

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XX.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889.

NO. 22.



This powder never varies. A marvelous purity of strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N. Y. For sale by Bingham & Co., Young & Boston, and N. P. Murphy.

**ELYS CATARRH CREAM BALM**  
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.  
TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER

**CATARRH**  
is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus into the stomach and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.  
A particle is applied into each nostril, and its agreeable, soothing and purifying effects are felt. Price, 50 cents. ELY'S BALM, 55 Warren Street, New York.

**THIS AGE**  
is full of humbugs, and that remedy that dispenses this charge is a God-send to humanity. B. B. B. has never failed and that ought to count for something to him who wants to be cured of what B. B. B. sets itself up to cure.

**UTTERLY SURPRISED!**  
MERIDIAN, Miss., July 12, 1887.  
For a number of years I have suffered untold pain from the effects of blood poison. I had my case treated by several prominent physicians, but received but little, if any, relief. I resorted to all sorts of patent medicines, spending a large amount of money, but yet getting no better. My attention was attracted by the cure-soil to have been effected by B. B. B., and I commenced taking it merely as an experiment, having but little faith in the results. To my utter surprise I soon commenced to improve, and deem myself to-day a well and hearty person—all owing to the excellent qualities of B. B. B. I cannot comment too highly to those suffering from blood poison.  
J. O. GIBSON,  
Trainman M. & O. R. R.

**AFTER TWENTY YEARS.**  
BALTIMORE, April 20, 1887.—For over twenty years I have been troubled with ulcerated bowels and bleeding piles, and grew very weak and thin from a constant loss of blood. I have used 4 bottles of B. B. B., and have gained 15 pounds in weight, and feel better in general health than I have for ten years. I recommend your B. B. B. as the best medicine I have ever used, and owe my improvement to the use of Botanic Blood Balm. ERGENES A. SMITH,  
318 Eister St.

**AN OLD MAN RESTORED.**  
Dawson, Ga., June 30, 1887.—Being an old man and suffering from general debility and rheumatism of the joints of the shoulders, I found difficulty in attending to my business, and that of a lawyer, until I bought and used five bottles of B. B. B., Botanic Blood Balm, of Mr. T. C. Jones, or J. R. Irwin & Son, and my general health is improved and the rheumatism left me. I believe it to be a good medicine.  
J. H. LIVING.

**CLARK'S PILLS FOR COLIC, BILIOUSNESS, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS.**  
TRADE MARK  
25 Cts.  
For sale by JNO. H. ENNISS, Druggist.

**CRAIG & CLEMENT, Attorneys at Law**  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
Feb. 3rd, 1889.

**DR. J. C. McCUBBINS, Surgeon Dentist,**  
Salisbury, N. C.  
Office in Cole building, second floor, next to Dr. Campbell's, opposite D. A. Atwell's drug store, Main Street. 9-11.

**Who Will Care?**  
"Alas!" the weary teacher sighed at eve,  
And homeward went her sad and lonely way;  
"Another better for my place will hold,  
If life to me means but to work and grieve,  
"And never bring my heart one cheering ray,  
"Who will care?"  
"Ere long my work will cease and I shall go;  
The helpful words you say to them each day,  
"Who note the leaves of autumn where they blow?  
"They're quite forgot when spring-time buds unfold.  
"Who will care?"  
Ah, patient worker, comes not day by day  
Some boy, some girl, whose steps you guide  
From wrong?  
Their prur, sweeter lives they'll surely say  
You helped to make; to you the dues belong.  
They will care.  
Then other lives will get from these in turn  
The helpful words you say to them each day,  
In those they meet may sometime brightly burn  
The sparks you kindled as you went your way.  
They will care.  
Then look, oh weary teacher, as you go,  
Beyond the dreary cares that round you lie,  
Work on; your worth each day your pupils show,  
And in them kindles good that cannot die.  
—School Journal.

### The Gems of North Carolina.

J. A. D. Stevenson in Jeweler's Weekly.

Minerals, either common or rare, and in unusually fine crystals, are to be found in the piedmont region lying between the Catawba and Yadkin rivers.  
Being a native of this section and an ardent admirer of all the phenomena and beauties of nature, these crystals attracted my attention in early life, and the collection and study of them, including the beautiful modified quartz found here, convinced me that they were of more than usual interest. My early experience in the placer mines of North Carolina familiarized me with the occurrence of such rare minerals as monazite, xenotime, rutherfordite (ferugonite), zircon, columbite and titanium in this section, and being aware of the fact that these are found associated with precious stones in other countries, I was impressed with the idea that by making systematic search valuable gems could be found here; want of time and opportunity delayed the search, however, until 1874, when I selected this section as the most convenient for my work. The same indications cross the State from northeast to southwest; in fact to draw a line on the map of the United States from Paris, Me., to Gainsville, Ga., it is surprising to see how near it passes all the known gem localities east of the Mississippi river.  
My plan of exploring was to go among the people of the country and endeavor to interest them in collecting the different crystals found in their respective sections. This I have found an easy matter, especially with the children, as they took hold of the idea readily; many of them soon became familiar with the work, and they not only did good service in developing the mineral resources of the State, but acquired a knowledge of mineralogy and natural history.

**DIAMONDS.**  
So far I have failed to find the diamond here, but I attribute my failure to the want of a better method of search, as all indications show that it might be found in Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Rutherford, Burke, McDowell and Franklin counties of the State.

**CORUNDUM GEMS.**  
Although I have discovered numerous localities in Iredell county where beautiful pink and blue corundum is found, a faithful search has so far failed to discover the real ruby or sapphire; quite a number, however, have been found in the corundum mines of Macon county.

**BERYLS.**  
The first beryl suitable for cutting was found early in 1875 at the locality now known as the "Emerald and Hiddenite Mine." It was a beautiful aquamarine, but only a part of it was suitable for a gem. A few weeks later I obtained at this locality my first emerald; it was small and rather opaque, but of fine color and the file-like markings on its planes were very distinct. During 1876 I collected two others at the same locality; their color was not quite so good as the first, but one of them was more transparent. This promising locality is still undeveloped. During the year 1883 Mr. J. O. Lackey brought me thirty-six emeralds which he found in a vein of dark mica, on his farm a short distance southwest of the "Emerald and Hiddenite Mine." Their color varied from light emerald green to colorless. D. Parlow found on his farm, in the Bentley settlement, Sugar Loaf township, Alexander county, a small emerald of good color and transparency. He sent it to a friend in Cincinnati, Ohio. A party who visited the locality for me found in the same neighborhood a very pretty small aquamarine. A Mr. Stafford brought me a fragment of an aquamarine from near Duley Shoal, Caldwell county. It appeared to have been broken from a large crystal and cut a beautiful gem.

**AMETHYST.**  
I have collected a number of yellow beryls on the Price lands near Poplar Springs, Alexander county. They make very pretty cabinet specimens, but are not suitable for cutting. Blue beryls occur on D. R. Lackey's farm, Sharp's Mill, same county, but none suitable for cutting. On January 12, last, a farmer brought me an aquamarine, which he found while plowing a field near Little River church, Alexander county. It is the most wonderful yet found in the United States. It weighs 28 ounces, has a fine color, is quite transparent and will cut a number of fine gems. It was found in the soil. The surface soil in the locality consists largely of sand, which is principally fragments of opalescent quartz. The subsoil is a very red clay. At my solicitation a mining engineer recently visited the locality and found embedded in a small boulder of opalescent quartz a fine crystal of yellow beryl, partly suitable for cutting, also in some of the same boulders unusually fine crystals of black tourmaline. He is of the opinion that these quartz boulders were the original matrix of the aquamarine. Beryls suitable for cutting have been collected by Dr. C. D. Smith, in Macon county.

Mr. Ray, of Burnsville, has collected in Yancey and Mitchell counties a number of beryls suitable for cutting. The late Prof. John T. Humphrey found, in Burke county, a crystal of beryl. It was small, transparent and a remarkably fine specimen. Last year a colored man brought me an aquamarine he found near King's Mountain, Cleveland county. It is partly suitable for cutting. I also collected other beryls, valuable as crystals; some of them unusually interesting.

**QUARTZ.**  
Transparent quartz ranging in color from jet black to colorless, included yellow (citrine), is found in a number of localities.  
**AGATE.**  
The best agates I have seen in this State were found in the gold placer washings at the Newell mine, Cabarrus county. More common ones are found near Huntersville, Mecklenburg county.

**ZIRCON.**  
Zircons are found in Iredell, Burke, McDowell, Buncombe and other of the western counties. Small transparent crystals are abundant in the placer gold washings of Burke and McDowell counties. Occasionally one is found sufficiently large to cut into a gem.

**SUN STONE.**  
This mineral is found at a number of localities in Iredell county, but the best occurs in one of the Statesville rock quarries, where it is very abundant. It varies in color from crimson red to golden yellow. The pieces are generally too small for gems.

**INCLOSURES IN QUARTZ.**  
In addition to the rutiated quartz already mentioned, there are other inclosures in the quartz found here, which are sometimes used as gems. The inclosures are green mica, green actinolite, asbestos, tourmaline, hematite, liquid inclosures, &c. The modified quartz occurring in this section, though not classed as a gem, has with in the past few years attracted a great deal of attention from scientists. Quite a number of years ago I sent specimens of these crystals to persons both in this country and in Europe who are interested in the study. L. Stadnicher, of New Haven, Conn., was the first to figure them. He sent the drawings to me, pointed out the most interesting features connected with them. Although many years of my life have been spent collecting in this section, I am unable to estimate what future and more thorough examination, backed by capital, may develop. Where the surface "finds" have been so rich and interesting, no one would venture to predict what underground work might develop. There is a vast territory yet unexplored. The many difficulties which formerly confronted the explorer have been in a great measure overcome, and to-day he would find it a pleasant pastime, with every chance of making his work profitable.  
Gem mining in this section is still in its infancy, but growing steadily, and many new discoveries are being made. The finding of a real diamond at Dyr-surville, McDowell county, in 1886, and the large aquamarine lately found near Little River church, Alexander county, was a surprise to the most sanguine. This should clear away any lingering doubts in the minds of some as to the existence of valuable gems in North Carolina. I am under many obligations to friends and scientists for kind assistance and encouragement in my work.

**RUTILATED QUARTZ—SAGENITE.**  
I have located this variety of gem stone at a number of places. The first locality at which I found it was on the farm of Mr. Geo. Wilson, four miles south of Taylorsville, Alexander county. This locality yielded only a few good specimens. The best locality is on the farm of Mr. Daniels, in the northwestern part of Iredell county, near the Alexander line. Good specimens are also found on the adjoining farm, owned by the Misses Bennett, also on the farms of Gaston Smith, Thomas Miller and J. F. Adams, in Alexander county. These localities have yielded about two hundred good specimens, besides a large number of inferior ones. The pink color quartz inclosing golden yellow needles of rutile are the most beautiful. None of these localities are exhausted, and no doubt other in north Iredell and Yadkin counties could be found, as rutile is quite abundant in this section. The late Prof. John T. Humphrey found good pieces of this gem material in Catawba and Burke counties.

**RUTILE.**  
I have collected crystals of this mineral from the size of a small needle to over an inch across and varying in color from a crimson red to black. The localities where it is found are too numerous to mention here. Some of the finest crystals known were found near Crouch's mill, in Alexander county. It is only occasionally used.

**GARNET.**  
Although garnet crystals are very abundant in this State, it is seldom they are found sufficiently pure for gems. I have found a few small fragments and crystals that were cut and made very pretty gems; the best are found near the Taylorsville road, on the Carson place, Alexander county. I have lately been informed that crystals suitable for cutting are being collected in Mitchell and Alleghany counties.

few suitable for cutting. The best are found near Shepherd's Cross Roads and at Amity Hill. I have a very fine one that was found in Clay county. The late Dr. C. L. Hunter found a very fine amethyst near his home in Lincoln county. The late Prof. J. T. Humphrey found quite a number in Burke county near the Catawba line. They are remarkable specimens of fine color and full of brilliant needles of rutile. I have in my cabinet one of the largest of these specimens, which was a present from Prof. Humphrey.

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Now let the legislative committee appointed to look into the failure or refusal of certain railroad and other corporations to list and pay their taxes proceed with energy to execute its commission. There is not a little for it to do and the welfare of the people may be considerably advanced if it acts with promptitude and judgment and without fear or favor. We hope for much public benefit from its investigations and reports. We hope for a thorough sifting of the matter if it has the coals of all delinquent corporations and a resulting payment into the treasury of the apparently large amount of taxes withheld through a long series of years. We hope the action against the defaulters will be short, sharp and decisive. We hope no guilty corporation will be allowed to escape.—*News-Observer.*

It is stated that a young woman of Chicago has been made insane by smoking cigarettes. She must have been at least three-fourths crazy before she began the dirty practice.—*Exchange.*

The admission of the new States will necessitate alteration in our national flag. The number of stars in the field will have to be increased from thirty-eight to forty-two.

A wealthy citizen of Florida has offered a premium of one thousand dollars for the town in that State which is in the most cleanly condition on 1st of July next.

### Cleveland's Parting Words.

Staff Correspondence New York Herald.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1889.

I have had a long, and I need not add a very interesting talk with President Cleveland this morning. It was really a talk for Mr. Cleveland objects to a formal interview. He preferred to chat in a familiar and friendly way about the various topics which involve the national welfare, and then give me a free pen with which to describe both what I saw and what I heard.

As I sat looking out of the south window of the spacious room in which he has worked during the last four years the occasion seemed to have an impressiveness not easily described. But before me sat the outgoing Chief Magistrate of the people while all around were being erected the platforms from which the incoming President will be welcomed.

From these rooms—in one of which Mr. Cleveland sat taking an account of stock, as it were, and with a kind of hurried deliberation closing up the accounts of his administration that he may hand the balanced books over to his successor—how many Presidents have guided the destinies of the republic through good and ill report! The memories with which the air is redolent is almost oppressive and they come to mind with such a startling rush of incident—tragedy, comedy, melodrama—that one becomes almost bewildered. The very walls of the White House resound with the echoes of the past and the prophecies of the future. What fears, what hopes, what strivings of political partisanship it represents!

In an adjoining room sat Lincoln when the deep rumblings of national discontent were heard, destined to shape themselves into a tornado that swept a million men into their graves. After him came Johnson, who so strangely bungled the work of reconstruction; and then Grant, with the laurels of many hard-won victories; and last of all Cleveland, whose administration has been marked by a national policy under which the South has lost the bitterness of the old days and taken on the spirit of unity and the spirit of the Union. These rich memories chased each other through my mind as Mr. Cleveland referred to the last four years, and then declared his hope that the Republican party on its accession to power would pursue no course that could in any way rehabilitate the sectional animosities which have been dying out.

### A RELIEF FROM CARE.

The President expressed in unmistakable terms his sense of personal relief in view of his release from the cares and anxieties of office. He is not ungrateful by any means, he says, for the high honor which was conferred on him four years ago, and declares that no man could be indifferent to such an expression of confidence on the part of American citizens. At the same time public office, faithfully administered, necessitates a great many personal sacrifices and an almost appalling amount of hard work. Domestic relations are invaded, while accumulating and pressing responsibilities of the most serious and grave character tax the physical as well as the mental energies of the incumbent to the utmost. To receive the presidency of a nation like this is an honor only equaled by the privilege of retiring to private life with the consciousness that he has endeavored to serve the public interests with an eye single to the welfare of the whole people.

That Mr. Cleveland has been a rugged worker and has not spared himself is easily admitted. He has spent himself freely, and given his nights as well as his days to the details of his office. Two o'clock, he tells me, is the time he sets for retiring, but it frequently happens that the clock strikes three in the morning before he can leave his desk.

Still, he shows no wear or tear. Whether it is that he has a peculiar capacity for getting through with the labors of the day without the usual loss of vitality, or whether his calm temperament enables him to preserve his health in spite of tumultuous surroundings, it might be hard to say. The fact remains, however, that he is hardy, sturdy, clear-headed and physically unharmed by the constant and persistent strain to which he has been so long subjected.

### FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.

I was anxious to know what he would say of the future prospects of the republic. He has occupied a vantage ground from which he could view the whole country and sweep the horizon from Maine to California and from the lakes to the Gulf. I therefore led the conversation to subjects bearing upon this question. He spoke with the utmost frankness. He said:

"I am a Democrat, with all the word implies. I am, moreover, an intense Democrat—in that I believe that the true principles of the Democratic party are essential to the highest well-being of this country."  
"During the war," he added, "the Republican party had supreme and unquestioned control of public policy. No one will question the service it rendered at that time, but the rank and file of the army was composed largely of Democrats. The generals who won renown were also many of them Dem-

ocrats. While there were among the Republicans a small minority of hot-heads who found fault with the Lincoln administration, and among the Democrats an equal number of fossils whose timidity was a national misfortune, the great bulk of the people from East to West, without respect to party affiliations, were solidly patriotic and ready for any necessary amount of sacrifice for the preservation of our institutions. It is folly to claim that the war was fought either by Republicans or Democrats; it was fought by the American citizens of the North.

But it is plain, he said with great seriousness, that under Republican administration there has been given a fresh and dangerous impetus to monopolies, trusts and combines. Immense fortunes have been accumulated, unknown in the days of our fathers. They are a peculiarity of post-bellum times, and the control which they arbitrarily exercise over the cost of existence is a direct menace to the welfare of the workingmen and of our farmers.

### HE BELIEVES IN THE MASSES.

Mr. Cleveland has very decided opinion on this subject. The party, he declares, which willingly encourages these evil tendencies is not worthy to be called the party of the people. As a Democrat, the President believes strongly in the masses, and has a very large sympathy for the working classes. Whatever interferes with their interests interferes with the great majority of our citizens.

A combine or trust may begin with the single purpose of making money without oppression of the people, but it tends to put the consumers of our country under tribute to a greed constantly increasing. The Democratic party must therefore be true to itself whether in power or out. It must keep itself the representative of the rich and poor alike, and maintain a solid front against the ruthless encroachments of combined capital which result in dividing our population into the abnormally rich on the one hand and large multitudes of unprotected and laboring masses on the other.

The country wants more of the spirit of true Democracy, and the Democratic party, if loyal to itself, must win in the long run.

### THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

On my suggesting the race question in the South, Mr. Cleveland naturally hesitated before answering, because, as he said, it is the most delicate subject now before the people.

The South has partly recovered from the effects of the war and for twenty years and more has been putting all its energies into the soil and into manufactures. It has risen from a condition approaching ruin to a degree of financial and practical enterprise which renders it in some industries a sharp competitor with the North. The sudden and marvelous recovery of the South in industrial interest is a fact in which the whole nation may well take pride. And this feeling of pride would be universal if the professions so often made of complete reconciliation and a desire to join in a hearty united effort to work out our destiny as a nation are sincere.

The new relations between the whites and the negroes at the South are gradually arranging themselves. It must, however, be a work of time—and of a long time—before an entirely satisfactory result can be reached. While Mr. Cleveland believes that manifest wrongs, either to whites or blacks, should not be tolerated, he has by no means lost confidence in the fair-minded average public opinion of the South to do the best which the circumstances allow. They know the situation in all its bearings and to distrust their ability to deal with it is to distrust their sincerity and fairness.

### GOOD NATURED IN DEFEAT.

When I suggested some question as to the difference between the incoming and the outgoing administrations, Mr. Cleveland was quick with an answer. Evidently he is in no wise disturbed by the fortunes of political warfare which have befallen him. He is downright good natured over his defeat.

The people alone, he said have a right to rule the country, and their will is law. There is no appeal from their decision, and there should be none. What they desire they will have, and ought to have.

While the President firmly believes that the tariff reform which the Democratic party stands for is for the best interests of the whole people, and while he neither sees nor desires to see the least disposition on the part of the Democratic party to recede from the position which it has taken, he accepts the result of the election with the placidity of the philosopher and the calmness which the minority should always possess. The people cannot be deceived by false logic in the long run, however. The workingmen seem already to understand pretty well the question submitted to them at the last election. The action of the farmers of the country presents the strangest condition of affairs which the canvass devel-

oped. They do not seem to realize yet how important the question of paying immense additions for all they use upon their farms and all they wear upon their backs is to their prosperity, if not to their very existence, and how much they are neglected in the distribution of the pretended benefits of high protection. Reflection and experience—the hardest of teachers—must set them right, for they certainly belong in the ranks of tariff reformers.

Mr. Cleveland has no fear that the Democratic policy of an adjustment of the tariff to the wants and circumstances of those of our people who work for their living, with a due regard to all other legitimate interests and enterprises, will not ultimately commend itself to the American people. What will help the people and make their burdens lighter is what they will have in the end; and there need be no fear that they will not discover the way to this end or that they will fail to attach themselves to the party which consistently and honestly offers them relief. There were matters on which I should have been glad to hear Mr. Cleveland's opinion, but he had already given me more time than could well be spared and I took my leave.

### He Took Glass for Lunch.

Philadelphia North American.  
"Hold on there, man, you'll kill yourself," exclaimed Dr. Shoemaker in the receiving ward of the Pennsylvania Hospital last evening as Michael Hanley, a patient, picked up an ordinary tumbler and took a bite from the side.  
"That won't hurt me, said the man, as he chewed and swallowed the glass and rolled out his tongue to show that it was not concealed in his mouth. "This is only my usual lunch," continued the man as he bit out another generous chunk of glass.  
"This is simply suicide, and you can't eat any more," said the doctor, as the man was about starting in on the last section and the fragment was taken from him.  
"I'll tell you what I'll do," said Mike; "I'll eat that jar for five cents, and won't charge you anything if I don't eat every bit of it. You'll have to give me plenty of water, though, for that kind of stuff's very sweet," as he picked up a pint porcelain jar from the surgeon's tray.  
"We don't want to see you kill yourself, and, besides, it wouldn't pay to give you money to eat a jar worth half a dollar."  
"Don't be afraid of me killing myself. You fellows don't know my capacity. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll drink water faster than you can hand it to me."  
"I'll give you a drink if that's what you want," said Nurse McCann, as he moved toward the cooler, and the man's capacity for drink was tested.  
McCann produced two good sized tumblers and started the water. Hanley drained the glasses and handed them back as fast as they could be filled, until seventeen had been emptied into his capacious maw, and the watering process was peremptorily stopped by the doctor. Mike was then dismissed, and the last seen of him he was trying to borrow a nickel from one of the nurses at the door.

### Apprenticing Orphans.

By request of Judge Graves we copy the law in this State regarding the apprenticing of children, which ought to be carefully studied by both parents and guardians. The law referred to is section 11, chapter 3, of the 1st volume of the Code, which reads as follows:

1. All orphans whose estates are of so small value that no person will educate and maintain them for the profits thereof;
2. All infants whose fathers have deserted their families and been absent for one year, leaving them without sufficient support;
3. All infants (not living with the father) whose mother has secured to herself such property as the infants may thereafter acquire, provided the clerk deems it improper to permit such infants to remain with the mother;
4. All infants who make application to the board of commissioners of the county for relief out of the funds of the poor, and such fact is certified by the board to the clerk;
5. All infants whose parents do not habitually employ their time in some honest, industrious occupations.

As it is the manly man who wins and satisfies a good woman, so it is the womanly woman who pleases and retains the desirable man. She need not be soft or silly, or weak or nervous—she may be strong, vigorous, resolute and brave; but, whatever she is, she must be womanly in order to please.

The first bank in the United States was the Bank of North America, chartered by Congress at the instance of Robert Morris, in 1780, and by the State of Pennsylvania in 1781, with a capital of \$400,000. It is still in existence in Philadelphia.

The number of convicts received at the penitentiary during the present month has been so large as to bring the total number up to 1,400.