

Charlotte Home Democrat

CHARLOTT, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1884.

NEW SERIES—VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 681

OLD SERIES: VOLUME XXXIII.

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

TERMS—Two Dollars for one year.
ONE DOLLAR for six months.
Subscription price due in advance.

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T. C. SMITH & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
May 11, 1884.

J. P. MCCOMB, 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 Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 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.
Twin's Old Corner on Independence Square.
Jan. 25, 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.
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 A. R. Nesbit & Bro's store. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Dec. 14, 1883.

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-Dealer 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 Spring's corner building.
July 1, 1884.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers and Provision Dealers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Macaroni, Soap, Starch, &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. B. BURWELL,
LEROY SPRINGS & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
LANCASTER, S. C.
Jan. 11, 1884.

E. M. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Retail and Wholesale Dealers in
FURNITURE,
Coffins, Caskets, &c.,
Store Rooms next door to Wittkowsky & Burch's Dry Goods establishment.
Feb. 9, 1884.

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.
Next to A. R. Nesbit & Bro., Trade Street.
Sept. 7, 1883.

L. F. OSBORNE,
Practical Surveyor and Civil Engineer.
All engagements promptly filled in city or county. Mapping and planting a specialty. Office with E. K. P. Osborne, Attorney, at Court House.
Reference—T. J. Orr, County Surveyor.
Feb. 15, 1884.

JOHN VOGEL,
Practical Tailor, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to style at short notice. His best excursions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite old Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1884.

GREATEST DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—It was formerly supposed that the western side of the Atlantic side of the South American coast was from 7,000 to 8,000 fathoms deep (the average sea depth being from 2,000 to 3,000 fathoms), but later soundings have shown that such is not the case. The greatest depth of water, as actually proved, is not over 5,000 fathoms. Off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland a depth of 4,500 has been found.

NOTICE.
The Board of Commissioners of Mecklenburg County give notice to whom it may concern that they have inserted in the tax list for each township the description and valuation of all property not given in, with the names of the persons supposed to be liable for a poll tax who failed to give themselves in, as required by the Machinery Act. According to the provisions of said Act a double tax will be laid on all such property and poll unless satisfactory excuses be rendered to the Board on or before the first Monday in October. No relief from this double taxation can be granted after said date.
Delinquents can make returns and file their excuses with the Clerk of this Board at any time prior to October 4, 1884.
W. E. ARDREY,
Chm. Board County Commissioners.
Aug. 15, 1884. 4w

Notice to School Committeemen.
Public School Committeemen in Mecklenburg County are required to return to the County Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before the first day of September, 1884, a full and accurate census of the children in their respective Districts between the ages of 6 and 21 years, designating the sex and race.
WM. MAXWELL,
Sec'y. County Board of Education.
Aug. 15, 1884. 4w

FOR RENT.
I offer for Rent my HOUSE and LOT at Davidson College; also, for Sale or Rent, my FARM, lying about four miles East of Davidson College—fine bottom land.
For particulars address
W. STREWART,
Aug. 8, 1884. 4w Davidson College, N. C.

TO THE DRUG TRADE.
We have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of
W. M. WILSON & CO.
For the purpose of carrying on the Drug Business at the old stand of Wilson Bros. Our Business will be Exclusively Wholesale.
To the customers of the old firm of Wilson Bros. we would tender our thanks for their liberal patronage in the past, and hope to be favored with their continued custom in the future. Our facilities for doing business are greatly increased, and we respectfully solicit the patronage of the Trade generally.
W. M. WILSON,
R. A. DUNN,
Charlotte, N. C., June 16, 1884.

TURNP SEED!
Landreth's New Crop Turnip Seed.
The old reliable house of D. Landreth & Son send out none but the purest stock.
For sale by
L. R. WRISTON.
July 11, 1884.

TURNP SEEDS.
Just received, a Fresh Stock of the following varieties of TURNIP SEEDS:
White Varieties—Red or Purple Top, Early White Flat Dutch, Large White Globe, Large White Norfolk.
Yellow Varieties—Yellow Aberdeen, Amber Globe, Golden Ball, Improved Ruta Baga, South-west Top for Greens.
For sale by
THOMAS REESE & CO.,
Charlotte Druggists.
July 4, 1884.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
ELIAS & COHEN desire to call particular attention to the large and well assorted stock of 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 Furnishing Goods is large, complete and well worth inspection.
ELIAS & COHEN.
July 25, 1884.

CARSON BROS.,
Storage and Commission Merchants,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Dealers in Hay, Bran, Grain, &c., Fourth street, between Tryon and College.
We have on hand two car loads No. 1 Western Timothy Hay, and one car load Western Bran. Cotton Seed Meal, Oats, &c., always on hand. Special inducements to large consumers both in and out of the city.
Our Storage facilities are unsurpassed. Call early.
CARSON BROS.
July 4, 1884. 6m.

ORDER SCHOOL BOOKS
FROM
TIDY & BRO., CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Largest Stock of Stationery in the city, including Day Books, Ledger Memoranda, Letter Copying Books, Foolscap, Letter, Note Paper, and Envelopes.
Catalogue of School Books free.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Druggists,
Headquarters for COLGATE & CO'S TOILET WATERS and SOAPS.
Colgate's Ambrosial Toilet Water, Colgate's Rosolito Toilet Water, Colgate's Violet Toilet Water, Colgate's Lavender Toilet Water, Colgate's Cashmere Toilet Water.
Colgate's 7th Regiment Toilet Soap, Colgate's Cashmere Boquet Toilet Soap, Colgate's May Blossom Toilet Soap, Colgate's Violet Toilet Soap, Colgate's Sand Toilet Soap, Colgate's Harsh Oil Soap.
Also, Colgate's Nince-Bouche, a superior and agreeable dentifrice, 50 cents per bottle.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Springs Corner.
June 13, 1884.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHELBY, N. C.,
W. E. HYBURN, PROPRIETOR.
This House, which is the most central in the town of Shelby, corner of Warren and Lafayette streets, has been recently re-arranged, and furnished, making it one of the best Hotels in the town, in preparation to receive and accommodate the traveling public at reasonable rates. The rooms are neat and attractive, and visitors will find as good accommodations as any Hotel in Shelby.
Summer boarders can be accommodated at reasonable prices.
Oct. 1, 1881.

FRUIT PRESERVATIVE,
Perfectly harmless, and the best Preparation for preserving Fruits, Vegetables, Cider, &c., in the market. For sale by
L. R. WRISTON.
June 13, 1884.

TRAVELING PUBLIC.
We would call special attention to our handsome stock of fine Trunks, Valises, Traveling Satchels, Mohair and Linen Ulsters and Dusters. Refresh your wardrobe in
Handkerchiefs, Gloves,
Linen Collars and Cuffs, Neck Ruchings, etc. before leaving.
Ask for WARNER'S CORSET and SEIGLE'S DOLLAR SHIRT.
T. L. SEIGLE.
July 25, 1884.

MACON SCHOOL,
Charlotte, N. C.
This School (Preparatory and Academic) will open its 14th Session on Monday, the 1st of September, 1884.
Boys prepared for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes in our best Colleges and Universities.
For particulars address
W. A. BARRIER,
LEE M. WARLICK,
Principals.
Charlotte, July 25, 1884. 2mpd

Blue Lick.
This celebrated Sulphur Water from the Springs in Kentucky, which has been analyzed and found to contain 5 cents a glass. Also, Lotion, Water and Tale Spring at
T. C. SMITH & CO'S
Drug Store, same old stand.
July 11, 1884.

Little Things.
Little things and little sayings,
Little wishes, little deeds,
Little doings and delayings,
Little hopes and little passions,
Little scenes of joy and strife,
Little ways and little fashions,
Make at least a little life.
Little laughter, little weepings,
Little longings, little prayers,
Little dreams, awake or sleeping,
Little sorrows, little cares,
Little crosses hard to carry,
Little light and little gloom,
Little pleasures while we tarry
On our journey to the tomb.

Little blessings, little trials,
Little friends of truth and worth,
Little aids and denials,
Little moods of grief and mirth,
Little pride, conceit and glory,
Little trifling in "The Story,"
And our little work is done.
Little sins and little vices,
Acts of mercy and of love,
Little treasures that entice
Us from better things above,
Little love of fleeting beauty,
Little patience for sin,
If we do our little duty,
A little crown we may win.

Little moments, sad and weary,
When with life's foam we vainly part,
Little clouds so dark and dreary,
Little aching of the heart,
Little night-time shading
In our little pathway blind,
Little blossoms blooming fading,
And our little labors end.

The Old Bishop's Secret.
An old Bishop struggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much opposition in the discharge of his duties, without ever betraying the least impatience. An intimate friend of his, who admired those virtues which he thought it impossible to imitate, one day asked the prelate if he could communicate the secret of being always easy. "Yes," replied the old man, "I can teach you my secret, and with great facility; it consists in nothing more than making a right use of my eyes." His friend urged upon him to explain himself. "Most willingly," replied the Bishop, "in whatever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and remember that my principal business here is to prepare for my journey there; I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall occupy in it when I come to be interred; I then look around into the world and observe what multitudes there are, who, in all respects, are more unhappy than myself. Thus I learn where true happiness is to be found, where all our cares must end, and how very little reason I have to repine or complain."

Jewels of Thought.
Deliberation on useful things is prudent delay.
Envy's memory is nothing but a row of hooks to hang up good-on.
There is no man so great as not to have some littleness more predominant than all his greatness.
Pleasure is a weak tie of friendship; those who toil together are stronger friends than those who play.
God is letting the vanities of life slip through our fingers while he is leading us up to the crowning point.
He that chooses a bad time will also be choice of his company, and choice of his actions.
THE NEWSPAPER FIELD.—Some one interested in statistical work makes the following statement: "New daily newspapers were established in the United States last year at the rate of one newspaper every three days. The increase of 348 daily newspapers carried the total for the United States and Territories up to 1,178. During the same period the number of periodicals fell slightly—daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly—grew from 11,186 to 12,661. About five-sevenths of all the periodicals published in the country are weekly papers. The number of monthlies exceeded the number of dailies by nearly 300. The number of periodicals of all sorts published in New York City is not less than 625; Chicago next, with 240; Philadelphia third, with 230, and Boston fourth, with 228."

Ladies and Children's Slippers.
Lower than ever. Lace Curtains very cheap. Goods and offer such prices as will insure the same. Come and see for yourself. Special attention to orders.
Solid, Lila, Pink and Black Lawns.
HARRIGAN & ALEXANDER,
Aug. 8, 1884. Smith Building.

Dividend Notice.
NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer.
Company Shops, N. C., Aug. 1st, 1884.
The second payment of 3 per cent on Dividend No. 22 will be due September 1st next, to Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock M. on August 10th. The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock M., August 10th, until September 1st, 1884.
Ang. 8, 1884. 4w P. B. RUFFIN,
Treasurer.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
Raleigh, N. C.,
REV. R. BURWELL, D. D., Principals.
The Fall Term opens Wednesday, Sept. 3d, 1884. The past Session has been the most successful since the Institution was started.
All Departments are filled by accomplished and experienced teachers, and we claim that no institution in the South offers superior advantages for instruction, not only in the regular English Course, but in Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Art.
A large Building, 110x40, now in course of construction, will afford increased accommodation for pupils, and better facilities than ever before for carrying on our work.
The whole building heated by steam and lighted by gas. Hot and cold water and bath rooms on every floor.
For Circulars and Catalogue address
R. BURWELL & SON,
July 4, 1884. 3m Raleigh, N. C.

Historical Hot Summers.
From the London Standard.
In 627 the heat was so great in France and Germany that all springs dried up; water became so scarce that many people died of thirst. In 879 work in the fields had to be given up; agricultural laborers persisting in their work were struck down in a few minutes, so powerful was the sun. In 993 the sun's rays were so fierce that vegetation burned up as under the action of fire. In 1000 rivers ran dry under the protracted heat, the fish were left dry in heaps and putrefied in a few hours. The stench that ensued produced the plague. Men and animals venturing in the sun in the summer of 1022 fell down dying, the throat parched to a tinder and the blood rushing to the brain. In 1182 not only did the rivers dry up but the ground cracked on every side and became baked to the hardness of stone. The Rhine in Alsace nearly dried up. Italy was visited with terrific heat in 1189; vegetation and plants were burned up. During the battle of Bala, in 1200, there were more victims made by the sun than by weapons; men fell down struck in regular rows. The summer of 1277 was also severe; there was an absolute dearth of forage. In 1303 and 1304 the Rhine, Loire and Seine ran dry. In 1615 the heat throughout Europe became extreme. Scotland suffered particularly in 1635; men and beasts died in scores. The heat in several departments during the summer of 1705 was equal to that in a glass furnace. Meat could be cooked by merely exposing it to the sun. Not a soul dare venture out between noon and 4 p. m. In 1718 many shops had to close; the theatres never opened their doors for several months. Not a drop of water fell during six months in 1753. Finally, the thermometer rose to 118 deg. In 1770 the heat at Bologna was so great that a number of people were stifled. There was not sufficient air for the breath, and people had to take refuge under ground. In July, 1783, the heat became intolerable. Vegetables were burned up and fruit dried upon the trees. The furniture and woodwork in dwellings houses cracked and split up; meat became putrid in an hour. The rivers ran dry in several provinces during 1811; expedients had to be devised for the grinding of corn. In 1822 a protracted heat was accompanied by storms and earthquakes; during the drought legions of mice overran Lorraine and Alsace, committing incalculable damage. In 1832 the heat brought cholera in France; 20,000 persons fell victims to the visitation in Paris alone. In 1840 the thermometer marked 125 degrees in the shade. Finally, the summers of 1859, 1860, 1869, 1870, 1874, etc., although excessively hot, were not attended by any disaster.

Who are the Ladies?
In his address to the young women who compete for the premium offered for culinary achievements at the California State Fair, J. McV. Shafter said:
"I do not think that baking a loaf of bread is the highest duty of girls, but I do think that to become an accomplished housewife is not only one of the first, but one of the most imperative duties of woman; and it is to direct attention to and to create in you a belief of this fact, that I offer you this premium."
I have called you ladies. What is your title to this appellation? There are titles of birth, place, honor and worship; these are of right. There are also titles of courtesy, and in this country lady is one. It is true there are some who strive to confine this title to those esteemed, or the highest in social position. But this assumption is denied by most, and the title is generally applied to all respectable women of tolerable manners. But I feel constrained, young ladies, to put you on a higher plane than that of a lady, and to offer you the highest and most time-honored claim to this honorable name. Indeed, you alone inherit from that time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Some hundreds of years before our era, the Greeks and Romans made large conquests in Asia, the birth-place of the human race. They brought back to Europe the spoil of nations, captives, theology and the productions of nature, including animals, fruits and grain. It was in this way that wheat among its agency was diffused throughout Europe, and soon furnished bread for all. While the warlike men from the north of Europe were making their excursions by land and sea, the mistress of the household cared for the wild brood which remained. She prepared the stores of hard bread which the men carried away, and welcomed their return with a full supply of the staff of life. In their boisterous banquet, from her own baking she caused a manchet of bread to be placed at each seat, or sent the loaves of bread around in baskets to the feasters. To mark her high office, she was denominated *lady*, the breaker, dispenser, and with slight assumption, the maker of bread. While we may, out of our magnanimity and courtesy, allow this word to be used by those who have it not of courtesy, but of right—and do not forget, either, it is to be retained by practicing its virtues and its art—I have caused the legend Bread Maker to be engraved upon this piece of plate, and I trust the lady into whose hands I now place it, will always retain and exhibit it as an evidence of actual merit and honorable distinction."

Worth Knowing.
Poisoning from canned fruit and vegetables is not common, but it occurs occasionally. An expert physician gives the following good advice on the subject:
1. Every can should be examined, and if two holes are found in it, send the can at once to the health board with the contents and name of the grocer who sold it.
2. Reject every article of canned food that does not show the line of the rosin around the edge of the solder of the cap, the same as is seen on the seam at the side of the can.
3. Reject every can that does not have the name of the manufacturer or firm upon it as well as the name of the company and the town where manufactured. "Standards" have all this. When the wholesale dealer is ashamed to have his name on the goods, fight shy of them.
4. Press the bottom of the can. If decomposition is commencing the tin will rattle the same as the bottom of the oiler of your sewing machine does. If the goods are sound it will be solid, and there will be no rattle to the tin.
5. Reject every can that shows any rust around the cap on the inside of the head of the can. If housewives are educated to these points, then murate of zinc amalgam will be a thing of the past, and dealers in "swills" have to seek some other occupation.

Taxed for Royalty.
The most glaring instance of national idioity is that of Sweden, where the population of only 4,578,901 allows itself to be taxed six million and ninety thousand dollars for the support of the royal families. The total revenue is only twenty million, five hundred and eighty-one thousand, nine hundred and forty dollars, and thus nearly thirty per cent of the revenue goes towards the maintenance of royalty. Denmark pays three hundred and eleven thousand, one hundred and five dollars for the luxury of a King; Greece, two hundred and sixty thousand, eight hundred and ninety dollars; Holland, three hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred dollars; France pays its President one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, the German Emperor allows its Emperor, Kings and others of that class sixteen million, five hundred and thirty-eight thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars, which is about three per cent of the total revenue; Russia is taxed twelve million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the support of its Emperor, and Great Britain four million, four hundred and ninety-one thousand and fifteen dollars. Turkey pays sixteen million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or nearly twenty-seven per cent of its total revenue. Spain allows only two million dollars, which does not bear out the popular notion about the extravagance of that country. The lowest salaried ruler is the President of Switzerland, who receives three thousand dollars a year. The countries paying the largest per centage of the revenue for royalty and the army and navy are: Italy twenty, Austria and Spain twenty-one, France and Germany twenty-one, Denmark twenty-five, Russia thirty-five, England thirty-seven, Sweden thirty-nine, and Turkey sixty-five.

Strange Phenomenon.
Correspondence of the Statesville Landmark.
I am not aware that it is generally known that the bloom of the corn tassel, after it has fallen off, becomes animate and crawls about, but such is the fact. I took notice of this strange circumstance when I was a boy and took some that I found crawling, dried them in the sun and found them to be nothing but the bloom. They are about the size of the common skipper worm that sometimes infests our bacon. Early in the morning, before the dew is off, is the time to observe this mysterious operation of nature. If I was disposed to philosophize on this subject I might ask this question: Does the bloom become alive, crawl down in the ear and form the heart of the grain? Does the pollen, floating in the atmosphere, falling on the bloom of a different variety, cause it to mix as above indicated? It is well known that corn will mix, as we say, but it really forms a grain of a distinct variety from which it came, exactly like it.
Statesville, Aug. 12, 1884.

Feeding Apple Pomace.
I will relate some facts in regard to this subject. Years ago, when a girl at home, my father kept a cider press for the benefit of himself and his neighbors, and fed the pomace to horses and cows—not however, all they could eat. One day the cows got to the pomace and gorged themselves. The result was that they were sick—one much worse than the rest. It seemed to draw her all up, and in two days she was lying on her side, unable to get up, but giving a painful milk, not a spoonful could be got from her. The others shrank about half in their milk, but they could scarcely stagger around. They all gradually recovered, and in a few weeks gave their usual amount of milk again. This happened not only once, but nearly every season, as by some chance a gate would be carelessly left open, and the cows get to the pomace with similar results. He fed it to the horses only a short time as it seemed to make them weak.
We dried many apples in those days, and tried feeding the peelings and cores to the cows. The results were not so bad as from the pomace, but there was a visible shrinkage in the milk. To make certain we tried feeding them several times, at intervals, but there was a shrinkage in the milk every time. We were undecided whether to attribute it to the apples or the seeds. Why cows can eat apple pomace with impunity, as related, I cannot explain, except on the hypothesis that there may be as much difference in the digestive organs of cattle as in the human species. Some people can eat heartily of anything and everything without experiencing any inconvenience therefrom, while others could not partake of such a diet without serious results. Our cows were of the common breed, hearty, and in good order, but they certainly could not stand apple pomace.

Home Influence.
In a religious meeting a few nights ago, a speaker said that if a child went wrong, it was because the home life of the parents was not what it ought to be, and the sentiment seemed to meet with very general approval. We do not know what these people proposed to do with the declaration that the sins of the parents are visited upon the children even to the fourth generation. But whatever they may do with it they will have a very difficult job on hand to get rid of the laws of heredity, as seen by all of us every day of our lives. If the child could be made all that it ought to be simply by training, the animal would also be largely independent of its parents; and the problem of breeding would be very much simplified. The child is subject to the laws of heredity. As the mother and father look into the eyes of their babe, they have no idea, and can have none, as to what they can make of the child, for they do not know what has inherited, and must wait for time to develop it. It is not as if they could somewhere away back in the line of ancestry a passion or appetite which the best home influence in the world cannot curb. As a rule a good home influence will be modifying in such cases, but not always. A doctrine such as we have announced as coming from a speaker, is calculated to do harm. It teaches that all the parent has to do is to live a correct life before his child, but that is not all, though it is important. The parent needs to be familiar with the characteristics of his ancestry, and if there are any marked weaknesses in it, it is against these weaknesses that he should do all he can to guard his child. Tell the child frankly what those weaknesses were and explain to him what his danger is from them. Very many wrecks of life, and in families too that have the most exemplary heads, are caused because of inherited weakness, which the child might have guarded against if it had known that it had a treacherous enemy within itself.

Before and After Marriage.
Not unfrequently both men and women expect more from marriage than it is a human nature to yield. In the romantic courtship days the love making is fresh, and sweet, and all engrossing, and the unreflecting innocents are deluded into the belief that the bonds of matrimony are alone needed to secure them a life of love and joy at the high fever heat of the warm, youthful moments. But such an anticipation of heaven on this earth cannot be. The heat must cool down, and the intoxication of love sober into the tranquility of friendship. It is a great matter to get safely through the cooling process. The danger is that when it begins one, or the other, or both, ignorant that its cause lies in the nature of things, may throw the blame on an innocent partner, and in his or her sweet heart sigh over the awful misfortune of a dreary union. This would not happen so frequently as it does if, as is not often the case, the husband and wife were to sober down at the same rate. As a rule the lady will hold on to the tender love making much longer than the gentleman. It is the man that cools and the wife that is broken-hearted.

Weather Illusions.—It will doubtless be long ere the popular belief in the "influence" of the moon upon the weather is completely eradicated, and Mr. H. Sturt is not sanguine of early success in dispelling the nearly as deeply rooted faith in equinoctial years. From records extending over fourteen years, this meteorologist finds, however, that the equinoxes are not remarkable as windy or stormy periods in the British Isles, although the seasons of storms appear to occur at quite regular intervals. The summer half of the year, for instance, is almost entirely free from severe storms, which begin gradually to increase about the close of August and reach the maximum in the latter half of January, after which they grow less frequent and severe until the latter part of April. Two lulls, or periods of comparative freedom from storms, are noticed during the winter half-year, one appearing in November and the other in February.

Singing Sands.—On walking upon or disturbing the sand of certain beaches a peculiar sound is heard, which has been described as somewhat resembling the bark of a dog. The sound seems to arise from the friction of particles of dry sand. Until recently these so-called singing beaches have been known to exist at only two places,—one in Europe and one in this country—but samples of the singing sands have now been collected in no less than twenty-six localities in the United States.

Strikes.—Mr. J. M. Reynolds, an old citizen of Danville, but for several years past a citizen of Reidsville, N. C., shot himself with a pistol. The ball entered his left side just below the heart. He lingered about three hours, and died. He has been sick for a long time of some kidney trouble and the acute pain of his affliction is supposed to have caused him to take his life. He was about 72 years old.

Connecticut lawyers are now obliged to stand while examining witnesses. As this tires them out sooner it is regarded as quite an improvement.

Revenue officer entered the store of a merchant who never advertised, and arrested him because he kept a still house.

Connecticut lawyers are now obliged to stand while examining witnesses. As this tires them out sooner it is regarded as quite an improvement.

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