

Charlotte Democrat.

OLD SERIES: VOLUME XXXII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1884.

NEW SERIES—VOLUME XIII—NUMBER 659

THE Charlotte Home Democrat, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY YATES & STRONG.

Terms—Two Dollars for one year. ONE DOLLAR for six months. Subscription price does in advance. Entered at the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C., as second class matter, according to the laws 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, 1884.

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.

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. Jan. 1, 1884.

DR. M. A. BLAND, Dentist, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte Hotel. Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth. Feb. 15, 1882.

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

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

J. S. SPENCER, J. C. SMITH, J. S. SPENCER & CO., Wholesale Grocers, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, College Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Agents for 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, 1882.

SPRINGS & BURWELL, Grocers and Provision Dealers, Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Mackerel, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams, Flour, Raisins, Plums, &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, 1884.

LEROY SPRINGS, E. B. 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. 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. 13, 1883.

A PROBLEM SOLVED.—Blobs who has a large family thinks of going to the country and living on a farm. Among other advantages there is the important consideration of cheap living. Our meat bill is immense," said he to his good wife the other evening. "On the farm we could slaughter a yearling and the veal would last us a month." "That it would," said Mrs. Blobs. "The only trouble," continued Blobs reflectively, "would be that in warm weather the meat would spoil before we could consume it all." "Oh, but," said the dear woman innocently and earnestly, "in warm weather we wouldn't kill a whole calf at a time."

WANTED. I wish to buy two Good MULES. J. S. MYERS. March 7, 1884. 2wpd

SALE OF LAND. By virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage made to us by C. L. Adams, and registered in Book 21, page 49, in the Register's office in Charlotte, we will sell at public auction, on Thursday the 31st day of April, 1884, at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., a valuable Tract of LAND known as the Dunlap place, lying about one mile South of the city, adjoining the lands of Mrs. M. E. Wriston, J. S. Myers and others, containing 231 1/2 Acres. TERMS EASY. S. J. TORRENCE, W. C. MAXWELL, Mortgages. Feb. 29, 1884. 5w

THE HIGH SHOALS LANDS In Market. The High Shoals Lands, about 13,000 Acres have just been surveyed and laid off into some SIXTY-ODD FARMS of convenient size, a Map of which, with the location and boundaries of each lot, may be seen by calling on Mr. Thomas Grier, Charlotte, N. C., who will inform buyers of the price of each lot and terms of sale. A like Map will soon be hung up in the Court House in Dallas, for public inspection.

The High Shoals WATER-POWER, the GOLD MINE, and two ORE BANKS, are reserved and will be sold separately. W. P. BYNUM, THOS. GRIER, Trustees. Feb. 15, 1884. 4w

THE PEOPLE'S HARVEST! Wittkowsky & Baruch. Have this day commenced the greatest CLEARING OUT SALE ever attempted in the Carolinas.

They are now offering the greatest bargains ever shown in this city in Dry Goods, Millinery, Carpets, Clothing, Hats, &c. &c. Everything marked away down to prices that must sell them.

WITKOWSKY & BARUCH, Feb. 22, 1884. Charlotte, N. C.

Just received, a fine stock of Hicks' Patent Magnifying Fever Thermometers and W. T. & Co. No. 5 nickel-covered Hypodermic Syringes. R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists.

FOR Blank Books, Stationery, and all Office Supplies, call at TIDDY & BROS., Book Store. Feb. 22, 1884.

SILK HATS, UMBRELLAS, &c. Latest Style SILK HATS, SILK, MOHAIR and GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, Gents' Hand-Made and Machine. Boots & Shoes, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes of best make. Trunks, Valises, Bags, Trunk and Straw Hats, just received. PEGRAM & CO. March 7, 1884.

HUNTER & STOKES, (Next door to Dr. McAden's Drug Store.) CHARLOTTE, N. C. Dealers in FAMILY and FANCY GROCERIES, Canned Goods, &c. Piedmont Patent Flour and other brands of Flour; New Orleans Molasses and Syrup; Coffee and Sugar. Roasted and Ground Coffees A Specialty. All kinds of CANNED GOODS, fresh and pure, at reasonable prices. Give us a call and we think we can give satisfaction. C. L. HUNTER, R. F. STOKES. Feb. 22, 1884.

TO THE LADIES! You are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of HAMBURG and SWISS EMBROIDERIES and INSERTINGS. They are very handsome and very cheap. Machine Trench Lace 35c to 50c per Dozen. We are selling our stock of Children's and Misses' Underwear at cost. Also, a full line of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear at very low prices. Call and be convinced. HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER, Jan. 25, 1884.

L. R. WRISTON, DRUGGIST, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Dealer in Drugs of the best quality, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Combs, Brushes, &c. Everything usually found in a Drug Store will be sold at satisfactory prices. Irwin's Old Corner on Independence Square. Jan. 23, 1884.

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

J. T. BUTLER, THE JEWELER, Has just returned from the North with the FINEST MOST SELECT, MOST COMPLETE AND BEST ASSORTED Stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY Silver and Plated Ware, Ever displayed in NORTH CAROLINA. Call and see him. Nov. 8, 1883.

Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Spring Wagons, &c., From the best factories in the East and West. A. C. HUTCHISON & CO. Dec. 7, 1883. 6m

A Pause by the Way. A man, I stand upon the spot Where, when a boy, I played, And gaze upon the changed scene Which passing years have made. Oh, sweet, sweet time, what pain—It never will come again.

What though I think of name attained, Of wealth and fame achieved, And ask myself, "have I not won More than my hopes believed?" Oh, sweet, sweet time, what pain—It never will come again.

Oh, vain, oh vain! the heart will know No joys like those of youth, And name and fame can never restore The soul once white with truth. Oh, sweet, sweet time, what pain—It never will come again.

Fond visions of those other days Into my memory roll, And all their wealth of hope and love Pour full across my soul.

A Word to Young Men. There is just one thing that you can take out of this world with you and leave behind for your friends, and that is a good name. And there is just one way in which you can be sure of winning and holding this one thing of imperishable worth, and that is by cultivating with ceaseless diligence the art of self-mastery coupled with that faith in God and in truth which self-mastery involves. Whatever the occupation you follow, you cannot escape the constant assault of temptations to do those weak, trifling, self-indulgent things that seem so insignificant when viewed singly, but which in the end break the grip of your will upon yourself. To resist these requires self-denial, resolution and true grit; but what of it, these are the qualities that distinguish the man from the knave, and no true manliness ever existed without them. If you have to earn your living (and most young men not so circumstanced are to be pitied) you may as well make up your mind to start with that you cannot enjoy every soft, pleasant thing that comes along. It is not altogether innate depravity that is sending your companions to the devil, but this contemptible, inexcusable weakness that shrinks before honest self-denial. Then brace up, do your work faithfully, have the fortitude and the courage to live within your income, whatever it is, and you can at least enjoy the confidence of your friends and leave behind you the name of an honest, respectable man. And that is better than rubies or anything else.—Springfield Union.

THE LONGEVITY OF DOCTORS. Judging from the great age of the survivors of the battle of Waterloo participation in that battle was the surest means of longevity which an Englishman of that day could take. Of course this resource is no longer open to persons desiring to live beyond three score years and ten, but such persons can accomplish nearly as much by becoming doctors. Twenty-six eminent physicians and surgeons have died in England during the last four years, all of whom were over 80 years of age, and nine of whom were over 90. The two who had attained the greatest age died at 95, and began their professional as army surgeons. These two may possibly have laid the foundation of their longevity in the battle of Waterloo, but however this may be, the fact that English medical men live to a great age is sufficiently established. The popular idea of a doctor's life is that he is exposed to dangers that ought to cut him off at an early age. As a medical student he is believed to undermine his constitution with tobacco and spirits and to run the risk of inflicting fatal wounds upon himself with the dissecting knife. When in active practice he is supposed to be dragged out of bed at all hours and in all weathers to attend to his patients and to be constantly exposed to the danger of contracting infectious and contagious diseases. The wonder is that a man engaged in such a profession ever lives to middle age, whereas, as the statistics above quoted show, he has an excellent chance of living to be 80 or 90.

The facts undoubtedly are that in a doctor's daily life there are conditions which are eminently favorable to longevity. First among these is the fact that a doctor never takes his own medicines. Then, too, a doctor takes a good deal of exercise. It is known that he takes little exercise in the course of his office practice, but his out-of-door practice, compelling him, as it does, to hurry from one house to another and to climb innumerable stairs, gives him the exercise which men of other professions fail to obtain. Then, again, he sleeps more soundly than other men. Knowing that he may be called up at any hour, he goes to bed with the resolution of compressing as much sleep as possible into the briefest time; and the concentrated sleep thus obtained does him more good than many hours of light and uneasy slumber.

To these healthful features of a doctor's life may be added the pleasures which his profession yields. The surgeon meets with a constant succession of delightful anticipations, and is able to be agreeably surprised every day of his life with unusual abscesses and novel tumors, upon which he can exercise his ingenuity and his knife. The physician meets with quantities of interesting diseases, and is always hoping to be the first to describe some new disease to which his name will be forever attached, like the popular diseases discovered by Messrs Bright and Cox, respectively. If the doctor is successful, as nearly all doctors seem to be, there flows in upon him a constantly increasing stream of fees, and a lucky pestilence or a fortunate series of explosions and railway collisions may at any time make the physician or surgeon a rich man. It is thus easy to understand why members of the medical profession live to a great age. Almost as easy, in fact, as it is to understand why their patients seldom retard them in longevity.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES. ELIAS & COHEN desire to call particular attention of the ladies of Charlotte and surrounding country to their large and varied assortment of Black Silks. Which for QUALITY and CHEAPNESS cannot be surpassed by any house in the city or State. We would be pleased for the Ladies to call before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock of Towels, Damasks, Carpets, Rugs and House Furnishings is large, complete and well worth inspection. ELIAS & COHEN. March 7, 1884.

Boarders. The SHANNON HOUSE, under the management of Mrs. E. R. Dodge, is now ready to accommodate fifteen or twenty table boarders at sixteen dollars per month. Transients also solicited. Feb. 22, 1884.

BUTTERICK'S Metropolitan Fashion Sheet AND SPRING CATALOGUE, just received at Feb. 22, 1884. TIDDY & BROS.

The Superstition of Raleigh Negroes. In a small house in rear of a residence at the corner of East Davis and South Blount streets lives C. G. Moore, a colored woman some 55 or 60 years of age. Last July she found that she was "hurt," that word meaning in her lingo, "conjured." She says that she felt movements just under the skin of her side and legs, these movements she declares and firmly believes by a snake and a frog. The snake starts from under the bed, crawls out, waltzes up the leg as far as the knee, then goes back. The frog, starting near the hip, moves around in front of the body, and then upward toward the shoulder. Getting near the throat, it was formerly the frog's habit to "bark" as the negroes say. After returning to the head-quarters. The woman who shecribes these movements, but that neither the physicians nor their physic could heal her or chase away the "conjure." The medicine only served to fatten the frog and snake. Finally she had to take to her bed, and it looked as if she would soon put on "dem golden slippers." But at this crisis a deliverer appeared. It was none other than "Dr." William H. Moore, who brought all his medical apparatus to bear upon this knotty case; knotty, really, since the victim of it was so contented as to appear to be tied up in knots. The woman declares that the "Dr." has "reduced" the dimensions of the "animals" considerably and that now she is able not only to sit up but to walk about.

Yesterday a reporter saw "Dr." Moore. He is a tall, coal-black negro, who in bygone days served as a member of the Legislature from New Hanover county. With a graceful wave of his hand, and a smile, the "Dr." admitted that he had been making things lively for the menagerie which his patients carries around with her. He said that the snake and frog were those of animals. He diagnosed muscular contraction, and was treating her for that trouble. He said that in October last he was called to attend the woman and found her in a very low state indeed. The reptiles galloped around, and the woman had given up hope. The skin, where these movements were in progress, would wrinkle and swell out, just in the way that a piece of cloth would be moved if a mouse slipped along under it. "Dr." Moore said the first dose of his medicine made the supposed reptiles fairly squirm, and figuratively speaking, howl with anguish. He has a big medical book, "The Medical Light House," which says that real frogs and real snakes occasionally get into people's bodies. Since October, the steady use of the "Dr." medicine has, he says, reduced the snake and frog to about half their former size. For a long time there has been a regular procession of people to the house, the folks going, says "Dr." Moore, as if it was to a funeral. They look at the woman, feel the snake and frog, and spread the news far and near. Hundreds of colored people and not a few whites have been to the place. The "Dr." is confident that he will soon cure the woman, and says his medicine is "searing the things out." In addition to giving the medicine, he said he "steamed her a time or two." Although the "Dr." spoke of the queer disease as a muscular contraction, it will be noticed that he always alludes to the snake and the frog as real and not as purely supposititious creatures whose sole existence is in ignorant minds.—Raleigh Observer.

Trades for the Boys. It has been suggested that the country could be improved by the addition of instruction in the various kinds of handicraft by which men are enabled to win bread in the battle of life. It begins to dawn on the minds of those who take time to consider matters of this kind, that the rising generation, while being better educated in matters and things commonly pertaining to school life than its predecessors, is still lacking in a knowledge of how to advantageously make a living in case of failure in the professional and higher walks of life, which inevitably comes to a great majority of the graduates of our schools and academies. Whether the place to instruct youth in the mechanical arts is in public schools may be a question, but that many of them would be infinitely better off with a certain amount of instruction in that line is beyond doubt.

For years the tendency has been to drift away from all industrial education, at home or in the school, and to occupy all the years of school life in cramming boys with a surplus of what is commonly termed book learning. The result is that the country is full of young men trying to crowd their way up in fields that are already over-crowded, in many cases not because they are over-ambitious to shine as great lights, nor because they are unwilling to work in other lines, as they are so often accused of being, but simply for the reason that they do not know how to do anything else, and through no fault of their own. Their lives have been spent in acquiring an education that fits them for business or professional life only, and then because all cannot find room in the field that has been mapped out for them, the unsuccessful ones are condemned as unwilling to work because they do not apply themselves to a kind of work of which they know absolutely nothing. This condition of things is wrong, and the question is worthy the attention of our educators and all who have the welfare of the people at heart. The country cannot afford to ignore this fact and go on swelling the ranks of educated but helpless men.

The people need lawyers, ministers and statesmen; they also need carpenters, blacksmiths and masons; but in its educational system the country has been spending the latter fact and lends its whole energy to supplying youth with an education, which if it fails to bring success in a particular line, leaves the possessor bankrupt. It is this fact which has been too often and painfully demonstrated, that is ruining some of the leading minds of the time to the question of reform in this matter. Whether the reform is to be brought about by a remodeling of the public school system or in some other way is a question to be determined; that it has got to come is an established fact.

Nature produces men with natural qualifications to fill the various walks in life and it is useless and wrong for art to step in and attempt to turn all of these different faculties into a single channel. There are many boys who desire, and would be better off with a mechanical education than with any other, and where is the justice of taxing the people to supply the one while the other is totally ignored? The more this question is agitated, the plainer it will be seen that the present educational system, while in many respects a thing to be proud of, still falls short of perfection. The time is coming when the justice of expending the public money in attempting to drill music and mathematics into the heads of those who are designed by nature to wield the tools of the artisan will be questioned.

A SENSIBLE DARKY.—Last summer, the Virginia Democrats in their State convention at Lynchburg promised the colored people the control of the schools for colored children. To fulfill this promise a bill has been introduced in the Virginia Senate providing that the colored people shall have their own directors of schools and the whites theirs. The bill however is antagonized by a colored Senator, the only Coalitionist in the Senate. This Senator seems to be more sensible than we would have supposed. A colored Coalitionist could be for the colored people if the bill is calculated to do vast injury to the present system of public instruction (the Democratic system) provided for his people in the State. So far as they are concerned, he said, the colored people of Virginia are perfectly well managed; that the whites should have the management of this important branch of the government, and as one of the greatest objections to the bill is urged that in many sections of the State it would be impossible to find colored men qualified to assume the directorship of the school system. The head of this darky is as level as a billiard table on this subject, and we have no doubt that his views are shared by many of the wiser colored men throughout the South.

A Genuine Love Story. A young clergyman and his bride were invited guests at a large party given by a wealthy parishioner. In all the freshness and elegance of her bridal wardrobe the young wife shone among the throng, distinguished by her comeliness vivacity and rich attire; and when during the evening her young husband drew her aside and whispered to her that she was the most beautiful woman in all the company and that his heart was bursting with pride and love for her, she thought herself the happiest wife in the world. Ten years later the same husband and wife were guests at the same house, where was gathered a similar gay company. The wife of ten years wore the same dress she had worn on the previous occasion; of course it had been altered and made over, and was old fashioned and almost shabby. Toil and care and motherhood and pinched circumstances had taken the roses out of the cheeks and the lithe spring out of her form. She sat apart from the crowd, careworn and pre-occupied. Her small hands, roughened with coarse toil, were ungloved, for the minister's salary was piteously small. A little apart the ten years' husband stood and looked at his wife, and as he observed her faded dress and her weary attitude, a great sense of all her patient, loving faithfulness came over his heart. Looking up she caught his earnest gaze and noticed that his eyes were filled with tears. She rose and went to him, her questioning eyes mutely asking for an explanation of his emotion, and when he tenderly took her hand and placed it on his arm led her away from the crowd and told her how he had been thinking of her as she looked ten years before when she was a bride, and how much more precious she was to him now, and how much more beautiful for all her shabby dress and roughened hands, and how he appreciated all her sacrifice and patient toil for him and for their children, a great wave of happiness filled her heart; a light shone in her face that gave it more than its youthful beauty, and in all the company there was not so happy a couple as this husband and wife, their hearts and faces aglow from the flaming up of a pure sentiment that transmuted and ennobled and glorified all the toil and privation they had endured.

Black Silks. Which for QUALITY and CHEAPNESS cannot be surpassed by any house in the city or State. We would be pleased for the Ladies to call before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock of Towels, Damasks, Carpets, Rugs and House Furnishings is large, complete and well worth inspection. ELIAS & COHEN. March 7, 1884.

Boarders. The SHANNON HOUSE, under the management of Mrs. E. R. Dodge, is now ready to accommodate fifteen or twenty table boarders at sixteen dollars per month. Transients also solicited. Feb. 22, 1884.

BUTTERICK'S Metropolitan Fashion Sheet AND SPRING CATALOGUE, just received at Feb. 22, 1884. TIDDY & BROS.

Japanese widows designate themselves, and whether they wish to marry again, by the manner of dressing the hair. In this country after a widow has laid aside the weeds of woe she wears no sign of her intentions, but marriageable men are pretty sure to find them out.

The Sort of a Girl to Marry. From the Reidsville Times. A couple arrived on the train at Milton last Saturday night and applied at once to Squire N. M. Lewis's office to be made man and wife. They were from Scottsboro, Va., and gave their names as Thomas Franklin and Mary Walker. The bride was very pretty indeed, and bright as a dollar. But the marriage was fringed with considerable romance—they had been two dollars and ten cents, and lacked enough to pay for the license. Capt. Buck Farley, and Mr. N. J. Palmer were active in getting up the necessary amount and after they were spliced, Capt. F., with a true old soldier's gallantry, gave the bride a Scotch kiss in token of a stranger's welcome to the "Gretna Green" of North Carolina. Other gentlemen then engaged them a room at the Gordon Hotel and paid for their breakfast in the morning. The bride was asked how it was that so pretty herself she should choose so homely a looking man. "Ah!" she said, "beauty don't make the pot boil." She was up in the morning and made up the bed and then called a porter to fetch a broom for her to sweep up the floor. She'll guide that man too. That night one of the boys tapped at the room and asked the groom to come out and have a drink, but she sprang to the door with him saying, "No sir, he goes nowhere, he don't leave this room!" and he didn't. They left the town Sunday morning walking, and crossed the narrow gauge track. She said she wanted to go to Graham county where she had a sister living.

The Bankrupt Law agreed on by the House Judiciary Committee, is identical with the bill reported to the Senate. It gives jurisdiction in bankruptcy to the United States district courts, and authorizes any person owing over five hundred dollars to file a petition for a discharge from the obligation with a statement of all debts and liabilities, and to be assigned under the act. His application is then to be referred to a master in chancery. A person, bankrupt in a commercial sense, may be thrown into involuntary bankruptcy on the petition of his creditors, whose debts would aggregate five hundred dollars.

The strong-minded women ought to feel a little proud of the record made this week. Monday night last a drunken hotel waiter was proceeding homeward in Chicago when a ferocious woman, with a revolver in her hand, halted him in an out-of-the-way street and compelled him to deliver his watch and the few cents that he had neglected to spend for beer during the evening. Tuesday, while Dr. Mary Walker was at work in a committee room in the capitol at Washington, a negro messenger came in and took some liberties with her sacred silk hat. She rose in her rage and smote the impious negro under the eye with her clenched fist. He fled in dismay. Truly this is a leap year.

According to the Atlanta Constitution the prohibition cause is making the longest sort of strides through the rural districts of Georgia. Last week the counties of Whitefield and Cobb voted in favor of prohibition by more than two to one, the colored voters in both counties going unanimously for the measure. The Constitution says that within a year it is doubtful if liquor will be sold in Georgia outside of Chatham, Bibb, Richmond, Fulton, Muscogee and Clarke counties.

A man stopping his paper, wrote to the editor: "I think folks often spread their money for nappier, my daddy did and every body else he was the intelligentest in the country and had the smartest family of boys that ever dugged taters."

"You are now one!" said the minister to the happy pair he had just tied together with a knot they never could undo. "Which one?" asked the bride. "You will have to settle that for yourselves," said the clergyman.

California farmers raise 62 bushels of sunflower seed to the acre, and after grinding a gallon of oil from each bushel feed the refuse to chickens and cows.

The highest postage rate from the United States is to Patagonia and the Island of St. Helena—twenty-seven cents per half ounce.

Hiccough is claimed to be the safeguard of the nation, and it is, but it is so shaped as to supply the needed education to the varied material awaiting its benefits it will fall short of its full mission and be responsible for many a failure in life. The people are ready to hear from those who can tell why one man's son should be fitted for the law or the ministry at public expense while his neighbor's is denied any assistance in developing skill at the bench or the anvil.—Hoosac Valley News.

An Easy Cure for Hiccough. Hiccough is a convulsive contraction of the diaphragm. It is only necessary to allow an exceedingly long and, at the end, a forcible expiration to form a long and quiet inspiration. The slow inspiration, especially when it is chiefly performed by the wall of the chest, prevents the phrenic nerve from being too powerfully irritated, while the long expiration gives this nerve time to recover from its over-irritation. A remedy which a writer has tested many times without a failure was always based upon a person who has "the hiccoughs" by some one else, and generally by the sufferer himself. You say to your friend something like this: "See how close together you can hold the tips of your forefingers without their touching. No, keep your elbows out free from your sides. You can get your fingers closer than that. They are touching now. There, now hold them so steady. By this time you can generally ask: 'Now, why don't you hiccough?' The involuntary tendency to breathe slowly and steady when the attention is fixed on performing a delicate manipulation is here what counteracts the convulsive action of the diaphragm.

Much lard is injured or spoiled by overheating and burning some portions; the smallest quantity scorched gives a bad flavor to the whole. A bucket of water in the rendering kettle prevents this, if the fire is kept from raising too high around the sides. The water is easily separated at the bottom if not slowly evaporated off during the rendering, and long the lead, etc., fine with a long hatchet or cleaver facilitates the free extraction of the lard.

Two little girls were saying their prayers prior to being tucked in for the night. When both had finished, the younger of the two climbed on her mother's knee, and said in a confidential but triumphant whisper: "Mother, Clara only asked for her daily bread. I asked for bread and milk."

The latest remedy for the cabbage pest is smartweed (pepper weed), which is thoroughly dried, ground to powder and sprinkled over the plants.

The announcement is made of the discovery of a new and remarkable motor, known as "The Triple Thermic Motor." It has been in practical use in driving a sixty-horse power engine for six months past, in a cement paving manufactory on West Forty-sixth street, New York. The discoverer of the means of applying the new power, and the inventor of the machinery adapted to its use, is W. S. Colwell, formerly of Pittsburg, Penn., who is claimed, has been at work many years on an application of the same material from which vapor is generated. Bisulphide of carbon is a discovery of the last century, the force and power of the vapor in its application far surpasses that of steam, and its application and regulation are already under more perfect and safe control than steam. The invention or discovery consists in evolving bisulphide of carbon into a vapor for operating machinery. By generating heat in a generator, and transferring it into a vessel containing bisulphide of carbon, the latent heat of steam is utilized to convert the bisulphide of carbon into vapor, only 118 degrees being necessary to produce this vapor. A prominent engineer of Chicago, giving the result of his examination of the new motor, says: "I saw a fifteen-horse power boiler, with very little fire under it, generating steam which generated the new motor, which in turn ran an engine of sixty-horse power." A syndicate has been formed which controls the invention and all its patents, with a capital stock of \$25,000,000 of which \$5,000,000 has already been realized on the stock.

The Sort of a Girl to Marry. From the Reidsville Times. A couple arrived on the train at Milton last Saturday night and applied at once to Squire N. M. Lewis's office to be made man and wife. They were from Scottsboro, Va., and gave their names as Thomas Franklin and Mary Walker. The bride was very pretty indeed, and bright as a dollar. But the marriage was fringed with considerable romance—they had been two dollars and ten cents, and lacked enough to pay for the license. Capt. Buck Farley, and Mr. N. J. Palmer were active in getting up the necessary amount and after they were spliced, Capt. F., with a true old soldier's gallantry, gave the bride a Scotch kiss in token of a stranger's welcome to the "Gretna Green" of North Carolina. Other gentlemen then engaged them a room at the Gordon Hotel and paid for their breakfast in the morning. The bride was asked how it was that so pretty herself she should choose so homely a looking man. "Ah!" she said, "beauty don't make the pot boil." She was up in the morning and made up the bed and then called a porter to fetch a broom for her to sweep up the floor. She'll guide that man too. That night one of the boys tapped at the room and asked the groom to come out and have a drink, but she sprang to the door with him saying, "No sir, he goes nowhere, he don't leave this room!" and he didn't. They left the town Sunday morning walking, and crossed the narrow gauge track. She said she wanted to go to Graham county where she had a sister living.

The Bankrupt Law agreed on by the House Judiciary Committee, is identical with the bill reported to the Senate. It gives jurisdiction in bankruptcy to the United States district courts, and authorizes any person owing over five hundred dollars to file a petition for a discharge from the obligation with a statement of all debts and liabilities, and to be assigned under the act. His application is then to be referred to a master in chancery. A person, bankrupt in a commercial sense, may be thrown into involuntary bankruptcy on the petition of his creditors, whose debts would aggregate five hundred dollars.

The strong-minded women ought to feel a little proud of the record made this week. Monday night last a drunken hotel waiter was proceeding homeward in Chicago when a ferocious woman, with a revolver in her hand, halted him in an out-of-the-way street and compelled him to deliver his watch and the few cents that he had neglected to spend for beer during the evening. Tuesday, while Dr. Mary Walker was at work in a committee room in the capitol at Washington, a negro messenger came in and took some liberties with her sacred silk hat. She rose in her rage and smote the impious negro under the eye with her clenched fist. He fled in dismay. Truly this is a leap year.

According to the Atlanta Constitution the prohibition cause is making the longest sort of strides through the rural districts of Georgia. Last week the counties of Whitefield and Cobb voted in favor of prohibition by more than two to one, the colored voters in both counties going unanimously for the measure. The Constitution says that within a year it is doubtful if liquor will be sold in Georgia outside of Chatham, Bibb, Richmond, Fulton, Muscogee and Clarke counties.

A man stopping his paper, wrote to the editor: "I think folks often spread their money for nappier, my daddy did and every body else he was the intelligentest in the country and had the smartest family of boys that ever dugged taters."

"You are now one!" said the minister to the happy pair he had just tied together with a knot they never could undo. "Which one?" asked the bride. "You will have to settle that for yourselves," said the clergyman.

California farmers raise 62 bushels of sunflower seed to the acre, and after grinding a gallon of oil from each bushel feed the refuse to chickens and cows.

The highest postage rate from the United States is to Patagonia and the Island of St. Helena—twenty-seven cents per half ounce.