

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XI.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 10, 1880.

NO. 34

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PRICE, \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CONTRACT ADVERTISING RATES.
FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

Length	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
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Hematuria, and all diseases arising
from an impure condition of the blood,
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and Solicitors.
SALISBURY, N. C.

January 22 1879.—11.

TAX NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that I will attend
at the Mayor's Office, on Innis street, two
doors above the Post Office, from Monday,
June 7th, 1880, to June 30th, 1880, inclu-
sive, for the purpose of Listing the tax-
able property and Polls, of the Town of
Salisbury, for corporation taxes of said
town. All persons failing to attend and
have their taxables will be subject to all
the pains and penalties of the law, which
is fifty dollars fine, or thirty days impris-
onment.
AND MURPHY, Clerk
June 1, 1880. Board Commissioners.
33-4

LETTER and NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS,
CARDS and ENVELOPES printed to order
at very low rates. Call at this office.
35-50

POETRY.

Gen. Pat Cleburne.

The following beautiful lines were written
and sealed upon the coffin of Gen. Cleburne,
just before burial, by a young lady of Col-
umbia, Tennessee, near which place the re-
mains of the gallant hero lie buried:
"Fare the well, departed chieftain!
Erin's land sends forth a wail;
And oh, my country sad laments thee,
Passed to soar through death's dark vale.

Blow ye breezes softly on him,
Fan his brow with gentle breath;
Disturb ye not his peaceful slumber,
Cleburne sleeps the sleep of death!

Rest thee, Cleburne, tears of sadness
Flow from hearts thou'st nobly won;
Memory ne'er will cease to cheerish
Deeds of glory thou hast done!"

Robert E. Lee.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Go Glory! and forever guard
Our chieftain's hallowed dust;
And Honored keep eternal ward!
And Fame be this thy trust.

Go with your bright emblazoned scroll
And tell the years to be—
The first of names that flash your roll
Is ours—great Robert E. Lee.

Lee wore the grey since then,
"His Rights and Honor's hue;
He honored it, that man of men,
And wrapped it round the True.

Dead! but his spirit breathes,
Dead! but his heart is ours!
Dead! but his sunny, sad land wreathes
His crown with tears for flowers.

A statue for his tomb!
Mould it of marble white!
For Wrong, a spectre of death and doom!
An angel of Hope for Right.

But Lee has a thousand graves
In a thousand hearts I ween,
And tear-drops fall from our eyes in ways
That will keep his memory green.

Ah! muse, you dare not claim
A nobler man than hath less of blame,
Nor nobler man has less of blame,
Nor blameless man hath purer fame,
Nor purer name hath grander fame
Nor fame—another Lee.

EXAMINER ITEMS.

INDEPENDENTS.

The Radicals say the county will be full
of independent candidates this year. And
just here, we desire to ask, how do they
know? Have those who expect to run as
Independents been prowling around seek-
ing Radical support? We are unable to
understand how they would know, unless
this has been the case. We all know that
no Independent can hope to be elected
without the votes of the Radical party;
and it is very natural to suppose such are
making, or have already made, applica-
tion for that support.

Now, no true democrat will run as an
independent, and every one who has de-
cided to do so, is out of his place in the
Democratic party. He should lose no time
in going over to the Radical party. There
is where he properly belongs. He can do
us no harm there; he may do us some
while claiming to be a democrat.

Our impression is that the people of
Rowan will make it very warm for Inde-
pendent candidates this year. They have
been bamboozled in this way until they
are heartily sick of the very name. They
will at once place them where they be-
long. No man, whatever his standing
heretofore, will be allowed to disorganize
our party and beat its regularly chosen
nominees under the false and treacherous
name of Independent Democrat. Radica-
lism under this guise has had its day.
The people will no longer tolerate it.

We believe that Mr. Jarvis is, by all
odds, the strongest man in the Democrat-
ic party for Governor, and next to him,
General Seales. They have the best re-
cord, and are less vulnerable, than any
of the prominent gentlemen mentioned
for the place.

It is very natural that Mr. Fowle should
have many warm friends who think him
the most suitable candidate to head the
Democrats to victory in the Governmen-
tal race; but should he receive the nomi-
nation, they will find out that he is much
more vulnerable than they anticipated.

Mr. J. A. Snider was prospecting for
gold on Monday, at Mr. John Freeze's in
Mt. Ulla Township, with good success.

We are glad to learn that the Messrs.
Cope are making arrangements to restore
the buildings recently burned at the Bul-
lion Mine.

Have our courts become a farce? Is the
question now asked by many, since the
discharge of the Potent infanticides.
Well, it would seem, if such monstrous
crimes are to go unpunished that they
might as well be dispensed with.

We learn from his neighbors, that Mr.
John Sloan has the finest cotton in his
section of the county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Popular Science Monthly for June

publishes abstracts from the address of
Chief Justice Daly before the Geographi-
cal Society, in which he says:
"From one of these books, compiled af-
ter the manner of our modern encyclo-
pedias, and the completion of which is
shown to have been more than 2,000
years B. C., it has been ascertained, what
has long been supposed, that Chaldean
was the parent land of astronomy; for it
is found, from this compilation and from
other bricks, that the Babylonians cata-
logued the stars, and distinguished and
named the constellations that form our
present zodiac to show the course of the
sun's path in the heavens; divided time
into weeks, months, years; that they di-
vided the week, as we now have it, into
seven days, six being days of labor and
the seventh a day of rest, to which they
gave a name from which we have derived
our word "sabbath," and which day, as
a day of rest from all labor of every
kind, they observed as rigorously as the
Jew or the Puritan. The motion of the
heavenly bodies and the phenomena of
the weather were noted down, and a con-
nection, as I have before stated, as M. de
Perville claims to have discovered, be-
tween the weather and the changes of the
moon. They invented the sun dial to
mark the movements of the heavenly
bodies, the water clock to measure time
and they speak in this work of spots on
the sun, a fact they could only have
known by the aid of telescopes, which it
is supposed they possessed, from obser-
vations that they have noted down of
the rising of Venus and the fact that
Layard found a crystal lens in the ruins
of Nineveh. These "bricks" contain an
account of the Deluge, is substantially the
same as the narrative in the Bible, except
that the names are different. They dis-
close that houses and land were then sold,
leased, and mortgaged, that money was
loaned at interest, and that the market
gardeners, to use an American phrase,
"worked on shares," that the farmer,
when plowing with his oxen, beguiled his
labor with short and homely songs, two
of which have been found, and connect
this very remote civilization with the
usages of to-day.

Commencement at Statesville.

The Landmark says: The spacious hall
was packed to hear what by unanimous
consent pronounced the best musical en-
tertainment ever given in Statesville. The
concert was opened with the grand corona-
tion march, from "The Prophet," piano 8 hands,
with brass quintette. The audience were
taken by storm from the beginning, and
the captivating melodies followed in such rapid
succession that there was no recovery, until
the end, from the first delightful sensations.
To follow the course of the programme,
which was full and varied in the character
of the selections, is not to be thought of
here. The young ladies of the institution,
in their instrumental and vocal perform-
ances, evidenced the skillful and painstaking
cultivation, which their musical gifts have
received at the hands of Mrs. and Miss Kliff-
muller, at once doing credit to themselves
and their accomplished instructors. To the
usual features of such entertainments were
added cornet, trombone and flute, played
by Messrs. W. H. and E. B. Neave while the
parts borne by Messrs. Woods, Baker and
Young, on alto horn, baritone and tuba are
not for a moment to be forgotten. Not one
of the party whom Mrs. Kliffmuller's influ-
ence brought from Salisbury for this occa-
sion but deserved and has the hearty thanks
of our appreciative people for the pleasure
of their visit to us afforded, and the occasion
of their visit to us will be marked in all our
annals with a white stone. Where such
uniformity of excellence marked the ren-
dition of an entire programme it seems un-
gracious to appear invidious, and yet if called
upon to refer to any one selection conspicu-
ous for its own beauty and for perfection of
rendition, we should point to the fantasia
on Verdi's "Rigoletto"—slide trombone
and piano, Prof. and Mrs. W. H. Neave.
They were warmly encored, as they well de-
served, and another enthusiastic encore fol-
lowed Prof. Neave and Miss Kliffmuller's
rendering of the American-Irish song over-
ture, on trombone and piano.

Made Fools and Born Fools.

From the Oil City Derrick.

Did you know that the Timpkins and I
weren't on good terms?" said Col. Solon
as he dropped into the editorial chair of
the Oil City Derrick, like a bag of bran
out of a wagon.

"No, what's the trouble?"
"Dump if I know exactly. Yer see the
other night me'n and wife war invited
out to a party at Deekin Todd's an' we
went caz I knew the Deekin didn't scrimp
on eatables a bit, an' allers had sumthin
in a jug down cellar. Well, when we got
that the house was mighty nigh filled,
an' every one was a talkin' kind o' loose
like an' a compliment' each other in
various ways. Everything slid along as
smoothly a chunk o' butter on a hot knife
till long arter supper time Mr. Simpkin,
sez he to my wife, sez he, 'Mrs. Solon, yer
look 'bout as nigh as young as yer did
ten years ago,' an' my wife, sez she 'yer
a fatterin' me, Mr. Simpkin,' coz my
wife she knows what to say, she does.
An' I warn't goin' to be outdun in polite-

Off With the Check-Rein.

Nothing in the pretensions career of civil-
ization can be more cruel and barbarous
than the subjection of "the noble animal,"
man's best friend, to the abomination of the
check-rein. In the interest of the horse and
of humanity, increasing warfare should be
waged against it, until it is no longer in use.
Holding these views with a sincerity
strengthened by countless and daily visible
tortures, we esteem it as both a pleasure and
a duty to repeat what Peter F. Alba, a
prominent veterinary surgeon of Mobile,
Ala., says on the subject:

"When the check-rein is drawn so as to
derange the natural incline of the head, it
causes a stiffness of the neck and a pressure
of the cervical and dorsal vertebrae, changes
the natural position of the windpipe, and
interferes with free respiration. The neck
being raised curves the vertebrae of the back,
making it hollow, which has the tendency
to draw the hind legs forward under the
body, or to thrust the body backward upon
them. This deprives the horse of the power
of extending himself. Because, by chang-
ing his natural carriage you cause a greater
demand upon his strength for the resistance
against natural motion, and the action will
be dwelling and slow. The shoulders being
inclined out of position throws the support
off the front legs, and cramp the withers,
which divides the free movement of each
leg, and impairs the freedom and suppleness
of his front action; for, as the front legs are
kept stiff so is the spring diminished, which
is the essence of free action, and in propor-
tion as the weight on the front legs is inter-
fered with by over extension in the front, so
does contraction of the suspensory and lateral
ligaments, the flexor muscles and back
tendons, take place. This is the prolific
cause of the knuckling over the pasterns and
springing of the knees. Besides, as undue
bearing is being brought on the lumbar
vertebrae, serious strain is produced on the
loins and rear parts, and a disordered state
of these members is the consequence. Hence
come lumbago, vertigo, spinal meningitis,
and other diseases of the spine."

Where the Islands and Sand Bars in the Mississippi River Come From.

From a series of daily observations ex-
tending from the early part of February
to the latter part of October, 1879, taken
at St. Charles, Mo., under the direction
of officers of the United States Engineer
Corps, it has been ascertained that the
average quantity of earthy matter car-
ried in suspension past that point by the
Missouri River, between one foot of the
bottom and the surface, amounts to
14,857 lb. per second, or 1,183,731,200 lb.
each twenty-four hours. The matter thus
carried along weighs, approximately, 100
lb. per cubic foot when dry, giving an av-
erage of 12,837,312 cubic feet of earth
transported each twenty-four hours dur-
ing the entire year, enough to cover one
square mile with a depth of nearly six
inches.

During the months of June and July,
the average quantity per twenty-four
hours amounted to 47,390,448 cubic feet,
enough to cover a square mile with a
depth of one foot and eight inches. The
maximum quantity observed for twenty-
four hours was on July 3, when it reach-
ed the enormous amount of 111,067,200
cubic feet sufficient to cover a square
mile to a depth of four feet. These fig-
ures do not take into account the materi-
al that is held in suspension within the
lowest foot of the depth, or that which is
being rolled along the bottom. If these
quantities could be ascertained within
any reasonable limit of approximation to
correctness, there is no doubt but they
would show an amount far in excess of that
which has already been determined.—
Missouri Republican.

The Birth Rate in France.

The Continental Gazette notes that the
birth rate in France is steadily diminish-
ing; so is that of marriage, but in a less
degree, the number of children result-
ing from these marriages having great-
ly declined. In the class composed of petty
tradesman or the well-to-do peasants
there is seldom more than one child per
marriage, and it is stated that in one of
the royal communes in Picardy the num-
ber of children among the best-off of the
peasants is thirty-seven for thirty-five
families. What, asks the Gazette, is to
be the ultimate destiny of France if this de-
cline of the population continues?

Carp Culture.

A leather-back carp, weighing 74 lb.,
has lately been taken in the government
ponds at Washington. It was one of the
original fish brought to this country by
Mr. Hessel three years and a half ago.
This shows a rate of growth far exceed-
ing that of the same fish under similar
circumstances in Europe. Several mark-
ed advantages are claimed for the Ger-
man carp for profitable cultivation. Any
kind of pond, no matter how restricted,
can be used. Difficulties of temperature
or purity of water are scarcely factors in
carp culture. Providing the water is not
too cold, carp thrive rapidly. In fact, no
natural water has been found too warm
for them. Being vegetable feeders, carp
thrive on the plants growing in the wa-
ter, or may be given offal, like pigs, or
boiled grain, like chickens. A large pond
may be dug on arable land, allowed to
grow carp for two or three years, the fish
marketed, and the ground be brought un-
der culture again.

The profitability of carp culture is
shown by the following experience report-
ed in a California paper. A gentleman
in that State bought six carp in January,
1876. One of them soon died. From the
other five he raised the first year 2,
044 fish, and the year after 2,672. In 1878
he sold two of his old fish, and raised
4,000 from the remaining three. He had
four shallow fish ponds, costing \$50 each,
and covering about half an acre of low
ground comparatively worthless for oth-
er uses. For his original fish he paid \$30
and \$10 for food stuff, making a total
outlay of \$240. In four years he sold
\$514 worth of fish, and had from 4,000 to
6,000 left, after supplying his own table
with fish for eighteen months.

There are thousands of small ponds
throughout the country which might,
with little trouble and large profit, be con-
verted into carp ponds.

The Presbyterians.

Day's Doing's in Yesterday's General Assembly.

CHARLESTON, May 25.—In the
Presbyterian General Assembly, to-
day, a telegraphic salutation was re-
ceived from the Northern General
Assembly, and a cordial response was
sent by telegraph to that Assembly.
The new directory of worship was
ordered to be printed and copies sent
to every church and presbytery for
criticism. On the subject of dismis-
sion of office by the elders, the As-
sembly decided that an elder cannot
demit his office except where he is
unacceptable to the people. The As-
sembly declined to revise the list of
delegates to the Presbyterian Alliance.

CHALESTON, S. C., May 26.—The
Presbyterian General Assembly heard
a long discussion on the overture from
the Synod of South Carolina as to
the legal authority of the "in thesi"
deliverance of the General Assembly
and the general power of the Church
Courts. The discussion came up on
the report of the committee on over-
tures reaffirming the action of the
Louisville (Kentucky) Assembly on
this subject in 1879.

Dr. Girardeau opened with a two
hour's speech affirming the legal au-
thority of the deliverances in ques-
tion.

Drs. Woodrow and Wilson will fol-
low to-morrow in opposition.

The report of the committee on
Narrative was read and approved.

The report of the committee on pub-
lic work of the Church was also read.
The debt of the publishing house at
Richmond has been reduced to \$10,-
000. Three years ago it was \$59,000.
Dr. Hasen is retained as secretary and
treasurer.

The Assembly refused to take any
action on the overture from the Ath-
ens Presbytery on the subject of dan-
cing and worldly amusements, the
Church already having sufficient leg-
islation on the subject.

Rev. G. H. Rout, of Kentucky, was
elected delegate to the General Synod
of the Reformed Church, with Dr.
Prior, of Virginia, as alternate.

PITA—A NEW FIBER PLANT.

The American Consul at Vera Cruz has been
calling attention to a new fiber plant, a
species of cactus commonly called "pita,"
which promises to add materially to the
resources of Mexico. Some of the fibers
are sixteen feet long. The fiber is strong
and silky, and capable of minute subdivi-
sion. Some months ago a native of
Vera Cruz sent some of the fiber to Eng-
land, where it was woven into handker-
chiefs, which was strong and very beau-
tiful, appearing more like silver tissue
than like linen. The plant grows wild
and there are millions of acres of it.

Gov. Seward's Advice to Young Men.

Albany Journal.

Mr. Seward, in a letter to a young
man, just published for the first time
said; I am glad to know that you
have got into the country. It is the
best place for young men. Allow me
to give you a word of advice. Just
as soon as you can get out of public
employment into some occupation by
which you can support yourself, do
it, and become an independent man.
Salaries exhaust the energies of all
men, and very often corrupt them.

No greater calamity can befall a
young man than to begin life in a
public office. An easy clerkship,
with a liberal salary, often injures
than benefits the recipient. As a
rule, it unfits a young man for the
rougher work of life, and by taking
him away from the stimulating influ-
ence of competition, prevents him
from acquiring the mental and phys-
ical fibre indispensable to success.

An these coveted positions are all
the more pernicious because they are
so often merely temporary. It would
not be so bad if the young man who
begins life in a rut were permitted to
stay there. But these easy clerkships
have come to be recognized as re-
wards for party service rendered either
by the recipients or by their friends
and come and go with the rise and
fall of parties. A dismissed clerk
from a political office is about as pitia-
ble an object as any one often meets
with.

During the two or four or six years
he has been drawing a fair salary for
little work, he has been forming hab-
its which unfit him for stronger service,
and he is obliged to take up the
thread of life where he dropped it to
enter upon his coveted clerkship,
with fewer friends, less ambition, and
worse habits than when he left his
original employment, where he had
to work hard for little pay, to enter
upon an official position where there
was little to do and big pay for doing
it.

Whoever has any protracted expe-
rience in political life can call up
scores of young men whose early abili-
ties inspired high hopes of useful-
ness and success, but who would have
sunk into obscurity, if not something
worse, under the enervating influence
of some petty office. Such a position
may help him for a few years, but
the chances are that it will spoil him
for life.

A Remedy for Scarlet Fever.

Dr. E. Woodruff, for nineteen years
a practicing physician at Grand Rap-
ids, Michigan, furnishes the Spring-
field, (Ill.) Journal, the following:
"Wash the child from head to foot
with strong sal soda water, warm, then
wipe dry. Then immediately bathe
freely with oil from beef marrow or
oil from butter, applied freely. Then
give freely catnip tea, or some good
sweating article, pennyroyal, ect. Re-
peat every half hour, or as often as
they get worrisome or wakeful, and
in one or two days they will be en-
tirely cured. I have been called to
cases where they have been fully
broke out, and in this way entirely
cured them in twenty-four hours. I
have had thirty cases on hand at a
time, and never lost a case in my life.
But now I am old and about to give
up my business, and seeing from the
papers that your town is infected with
the epidemic I wish to do all the
good I can. It is so simple. You
do not need to call a doctor. A good
nurse can attend to them. If by open-
ing the pores of the skin and sweat-
ing you can let off the poison, which
is an animalcula, or animal in the
blood, the cure is complete. The same
is equally good in fevers of all kinds,
hard colds and coughs. I take the
ground that all diseases are caused by
a stoppage of the pores of skin, re-
taining the poison, or living animals,
in the blood, and all you have to do
at first is to open the doors of the sys-
tem and let them out, or drive them
out. All people know a warm bath
is good. But you apply the oil to
the skin, and it keeps the pores open
for a long time and gives the enemy
a chance to get out. I hope all will
try it, and they will soon be con-
vinced."

Every position in life has its cheer-
ful side. No man can go so far down
the hill that the sun won't shine on
some part of the valley for at least
an hour in the day. Think of the
poor organ grinder and take heart.
"Ah," he said to himself, as he turned
the awful crank of that unmelod-
ious instrument, and heard the pen-
nies drop on the sidewalk, "if I hadn't
studied music when I was young I
might now be a common beggar."

O sad state.
Of human wretchedness! so weak is man,
So ignorant and blind, that did not God
Sometimes withhold in mercy what we ask,
We should be ruin'd at our own request.
—Hannah Moore.

A man cannot fully appreciate the dis-
agreeableness of the Egyptian plague of
frogs until two or three dead ones are de-
posited in his well.

Senator Gordon's Prospects.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Senator
Gordon authorizes the statement that
he has been tendered the position of
associate and consulting counsel for
the new railroad combination, which
includes a continuous line under the
management from St. Louis to Savan-
nah, and although he has not yet ac-
cepted the offer the prospects are that
he will do so at an early day. Gen-
eral Gordon is also contemplating a
renewal of his former law partner-
ship with Judge Bleckley, his brother-
in-law. They began the practice
of law together many years ago, and
Judge Bleckley was elected to the
Supreme Court bench about the same
time that Gen. Gordon was elected to
the United States Senate. They were
both re-elected to their respective of-
fices, and a short time ago Judge
Bleckley resigned, although several
years of his office, yet remain. Now
Gen. Gordon has done a similar
thing, and it would be a pleasing co-
incidence if the two should again
meet as private citizens and renew
their old law partnership, after hav-
ing voluntarily abandoned the pub-
lic offices which they might have held
for several years to come.

Changing One's Faith.

The reason why a great many peo-
ple seem to be always changing their
faith, is that they never really have
any faith. They have indeed what
they call faith, and are often very
positive about it. They have gath-
ered together a number of opinions
and fancies, often very ill considered,
which they say they believe, using
the deep and sacred word for a very
superficial and frivolous action of
their wills. They no more have a
faith than a vagrant has a home who
sleeps upon a different door-step every
night. And yet he does sleep some-
where every night, and so these wan-
derers among the creeds, at each given
moment are believing something, al-
though that something is forever al-
tering. We do not properly believe
what we only think. A thousand
speculations come into our heads and
our minds dwell upon them, which
are not, therefore to be put into our
creed however possible they seem.
Our creed, our credo, anything which
we call by such a sacred name, is not
what we have thought, but what our
Lord has told us.—Canner.

A tragic termination to an amus-
ing incident was witnessed a few days
ago at Massegros, in Italy. A man
with a dancing bear arrived in the
evening, and begged a lodging of a
farmer for himself and his charge.
The bear was accordingly turned in-
to the pig-sty after the pig had been
removed to another shelter. In the
middle of the night three malefac-
tors appeared on the scene, with the
intention of stealing the farmer's pig.
The result can easily be imagined.
The bear gave the men a warm re-
ception promptly flooring the two
who ventured into the sty before they
discovered the substitution of the ani-
mals. The third robber was petrified
with fright at the fate of his compan-
ions, but managed to shout for help,
and the farmer and hearkeeper were
soon on the spot. They found the
first man quite dead, the second dan-
gerously wounded, and it is believed
that the adventure has destroyed the
reason of the third.

Every position in life has its cheer-
ful side. No man can go so far down
the hill that the sun won't shine on
some part of the valley for at least
an hour in the day. Think of the
poor organ grinder and take heart.
"Ah," he said to himself, as he turned
the awful crank of that unmelod-
ious instrument, and heard the pen-
nies drop on the sidewalk, "if I hadn't
studied music when I was young I
might now be a common beggar."

O sad state.
Of human wretchedness! so weak is man,
So ignorant and blind, that did not God
Sometimes withhold in mercy what we ask,
We should be ruin'd at our own request.
—Hannah Moore.

A man cannot fully appreciate the dis-
agreeableness of the Egyptian plague of
frogs until two or three dead ones are de-
posited in his well.