink is good, and it remains as fresh as when it left the quill of Jefferson over one hundred years ago. It is full of erasures and interlineations, some of which are in Franklin's hand, writing and others in the strong script of John Adams.

"When you come upon a poisonous reptile, though it may not harm you, you destroy it because it may sting and kill somebody else. This is just what ought to be done with a bad book or newspaper."
—Christian Advocate.

"We must look downward as well as upward in human life. Though many have passed you in the race, there are many you have left behind."
—Christian Advocate.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

Seeing that our past endeavors have been fully appreciated by our patrons by their constant increase of patronage from year to year, we will show our appreciation of it by making still greater exertions to have in our counters at all times the Goods that our patrons want at prices that tell and give satisfaction.

On our Bargain Counter for the next two or three weeks will be found many goods at less than New York cost, such as

Hosiery, Gloves,
Collars and Cuffs, White Goods, Remnants of Cashmere, Mottos, Cloths, &c., &c.
Constantly kept in stock, a good supply of Bleached and Unbleached Domestic Linens, Clothing Plaids, Pants Goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises.

To those who have not given us their patronage in the past we extend a cordial invitation to give us a trial.
T. L. SEIGLE & CO.
Jan. 25, 1884.

The Attractions

AT
Wittkowsky & Baruch's
This week are
REALLY MARVELOUS!
250,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings at less than cost of importation.

Carpets.
Rugs, Oilcloths and Mattings at lower prices than ever before.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT
or
Black and Colored Silks
Ever shown in this market and at the lowest prices.

Housekeeping Goods,
Table Linens, Towels, Cottons, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets, &c., marked way down to close them out.

REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.
Remarkable Bargains in BOOTS and SHOES. Great Bargains in every Department. Samples sent on application.
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An Interesting Research by an Eminent German Physician.

Prof. Tyndall sends to the London Times a lyrical giving the summary of a lecture recently delivered in Berlin by Dr. Koch, showing the results of his researches to prove that tubercular consumption is caused by a parasite. In giving an account of Koch's experiment, he says:
"Of six guinea-pigs, all in good health, four were inoculated with bacilli derived originally from a human lung, which in fifty-four days had produced five successive generations. Two of the six animals were not infected. In every one of the infected cases the guinea-pig sickened and died. After thirty-two days one of them died, and after thirty-five days the remaining five were killed and examined. In the guinea-pig that died, and in the three remaining infected ones, strongly pronounced tubercular disease had set in. Spleen, liver and lungs were found filled with tubercles; while in the two uninfected animals no trace of the disease was observed. In a second experiment, six of eight guinea-pigs were inoculated with cultivated bacilli, derived originally from the tubercular lung of a monkey, bred and reared for ninety-five days, until eight generations had been produced. Every one of these animals was attacked, while the two uninfected guinea-pigs remained perfectly healthy. Similar experiments were made with cats, rabbits, rats, mice, and other animals, and without exception, it was found that the infection of the parasite into the animal system was followed by decided and, in most cases, virulent tubercular disease.

In the cases thus far mentioned inoculation had been effected in the abdomen. The place of inoculation was afterward changed to the aqueous humor of the eye. Three rabbits received each a speck of bacilli-culture derived originally from a human lung, affected with pneumonia. Eighty-nine days had been devoted to the culture of the organism. The infected rabbits rapidly lost flesh, and after twenty-five days were killed and examined. The lungs of every one of them were charged with tubercles. Of three other rabbits, one received an injection of pure blood serum in the aqueous humor of the eye, while the other two were injected in a similar way, with the same serum, containing bacilli derived originally from a diseased lung and subjected to ninety-one days' cultivation. After twenty-eight days the rabbits were killed. The one which had received an injection of pure serum was found perfectly healthy, while the lungs of the two others were found overspread with tubercles.

WHAT IS A "SHEENY"?—In summing up for the defendant in the suit of Adolph Salbrig against Samuel Katzyke, tried before Judge Reynolds in the City Court, lawyer Morris Godhardt edified the court, jury and spectators with a lucid explanation of the origin and significance of the word "Sheeny." Mr. Godhardt said that it came from the words "Meesa," a Hebrew word, which means death, and "Mashinah," a Sanskrit word, which originally signified sudden. Collectively these two words signified sudden death. They were first applied as a mark of opprobrium to the Israelites by the Egyptians while they were in bondage in Egypt, and were afterward applied to the Jews, and probably to nothing human, after the Israelites arrived in Palestine after the epithet continued to be applied to them by the surrounding tribes, and it has clung to them to the present day, after having been corrupted to its present form of "Sheeny." Originally it was "Meesa-Mashinah," or "Sudden Death." —Brooklyn Union.

The scene of the battle of Pittsburg Landing was visited the other day by a correspondent of the Call of Peoria, Ill. He says that farmers still gather lead and iron in the field, and that one merchant shipped over 3,000 pounds of old bullets last year. The other day a child born in a shell that exploded after he had been buried for twenty-one years. Of the 3,500 soldiers whose remains lie in the cemetery, 2,361 were unrecognized. Two large iron cannon serve as columns at the gate of the cemetery. The grave nearest them is that of the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh." Albert Sidney Johnson died under a large tree that stood near by; but of the tree there is only the stump remaining, and the spot is marked by a young evergreen.

The tendency of social talk is shallowness. When people meet in miscellaneous crowds they put their most superficial ideas foremost, and become social on their lowest plane of thought. The sensitive and refined retire within themselves and let coarser persons lead the company and direct the current of conversation. This explains why a man who lacks education, ideas and polished manners, and disobeys the plainest rules of etiquette, will push his way among ladies and make himself the apparent centre of admiration, with an ease which is the despair of men more delicately organized and better informed. —Memphis Appeal.

Next to the moon, as a whole, the gray parts are the most obvious. Though called seas, bays, lakes, marshes, they are nothing of the sort. On the Ocean of Storms, the storms never rage; on the Sea of Showers, the showers never fall; on the Sea of Clouds, the mists never gather. No trace of water in any form has ever been found. Other names are equally fanciful, like the Marsh of Slumber, the Sea of Danger, the Sea of Nectar. Smyth's Sea is more intelligible. The moon is rich in mountains. They may stand alone like Mt. Huysens, a grand mass that rises 20,000 feet above the surface, or form ranges whose names in many cases are borrowed from the earth. There are the Appennines with their thousands of peaks whose highest summit may, at the right time, be seen by the unaided eye, giving to the moon a broken edge. There, too, are the Alps, the Caucasus and the Taurus. Highest of all are the Leibnitz peaks, some of which measure six miles, and one, the highest on the moon, attains the dizzy altitude of nearly seven miles.

By far the most numerous and the most striking structures on the moon are those that are classified as walled plains, ring-plains, craters, saucer-shaped depressions, and the like. Neison, in his work on the moon, describes minutely hundreds of them. Copernicus, for example, is a "gorgeous ring-plain," fifty-six miles across, and surrounded by "magnificent walls" crowned by bright peaks, perhaps fifty in number, appearing "under favorable conditions of illumination as a circle of pearls amidst the brilliant background." The wall is two miles high, gradually sloping on the outside, very steep towards the interior. The walls of Tycho, another ring-plain, are three miles high. There is a mountain in the center as large as Mt. Washington. Were it as colossal as Mont Blanc, the lunarian from the crest of the ring might still look down on its summit.

Clavius, the grandest cavity of the moon, is 142 miles broad. At least ninety smaller craters have been counted in this vast pit and the ring of mountains that border it. From the highest pinnacle of the encircling wall to the floor of this plain, it is three miles; and to the bottom of one of the craters at its base, nearly five miles. And yet "of this gigantic bulwark" says Mr. Webb, "not a trace can be discovered in the full moon." So changing and illusive are lunar reliefs under varying illumination! Sunrise, not ours, but the moon's, is the time for bringing out these reliefs with electric light contrasts of brightness and shadow.

Such is the curvature of the moon, it being so much smaller than the earth,

For Young People of All Ages.

By FRANK A. HILL.

Everybody has seen the gray and the white of the mottled moon; everybody, too, knows there are mountains up there, some of which look like dead volcanoes. But there are some, doubtless, who are not aware how far study of the moon's surface has been carried, how elaborately that surface has been mapped. On a lunar map before me there are depicted more than 500 craters, plains and mountains to which special names have been given, to say nothing of thousands of unnamed details. Surpassing this is that laborious work to which Schmidt devoted thirty-four years of his life, a map more than six feet long and four feet wide, with the astonishing number of 32,855 craters represented upon it, to say nothing of other features. And yet it is on too small a scale to show minor points to advantage. In 1866 the British Association issued sections of a map that, if completed, would show the moon with a diameter of almost seventeen feet, but the work has not been carried far.

A sharp eye can make out, unaided, a few of the larger craters. A good opera-glass brings out scores of them. So, too, when the morning sun of a lunar day falls obliquely on the mountain-tops just inside the crescent, the opera-glass reveals them as shining islands in a dark sea. With telescopes even of moderate power the details increase with surprising rapidity. Of course there are limits, and they are soon reached, but within them no heavenly body should take fire, some lunar volcanoes appear to be in the act of erupting, and the old moon is in the arms of the new, that is, when its sunless disc is faintly seen by the earth-light reflected from it, the telescope can pick out the more conspicuous objects.

How small are the smallest objects a telescope can distinguish? If some lunar craters should take fire, some lunar volcanoes appear to be in the act of erupting, and the old moon is in the arms of the new, that is, when its sunless disc is faintly seen by the earth-light reflected from it, the telescope can pick out the more conspicuous objects.

From a few of the craters, sometimes from the ring, sometimes from the center, there issue bright streaks, very conspicuous, and, like most things in the moon, exceedingly aggravating to those who want to know their meaning. They show very prominently in photographs of the moon. Indeed, lunar photographs remind one of a peeled orange, the bright streaks standing for the sutures that radiate from the gentle depression where you begin to peel.

It is interesting to notice how knowledge quickens the imagination and deepens the enthusiasm. Here is a lunar shadow, there the peak that casts it. The untrained observer sees them, a patch of black, a point of light, and that is all; no more to him than a primrose to Peter Bell, a yellow primrose and nothing more. The trained astronomer knows what time of the lunar day it is, what relation in shape and size the shadow bears to the peak that casts it, and, in general, the particular scale to which his fancy should work. At once the patches of dark and light become the grandest of scenery.

The problems of the moon's surface are numerous and absorbing. Do animals live up there, plants grow, streams run? Do rocks crumble, volcanoes rage, earthquakes rend? Is there trace of air or vapor? What causes that flush of color? How fares the moon under the burning heat of its long, cloudless day, under the terrible chill of its long, cloudless night? May not the seat of lunar empire be on that mysterious other half? In short, is the moon what it seems to be, a dead world, rugged, cheerless and almost changeless? That it is such a world, an extinguished ember, science is inclined to believe, but how can it ever be certain? —Congregationalist.

Heroism and its Recognition.

In the quiet cemetery at Marion, in this State, is a monument that few people now living have any knowledge of, though it answers the purpose of a memorial to a humble life more worthy of commemoration than many that are heralded to the world by the trump of fame. It is a plain marble shaft, perhaps eighteen feet high, surmounting a granite pedestal, all in simple and unostentatious style and taste. The inscriptions on the four sides of the shaft tell the story, and are as follows:

"The west:
"Harry, servant of H. Talbird, D. D., president of Howard College, who lost his life from injuries received while warning the students at the burning of the college building, on the night of October 1, 1864, aged 23 years."

"On the south:
"A consistent member of the Baptist Church, he illustrated the character of a Christian servant, faithful unto death."

"On the east:
"As a grateful tribute to his fidelity, and to commemorate a noble act, this monument has been erected by the students of Howard college and the Alabama Baptist convention."

"On the north:
"He was employed as a waiter in the college, and when stricken by the flames at midnight and warned to escape, replied: 'I must wake the boys first,' and thus saved their lives at the cost of his own."
This is all; but "storied urn or animated bust," would tell no more, or better illustrate unselfish devotion to trust and bravery in the discharge of duty than was displayed by this humble negro. The heroes of this life are not all found among the great men of earth. —Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The newest use which has been made of luminous paint is its application to harnesses. By this means the position of the horse is plainly seen at night, and the animal is not alarmed by his bright equipment.

In selecting fruit trees see that the bark is smooth and healthy; that they have entirely shed their leaves and have plenty of small, fibrous roots. A tree with leaves remaining on it after frost sets is unhealthy.

It takes a great many things to educate a man. Joy and sorrow; sunshine and shadow; hope and despair are all educators. If you repudiate your teachers you will only be partly educated. —Branson.

Know Thyself.

The average number of teeth is thirty-two.
The average weight of an adult is 140 pounds, six ounces.
The weight of the circulating blood is about twenty-eight pounds.
The brain of a man exceeds twice that of any other animal.
A man annually contributes to vegetation 124 pounds of carbon.
One thousand ounces of blood passes through the kidneys in one hour.
A man breathes about twenty times in a minute, or 1,200 times in an hour.
The skeleton measures one inch less than the height of the living man.
The average weight of a skeleton is about fourteen pounds. Number of bones, 240.

The average weight of the brain of a man is three and a half pounds; of a woman, two pounds, eleven ounces.
A man breathes about eighteen pints of air in a minute, or upward of seven hogsheads a day.
Five hundred and forty pounds, or one hoghead, one and a quarter pints of blood pass through the heart in one hour.
Twelve thousand pounds, or twenty-four hogsheads, four gallons, or 10,782 pints pass through the heart in two hours.

The average height of an Englishman is five feet nine inches; of a Frenchman, five feet four inches; of a Belgian, five feet six and three-quarter inches.
The average of the pulse in infancy is 120 per minute; in manhood, eighty; at sixty years, sixty. The pulse of females is more frequent than of males.
One hundred and seventy-five million holes or cells are in the lungs, which would cover a surface thirty times greater than the human body.

The heart beats seventy-five times a minute; sends nearly ten pounds of blood through the veins and arteries each beat; makes four beats while we breathe once.
A man gives off 4.08 per cent. carbonic gas of the air he respires; respires 10,666 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas in twenty-four hours; consumes 20,000 cubic feet of oxygen in twenty-four hours, equal to 125 cubic inches of common air.

Exercise as a Remedy for the Nervous.
"When I reflect on the immunity of hard-working people from the effects of wrong and over-feeding," says Dr. Boerhave, "I cannot help thinking that most of our fashionable diseases might be cured mechanically instead of chemically, by climbing a bitter-wood-tree, or chopping down, if you like, rather than swallowing a decoction of the same tree-leaves." For male patients, gardening in all its branches is about as fashionable as the said disease, and no liberal man would shrink from the expense of a board fence, if it would induce his drug-poisoned wife to try her hand at turf-spading, or, as a last resort, at hoeing or even a bit of wheelbarrow-work. Lawn tennis will not answer the occasion. There is no need of going to extremes and exhausting the little remaining strength of the patient, but without a certain amount of fatigue the specific fails to operate, and experience will show that labor with a practical purpose—gardening, boat-rowing, or amateur carpentering—enables people to beguile themselves into a far greater amount of hard work than the drill-master of a gymnasium could get them to undergo. Besides the potential energy that turns hardships into play-work, athletes have the further advantage of a greater disease-resisting capacity. Their constitution does not yield to every trifling accident; their nerves can stand the wear and tear of ordinary excitements; a little change in the weather does not disturb their sleep; they can digest more than other people. Any kind of exercise that tends to strengthen—not a special set of muscles, but the muscular system in general—has a proportionate influence on the general vigor of the nervous organism, and thereby on its pathological power of resistance.

For nervous children my first prescription would be—the open woods and a merry playmate; for the chlorotic affections of their elder comrades—some diverting, but withal fatiguing, form of manual labor. In the minds of too many parents there is a vague notion that rough work brutalizes the character. The truth is, that it regulates its defects; it calms the temper, it affords an outlet to things that would otherwise vent themselves in fretfulness and ugly passions. Most school-teachers know that city children are more seditious, more irritable and more mischievous than their village comrades; and the most placid females of the genus homo are found among the well-fed but hard-working housewives of German Pennsylvania. —From "The Remedies of Nature," by Dr. Felix L. Oswald, in Popular Science Monthly.

Matthew Arnold is quoted as saying to a Chicago reporter: "I find one thing in America which impresses me. It is the tendency of the people to flock to the cities and to seek an education that will fit them for clerical rather than manual labor. This is bad and is to be regretted, as the demands of the country are more for manual labor than for such duties as the people generally are anxious to prepare themselves for. It is a great mistake that the tendency of the young people especially is for city life."

In the United States treasury the "scrub woman" alone get over \$13,000 per year, though, as there are seventy-five of them, it is easy to see that their salaries are not insufficient. They go to the Treasury building in the afternoon, just as the clerks and other employees are leaving, and as soon as they are out of the building set to work to sweep and dust and scrub the whole building, and are done their duties within a couple of hours.

No Norwegian girl is allowed to have a beau until she can bake bread and knit stockings, and, as a consequence, every girl can bake and knit long before she can read or write, and she doesn't have to be coaxed into her industry, either. —Elmira Free Press.