The Tarboro' Southerner.

"I AM A SOUTHERN MAN, OF SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES."---Jefferson Davis.

VOLUME XLVIII. TARBORO', EDGECOMBE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 28, 1872. NUMBER 15.

The Tarboro' Southerner.

A Free & Independent Family Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

WM. BIGGS, Editor and Proprietor.

THE SOUTHERNER is one of the oldest and largest Journals in North Carolina, and as one of the institutions of the Country and the organ of Edgecombe County, its conductor will strive to direct it in the interest of the State and Country at large, and he will spare no pains to make it a fit representative of the section from which it emanates.

The subscription price is Three Dollars a year; Two Dollars for Six Months and must be paid INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Money may in all cases be sent by mail, at the risk of the Publisher.

The Tarboro' Southerner.

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an. 31. tf

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HOWARD & PERRY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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Practice in all the Courts of Halifax, Northampton, Edgecombe and Martin Counties. In the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and in the Federal Courts. Collections made in any part of North Carolina.

N. B.—One of the Firm will attend at Office in Scotland Neck on Saturday of every week. march 7-1 year.

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PLATED WARE,

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Old Established Store of 1831,

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The Subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the purchasing community and visitors generally, to his stock of Goods, consisting of

Fine Gold Hunting Case Lovers, of European and American make, for Gentlemen & Ladies. Hunting Silver Lovers, of American and Swiss make.

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Hardware, Cutlery,

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WAGON MATERIAL,

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Circular Front, corner of Main street and Market Square,

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Nails at Factory Prices. Trace Chains, Weed, Hilling and Grub Hoes, Horse Collars and Hames, Axes, Saws, &c., &c.

The trade supplied at Northern prices

26-tf

Odenheimer

HAS JUST ARRIVED

WITH

Forty Head

MULES AND HORSES.

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH.

Odenheimer's Stables,

feb. 1-tf. TARBORO.

HORSES

AND

MULES.

FORTY

Head Fine Horses and Mules just arrived to day, and for sale low by

F. ODENHEIMER,

LIVERY STABLES,

Feb. 1-tf, TARBORO.

TARBORO.

J. H. BROWN,

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DEALER IN HARNESS,

Saddles,

BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c.

MAIN STREET,

TARBORO, N. C.

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS

TARBORO, N. C.

Special Attention paid to Repairing

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THE PUBLIC WILL TAKE NOTICE

TO WHAT IS SAID

BY

A. B. ROANE,

GROCER & LIQUOR DEALER,

MAIN STREET,

Tarboro, N. C.

HE KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND a choice lot of

FAMILY GROCERIES

at the lowest Cash Prices, and the highest Cash Prices paid for

Hides, Beeswax, Sheep Skins, &c.

HIS BAR

is stocked with the very best brands of Liquors and Cigars—and the public is respectfully invited to make a personal *reconnoissance*.

He has recently opened a new branch of his business in the Store next door to Messrs. Brown, Daniel & Co., where will also be found a large assortment of

Liquors and Groceries.

Also a good BAR connected with the Store.

Tarboro, July 29, 1871, 1 yr.

TO THE BUILDING PUBLIC.

I Respectfully announce that I am now prepared with a competent number of assistants to contract for and build every kind of HOUSE, or anything else in the Carpenters line.

I would also say to the Farmers of the County that I have made every necessary arrangement to construct everything of

WOOD-WORK

needed upon a plantation, from a GIN SCREW to a HOE HELVE.

Persons intrusting business into my hands may be assured that it will be attended to with the utmost promptness and fidelity.

I have in my employ a strong force of first class Carpenters.

All citizens of the county are respectfully requested to give me a chance before contracting elsewhere.

Apply to me at Tarboro, N. C.

46 1y JOHN C. DANCY, (Cold')

The Bottoms Horse Power

FOR GINNING COTTON, &C.

Two Mules will Do the Work of Four

WITH EQUAL EASE

THE undersigned are the exclusive owners of the right to make, use and sell the above power in the

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

and have one of the Powers in operation near Tarboro.

All orders for the Power, or for the right to use the same, within the above counties, must be addressed to W. M. PIPPEN, or J. B. COFFIELD, Tarboro, N. C.

aug 25-tf

W. B. WILLIS,

DEALERS IN

Choice Family Groceries,

MAIN STREET,

Next door to Brown, Daniel & Co.,

Tarboro, N. C.

March 23. 16-tf

The Wilson Collegiate Institute,

FOR BOTH SEXES.

STRICTLY NON-SECTARIAN.

THE SCHOOL KEPT AS A WELL REGULATED, high-toned family. Able, experienced, and faithful teachers. Practicalness, thoroughness, and modernness, our mottoes. The physical, intellectual and moral nature of our pupils harmoniously developed.

Tuition $4, $5 and $6; Music, $4; and Board, of either sex, (including everything), $15 per month.

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mar. 7-3m] Principal

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Murrell & Tannahill,

COTTON FACTORS

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No 130 PEARL STREET,

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Barber Shop

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has opened

Entirely New Barber Shop

UNDER THE

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His establishment is NEW and COMPLETE in every particular, and the proprietor is confident of being able to give universal satisfaction. He asks some *portion* of the public patronage, and trusts in a short time to add many additional Comforts and Luxuries to his Shop. He guarantees a

Clean Comfortable Shave.

SHARP RAZORS. CLEAN FIXTURES

First Door Down the Steps.

Prof. J. E. SIMONSON,

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Sep. 17. 1y

Fall and Winter 1871.

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SMALL WARES AND NOTIONS.

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Dress Goods, Shawls, Blankets, Carpeting and other Housekeeping Goods.

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ROBT. A. MARTIN. ROBT. R. HILL.

ROBT. A. MARTIN & CO.,

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FAITHFUL PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.

Orders filled for Goods at reasonable prices for Cash or short time to responsible, punctual customers. Ju

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LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all consignments of Cotton. oct 13-tf

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WILL GIVE THEIR PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Tobacco, Cotton, and all other Produce entrusted to their care.

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Charges for selling Tobacco the same as at Warehouse, and Insurance Free of Chare.

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BAGS FURNISHED FOR GRAIN.

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TERRELL & BRO.

HAVE OPENED ON MAIN ST, NEAR THE BRIDGE

A Family Grocery Store

where they will always be glad to furnish their friends and the public with such Groceries as they may desire.

L. C. TERRELL. G. T. TERRELL.

feb 10-tf

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY'S

Compound

ACID PHOSPHATE OF LIME

For Composting with Cotton Seed.

CASH—$27. TIME—35, payable Nov. 1.

This article is prepared expressly for composting with Cotton Seed, in order to supply it with SOLUBLE SULPHURIC ACID, which is necessary to render it most effective and economical as a fertilizer.

250 pounds Cotton Seed composted with 250 pounds Acid Phosphate has been found by experience to produce results rarely equalled and never surpassed by any other fertilizer.

A compost made in this manner contains all the elements of value that can enter into any fertilizer. It is the only manner in which Cotton Seed can be properly used.

With this Phosphate the planter can supply himself with a fertilier of the highest grade at the smallest cost, which will enable him to use it liberally, and thus realize the highest results from the time and labor employed in making his crop.

For printed directions for composting, and for terms, &c., &c., address

WM. H. McRARY & CO., Agents. and Dealers in Peruvian Guano.

Jan. 25-2m. Wilmington, N. C.

SOLUBLE

PACIFIC GUANO.

CASH AND TIME PRICES MATERIALLY REDUCED.

CASH—$46. TIME—$56, Payable 1st November next.

The use of this Guano for Cotton and Corn for the past six years has established its character for RELIABILITY and EXCELLENCE.

Experience has demonstrated that under favorable conditions of season an application of from 152 to 200 pounds per acre increases the crop from two to three fold over the natural capacity of the soil.

The COST of growing cotton to the planter is in exact proportion to the yield per acre from the land and labor employed in its cultivation, hence the agency which so largely increases the production at so moderate an outlay of capital must be essential to profitable planting.

For further information address

WM. H. McRARY & CO.,

Agents Pacific Guano Company and Dealers in pure Peruvian Guano,

Wilmington, N. C.

The Tarboro' Southerner.

Thursday, - - March 28, 1872.

AN ACT

To Alter the Constitution of North Carolina.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact (three-fifths of all the members of each House concurring.)

That the constitution of this State be altered as follows, to wit:

Amend section 6, of the first article, by striking out the first clause thereof, down to and including the word "but;" this being the clause relating to the State debt.

Amend section 2 of second article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially;" being in reference to the sessions of the General Assembly.

Amend section 5 of the second article, by striking out all that precedes the words "the said Senate districts," and by striking out the phrase "as aforesaid or" in said section; the parts so stricken out having reference to the State census.

Add a new section to the second article to be styled "section 30," and to read as follows:

"The members of the General Assembly shall each receive three hundred dollars as a compensation for their services during their term subject to such regulations in regard to time of payment and reduction for non-attendance as may be prescribed by law, but they may have an additional allowance when they are called together in special session, and mileage shall be 10 cts, per mile for each session."

Amend section one of the third article by striking out the words "four years," wher they occur first in said section, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "two years," being in reference to the terms of executive officers.

Strike out the words "Superintendent of Public Works," wherever they occur in the Constitution, thus abolishing that office.

Amend section six of the third article, by striking out the word "annually," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," so as to conform to the provision respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Strike out sections two and three of the fourth article, being the provisions which refer to the appointment and duties of the Code Commissioners.

Alter section four of the fourth article, so that said section shall as follows, "The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, such inferior Courts as may be established by law, and Courts of Justices of the Peace."

Alter section eight of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices; *Provided*, That this shall not apply to the Justices during their present term of office, unless by death, resignation or otherwise, the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to two.

Alter section twelve of the fourth article so that said section shall read as follows: "The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a Judge shall be chosen; and in each district a Superior Court shall be held at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county respectively as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall lay off said districts in due time, so that the said nine Judges may be chosen and begin their official term at the first general election for members of the General Assembly which shall occur after the ratification of this section. The General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of districts to take effect at the end of each judicial term."

Strike out section thirteen of the fourth article, which fixes the present judicial districts.

Amend section fourteen of the fourth article by striking out all after the word "office," and inserting, in lieu of the part so stricken out, the following, "The General Assembly shall prescribe a proper system of rotation for the Judges of the Superior Courts, so that no judge may ride the same district twice in succession, and the judges may also exchange districts with each other, as may be provided by law."

Strike out section fifteen of the fourth article, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction, which does not pertain to the Supreme Court, among the other courts prescribed in this constitution or which may be established by law in such manner as it may deem best, provide also a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law when necessary the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this constitution.

Strike out sections sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-five and thirty-three of the fourth article.

Amend section twenty six of the fourth article by striking out all that part which begins with and follows the word "but" in said section, and, in lieu of the part so stricken out, insert ing the following: "The judicial officers and the clerks of any courts which may be established by law shall be chosen by the vote of the qualified electors and for such term as may be prescribed by law. The voters of each precinct, established as is elsewhere provided for in this constitution, shall elect two justices of the peace for such term as may be fixed by law, whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout their respective counties. The General Assembly may provide for the election of more than two justices of the peace in those precincts which contain cities or towns, or in which other special reasons render it expedient. The chief magistrates of cities and incorporated towns shall have the judicial powers of justices of the peace."

Amend section thirty of the fourth article by striking out the word "townships" and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "precincts;" also in the last sentence of the same section, strike out the words "the commissioners of the county may appoint to each office for the unexpired term," and in lieu thereof insert "an appointment to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term shall be made as may be prescribed by law."

Amend section one and seven of the fifth article, by striking out the words "commissioners of the several counties" where they occur in said sections, and in lieu thereof inserting the words "county authorities established and authorized by law."

Strike out section four of the fifth article, relating to taxation to pay the State debt and interest.

Amend section six of the fifth article by inserting after the word "instrument" in said section the words "or any other personal property."

Insert the word "and" before the word "surveyor" in section one of the seventh article, and strike out the words "and five commissioners" in said section; also add to said section the following: "The General Assembly shall provide for a system of county government for the several counties of the State."

Amend section two of the seventh article, by striking out the word "commissioners," and in lieu thereof inserting the words "county authorities established and authorized by law," and in the same section strike out the words, "the register of deeds shall be *ex officio* clerk of the board of commissioners."

Strike out section three of the seventh article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The county authorities established and authorized by law shall see that the respective counties are divided into a suitable number of sub-divisions, as convenient and compact in shape as possible, and marked out by definite boundaries, which may be altered when necessary. Said subdivisions shall be known by the name of precincts. They shall have no corporate powers. The township governments are abolished. The boundaries of the precincts shall be the same as those which heretofore defined the townships until they shall be altered."

Strike out sections four, five, six, ten and eleven of the seventh article, which relates to the township system.

Amend sections eight and nine of the seventh article, by striking out the words "or townships" where they occur in said sections.

Strike out section three of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore in any wise granted to, or conferred upon, the Board of Trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University.

Strike out sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of the ninth article relating to the University of North Carolina. Amend section ten of the eleventh article by striking out the words "at the charge of the State," and in lieu thereof insert the words "by the State, and those who do not own property over and above the homestead and personal property prescribed by this Constitution, or being minors, whose parents do not own property over and above the same, shall be cared for at the charge of the State."

Alter section seven of the fourteenth article so that said section shall read as follows: "No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the U. S. or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, justices of the peace, commissioners of public charities, or commissioners for special purposes."

Add another section to the fourteenth article, to be styled "section 8," and to read as follows:

"County officers, justices of the peace and other offices whose offices are abolished or changed in any way by the alteration of the constitution, shall continue to exercise their functions until any provisions necessary to be made by law in order to give full effect to the alterations, so far as relates to said officers shall have been made."

Renumber the sections in these articles from which any section has been stricken, without the insertion of another in its stead; and give to any new section that number which by this method would have been given to the section for which it is substituted, and the alterations shall be embodied into the constitution, and the sections numbered consecutively.

Ratified the 19th day of January, A. D. 1872.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, Raleigh, Jan. 22, 1872.

I, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

H. J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

Popular Superstitions.

The moon has much to answer for in fortunes and misfortunes of superstitious people. There are, to this day, those who will not butcher pigs while the moon is waning, lest the pork should shrink in boiling; nor plant seeds in the "down sign," lest they should not come up. People will look at the profile of a new moon and pronouce oracularly whether the month is to be dry or wet. A certain magical importance is given to the state of the weather when the moon "changes;" that is to say, when the almanac marks the quarter, as if the moon were not changing all the time. In small and primitive sea port towns it is verily believe that while the tide is rising a sick person cannot die, and that life will not go till it ebbs out with the tide. To refer again to the moon, the word "lunatic," of universal application to insane persons, is only a politer form of moon struck, the moon having been once held answerable for all dementia. Herbs for medical purposes were once gathered with great care at certain times in the moon's age. Southey, in one of his books, has preserved an account of an ancient superstition, viz, that warts on the hand could be cured by washing them in the moonshine in a silver basin—that is, going through the form of washing without the water in the moonlight; and speaking of warts and excrescences recalls the fact that to this day many people will affirm that they have had warts removed by "powwowing," which means the muttering of some tenseless jargon over them.

The Lost Years.

It is wonderful that there is no way of making men comprehend simple arithmetic. Some of the best clerks and accountants in New York seem to be still ignorant or forgetful of the first principle of the art which they practice daily. The ground for this statemen is in the fact that many thousands of our young men of thirty, married and unmarried, are still vegetating in boarding houses or groaning under oppressive rents, when there is no reason in the world why they should not have homes of their own, and good ones at that. Every one of the thousands of whom we speak has burned up enough in cigars, or poured down his throat in poisonous alcoholic mixtures, since he was of age, with the regular interest, to have made him well off at thirty, and the fingers grow stronger every day. To be sure, it was only so many cigars a day, and perhaps they were obtained at low prices, "lower than any one else could get them;" and the drinking was moderate,', only a cocktail in the morning, another at noon, and sometimes as he was going home at night but the wonder working rules of arithmetic would have taken those small sums, and of them built a pleasant home, a thriving business, or, it may be a fortune.

That is not all, for we are personally acquainted with hosts of these young men of thirty married, and the money which did not build the house has done something else. They are not drunkards, far from it, and they never intend to be, though at times they have been led into temporary excess; but the cigars and liquor have not failed to do their work. Their nerves are less steady, their digestion less perfect, their muscles less vigorous, their spirits less buoyant, they can endure less fatigue, for all that smoking and drinking.

Johnny Schrimp's Composition

I like ice. When it's cold I like it best. Ice is good for a great many things. It is good to skate on, and it is good to make ice cream. I like to skate. Sometimes I lend my skates to Lizzie Jones, and she lets me buckle them on for her. She wears striped stockings, with red and white and blue stripes running around them, and her legs look like a stick of candy. Father says ice is good in cobblers. I don't know why it is better in cobblers than in little boys. I suppose I shall be a great deal wiser when I grow up. I like ice cream with plenty of vanilla in it.—There is more ice cream, in summer than in winter, and more ice in winter than in summer. There are heaps of things that I do not understand. Mother says if I eat too much icecream it will make my stomach hurt. I eat all I want, but am careful not to eat too much, because mother tells me not to.

When next winter comes, Lizzie Jones and I are going to skate some more. There will not be any more winter till after summer comes. The seasons are mighty odd in this country. Sometimes winter comes before summer, and sometimes summer comes before winter. Father says I may have a new pair of skates next summer.—When I get to be a man, I am going to pour red stuff on ice to warm it before I put it in my mouth, like my Father does.

Woman's Sphere.

Charles Dickens never wrote anything more beautiful and true than the following:

"The true woman for whose ambition a husband's love and her children's adoration are sufficient; who applies her military instinct to the discipline of her household, and whose legislatics exercise themselves in making laws for her nurse; whose intellect has field enough for her in communion with her husband, and whose heart asks no other honor than his love and admiration; a woman who does not thing it a weakness to attend to her toilet and does not disdain to be beautiful: who believes in the virtue of glossy hair and well fitting gowns, and who eschews rents and ravelled edges, slip slop shoes and audacious make up; a woman who speaks low and does not speak much; who is patient and gentle, and intellectual and industrious; who loves more than she reasons, rarely argues but adjusts with a smile; such a woman is the wife we have all dreamed of once in our lives, and who is the mother we still worship in the backward distance of the past; such a woman as this does more for woman's cause than all the sea captains, barristers, judges and members of Parliament put together, God given and God blessed as she is.

In the State of Rhode Island, to this day, all forms and other leases date from the day of the ancient New Year, namely, the 25th of March.

The ancient divisions of the day differed widely from the customs of our own time.

The Chaldeans, Syrians, Persians, and Indians, began the day at sunrise, and divided the day into four parts. This division of the day into quarters was in use long before the division into hours.

The Chinese, who begin their day at midnight and reckon to the midnight following, divide the interval into twelve hours, equal to two of ours, and known by a name and particular figure.

In Egypt the day was divided into unequal hours. The clock invented by Ctesibius, of Alexandria, B. C. 250, was so contrived as to lengthen or shorten the hours by the flowing of water.

The Greeks divided the natural day into twelve hours—a practice derived from the Babylonians.

The Romans called the time between the rising and the setting sun the natural day, and the time in the twenty-four hours the civil day. They began and ended their civil day at midnight, and took this practice from their ancient laws and customs and rites of religion, in use long before they had any idea of the divisions into hours.

The first sun dial seen at Rome was brought from Catania, in Sicily, in the first Punic war, as part of the spoils of that city; and after this period they divided the day into twenty-four hours. An officer, called *accensus*, at one time proclaimed the hours, and at the bench of justice announced every three hours the time of day.

In the Turkish empire, time is reckoned by certain portions of the natural day resembling the "watches" of the ancient Jews and Romans. Public clocks not being in use, these divisions of time are proclaimed from the minarets.

Medical experience proves that, in chronic diseases, the greater number of deaths occur just before dawn. This is eminently true of brain disease, and of all those related cases where death results from an exhaustion of the vital power through overwork, excessive excitement or nervous prostration. It is at the hour of 5 o'clock in the morning that the life-force is at its lowest ebb, and succumbs must readily to the assault of epilepsy or paralysis, or of the fatal lethargy that comes in those vividly beautiful pictnre-dreams, for which medical science has as yet found no name, and of which it has taken no sufficient cognizance. Nine-tenths of those who die in this way expire in their sleep. In many such cases, if a friend were at hand to waken the sleeper when the attack comes on, or if he were to awaken by some accidental noice, he might, by the use of a few simple precautions, prolong his life for many years; for the shock which proves fatal to the man wrapped in deep sleep, when the system is passive and relaxed, would be victoriously repelled were it armed with all its waking energies. Men who do brain work, and who are on the shady side of forty, should be on their guard against this insidious enemy. They should beware of five o clock A. M., for it is a perilous hour. Do you find yourself unable to sleep, when you retire for the night, exhausted, with your day's work? Do you, in vain, turn from one side to the other? Does your brain persist in working when you would fain have it rest? Do old saws, and scraps of rhyme, repeat themselves in your memory with wearisome iteration, defying your utmost efforts to silence them? Then, I say to you, beware! You will be sure to sleep at last. It is only a question of time; for, soon or late, nature will assert her rights.

A Source of Smiles.

Dr. Franklin having noticed that a certain mechanic, who worked near his office, was always happy and smiling, ventured to ask him the secret of his constant cherfulness.

'No secret Doctor,' he replied, 'I have got one of the best wives, and when I go to work she always has a kind word of encouragement for me; and when I go home she meets me with a smile and a kiss, and the tea is soon to be ready; and she has done so many little things through the day to please me, that I cannot find in my heart to speak an unkind word to anybody.'

A Clergyman praying at camp meeting in a most fervent manner for the power of the devil to be curtailed, a zealous old negro loudly exclaimed, Amen! yes bless de lord, cut his tail smack, smooth off.'