WILSON ADVANCE.

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—BY—

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THE WILSON ADVANCE.

"LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT, BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S, AND TRUTHS'."

VOLUME 13.-- WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 26. 1883. --NUMBER 1

NEWS OF A WEEK

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HERR, THERE, EVERYWHERE,

Pencillings and Gleanings

The Smithfield *Herald* is enlarged and improved.

The bill to provide for the performances of the duties of the office

The cost of governing the District of Columbia is about $2,150,000 a year.

Georgia increased her cotton manufactures in 1882 more than one million dollars.

A hotel was burned in Milwaukee last week in which between 60, and 75 lives were lost.

A much more useless bill could be introduced in the legislature than one to forbid the sale of toy pistols.

Chivalry is a strong point with Pennsylvania editors. One of the oldest of them is out in a valiant defence of the right of girls to whistle.

Rev. W. P. Blake, Pastor of the Baptist church in Weldon, has been appointed Missionary to the Creek Indians. He will leave in a short while for his new field of labor.

In the city of Brotherly Love two butchers were recently arrested for selling the meat of hogs which died from the bite of a mad dog. They should be put in prison and fed on such meat.

If the Legislature was as unanimous on the dog question as the press is the dog would not be long without a taxable value, and the meaner the dog the higher the value would be.

Mr. Pinnix has introduced a bill in the legislature to pension the soldiers of North Carolina who lost limbs and eyes in the Confederate service. Old soldiers, who were wounded in battle will look anxiously for its passage.

Mr. S. G. Worth, the fish commissioner, proposes the coming season to do an immese work in hatching shad fry and stocking our waters with food fish. He proposes to hatch 20,000,000 young fish, instead of 5,000,000.

There was, some years ago, a gentleman living near Hillsboro, Jasper county, Ga. whose name we learn, was comparable with that of Praise-God Barebones. It was Younger Fanger Outyonder Stand farther Oxin John Quixote Pilgo Hedgpeth.

In Camden N. J. a few days ago, occurred a "purring" match. Purring means shin kicking. Two men kicked each other's shins with heavy brogans for $250 a side. The men were greatly bruised, their lower limbs swelling up enormously. This is one of the pasttimes of the highly civilized "North."

Some North Carolina towns might profit by the example of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, which, although containing a population of only 15,000, has expended in building improvements, during the past year, more than $657,000. and added nearly a million dollars to its manufacturing capital.

There is a strong movement among the whiskey dealers, having in view the reduction of the "purchase tax". They will demand that their purchases be put upon a footing with the purchases of other merchants. They are now taxed more than nine (9) per cent, more than other merchants.

Our thanks are due for an invitation to attend, the forty-eighth anniversary of the Philomathesian and Euzelian Societies of Wake Forest College which will be celebrated February 16, by a public debate, on the query, "Ought foreign imigration to be prohibited?"

From the suggestively entitled Tombstone *Epitaph* we clip the fallowing paragraph:

"We trust the Arizona legislature will not have an economical spasm like that of Nevada and refuse to have a chaplain. We know the prayers will do no good, but just think; some of the members would never hear a minister pray if they were not elected to the legislature.

A pretty girl in Richmond Va., married last September, a Yankee Naval officer,—against her father's wishes. Now she sues for divorce, and fairly hates the fellow. Wilmington *Star* says there is a moral in this. Perhaps so; but there are plenty of pretty girls ready to jump at any pair of masculine legs, cased in gold-laced Blue breeches, shoulder-straps, greased moustache, and waltzing gifts of mind.

Joseph Saller, a Philadelphia editor, died on the 15th. He had been in business for 37 years and during that time had taken but one holiday.

From the report of the Superintendent and board of directors of the North Carolina insane asylum we learn that during the past year fifty persons were admitted and fifty-six discharged. Two hundred and seventy-eight remained under treatment at the close of the year. The cost of running the institution and keeping it in repair is about fifty thousand dollar a year. Six hundred and eighty-three insane persons are reported outside of the asylum.

The following is a list of the officers elected for the University commencement 1883: Ball Managers—J. C. Roberts, chief; S. W. Dick, L. J. Battle, J. L. Borden, S. C Smith. Represenatives: Phi Society—J. A. Bryan, W. T. Dortch, Jr., J. R. Herring. Di. Society—J. B. Harris, Z. B. Walzer, J. C. Slocumb. Marshals—M. R. Hamer, chief; Phi. Assistants—T. B. Cherry, H. L. Bobbitt, A. C. Tate. Di. Assistants—W. D. McNeal, S. A. Holloman, S. B. Turrentine. Introductory Orator—H. H. Williams.

A Kentucky belle, Miss Belle Moseley, has kept up the reputation of her sex for fickleness and inconsistency. She had two lovers one named Hamby and one named Rosenburg. She agreed to run away with Hamby to get married. They did flee to Springfield Tenn.. but there the young lady changed her mind and telegraphed Rosenburg to come for her. He went and came back with her and they went to Hopkinville and were married. "A variable and changeable creature is woman always."

A pretty girl is in great trouble in Vienna, and all because of a kiss. Seventeen years old and very attractive, says the reports, she the other day had to seek advice at the Ear Hospital; and in doing so would only confine her sorrows to the professor in chief. Her story was brief. She had a lover who had been away, but had returned a few days before, and in the process of greeting her had kissed her on the ear, and from that moment she had been quite deaf on one side. The professor examined the injured organ and found that the drum had realy been ruptured.

The bill to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of President and Vice President, has passed the Senate. It enacts that, in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of the State, or, if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then another member of the Cabinet, in this order of procedence: Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior shall act as President until the disability is removed, or until the vacancy is otherwise lawfully filled.

Chicago Marriages.

The daily record of marriage licenses granted in Chicago, with the names and ages of the brides and grooms, as published in the newspapers of that city, furnishes material for some interesting social statistics. The names of sixty-one couples are given in last Friday's Chicago "Tribune, which is about the daily average. The figures show that the marrying age in the Western metropolis is much below that of the Eastern cities. Of the sixty-one grooms twenty-two are under the age of 25, and six of these have just attained their majority. Twenty-two of the sixty-one brides are under 20, nine of them being only 19, five only 18, one but 17, and one only 16 years of age. There are ten grooms in the list who are over 30 years of age, but only one bride who confesses to be so many summers. It is a curious fact, however, that three brides who give their ages as 30 years, take husbands younger than themselves, one of the grooms being four year's his wife's junior, one three, and one, one year younger than his spouse. One bride of 27 has a husband 23 years of age. Is this disparity in the ages of couples due to the scarcity of marriageable women in the west?

About Twins.

"So you have got twins at your house?" said Mrs. Bezumbe to little Tommy Samuelson. "Yes, mum, two of 'em." "What are you going to call them?"—"Thunder ane Lightning.' 'Why those are strange names to call children." 'Well, that's what pa called them as soon as he heard they were in the house.'

SOME BIG THINGS.

THREE RAILROAD KINGS.—A VERY LARGE BOY.

FORTRESS MONROE IN SIZE.

READ AND BE MADE WISE!

The three biggest railroad kings —W. H. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould and John W. Garrett.

The biggest fraud—by which Rutherford B. Hayes was put in the White House.

Master Warner, of Atlantic, Iowa is not yet 4 years old, but he weighs nearly 400 pounds.

The biggest diamond in New York city is worn by Dock Commissioner Jacob Vanderpoel.

Mr. Jacob G. Rupp, near Camp Hill, Pa., has a corn stalk that measures 14 feet 7½ inches.

The greatest navy in the world is that of England. The most invisible one is the United States Navy.

The highest range of mountains is the Himalayas, the mean elevation being estimated from 16,000 to 18,000 feet.

Kentucky has no great water lakes, but it has great whiskey distilleries, and the natives do not feel the lost of fresh water much.

The biggest royal eater since the death of the Emperior Maximinus is Cetewayo, King of the Zulus. He ate thirteen pounds of steak for dinner.

The greatest cornet player is Levy. He measures fifty-six inches around the chest, and is said to have the largest lungs of any musician in the world.

The best record in six day ' go-as-you-please race is that made by George Hazel, who covered 600½ miles in Madison Square Garden on March 4 of last year.

The largest diamond cutting house is in Amsterdam, where they employ 400 men. The famous Kohinoor diamond was cut there. The cutters make from $7 to $12, and even $14 a day.

The largest suspension bridge will be the one now building between Brooklyn and New York. The length of the main span is 1,595 feet 6 inches. The entire length of the bridge is 5,989 feet.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's new locomotive Jumbo has seven feet driving wheels, and has drawn a train from Philadelphia to Jersey City, a distance of ninety miles, in eighty minutes.

Mr. John Sayer, of Danielsville, Ga., recently killed a large hawk. It measured 4 feet 10 inches from tip to tip of its wings, and 5½ inches from the tip of the front to the tip of the back claw.

Jumbo is the largest elephant in the civilized world. He is 11 feet 6 inches in height. The measure of his ears when outspread is 5 feet, and he can reach upward 16 feet with his trunk.

Probably the biggest feet are those of a Chicago girl named Lizzie Mertz. They are said to measure 16½ inches each. It is reported that she once kicked a man and fractured his spine.

Fortress Monroe is the largest single fortification in the wolrd. It has already cost the Government $3,000,000. The water battery is considerd one of the finest military works in the world.

The loftiest active volcano is Popocatepetl (smoking mountain), thirty-five miles southwest of Puebla, Mexico. It is 17,784 feet above the sea level, has a crater three miles in circumference and 1,000 feet deep.

The longest span of wire is used for a telegraph in India over the river Kistnah, between Bezorah and Sectangum, It is more than 6,000 feet long, and is stretched between two hills, each 1,200 feet high.

The largest university of Oxford in Oxford, England. It consists of twenty-five collegs and five halls. Oxford was the seat of learning in the time of Edward the Confessor. It claims to have been founded by Alfred.

The largest ship is the Great Eastern. She is 680 feet long, 83 feet broad, and 60 feet deep, being 22,927 burden, 18, 915 gross and 13,344 net register. She was built at Millwall, on the Thames, an was launched Jan. 31 1857.

The most extensive park is Deer Park, in the environs of Copenhagne Denmark. The enclosure contains about 4,200 acres, and is divided by a small river. The largest pleasure ground in the country is Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, which contains 2,749 acres.

Orange county, New York, and Sussex county, New Jersey, make more applejack in one year than any other two counties in the United States. Last year 120,000 gallons were made, and the Government got $100,000 revenue. This year the estimate is 40,000 gallons.

The largest body of fresh water on the globe is Lake Superior. It is 400 miles long, 160 miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 32,000 square miles. Its mean depth is said to be 900 feet, and its great depth about 900 fathoms Its surface is 635 feet above the sea.

Mr. Joseph Baker of Lancaster, Pa., has a tomato that measures 17 inches in circumference 5½ in diameter, and weighs 2½ pounds. Four tomatoes very nearly as large as this one have grown on the same stalk, and the united weight of the five is 10½ pounds. They are of the Paterson variety.

The largest tunnel in the world is that of St. Gothard, on the line of railroad between Lucerne and Milan. The summit of the tunnel is 990 feet below the surface at Andermatt, and 6,600 feet beneath the peak of Kastelhorn of the St. Gothard group. The tunnel is 26½ feet wide, and 19 feet 10 inches from the floor to the crown of the arched roof. It is 19½ miles long 1½ miles longer than the Mt. Cenis tunnel.

The most extensive cavern, is the Mammoth Cave, in Edmoudson county, Ky. It is near Green river, six miles from Cave City, and about twenty-eight miles from Bowling Green. The cave consists of a succession of irregular chambers, some of which are large, situated on different levels. Some of these are traversed by navigable branches of the subterranean Echo River.—Blind fish are found in its waters.

The largest trees are the mammoth trees in California. One of a grove in Tulare county, according to measurement of the State Geological survey, was shown to be 276 feet high, 106 feet in circumference at base, and 76 feet at a point 12 feet above the ground. Some of the trees are 376 feet high and 34 feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from 2,000 to 2,500 years.

The largest inland sea is the Caspian, lying between Europe and Asia. Its greatest length is 760 miles, its greatest breadth 270 miles, and its area 180,000 square miles.—Great Salt Lake in Utah, which may be properly termed an inland sea, is about 90 miles long, and has a varying breadth of from 20 to 25 miles. Its surface is 4,200 feet above the sea, whereas the surface of the Caspian is 84 feet below the ocean level.

The largest empire of the world is that of Great Britain, comprising 8,557,658 square miles, more than a sixth part of the land of the globe, and embracing under its rule nearly a sixth part of the population of the world. In territorial extent the United States ranks third, containing 3,580,242 square miles, including Alaska; in population it ranks fourth with its 50,000,000 people.—Russia ranks second; 8,352,940 square miles.

The highest monolith is the oblisk at Karnak, Egypt. Karnak is on the east bank of the Nile, near Luxor, and occupies a part of the site of ancient Thebes. The oblisk is ascribed to Hatasu, sister of Pharoah Thothmes III. who reigned about 1600 B. C. Its whole length is 122 feet, its weight 400 tons. Its height, without pedestal, is 108 feet 10 inches. The height of the oblisk in Central Park, without pedestal, is 68 feet 11 inches; its weight is about 168 tons.

The Chinese wall is the largest in the world. It was built by the first Emperor of the Tain dynasty about 220 B. C., as a protection against Tartars. It traverses the northern boundary of China, and is carried over the highest hills, through the deepest valleys, across rivers and every other natural obstacle. Its length is 1,250 miles.—Including a parapet of 5 feet, the total height of the wall is 20 feet, thickness at the base 25 feet, and at the top 15 feet. Towers or bastions occur at intervals of about 100 yards.

Among the most remarkable natural echoes is that of Eagle's Nest, on the banks of Killarney, in Ireland, which repeats a bugle call until it seems to be sounded from a hundred instruments; and that on the banks of the Naha, between Bingen and Coblentz, which repeats a sound seventeen times. The most remarkable artificial echo known is that in the Castle of Simonetta, about two miles from Milan. It is occasioned by the existence of two parallel rails of considerable length. It repeats the report of a pistol sixty times.

The largest bell in the world is the great bell of Moscow, at the foot of the Kremlin. Its circumference at the bottom is nearly 68 feet, and its height more than 21 feet. In its thickest part it is 23 inches thick, and its weight has been computed at 443,772 pounds. It has never been hung, and was probably cast on the spot where it now stands. A piece of the bell is broken off. The figure is supposed to have been produced by water having been thrown upon it when heated by the burning wood of which the fire was made.

CHILD INCUBATION

THE CHICKEN PROCESS AS APPLIED TO INFANTS.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

The immense success which has attended the artificial incubation of chickens in France recently attracted the attention of Dr. Tavernier, a learned and ingenious physician. He was attached to a hospital for foundlings, and was annoyed at the large number of foundlings who died within the first month of their life. The majority of those admitted to the hospital were weak and sickly, and he resolved to try what "artificial incubation" would accomplish if applied to infants. The doctor constructed a child incubator on precisely the model of the ordinary chicken incubator. It was a box covered with a glass slide, furnished with a soft woolen bed, and kept at the temperature of eighty-six degrees, Fahrenheit, by the aid of hot water. He selected as the subject of his first experiment a miserably made infant, one that had come into the world at an injudiciously early period. This infant was placed in the incubator, provided with a nursing bottle, and kept in a dark room. To the surprise of the doctor it ceased to cry on the second day after it was placed in the incubator, and although it had previously been a preternaturally sleepless child, it sank into a deep and quiet sleep. The child remained in the incubator for about eight weeks, during which time it never once cried, and never remained awake except when taking nourishment. It grew rapidly, and when, at the expiration of sixty days it was removed from the incubator it presented the appearance of a healthy infant of at least a year old. Delighted with the success of the experiment, Dr. Tavernier next selected an ordinary six-months-old infant addicted to the usual pains and colic, and exhibiting the usual fretfulness of French infants. This child conducted itself while in the incubator precisely as its predecessor had done. It never cried; and it grew as if it had made up its mind to embrace the career of a professional giant. After a six week's stay in the incubator it was removed and weighed; during this brief period it had doubled its weight. It had become so strong and healthy that it resembled a child three years old, and it could actually walk when holding on to a convenient piece of furniture.—These two experiments satisfied Dr. Tavernier of the vast advantages of artificial child incubator. He immediately proceeded, with the permission of the authorities of the hospital, to construct an incubator of the capacity of 400 infants, and in this he placed every one of the infants, who were in the hospital on 10th day of February last. With the exception of one, who died of congenital hydrocephalus, and another who was reclaimed by its repentant parents, the infants were kept continuously in the incubator for six months, when they were removed in consequence of having outgrown their narrow beds. The result will seem almost incredible to persons unfamiliar with the reputation of Dr. Tavernier, and have not seen the report made to the French Government on the subject by a select committee of twelve.—The average age of the infants last February was eight months and three days; the youngest being less than twelve hours old, and the eldest not more than eleven months. Their average weight was sixteen pounds, only one of the entire 360 having attained a weight of thirty-two pounds. At the end of six months of artificial incubation the average weight of each infant was twenty-four pounds, and there was not one who would not have been supposed by a casual observer to be at least three years old. In other words, six months of artificial incubation did as much in the way of developing Dr. Tavernier's foundlings as three years of ordinary life would have done. The infants were strong and healthy as well as big; they walked within a week of leaving the incubator, and most of them have since learned to talk.—These results surpassed Dr. Tavernier's most enthusiastic expectations, and there can be no doubt that this system of artificial child incubation will be adopted, not only in every child hospital in France, but in every private family throughout the civilized world.—*Gaspar Hud.*

The Big Cathedral.

The largest cathedral in the world is St. Peter's in Rome. From the ladder in the lantern of its dome, which is 1430 feet from the pavement, the eye can see towns and villages within a circle of 100 miles in extent. The cathedral is 730 feet long, and covers 2 acres of ground. The nave is 152 feet high, and 90 feet wide. The cost of its erection: and if we include the work done under Pius VI., three and a half centuries passed before it was complete, during which time forty three Popes reigned. The dimensions of the church are; length of the interior 613½ feet; of transom from wall to wall, 446½ feet; height of nave 152½ feet; of side aisles, 47 feet; width of nave, 77-89 feet: of side aisles, 33¾ feet; circumference of pillars which support the dome, 250 feet. The height of the dome from the pavement to the base of the lantern is 405 feet—to the top of the cross, 448 feet. The dome is enriched and strengthened by six bands of iron. A stairway leads to the roof, broad and easy enough to allow a horse and team to ascend. The annual cost of keeping the church in repair is 30,000, scudi.

An Old Man's Sorrow.

The following is said to be strictly true: In the lower part of this county lives an old man—a widower 65 years of age. It was known that the old gentleman was anxious to marry, and a feminine-looking gent of the neighborhood, with the view of having a little fun, arrayed himself in female attire, and called on the old gentleman, passing off for a young lady who was known to him by reputation but not personally. She professed to be enamored of the old fellow, and it was not long before a tender chord was stirred in his breast, and but one or two visits had been made him before a proposal of marriage was made and accepted. At the appointed time the old gent borrowed a buggy of a neighbor and proceeded to the residence of his dulcinea's parents, and when his business was made known their astonishment can better be imagined than described, as they knew nothing of the joke that had been played on him. The old gentleman on his part, refuses to be disenthralled says he knows a woman when he sees one, and is satisfied that his visitor was one of the fair sex, and that foul play has been to separate them Monroe *Express and Enquirer.*

Passing Strange.

According to the latest reports of the "abduction" case in St. Louis it would have been greatly better for Miss Garrison if nothing had ever been said about her mysterious disappearance for nearly a week. There was a gauziness about her story of having been accosted by a man on her way to the convent, who threw a chloroformed handkerchief over her face, and of her having remained unconscious until she found herself in a strange house, where she was kept for ransom until her escape. The woman who kept the house tells a different story. She says Miss Garrison came to her house with a young man who represented her to be his wife, and that they staid there, and went out regularly to a restaurant for their meals for several days, until hearing that the police were looking for the young lady, (the housekeeper] hustled her out the back way! It is strange that nobody has been prosecuted by Miss Garrison's rich family, and that parties who had been arrested were discharged without examination. The whole business is very strange, and looks suspicious.

Heavy Damages.

The verdict of the jury, in the famous seduction case at Brooklyn, ordering Henry Fleming, a wealthy young New Yorker to pay $75,000 to Miss Alice Livingston, of Tom's River, N. J., has greatly, surprised the social circles of New York and New Jersey. "Seventy five thousand dollars for a young girl's virtue! Did ever you hear the like!"—is the universal exclamation. And perhaps there may be cause for amazement, considering the rather speckled character of the plaintiffian set. Miss Livingston is a neice of Judge Livingston, and has $50,000 in her right. Her mothers name is Bliss at present, but she has changed it so often (by divorce) that there is no telling what it will be next week. Fleming is president of the New York Oil Refinery; a short, fat coarselooking millionaire who does not carry the "Refining" process into his own life or character. He swore that he had been intimate with both mother and daughter. The Judge charged the jury that either Henry or Alice had lied. The jury voted that Henry had lied, and must pay for his folly. $75,000 was the figure. But he has wealth enough to buy up the courts, and swears he will spend millions in fighting off the verdict.

Silas Hines, colored, who about four years ago killed his father-in-law in Wayne county and made his escape was caught here on Monday by policeman Roberts. He is wanted in Wayne and Green counties and the sheriff of Green county was up yesterday. A reward of $300 is offered for his arrest, and it would not be a splendid job for the officer.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

DROVE OF WORTHLESS DOGS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

GOV. JARVIS' MESSAGE.

THE LEGISLATURE SILENT.

That sheep husbandry would soon become one of the most profitable industries of the State if properly protected, there is not the least doubt, and our citizens cannot be too often or too earnestly urged to demand of the legislature such protection as is needed. We approve of and adopt the following article from the Wilmington *Review* on this subject:

"We have read," says that paper, "the message of Governor Jarvis to the Legislature with a great deal of care and interest, and regret to see that he makes no suggestions to that body in regard to the droves of worthless dogs within the borders of the State and the almost total prohibition of sheep husbandry through their ravages. There is not a doubt that, if it were not for the slaughter by dogs, the business of raising sheep would be one of the most profitable and pleasant among the agricultural interests of North Carolina, and we wish that his Excellency had seen fit to make allusion to it in his otherwise able message. It is a subject which members of the Legislature will not be apt voluntarily to take up. Inasmuch as many of their constituents possess one or more dogs, and it is about as dangerous to meddle with one of the family as with the pet canine. He may suck eggs, kill sheep, swarm with fleas to hop upon every passer-by, or to be covered with mange until he is offensive to the eye and smell, but he is the pet of the owner, though a pest and a nuisance to the neighborhood. There ought to be some remedy for this intolerable and expensive nuisance devised, and it is within the province of the Legislature to see that something is done to protect the sheep raising industry. In the present condition of things it is simply impossible to pursue the business with any prospect or hope of success, and every farmer knows that to invest money or time in an attempt at sheep husbandry is literally to throw money to the dogs. Many have invested in the enterprise and all have failed, and until some method is adopted which will effectually put a stop to the ravages of these mangy curs it will be worse than useless to attempt any improvement in this important business. Many suggestions have been made as to the best way to remedy this evil, all of which are perhaps susceptible of improvement. The Fayetteville *Examiner*, in a recent article, discusses the question at considerable length, and its opinions are well worthy of consideration. That paper claims that dogs should be subject to taxation and asks if a dog is a sacred animal that he should be exempt from the same burden placed on other animals? Horses, hogs, cattle and sheep are taxed. Why then should not dogs be taxed? We are answered that dogs are not property. If they are not property, then they belong to no man, and it is not unlawful to kill every dog. This is a consequence from which dog owners will recoil. We say then let the whole race of dogs be treated as property, and if the law does not hold them to be property in the full sense of the word let the law be changed. The legislature of North Carolina is competent to make the change. The consequence of that change would be that dogs would have to be listed for taxation, and the county commissioners of each county would fix a schedule of valuations for the whole tribe. But that is not all. Not only ought the dog to be treated as property, but every dog not kept confined strictly on the premises of his owner, should be treated as a nuisance and taxed as such. Is a dog at large not a nuisance? Common sense replies in the affirmative. These loose dogs go about the country, worrying cattle, killing sheep, biting people and playing havoc generally. Occasionally one gets killed, but that is an unusual occurrence.

There are in this State about 300,000 families, and two-thirds of them own one or more dogs. It would be a moderate calculation to say that there are in the State two hundred thousand dogs. Suppose they were taxed one dollar a head, and the money put into the school fund. Two hundred thousand dollars would pay the tuition of 40,000 children at five dollars per head for four months. Not suppose only one hundred thousand dollars were raised in this way, and only 20,000 children were educated out of the fund, it would still be a splendid job for the State.

the people on this question. If the Legislature waits for the unlettered people of the State to dictate to the Legislature, we shall drop further behind than we now are in the race for improvement. It is a sad fact that the white population of North Carolina are the most illiterate of all the States of the Union. Our State Legislature ought to seek to relieve us of the opprobrium, and should neglect no available source of obtaining means to educate the people.

The bill might be carefully guarded, and made so light in its operation as to be easily borne. For instance, let every family have one dog exempt from taxation, providing he is confined to the premises of his owner. Let the tax on hunting dogs and others going at large be very small, say one dollar per head. We see no reason why a bill in this form or something like it would not be readily borne by the people. If the operation of it was found beneficent, it might be continued with such improvements as experience might suggest. If it did not operate satisfactorily it could be repealed."

A Mail Robber Arrested.

George W. Wheeler, for the last eight months in the railway mail-service as postal clerk from Greensboro to Winston, was arrested Tuesday for robbing the mails, on a warrant sworn out by Bradbury Williams, United States inspector, before Charles Brietz, United States commissioner, of Salem. The writ was put in the hands of W. G. Bahnson, chief of police of Winston, who arrested him. The prisoner was taken befor Commissioner Brietz to await the arrival of United States Attorney Boyd. He was bound over for a preliminary examination. The reports of losses over Wheeler's route thus for heard from amount to $300. Other losses are being sent in daily. The robberies commenced the 7th of last October, and consisted of numerous cases of rifled registered matter. He was caught by means of sending decoy letters over his route. Wheeler rifled some of these decoys, after which he was placed under the strictest surveillance at both ends of the route, resulting in the recovery of portion of the missing decoy money, which the inspector traced into Wheeler's hands. George W. Wheeler, is highly connected, being a brother of Dr. W. H. Wheeler, of Salem district.—*News-Observer.*

Wilson Collegiate Institute

On account of the appearance of small-pox in Wilson during this Christmas vacation, deterring his former pupils from returning and new ones from coming to Wilson, and because of his desire to devote his time to the Church History upon which he has been engaged several years, Prof. Hassell had decided to suspend the exercises of the Institute from the 19th instant, the last day of the present session, till the 3d of next September, and then, with the permission of Providence to reopen his school exclusively for females; but the local pupils and patrons have made such earnest solicitations to Mrs. Witty and Miss Hamme to remain and continue teaching their classes that these two well-known, experienced, and admirable teachers have consented to carry on, under their own responsibility, at the Institute, during the Spring Session, a school for young ladies and small boys.

A Bill.

In the Legislature Mr. Scott, of New Hanover, introduced the following resolution in regard to moving the State capitol from Raleigh to Wilmington, but the chair ruled that it would require a constitutional amendmen:

WHEREAS, The State capitol has been located at the city of Raleigh for the past century, and the side-walks are still impassable, and are getting annually in a worse condition, and the streets are paved with a lake of mud and water, which renders them an eligible location for the American bull frog, Therefore be it

Resolved, That the capitol of the State of North Carolina be removed from the city of Raleigh to the city of Wilmington, where the side-walks are in excellent condition, the streets respectably paved, where mud is not tolerated, and where the balmy air from the old Atlantic shall restore to perfect health the weary and drooping members from the west, who have been daily plodding their weary way to and from the State capitol through oceans of mud.

Resolved, That the congratulations of the General Assembly be tendered to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Raleigh, and to the citizens in general, on the facilities they possess for starting a brick yard on Fayetteville street; everything being in proper condition and the clay well mixed.

SUNDAY READING

WHAT DR. DEEMS, OF NEW YORK, HAS TO SAY.

READ IT AND BE PROFITED.

THE CZAR AND THE BABE.

On the 17th of March, 1855, I was coming from Petersburg, Va., to my home in North Carolina. In the car was a gentleman with New York papers bearing the intelligence of the recent death of Nicholas, Autocrat of all the Russias. He was gone. A man of great stature, of iron will, of vast energies, a born king, ruling fifty millions by his simple word, he had bowed to destiny and death, and dropped the sceptre which swayed an empire. He had died at a crisis in which he was the most conspicuous and important personage among men, at such a juncture in affairs as will draw an arresting line across the page of human history. He had brought thousands into fortified towns, and stretched tents and camp fires along miles of hills and valleys. The stride of his ambition had made troops of orphan children and thrilled the nation with woe.—He was known to all the world, and his history, his words, his deeds, his policy, were the study of all who read or thought. But he had gone. Europe stood still and held its breath as the curtain dropped upon the collossal actor on a stage trembling with the thunder of artillery and red with the gore of the gallant. And then the cabinets of all governments, and the traders upon the marts of the busy nations, began industriously to calculate the probable effects of this great departure upon all the operations of mankind; and Russia was preparing to bury "the father" with mingled barbaric pomp and civilized splendor.

I was not indifferent to the importance of such an event as the death of the Emperor; but it stirred my heart very little. *It was far off.*

Twenty miles further south I heard of another death. In this case it was a babe, only ten months old. He was heir to no great estate or title. He was known to very few, and very few had any interest in him—he had never uttered a word. He was in no one's way.—His life made no great promise. He had always been delicate. He was a merely intelligent, "pretty little fellow," as his father was fond of calling him. He was dead. How sad, how very sad a thought was this to me! *He was "our little George."* All the potentates of Europe might have died and my heart felt no pain. But this was a near grief. This was the first departure from the little flock. There was no pomp at his funeral. He lay calm and lovely in his little coffin—beautifully dead. His brothers and his little sister stood in the awe which the first invasion of the invisible feet makes in a family. A few friends went from the humble house of the bereaved living to the humble resting place of the shrouded dead. No retinue, no plumes, no emblazonry of ostentatious sorrow, maked the child's removal to his last home. But he was our babe. How little thought his mother of the grand griefs of a European empire! Her little kingdom was darkened. While we had read accounts of the slaughters which marked the Crimean campaign, and shuddered at the desolations they must have brought thousands of homes, none of the drilling reports had penetrated and agonized us like the sight of our own dead. No thing I ever read, or saw, or felt, transfixed me with such cold pain as the kiss of the little hands folded over the breast of our serene and breathless boy. They were beautiful hands. How often I had admired them as he clapped them when his earnest gaze had brightened into a smile and broadened into infantile glee! How often had they pressed their soft little palms upon my aching head, and buried their little dimples under my chin! Death had not discolored the lovely flesh, but had made it clearer and finer, as if it had been purged of all taints of corruption. And so I could hardly believe him dead. But when I stooped to kiss those hands for the last time, they met my lips with such an unexpected chill that I felt stricken. It was as though I had been stabbed in the heart with a dagger of ice.

Oh! how different the far and near! A quarter of a century lies between that death and this writing, but that dead babe to day has more power over me than any living man. He walks the streets with me. He goes to all the funerals of infants. Before his death I did not know how to talk at the funeral of a babe. Now I know at least how to sympathize with the parents. When a man comes into my house and tells me with quivering lips that there is a baby dead in his home, I go with him led by the hand of a babe whose mortal body was a quarter of a century ago.