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GEO. M. MATHES, Proprietor.

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Winston Sentinel.

GEO. M. MATHES, Editor.
J. T. DARLINGTON, Editor.

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Cash paid for feed.
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Main Street, opposite Merchant's Hall,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
a select assortment of
Fine and Plated Jewelry,
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Repairing done and Work warranted.
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MERCHANT TAILOR,
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KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LINE
of the Imported
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting and Suitings.
A long practical experience in the art of CUT-
TING, in New York and in this State, justifies the
assertion that I can give a perfect fit, and I guaran-
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All work done on reasonable terms.
My establishment is next door to B. F. CHAM-
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FIRE INSURANCE,
WINSTON, N. C.
First Class Companies Represented.
All Classes of Buildings and Stocks
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LOW RATES GIVEN ON DWELLINGS FOR
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The N. C. State Life Insurance
Company Represented.
Every man should have a Life Policy
and this Company is deserving of the patronage
of our people. Pays all losses
promptly and is liberal in its rates and
privileges.
Winston, N. C., Oct. 22, 1878.

From the Plant Bed to Market.

ON THE CULTIVATION AND CURING OF
FINE YELLOW TOBACCO,
BY MAJ. ROBERT L. RAGLAND,
OF HYCO, HALIFAX CO., VA.

The first work in preparing for a crop of tobacco is to burn and sow in good time a sufficiency of plant land in good warm situations for early plants. Plats in the forest, sloping south or southeast, are best. In the latitude of Virginia seed should be sown from the 1st of January to the 10th of March—the sooner the better.

Commercial manures, as they contain no grass seeds, are better for plants than manures produced on the farm.

Make the plant bed thoroughly fine by repeated choppings and rakings, and then mix the tobacco seed, using two tablespoonfuls in from twenty-five to thirty pounds of fertilizer to every one hundred square yards in the bed, and sow the mixture on the surface, then whip the surface with brush, or rake over lightly. Tobacco seed, the smallest of all farm seeds, require but light covering; if covered too deep they never germinate.

Then cover the bed with fine brush or straw, to protect the young plants from frost, and keep the bed moist.

In hot bed, or cold frame, tobacco plants may be grown large enough to plant out in from forty to fifty days. Sometimes it is necessary to force the plants in growth, so that they may be large enough to transplant at the proper time. A quick reliable fertilizer is best for that purpose, and as it is important that the planter make no mistake in his selection, I recommend the Anchor Brand Tobacco Fertilizer as a top-dressing, with caution to the planter not to apply it when the plants are wet with rain or dew.

To prevent depredations by the fly or flea bug, use ground plaster, in which rags that have been saturated with kerosene oil have lain for some hours, and cover the plants with the plaster thus prepared, and repeat after every rain.

The varieties known as "YELLOW ORONOKO" and "SILKY PRYOR" are the kinds best adapted to producing the finest grades of tobacco. These varieties have been under improvement for more than forty years by continuous selection, saving seed from the crown shoots only of plants having the finest fibre and texture, and that ripened yellow on the hill.

Gray, friable soils, fresh from the forest, or long out of cultivation, with dry, porous subsoil, are best adapted to the growth and maturity of yellow tobacco.

Lands capable of producing yellow tobacco need just such help as is furnished by a good fertilizer, in hastening the growth, and giving size, substance, and early maturity to the plant. From one to three hundred pounds per acre of the fertilizer may be profitably used. Apply in the drill, except on new ground, where this mode is inapplicable, and broadcasting is best. Plant in hills, instead of beds, as early after the 10th of May as plants and seasons will admit. Commence cultivation as soon as the plants begin to spread over the hills, whether grassy or not, and continue to stir the land with ploughs and hoes till the tobacco begins to come in top, using short singletrees, as the plants increase in size, to prevent breaking and bruising. When the plants are too large to admit the plough, use only hoes to keep down the grass and weeds.

Wait till a considerable number of plants begin to button for seed before you commence to top, then these will ripen about the same time. Topping must be done according to the appearance and promise of each plant, strength of soil, and time the work is done.—First topping for medium tobacco should be from ten to twelve leaves, rarely more, pruning off lower leaves, neither too high nor too low, but just high enough, so that when the plant ripens, the lower leaves may be well off the ground. Continue topping as the plants are large enough, observing, as the season advances, to top lower, so as to bring in the late plants before frost.

The plough should not be used later than the first day of August, as ploughing late keeps the tobacco green too long, and may cause it to ripen of a green color. The hoe

should be relied on after that time to clean the crop.

After the tobacco begins to grain—that is, to ripen—neither plough nor hoe should be used, as it has been found best to sacrifice pounds to color.

The plants, after being topped, should be kept clear of worms, or, better still, kill the tobacco fly with cobalt in the flowers of the "James-town weed," and the suckers should be pulled off before they grow too long. Mind, do not be in a hurry cut your tobacco before fully ripe, and enough fully and uniformly ripe to fill a barn. Have your barns close (log ones are best), well damped and dry. Cut the tobacco of uniform size, color and quality, putting about seven medium plants to an ordinary four-and-a-half foot stick. Let the plant go from the cutter's hands over the stick in the hands of holder, who will serve two cutters. When the stick is filled, it should go directly, without touching the ground, on a wagon, to be carried, when loaded (not too heavily), to the barn. It will take from seven hundred to eight hundred sticks of tobacco to fill a barn twenty feet square, with five rooms, and four firing tiers below joists, placing the sticks about ten inches apart, the proper distance for medium tobacco.

There are two modes for curing yellow tobacco, one with charcoal, and the other with flues. The first is the primitive mode, and is gradually giving place to the latter, which is cheaper and more efficient, and is being adopted by most of our planters. The chief agent in either mode is heat—a dry, curing heat—to expel the sap from the leaves of the plants, and to catch the color, yellow, next to Nature's color, green, and to fix it indelibly. This is the science of curing yellow tobacco. There are seven prismatic colors—that of tobacco occupying the middle of the prism. By the process of nature, leaves in drying descend in color from green, first to yellow, then orange, then red, and finally lose all color as they go to decay. Now a quick dry heat, so regulated as to dry out the leaf and catch the yellow color, and fix it, is best adapted to the *modus operandi* of curing fancy tobacco.

Charcoal produces an open dry heat, well suited for the purpose, but its preparation is costly, its use tedious and laborious, and it deposits a black dust on the leaf that is objectionable. With flues, which may be constructed of stone or brick, and covered with sheet iron, or patent ones with furnace and pipes, the wood is burned as cut from the forest, and the whole process of curing is less costly and less laborious, and tobacco cured thereby free from dust, and possesses a sweeter flavor. Flues are equally well adapted for curing mahogany wrappers, and for facilitating and finishing sun-cured fillers. The flue process possesses so many advantages over all other modes of curing tobacco, is so safe and free from smoke, that when its merits become better known it will come into general use, and supersede all other modes.

The first step in curing is called the **STEAMING OR YELLOWING** process. Medium tobacco will require from thirty to thirty-six hours steaming, at about ninety degrees Fahrenheit, to yellow sufficiently, but tobacco, with more or less sap, larger or smaller, may require longer or shorter time to yellow.—Here the judgment of the curer must be his guide. Inexperienced planters would do well to procure the services of an experienced curer if they have tobacco suitable for coal-curing. The planter saves in the enhanced value of his crop many times the money paid to the curer, and besides, by close observation, he may learn in one season to cure well himself. Theory alone, however good, and directions, however minute, will not do here, but it is *practice* that must qualify one to cure well.

The next step in curing yellow tobacco is called **FIXING THE COLOR**. When the tobacco is sufficiently yellowed, at ninety degrees Fahrenheit, the best leaves of a uniform yellow, and the greener ones of a light pea-green color, it is time to

Divide one ounce of the cobalt of the shops in a pint and a half of water, and mix it with molasses or sugar syrup, till the mixture is as thick as a quill into the hair of the tobacco. It should be done about sundown, and the tobacco should be pulled off next day, otherwise the heat will be destroyed. It has been found that this seed so treated, when planted around the edge of the tobacco lot, and the planters, however, in one neighborhood must get out the tobacco, and the seed so treated, together, and the seed so treated through the local agricultural club.

advance the heat gradually but cautiously. Keep the heat from ninety to ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit, say for about one hour, then run up from ninety-five degrees to one hundred degrees, keeping the heat between those figures for about two hours, observing not to sweat the tobacco, which may be easily done at this stage.—Should the tobacco at this, or at any future stage, get into a sweat, which is indicated by the leaf becoming damp and limber, as though partially scalded, throw open the door, and let it remain open until the leaf dries.

The thermometer may fall even ten degrees here without injury to the color. It is advisable, however, that the tobacco be kept free from sweating if possible. Next advance the heat, running from one hundred to one hundred and five for about two hours. When at one hundred and five degrees you have arrived at the most critical point in the difficult process of curing bright tobacco. The condition and appearance of the tobacco must be the curer's guide. No one can successfully cure tobacco till he can distinguish the effects of too much or too little heat at this important stage. I will try to explain what is very plain to every experienced curer, but unknown to the beginner:

Too little heat in fixing color operates to stain the face side of the leaf of a dull Spanish brown color, and is called *sponging*, and may be known to the novice by its effects being visible only on the face side. Too much heat reddens the leaf, first in spots, visible on the edge of the leaf, redder than the former, and visible on both sides of the leaf. Now to prevent sponging on the one hand, and spotting on the other, is the aim of the experienced curer. Therefore no definite time can be laid down to run from one hundred and five to one hundred and ten degrees. Sometime one hour is sufficient, sometimes three is fast enough. The same may be said in running from one hundred and ten degrees to one hundred and twenty degrees. While it is usual to advance in this stage about five degrees every two hours for medium tobacco, the condition of the tobacco often indicates to the practical curer the necessity for slower or faster movements. Remember not to advance over one hundred and ten degrees till the tails begin to curl up slightly at the ends.

Arrived at one hundred and twenty degrees, this is the *curing* process. The heat should remain at or near one hundred and twenty degrees till the leaf is cured, which takes from four to eight hours, according to circumstances. When the leaf appears cured, advance five degrees every hour, up to one hundred and seventy degrees, and here remain until stalk and stem are cured. To run above one hundred and eighty degrees is to endanger scorching the tobacco, and perhaps burning both barn and tobacco. To recapitulate:

1st. Steaming or yellowing process, 90 degrees from 30 to 36 hours.
2d. Fixing the color, 90 to 100 deg. For 1 to 2 hours.
3d. Running up to 100 to 105 " 2 " "
" " 105 to 110 " 2 " "
" " 110 to 115 " 1 to 2 " "
" " 115 to 120 " 4 to 5 " "
4th. Curing of leaf, 120 to 170 " 5 deg. per hour
4th. Stalk and stem 120 to 170 " 5 deg. per hour

After curing, as soon as the tobacco is sufficiently soft to move, it should be run up in the roof of the barn, and crowded close. If warm, rainy or damp seasons occur soon after, dry out the tobacco with fires, as when curing, and gradually raise them till the tobacco is well dried. It is important to attend strictly to this, for if your tobacco is cured yellow it will not remain so, if soon after curing it is suffered to get in too "high order," that is, absorb too much moisture. When ready to strip it should be assorted well, the several grades put together, making about three grades of leaf and two of logs. Tie in neat bundles five or six leaves of "leaf" and eight to ten of "logs." Place twenty-five bundles on the stick, and strike down as soon as stripped, unless in too high order. Bar it is not safe to permit tobacco, thus struck down in winter order, to remain down longer than the first of June. Watch it closely to preserve it from injury. It is better to market in winter order, than to hang up in the barn to dry out and be "re-ordered," for tobacco once balked down, and then hung up in the barn again, loses that sweet, mellow flavor so desirable, and never regains it when prized. Pack neatly in tierces (half hogs-

heads making the best and most economical), to weigh from four hundred to five hundred pounds net. Take care that the tobacco be not pressed so as to stick together, or be braised, and let each tierce be filled with tobacco uniform in color, length and quality. If your tobacco is fine, sound, and nicely handled, you'll have the satisfaction of getting at least a remunerating price for it, although poor and nondescript stock may be selling for less than the cost of production. The world is now full of low grades of tobacco. We must plant less surface, manage heavier, and cultivate and manage better if we would get better prices.

Acts of the Assembly.

The following are captions of the Acts of most general importance, and of local interest in this section, passed by the late General Assembly of North Carolina:

An act to amend section 12, chapter 156, laws of 1876-77, relating to the privilege tax on merchants, &c. [Strikes out the words "five dollars."]

An act concerning the election in 1878 for certain officers. [Ratifies and confirms the election held in November last for Representatives in Congress. Also, the election held for Registers of Deeds in the various counties.]

An act to provide for the holding of the Superior Courts successively by the Judges of said Courts.

An act to empower the foremen of Grand Juries to administer oaths.

An act to amend chapter 36, laws of 1876-77. [Extends the time for the collection of arrearage of taxes by Sheriffs and Tax Collectors.]

An act for the punishment of crime of Incest. [Makes the crime a felony. Also, makes it a misdemeanor for uncle and niece and nephew and aunt to intermarry.]

An act declaratory of the meaning of an act entitled "An act in relation to the probate of deeds and conveyances, and the privy examination of married women," ratified 30 day of March, 1877, chapter 161, Laws of 1876-77. [Validates certain acts of Judges of Probate.]

An act to allow Leakesville township, Rockingham county, to subscribe to the capital stock of a railroad.

An act for the relief of prisoners confined in the common jails of the State. [Requires the County Commissioners to heat jails by stoves, heaters or otherwise during cold weather.]

An act for the relief of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors. [Authorizes the collection of arrears of taxes for the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, &c.]

An act to amend the charter of the Mt. Airy Railroad, and provide for the building of a Railroad from Greensboro to Ore Knob.

An act to amend sections 8 and 10, chap. 50, Battle's Revisal, relating to the duties of County Treasurers. [Specifically defines certain duties.]

An act to amend chap. 101, of the Laws of 1876-77, entitled "An act in relation to the probate of deeds and conveyances, and the privy examination of married women." [Provides that no attestation of Seal of the Court shall be necessary or authorized by any instrument proved in the county in which it is to be registered.]

An act to establish a public road in Stokes county.

An act to abolish the tax fees of attorneys charged in bills of costs in civil suits.

An act to amend the charter of the N. W. N. C. Railroad, for the construction of a second division from the town of Winston and Salem, in Forsyth county, up the Yadkin Valley by Wilkesboro to Patterson's Factory, in Caldwell county.

An act to prohibit the removal of cases from one county to another, except when the ends of justice absolutely require it, &c.

An act to require the prosecutor to pay the costs in criminal proceedings in certain cases.

An act to repeal secs. 14 and 16, chap. 2, Battle's Revisal, and to provide for the re-organization of the Geological Bureau. [Provides for the appointment of a State Geologist by the Governor, by consent of the Senate, to hold office for two years, salary to be fixed by the Agricultural Bureau, and his compensation defrayed from the funds provided for the support of the Department of Agriculture, &c.]

An act concerning draining and damming low lands. [Re-enacts chap. 164, Laws of 1868-69.]

An act to repeal sec. 29, chap. 6, Battle's Revisal, in reference to payment of expenses incurred in conveying insane persons to the Insane Asylum.

An act concerning streams, and to propel machinery. [Defines the rights and privileges of persons owning machinery propelled by water on running streams.]

An act to continue in force an act to establish Normal Schools, &c. [Benefits extended so as to include females; a Preparatory Department provided for in connection with the

colored Normal Schools, and appropriations annually directed to be paid as made for the years 1877 and 1878.]

An act to change the time of holding the Superior Courts in the Fifth Judicial District.

An act for the benefit of the Winston, Salem and Mooresville Railroad Company. [Provides for the employment of convicts not exceeding one hundred and fifty.]

An act defining the jurisdiction of Judges of the Superior Courts as to the granting of injunctions and restraining orders, and the appointment of receivers.

An act to prohibit live stock from running at large in Iredell county.

An act to change the name and authorize the consolidation of the Western Railroad Company, with the Mt. Airy Railroad Company, and to complete the said roads.

An act in relation to judgments on appeal from Justices of the Peace.

An act to provide for the better proof of deeds executed beyond the State.

An act to regulate, in certain respects, the computation of the degree of kinship within which persons in this State may not lawfully marry.

An act to punish the abduction of children under the age of fourteen years.

An act to amend sec. 40, chapter 105, Battle's Revisal, regarding the fees of Jailors.

An act providing for the exemption of certain personal property from sale under execution.

An act to regulate the holding of Courts in the Seventh Judicial District.

An act to define the criminal jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, ex officio rangers in the township in which they respectively reside.

An act to authorize a history of North Carolina for the use of the Common Schools of the State.

An act to require Clerks and Justices of the Peace to keep an itemized statement of all fees received by them, and to properly account for the same, and also to amend chapter 116, Laws of 1873-74, bearing on the same subject.

An act to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath day.

An act to compromise, commute and settle the State debt.

An act respecting the collection of railroad taxes in Forsyth county.

An act concerning mortgages issued by incorporated companies.

An act to allow the Bank of Greensboro time to wind up its business.

An act to punish defaulting Treasurers of religious and benevolent institutions.

An act to amend sec. 2, chap. 105, Laws of 1874-75. [Relating to the destruction of certain birds between April and October of each year.]

An act concerning official bonds to be given by Sheriffs.

An act to amend chap. 88, Private Laws of 1874-75, entitled "An act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Goldsboro Railroad Company."

An act to aid in the construction of the Winston, Salem and Mooresville Railroad.

An act to authorize the Board of Commissioners of Madison, Clay and Surry counties to pay certain claims for teaching public schools.

An act to make the carrying of concealed weapons a misdemeanor.

An act to secure the better drainage of the lowlands of Fourth creek, in the counties of Rowan and Iredell, between Baker's Mill, in Rowan county, and Hayne Davis' Mill, in Iredell county.

An act for the benefit of the Winston, Salem and Mooresville Railroad Company.

An act to prevent stock from running at large within Rowan, Davie, Cabarrus and other counties.

An act supplemental to an act authorizing the working of convicts on the Ore Hill and Mt. Airy Narrow Gauge Railroad, and the Chester and Lenoir, and the Caldwell and Watauga Narrow Gauge Railroad, and the Winston and Salem Railroad, and the Statesville Air-Line Railroad, &c.

An act to regulate the practice of dentistry, and to protect the people from quackery, &c.

An act to amend chap. 154, Laws of 1876-77, entitled "An act to establish courts inferior to the Superior Courts, to be called Inferior Courts."

An act to provide for the purchasing of land sold under execution by the Board of County Commissioners.

An act to prescribe the mode of selling tar.

An act to amend chap. 202, Laws of 1868-69. [Relating to the construction of the Dan River Coalfields Railroad.]

An act to amend the election law.

An act to make the slander of women indictable.

An act to amend chap. 288, Laws of 1876-77. [Relating to the division of the State into judicial districts.]

An act abolishing the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, and incorporating the North Carolina Insane Asylum.

An act to amend chap. 140, Laws of 1874-75, entitled an act to prevent discrimination in freight tariffs by Railroad Companies operating in this State.

No Home but has some Darling There.

Longfellow never wrote more truthful or touching poetry than that inspired poem entitled "Resignation":

"There is no flock however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there;
There is no fire-side, house or den,
But has one vacant chair—
That's where the mother sits,
And on her lap she bears
The orphan who is left to her,
The heart of Rachel for the dead,
And wailing for the living."
Will not be comforted,
What family is there that does not find its complement in one or more who dwell on the higher side of the river amid the glory inaffable? What family is there that holds not a broken harp, the string of which was once swept by little fingers, now make music in the heavenly choir?

We know that "it is well with the child." But that does not fill the void. We know that the Father doth all things well, but there is a river that separates the pet and idol and joy of the household from us, and we know that it will never be crossed from the higher side.—The silver cord has been snapped and it will never be reunited on this side. Put away secretly the little remembrances; they will never be called for. Tears are the gift which love bestows upon the memory of the absent, and they will avail to keep the heart from suffocation.

How Pierpont must have suffered before he gave voice to that sad refrain!

"I cannot make him dead!
His fair smiling head
Is ever bounding round my study chair;
Yet when my eyes now dim,
With tears I turn to him,
The vision vanishes—he is not there!
I walk my parlor floor,
And through the open door,
I heard a foot fall on the chamber stair;
And I see stepping toward the hall,
And I give the boy a call;
And then I think me that—he is not there!"

Well, well! It is for some good purpose that the little human angels of the household come and go. God knows all about it; we do not.

Prescriptions for Fits.

For a Fit of Passion.—Walk out in the open air. You may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one, or proclaim yourself to be a simpleton. "Be not hasty in this spirit to be angry, for anger resteth in the bosom of fools."

For a Fit of Illness.—Count the tickings of a clock. Do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and work like a man. "Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger."

For a Fit of Extravagance and Folly.—Go to the work-house, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced.

"Who makes his bread of briar and thorn
Must be content to live forlorn."
"Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labor for that which satisfieth not?"

For a Fit of Ambition.—Go to the churchyard and read the gravestones. They will tell you the end of a man at his best estate. "For what is your life? It is even a vapor that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away." Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall."

For a Fit of Repining.—Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bedridden, the afflicted, and the deranged; and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your light affliction. "Wherefore doth a living man complain?"

For a Fit of Envy.—Go and see how many who keep their carriages are afflicted with rheumatism, gout and dropsy; how many walk abroad on crutches; or stay at home wrapped up in a flannel; and how many are subject to epilepsy and apoplexy.—"A sound heart is the life of the flesh, Envy is the rottenness of the bones."

Pebbles.

Smug whiskers—Mules' tails in fly time.

A boarding house mistress, like the rest of us, has her weak and strong points, the weak points being her tongue and her strong points the batter.

One of the saddest, and most vexatious trials that come to a girl when she marries is that she has to discharge her mother and depend upon a hired girl.

A Boy in Burlington started to school the opening day of the term, and before he was five blocks from home he lamed a dog, lost his geography, scared a horse, and had three fights. Times are looking up.

An injudicious sister said to a three year old, "Johnny, if you're bad you cannot go to heaven. Don't you want to go to heaven?" "No." "Why, you don't want to go to the bad place, do you?" "No." "What do you want?" "I want to live. That's what."