VOL. I.

for boys and girls. In charge of the boys

should be a man of firmness, kindness, ca-

pacity, and of unimpeachable moral and

teachers might be allowed, but it would

The matron should direct everything

pertaining to the health, the cleanliness,

the clothes and the manners of the girls.

The matron should also supervise the cook-

ing of their food and teach them how to

ble manners seldom fail to indicate how

The duty of the manager of the boys is

clearly defined in that of the matron of

the girls, and he would never be com-

plained at if he kept pace with such a ma-

tron as I have said should be placed over

the orphaned girls congregated in asylums.
The training of the boys and girls should

embrace every species of domestic labor

they will have to perform when turned

loose to make their own way in the world.

They will necessarily have to struggle

for a living, and lessons of labor will prove

of equal benefit to education to them when

the eater has been raised.

done in asylums.

see in the State.

a proper spirit.

the Lord.

of our people and our law makers?

The Power of Imagination.

[San Francisco Call.]

hallucination that there were more frogs,

offspring of the ejected reptile, in her

stomach, took possession of her. She at

once repaired to the apothecary and told

him of her fears. The druggist scratched

his head for a moment, and then remem-

bering that he had chucked the frog into

a jar of alcohol took it from the shelf, and

after looking at it intently for a few mo-

ments, returned to the woman with a sat-

isfied smile on his face, and said: "Mad-

kind of a frog." The woman was cured,

and since then has been troubled with no

Progressive Southern Women.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

In every proper field of enterprise South

ern women are making fine headway.

Their achievements in literature, journal-

ism and educational specialties are too

well known to require mention. A North

Carolina lady in New York has 100 type-

writer operatives under her. She supplies

business houses with typewriting clerks and

enjoys a handsome income. A South Caro-

problems appeal to them for solution.

Cleveland County's Progress.

[Shelby Aurora.]

further hallucination of this kind.

ame, you are mistaken; this is not that

taches of the asylum.

BIDE A WEE, AND DINNA FRET.

is the road very dreary? Patience vet! Rest will be sweeter if thou art aweary. And after night cometh the morning cheery, Then bide a wee, and dinna fret.

The clouds have silver lining, Don't forget; And though he's hidden, still the sun is shining : training! Instead of tears and vain repining, Just bide a wee, and dinna fret.

> With toil and care unending Art beset ?

Bethink thee how the storms from heaven de-Snap the stiff oak, but spare the willow bending. And bide a wee, and dinna fret.

Grief sharper sting doth borrow From regret:

impress a correct appreciation of the car-dinal virtues which ennoble and make But vesterday is gone, and shall its sorrow beautiful and holy the life of woman, should be taught them daily and by pre-I'nnt us for the present and the morrow? Nay : bide a wee, and dinna fret, cept and example instilled into minds of all old enough to comprehend and appreciate their sublime worth and meaning. An over-anxious brooding

Doth beget thest of fears and fantasies deluding: Then, brother, lest these torments be intruding, Just bide a wee, and dinna fret.

THE ORPHANS.

A Friend in Time of Need, is a Friend serve and, specially, how to eat it, for ta-

"He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord," is acknowledged by all Chris-tian people to be a literally true proposition, and beautiful are the lessons it teaches those who sincerely follow its command. In this connection I am led to onsider which class of our poor appeal most deservedly to our Christian and humanitarian feelings and hence should receive the greater part of our loans. Two classes present claims of almost equal merit, for our aid and consideration.. One, the aged and homeless; the other, the orphaned and friendless. The first appeal us to smooth and soothe their descending pathway and declining years-while the second plead for succor, guidance and protection from temptation and vice until they reach that age when they can support and protect themselves and, through the lessons taught them by us, make useful and correct members of society. For the of means whereby they generally receive lothes, food and shelter. Inadequate and too often) niggardly as these provisions are they serve, at least, the purpose of quieting public conscience and permitting us to claim "we always care for our poor. But it is not my purpose to discuss our poorhouse system; my object is to write regarding our orphans whose young lives are in our keeping and must be moulded into some shape. Thinking and Christian people will agree with me when I claim at the shaping and moulding of the lives of orphans is a great responsibility and he society demands should receive the most carnest and sincere consideration of or law makers. Circumscribed by this te-ponsibility are their moral, mental, and physical training and the correct cultivation of their loves, affections and dispositions, while their prosperity and happiness and the peace of those with whom by must be connected and associated. for we have reared them to an age when world, would be sadly jeopardized by our

and training their pitiable conditions demand and should receive at the hands of bristian people. A-ylums for the poor and orphaned are much a necessity in every well regulated community as are any other organized intitutions for the betterment and elevation of the human family, but how best to sustain and conduct such institutions are questions of vital importance and interest to tax payers and those who voluntarily contribute towards their support.

airing to do our duty towards them.

Asylums for these poor and helpless un-

fortunates are, unquestionably, the most

practical means for rendering them the aid

Orphan asylums, like poorhouses, should se established and mainly supported by he State, for by such action, on the part If the State, the best and purest interests of society would be subserved. No wellwisher of society or patriotic citizen will lambt the correctness of this proposition, for if we permit our helpless orphaned children to grow up without correct culture and training we cannot expect the result to be otherwise than demoralizing and damaging to society and every principle and necessity requisite to create, and imperative to sustain, such precepts and examples as it should be the aim of every Christian people to foster and maintain within the bounds of their communities. It should be the principal aim of the founders of orphan asylums to have them to conducted and managed that the greatest good would be done to the greatest number at the least possible expense. The gathering of orphans into asylums imply to support or educate them is the

harrowest contraction possible of the uses an orphan asylum should be put to, and it is to be hoped a broader sphere of usefulwill be practiced by our existing one and all that may hereafter be established

The primary object of orphan asylums s to collect all dependent, fatherless chil-Iten, and to care properly for their souls, their persons and their minds in a Christim and humane manner. This super-Islant and care should continue until they touch an age when they should earn a livby ar until they can be placed in suitable comes under proper people, and when such Further than this, the officer in charge and he forced by positive regulations primit and assist their departure, and disabedience of these regulations tid be just cause for his or her immethe removal. Every vacancy created by departure of a child to either an eming home or one of adoption leaves an other Southern girl received the first cerby for some other unfortunate little tificate in drawing last session. A South to examine and to think about were comantages of the asylum because the They range from fire escapes to cooking hear, by favoritism, desires the retention stoves. These few instances show that any child he has under him and who Southern women are keeping pace with

y have taken the fancy of some one in reh of an orphan to employ or adopt. In permitting orphans to go to homes to ther or to homes of adoption stringent rules and conditions should be made and vacted, but when they have been comdied with the applicant should be allowed. select such an orphan as suits him or her. By this mode of action by the mangers of the asylum the greatest good would, unquestionably, be done for the

greatest number. the Christian training of the children.

Separate buildings should be maintained | ship 3,000 more.

Remister. Raleigh

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1884.

ABOUT THE SCHOOLS. School-Culture of the Observing Fa-culties,

religious character, and his control should be absolute. For the youngest boys lady [Popular Science Monthly.] Why should children be sent to school? be wisdom to have males only to control and educate them. A motherly woman should be employed to look after their sleeping, eating, dressing and bathing, for Is it merely that they may learn to read, to write, and cipher? Reading, writing, and ciphering are no doubt very important, but are they all-important, or even few men understand how boys should do these things properly.

Over the girls should be a matron of exmost important? The man who reads may be said to hear from the past and the distant; the man who writes speaks to the fuperience, education, refinement and proper ture and the far away. Reading and sympathies, for without such a person to writing are indeed important, for they enguide and direct their educations could able us to converse untrammeled by the not be complete or correct, and false edushackles of time and space. But the man cation and training of girls is the grossest who reads learns only what others already know, and he learns it, mayhap, not even The education, deportment, domestic as they know it, but only as they express training, conversation, in fact everything their knowledge, and as he understands pertaining to and calculated to arouse and that expression. He looks at things through other men's spectacles, without knowing whether those spectacles magnify, minify, color, or distort. Surely more important than learning and blindly accepting the opinions of other men, is it to be able to form opinions for one's self, and at the same time to know that these opin-Only female teachers should be allowed ions have been properly arrived at and are to train, educate and associate with the

If a boy is to be a carpenter, it is all very well for him to read about the different kinds of wood he will have to work upon, and about the various tools employed in his future trade, but he will learn to use these tools only by using them; he will learn to distinguish the different kinds of wood, and to select the kind and the piece suitable for his purpose in each case, only by actual practice of his trade. And what is true of the carpenter is true, mutatis mutandis, of every other handicraft, of every business, of every profession. However much one may learn by reading, it is but little and unimportant compared to what must be learned by actual practice. But even if we desired it we cannot, during the short time our pupils are at school, exercise them in all the trades and professions. What, then, can we do? We can so teach them that this practice, when it must begin, will not be set about in a blind,

thrown on their own resources. In plain hap-hazard way. We can and we ought words I believe they should be trained to to teach our pupils HOW TO LEARN; we study less and work more than is usually can train them and we ought to train them to observe and to use the results of their The major part of the work should be observation. done by the boys, who alone should be re-But, the handicraft, the business, or the quired to attend the wants of the male atprofession once learned, is the boy, now grown a man, done with observation? By At the head of the asylum should be no means. Every time he is called upon man of family with strong executive abil- to make application of the knowledge he ities, pure life and impulses, tender sympossesses, the skill he has acquired, he pathies, firmness and decision, and a camust observe, draw inferences, and reason pacity for detecting and checking wrong. therefrom; and his success in his calling With such a man managing, aided by a will depend on the accuracy with which he does all this. Reading will supply him with other men's observations and reasonings, but these will be useless for

boys' superintendent and a girls' matron like those portrayed, any asylum would not only merit but receive the liberal support of both State and individuals. Can the case in hand, unless they were made we not maintain such an institution in under like circumstances, or unless they North Carolina? We already have an incan be modified to suit the present condistitution that is now fast approaching such tions. Now, to judge what are the real an asylum as the writer would rejoice to circumstances and conditions of the case, the man must be able to observe these con-The Oxford Orphan Asylum needs aid ditions, and to distinguish those that are only to enable its Superintendent to place essential from those that are merely acciit in line with the most advanced institudental, to interpret his observations aright, tions of its kind in this country. Will and then to reason correctly from the renot some more able writer assist in imsults thus obtained pressing the necessity of making this in-

But man does not exist wholly and solely stitution what it should be on the minds to carry on some handicraft, business, or profession. Around him lies a world This cause is a grand one, and its claims abounding with endless sources of health on society present an opportunity the suband happiness, if only he knows where to limity of which is only equaled by that look for them and how to use them, but secret and peaceful consciousness which equally abounding with pitfalls of misery cometh to every people who do good with and distress to all who grope through life intellectually blind and deaf, who having 'He that giveth to the poor lendeth to eyes see not, and having ears hear not. Now, the securing of that health and happiness of which I have spoken, so far as it depends on the material world around a man, will depend on his ability to observe closely, to systematize his observa-As illustrative of what imagination will tions into related groups, and to connect lo, the case of a woman who imagined these with the observations and experithat a frog had found lodgment in her ences of other men, so as to obtain therestomach may be recited. The woman in from a living knowledge of the laws of nuestion is the wife of an industrious me- his being and of the world around him. chanic living out near the Presidio, and in Here, again, power of observation is the some unknown manner conceived the idea first and most important requisite, and, as that the reptile was in her stomach. Ar- a natural gift or talent, this power is exgument by her husband and friends that it | tremely rare; "for the observer," as John was a hallucination availed not, and mat-Stuart Mill has remarked, "is not he who ters grew worse and worse until one day, merely sees the thing which is before his when the woman was down town, her imaginary complaint was so bad that in desthing is composed of. One person, from peration she entered a drug store and, inattention or from attending only in the wrong place, overlooks half of what he stating her case, asked for relief. The apothecary happened to be a physician, sees; another sets down much more than and seeing at once that his customer's he sees, confounding it with what he imcomplaint was an imaginary one he re-solved to humor her. Calling his clerk he agines, or with what he infers; another takes note of the kind of all the circumdespatched him to a rotisserie near by to stances, but, being inexpert in estimating procure a frog, and administered an emetic their degree, leaves the quantity of each o the woman. The frog was slipped into vague and uncertain; another sees indeed the pail, and when the victim of the halthe whole, but makes such an awkward lucination saw it she expressed her thanks, division of it into parts, throwing things and said she felt much relieved. It was into one mass which require to be separaonly a few days, however, before another ted, and separating others which might

the result is much the same as, sometimes even worse than, if no analysis had been attempted at all." But if man does not exist solely for his profession, neither does he exist solely for and unto himself. He is under certain obligations to his family and to his fellowmen, he has domestic and social duties, and to fulfill these aright, amid the evershifting conditions of life, requires the keenest powers of observation, of interpre-tation, and of judgment. And although destruction as surely awaits the man who dwells in moral darkness as it does him who takes his way heedless of all the physical laws of his being, too often the evil he does dies not with him, but lives and works woe to those he loved and would fain have protected. Yet it is here, it is in what regards their social life (and under social I include domestic and political), that too many men seem to be unable to observe aright or to make any use of such observations as they may have correctly made. When their course is not taken at utter random, too often it is guided by blind empiricism, or else is only a prolina girl at the Cooper Institute took the first longed game of "follow your leader." The money prize for engraving; another took boy was not trained to observe and to the first prize for drawing from life. Anthink for himself when the subjects he had

more conveniently be considered as one, that

If, then, our school instruction aims at the progress of the age. They do not propose to remain idle when a million preparing pupils for the duties of after-life, however important we may deem those forms of hearing and speaking which we call reading and writing, even more important ought we to consider observation and inference and reasoning therefrom. That man is best equipped for agriculture and wealth than any other the mental work which is more or less the truth or the falsehood of the statement that on the back of every green blade of Cleveland county has advanced more in business of every one from the cradle to that, if the resistance of the air be got oats there was legibly stamped a capital B. county in Western N. C. Our lands have Within the asylum the most rigid rules would not in 1868 bring \$5. Tobacco will be enforced be being \$5. doubled in value since the war and some | the grave, who is able to use all his senses hould be enforced looking to the protec- soon prove a bonanza in Cleveland. We interpreting the evidence of those senses, tion of the health, the proper conduct and raise this year 15,000 bales cotton. Shelby and against wrong reasoning from that evi-

thought backward to the grounds of be-

actually try, he is as likely to go astray as

to go right, for he now must begin on

what is extremely complex.

lief, and forward to discovery and verifi- beg to add that, had Professor Todhunter gument as this was to change the subject cation. That is the best education that ever actually tried the experiment with the of conversation, and this I did, a slight fosters the mother of freedom-indepen-

dence of thought. reading and writing as a means of educa- he evidently imagined it to be. tion, because there are still among us some who declare that these arts, with a little education that should be given to the chilthey are to live at all.

But how is a child to be trained in these to draw inferences by inferring, and to but if he is to do these things well he must practice them at first under the guidthe very simplest phenomena, and adcomplete and exhaustive analysis of the around and within them. most complicated actions and relations. course he is following, and that course riving at which is the ultimate object of in training the observing faculties of any of repeating those sounds, an art too often

all his labors. distinguish clearly between scientific information and training in science, between a tive analysis of phenomena. Moreover, come the first difficulty, overcome your mere literary acquaintance with scientific the mere experimental result can be ob- selves, and you will find the others will facts such as may be attained by a reader and that power, those habits of mind, ble benefit to them whatever might be riment of discovery. their avocations in after-life, and it would be better attained by a thorough investiscience than by a general acquaintance with what has been spoken or written about many of them.

That this warning against confusing innecessary will be seen by the following exessay, entitled "The Conflict of Studies:" "We assert," says the professor, "that f the resistance of the air be withdrawn, a sovereign and a feather will fall through equal spaces in equal times. Very great credit is due to the person who first imagtrate this, but it is not obvious what is the special benefit now gained by seeing a lecturer repeat the process. It may be cational value of the transaction. Tha may be said that the fact makes a stronger of his sight, that he believes it more coneyes, but he who sees what parts that fidently. I say that this ought not to be out such a course. Furthermore, the of mature knowledge, recognized ability. power of appreciating evidence, a want ence which he is supposed to be cultivat-

Professor Todhunter was an eminent have been translated into nearly every civwhen asked to demonstrate the pons asinorum, returned answer:

"Sir, my tutor was the Rey. Mr. Jones, of Westbury; he is a clergyman of mature

offer it to you as my proof." would have learned that there are other you will have to put aside for the time bekinds of evidence besides oral testimony, | ing at least; but to others you must lead and that it is as necessary to be able to your children to find the answers for themjudge of the validity in each case, of these selves. All these questions cannot possi- lead or other complex ores. other kinds of evidence, as it is to be able | bly be anticipated in any book; and it is to judge of the value of testimony. He | well they cannot be so, for, ever new, ever other Southern girl received the first certificate in drawing last session. A South
would learn that, unless he were to be a
man will not or cannot do it, or, if he does
tions, many of which she has patented.

to examine and to think about were comparatively simple, and now the grown
man will not or cannot do it, or, if he does
tions, many of which she has patented. matter of no moment, the important thing either side. Let me take in illustration a was to see how that truth was arrived at, | very simple question; one interesting to and how it was demonstrated; the educamyself personally, because it was the first tive factor present in the study was the ex | botanical problem I ever solved, but which, ercise of the reasoning faculties, and of if the solution be properly generalized, is

> So in the experiment with the sovereign and the feather, the mere testing of the low-pupil, the son of a farmer, told me rid of, a feather will fall earthward as fast I laughed at him for his simplicity in

I have spoken of the insufficiency of not quite so simple a matter for a boy as me. That very afternoon I happened to pass

knowledge of ciphering, are all that should ing an experiment performed or in per- to the proof of observation at once, and be taught in our public schools, are all the forming it for himself than in merely hear- fer altogether. I must confess, however dren of the people; all the training for the battle of life, for the "struggle for existence," that should be provided for worthy of the name of teacher would terly absurd, and I had not then learned those who will have to bear the brunt of from his experience be able instantly to ex- that, rightly taken, there is no such thing that battle, who will have to wage the plain why this increase of interest, and in- as "being made a fool of." But what flercest contests in that strife. By all stantly to set all doubts regarding the mat- were my amazement and confusion to find means, teach the children to read, teach ter to rest. There seems in many minds to on the very first leaf I examined, a capital them to write, teach them to cipher, but be an almost total separation between words B as clearly marked as if it had been imalso train them in those mental processes which all men have to employ somehow or other every hour of their waking life, in daily life. Hence words seem to have no of them a marking, in some a mere blur, every transaction of their daily business. power in such cases to call up and keep on others clear and distinct as I had found Train them to do well and to know that before the mental vision a distinct image | it on the first leaf. Straightway occurred they are doing well what they must do if the thing reasoned about. In fact, the questions: What really is this mark? What causes it? I stood among the growmental processes? In exactly the same til a severe course of training in science seek nor difficult to find; but I have never way that he is trained in any art, in any arouses the dormant faculty, and develops forgotten it, for no teacher told it to me handicraft. A man learns to play on the | into the actual and the active what otherviolin by playing on the violin, and no wise would have remained an unnoticed cred the solution of the mystery of this amount of directions without actual practice will make him proficient. So a child quence is that the teacher who depends on been discovered and rediscovered thoumust be taught to observe by observing, verbal statements alone can never be sure sands of times before, yet I enjoyed all the that the ideas so clear to himself are correason correctly by reasoning correctly; rectly, if at all apprehended by his pupils. and that these are not increasing their ignorance rather than their knowledge. ance of a master in these arts, and must | Many minds which seem to become slughave before him models of perfection in gish, or to wither away when fed with them. Now, Science presents us with the | what to them are the dry husks of words, very best examples of accurate and dis- are roused to activity and intelligence criminative observation, and of inference when they are directed to the study of therefrom; it begins with the study of things and the relations of things, when natural science, I also recognize the diffithey are brought face to face, so to speak, culties you will encounter if you accept vances its investigations step by step to a with the actual phenomena of the world

But before I pass from this let me point It is pre-eminently the study in which one out that the guinea and feather experis trained in the whole art of thinking, and ment, if successfully performed, is about You will for a time have to submit to the in which one is taught to be conscious of as bad an example of an educative experieach step he takes in the onward march of ment as could well be selected. The bare judge of a child's progress, not by its his investigations, and to know that the fact to be observed would stand out too mental growth, but merely by its increase distinctly, too completely disentangled of skill in the art of recognizing the alone, will lead him to the truth, the ar. from other phenomena to give it any value marks that represent certain sounds, and but mere infants, while the inferences and confused with reading. You will, some But here I must utter a word of warn- deductions from the results of the experi- of you, have to struggle with classes not ing. It is of the utmost importance to ment are too abstruse for any but those too large to inform by telling but far too possessed of a somewhat acute mind and while the deduced propositions can be, a fair share of constructive imagination, and in actual practice generally are, arrived at by simpler means. In truth, the brightness which the new study will bring which are only to be gained by the study experiment is not one which should be of facts at first hand. To the majority of presented to the pupil in order to deduce pupils, it would not be the information from it that the earth's attraction depends, they would gain by a study of science, not on the nature of a body, but merely valuable though this would be, that on its mass, but he should be skillfully led would be of chief importance, but the to suggest this experiment as a test of the scientific habit of mind they would ac- truth of this proposition. In fact, it is quire. This habit would be of incalcula- an experiment of rerification, not an expe-

It was my intention, when I consented to address you on this subject, to present gation of the facts and principles of one you with an outline of how actually to proceed in order to give children a systematic training in observation, selecting plants as the objects for examination. Botany has been called a science of mere tract from the late Professor Todhunter's treated, it offers a wide field and ample scope for observation of the forms, the parts of plants, of the relations of these parts to each other, and of their modifications and adaptations to varying conditions, as well as for many other observained the well-known experiment to illus- tions just such as children in our primary said that a boy takes more interest in the A. Youmans, in her "First Book of Botmatter by seeing for himself, or by per- any," that I believe it will be better to reforming for himself, that is, by working | fer you direct to that work, rather than to the handle of the air-pump; this we ad- enter on details here. If one of you will mit, while we continue to doubt the edu- take, say, a second class through the first twenty exercises in Miss Youmans' little boy would also take much more interest in | book, working them out conscientiously foot-ball than in Latin grammar, but the and thoroughly, I do not hesitate to premeasure of his interest is not identical with | dict that that class will by this means acthat of the importance of the subjects. It | quire more real knowledge and more intellectual power than it would acquire from impression on the boy through the medium all the reading, writing, and ciphering done in the first four classes, if done with the case. If he does not believe the state- power gained and the habits acquired in ment of his tutor-probably a clergyman | the study of plants, or even in the examination of leaves, will not be confined solely and blameless character-his suspicion is to these, but will be directed to and exerirrational, and manifests a want of the cised upon all other objects coming within the range of the children's observation; fatal to his success in that branch of sci- thus their general knowledge will be extended, and, as a result, your pupils will read with more intelligence and with fuller comprehension of what they are reading teacher of mathematics; he wrote many about. As for arithmetic-and here I can text-books on this science, some of which speak with some authority-you will find that you have somehow bridged over the ilized tongue, he even wrote an elementary to many seemingly impassable gulf betext-book on physical science, the very tween the mere art of ciphering and the science the boy is here assumed to be study- application of that art to the resolution of ing, yet in the above paragraph he pre- numerical problems. Words will no longer sents us with an argument which would be mere vacant forms or empty sounds. be amusing had it come from the pen of a their content will be restored to them, the mere literary man, but which it is almost im- data of the problem will be mentally possible to believe a cultivator of science realized, and their interrelations discovered could advance in sober carnest. What and comprehended. In nine cases out of would have been the thoughts and feel- ten, it is the inability to realize the data, of the reality, that is the actual stumblingblock in the way of children who fail in the solution of arithmetical problems.

But the work had better not be done at knowledge, recognized ability, and blame- all if it be not done thoroughly and conless character. Now, he assured me that scientiously. All that can be done in a he had examined Euclid's proof of this text-book is merely to set up numerous proposition, and had found it to be cor- finger-posts to guide the student or the rect, and as to doubt his word would be | teacher; the scenery on the route cannot to manifest irrational suspicion, and a be presented in all its fullness of detail, want of power to properly appreciate evi- with all its play of light and shade; to dence, I accepted his testimony, and I now | behold it one must actually travel the road. In the course of teaching these twenty ex-I suspect that that pupil's ideas of proof ercises, thousands of questions will arise would have received a clearing up. He of whys and wherefores, some of which the powers of orderly arranging and of interesting in itself as giving the key to clearly presenting all the parts of a some-what long argument. many peculiarities in the forms and mark-ings of leaves.

When I was but a lad at school, a felthemselves from the experiment; and I way, it seemed to me, to treat such an ar- without distinction of color.

common apparatus, he would possi- smile of incredulity letting my playmate bly have found the discovery of the fact | know that he had not wholly imposed upon a field of oats, and, remembering the asser-But Professor Todhunter, while admit-ting that a boy takes more interest in see-mined to put the question of their reality ing a statement of its truth doubts the it was only after a mental struggle that seems almost wanting in many minds un- ing oats, so the answer was neither far to -I found it out for myself. I rediscovdeep delight of discovery-a delight which never cloys, a pleasure which never palls What is more, I soon found that my eyes had, as it were, been opened; I found that I could see many other strange things about leaves which, till then, had escaped my notice, and I found that I possessed

the key to their solution. But, if I urge on you the teaching of my advice. You will have to teach from the actual objects, a method utterly and radically different from the text-book instruction to which you are accustomed adverse criticisms of those parents who lessen day by day, and will soon disar pear altogether, the little remaining of them being lost sight of in the increase of to the life of the school-room.

High Art Decoration

[Clara Belle in Cincinnati Enquirer.] We have come to the point of absurdity in the high-art decoration of our houses. Unhandsome things can't be made handsome by the mere infusion of some sentiment, particularly if that sentiment be mawkish or ridiculous. I am willing to concede that all the verses and romance based on the glove of a fair woman are well enough in their way. An article which has received its shape from the hand of a fellow's sweetheart is precious formation and training is not wholly un- names, and it must be confessed it has too to him, no doubt, though in the eyes of often been presented as such; but, rightly another member of her sex it would have no value comparable with a gauntlet that had never been stretched. But I draw the positions, and the functions of the various line at gloves. Stockings are a step too far. I found a friend at work making a floor-mat on the old rag-carpet plan. She was cutting the materials into strips, braiding it and then sewing it into form. The stuff thus being utilized was discarded hosiery. The fabric was silk, the colors bright and varied, and the effect as good as such patchwork permits.

"What are you going to do with it?" "I'll give it to Henry," she replied Henry is her best beau. She blushed a trifle, as girls are usually able to do when speaking of something particularly delicate and sentimental in connection with their lovers, and at the same time she brought to an end the strip which began at the top of a stocking and ran a yard or so to a utilitarian-darned spot at the toc. "I suppose he won't know what the thing is actually made of," I remarked. She dropped her scissors and lower jaw,

and gazed on me in mute astonishment. "Not tell him that the rug is composed of my stockings!" she at length exclaimed. Bless your heart, that's the entire charm of the thing. When he puts on his smoking-cap and jacket, lies back in his easychair and rests his slippered foot on this mat, won't it be a solace, a gentle joy, for him to feel that his soles press material so intimately associated with the girl he adores! Doesn't it strike you as a kind of two-soles-and-single-thought idea? Why, Henry was delighted with the notion.'

North Carolina Mining Notes. [Salisbury Watchman.]

The Russell mine in Montgomery county has been sold to English parties. They are already at work putting the mine in products will be cannot now be foretold. services were concluded, St. Sun went to shape and repairing the house for the reception of Mr. Mallory, the Superintendwould have been the thoughts and feelings of the professor had one of his pupils, to project before the mind's eye a picture This mine has a record of \$75,000 to \$100,

S. A. Muffly is preparing to crect a 10 stamp mill and desulphurizer at the Cid mine. His ore consists of a sulphuret of Copper and Iron with sometimes Galena. He proposes to stamp the ore and save the gold that can be amalgamated and preciptate the copper. At the Little Lead in Montgomery

county they are driving a tunnel which is the best proof that there is no money in | Many of the ablest lawyers in Arkansaw now in 150 feet. At this point they have struck rich ore for which the Little Lead make some, too, if he be nimble and Prof. Tiernan, formerly connected with smart enough. But as it is played now ing, as it does, a question of great impor-

the Wheeler geological survey, is erecting | the game is a petty skin game, with a cer- | tance. a smelter of his own invention at Ashe- tainty of losing more or less, and not the ville, N. C. The capacity is to be 50 tons | slightest chance of winning anything. daily of any of our copper, silver, gold,

Industrial Colored Schools.

[New York Herald.] A committee of thirty-eight

and from the District of Columbia and fairly representing the colored citizens for all the candidates was only about 5,000 throughout the whole country, has issued a call for a conference at New Orleans on total vote of New England, moreover, de- the houses with gables and roofs, and ar-January 15, 1885, to devise means to ena- termining thirty-eight votes in the Elecble colored youths to obtain better facili- toral College, was only two-thirds of that ties for education in the trades. The of New York, with thirty-six electors. purpose of the conference is to organize a system of industrial schools and devise ways and means for their support. They do not, however, propose to restrict their conference to colored men. They ask them to hold meetings and send delegates, but they also invite the counsel and co-operation of "presiding officers of col-leges, principals of schools, bishops and raise this year 15,000 bales cotton. Shelby and against wrong reasoning from that evilate the shipped 9,880 bales, and will dence; who best knows how to trace it should be discovered by the pupils for looked and seen it for himself. The only leading ministers, editors and publishers,"

Raleigh Register.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted for One Dollar per square (one inch) for the first and Fifty Cents for each subsequent publication Contracts for advertising for any space or time

RALEIGH REGISTER.

may be made at the office of the

NO. 43

ABOUT THE HAIR.

English Hairdresser.

To have beautiful hair and keep it in

health requires as much care as the teeth,

nails or face. So many twist the hair up

tiring, combed free from all tangles with a

bone comb (rubber combs have done much

brushing from the top to the very ends.

shell or jet head.

country and England.

good one.

Employers' Liability.

[New York Herald.]

is not liable for injury to one employé

conductor was in a superior and the en-

gineer in a subordinate grade of service.

The Court was not called upon to deter-

mine the law in a case of fellow servants.

But it set aside the old common law rule

in cases where the employes are not in the

same grade of service. Four members dis-

[New York Herald.]

is now "cheaper than guano." All coun-

tries producing the cane sugar are going

through a severe crisis by reason of the

low price of the commodity, and the Euro-

pean nations, having stimulated by boun-

ties the beet sugar industry into an unnat-

ural activity, are pouring into other mar-

kets their surplus products, which are sold

at the best obtainable prices. In 1852 the

world's production of beet sugar was

placed at 153,000 tons; in 1879 it had in-

creased to 1,393,939 tons, and in 1883 to

5,225,000 tons. So that in the last four

years the production has increased nearly

seventy per cent. The cane sugar indus-

try has in that time hardly changed, and

seems to have been almost stationary after

1879. In the last named year the produc-

tion is placed at about 3,500,000 tons, and

Tha cane planters are economizing in eve-

ry way, by using the best machinery and

the most improved processes and are util-

izing all waste products. The beet, how-

No Money There, Sure.

[New York Sun.]

The fact that men like Gould, Vander-

bilt and Sage are so little heard of lately

New England's Decline.

[New York Sun.]

The decline of the Republican vote in

in excess of the total vote of 1880. The

Why He Remained.

[New Orleans Times.]

Now mark the reward: Along comes the man And the tree shelters him, as the oak tree can, But why stays he there in the moonlight dim? He stole a fine horse and was hung to a limb!

A bright, thoughtful boy one summer day

Planted an acorn and went his way.

Both grew, as boys and acorns can,

Till one was a tree, the other a man.

great advantage.

sented from the opinion of the Court.

It extends to all employers.

It is well for the lady who has a maid,

in some becoming fashion the year round,

How to Dress It and Care for It.

Second Floor of Fisher Building, Fayetteville Street, next to Market House.

ARKANSAS RELIGIOUS WAYS

Lead to Serious Colored Troubles.

[Arkansaw Traveller.] One of the strangest law suits known to the history of this State, as a new reporter

would say, has just been brought before the United States Court for the eastern and wonder that it gets streaked, thin in district of Arkansaw. A history of the spots, and seems harsh and dry. The hair case, so far as we are able to ascertain, is should be loosened every night before re- as follows: Years ago, about the time the great horn of reconstruction was blown, an ableto split and break the hair-nearly all bodied negro, who declared that his name

was St. Sun, made his appearance in the have too much electricity to use rubber); then use a stiff brush for a long time, cotton districts of the lower Arkansaw Valley. St. Sun was as black as the traditional tar baby, and why he should be a for it is impossible to properly brush one's | saint and especially a Saint Sun, is a queshair if very long. Then braid and fasten tion which people of ordinary education the ends with soft silk braid for the night. have been unable to settle. However, the The scalp should be kept clean and court does not feel that it is called upon healthy; wash occasionally, and have it to render a decision concerning this point. thoroughly shampooed two or three times Shortly after St. Sun arrived in the State, having come, he declared, from the To wash, braid the hair loosely in sev- mountains of Hepsidam where the lion eral braids, take a raw egg and rub thor-oughly into the scalp (if beaten first it instituted a revival. His persuasive elorubs in better), then rinse in cold water quence, vivid pictures of an awful place with a little ammonia incorporated in it, of punishment and coal tar painting, of a wring the braids in a coarse towel, sit by terrible devil with hoofs of flint and tail a fire or in the sun until dry, then comb of steel wire, drew many sinners from the out the braids. The braiding prevents clutches of a gathering wrath unto the much snarling. Where one's hair is thin comfortable embraces of a joyous promise. a quinine lotion will prevent its falling out Even such characters as Lop-eared Ben. and give life to the roots. The Parisian Bandy Shank Ned, Kidney Footed Ander fashions for dressing children's hair are as son and Lick Skillet Napoleon forsook ollows: Ringlets are most favored for their evil ways and assembled under the pabies. Little boys have curls in the back | banner of St. Sun. Everything prospered. A large church was built for the wonder-Little girls have their hair waved and ful preacher. So great was his influence that falling down the back, with a colored rib- those who did not live within easy range bon to keep it in place. Some young of his church were to be pitied. Minisgirls have revived the fashion of light ters came from a great distance to study hair nets, with large meshes, in which the the methods of his success. The great hair falls loose and as low down as the man, non-communicative except when in middle of the back. This style shows the | the pulpit, refused to answer inquiries, hair to great advantage, and will probably and repulsed every advance toward invesmeet with general approval. From six- tigation. Thus his sway remained undisteen to seventeen years of age the hair is puted until recently, when old Catfish worn high and twisted on the top of the Gabe, a hurrah preacher of long but unhead. With this method of arranging the successful standing, made his appearance. hair round hats have no elastics, so as not | Catfish Gabe, like numerous other preach

to conceal any part of the pretty waves ers, asked in vain for an explanation. which the hair forms when thus raised "Bruder St. Sun," said he, "I'se a putty from the nape of the neck. The hat is close stugent o' de gospel myself. I has fastened to the hair by a steel pin with a fished wid Peter an' rastled wid Paul, but I declar' I kaint see how yesse'f raises so much halleluyah in yer own church when hard times 'peers ter hab settled on all de udder churches. Tell me dat secret, will yer, bruder?"

The United States Supreme Court ren-"Dar ain't much secret erbout it," redered on Monday a decision which abolplied St. Sun. "I calls on de Lawd, an'

ishes, in a large percentage of cases, a rule | my pra'r is allus answered." that has long governed the courts of this 'So does I call on de Lawd, bruder, but somehow my pra'r ain't answered. Doan An accident caused by the gross negliyer reckon my voice is ez strong as yergence of one of the company's servants oc- | se'f's?

"Doan know 'bout de voice, bruder. I curs on a railroad. The killed and injured include a number of passengers and several know's dat my pra'r is answered." employes. Every passenger injured and the "Yas, I know," replied Catfish Gabe. legal representatives of every one killed "but it doan' 'peer ter me ter be right. I may recover damages. But to a suit notice dat jes so soon ez yesse'f 'gins ter brought by any of its employes or his rep- call fur mourners, dar is er mighty shout, resentatives the corporation pleads that it | How is dis?"

"Bruder, yer'll hab ter ax de Lawd. I caused by the negligence of another. This kain't no mo' tell yer den I ken 'count fur defence has hitherto been generally recog- de win' blowin' in er sartin direction." "It do 'peer mighty cuis," responded Catfish Gabe, "but I doan think dat de nized by the courts of this country as a The principle is not limited to railroads. Lawd, habin' in view de salwation o' e'l de culled folks, oughter gin dat power ter In the case before the Supreme Court an only one man. I'se er gwine ter make er

engineer on one train had been injured by mighty close 'vestigation, Bruder St. the negligence of the conductor on an- Sun. other. The company set up the usual de-The following night Catfish Gabe atfence that it was not liable because both tended the church of St. Sun. Several engineer and conductor were its own em- times, it was noticed, he wisely shook his ployes. The Supreme Court holds the head. After the congregation was dis-

company liable. It says that the two em- missed he called to Fox Trot Toney and ployes were not fellow servants. The said: "Lemme see yer a minnit. I hab drapped on dis heah racket." "Whut racket?" asked Toney

"Neber mind, I hab drapped on it

Doan' try ter fool me, fur if yer does, I'll hab yer 'rested fur holdin' up false 'ligion. Toney began to tremble. "I knows all

erbout dis thing now," continued Gabe, "an' lessen dar's er mighty fine 'tonement made, dar's gwine ter be somebody sont ter de penitentiary. How much does dat The Rio News says that sugar is a glut in | nigger gin yer fellers fur shouting when the consuming markets of the world, and he gins ter call fur mourners?" "Huh !" "Neber mine dat 'stonished look. I

hab foun' out dat he hab hired yer ter shout. How much does he pay yer?" "Gins us er dollar ebery night." "Uh, huh, Wall now, dat man hab

bout run his cou'se. How many hired shouters is dar?' "Five o' us in all."

"He doan pay yer lessen he takes up er c'leckshun, does he?" "Nor, sah."

"Wall, now, yer fellers drap him an' come ober ter my side an' I'll gin yer de lollar apiece an' ten per cent o' de c'leckshuns bersides."

"Dinged ef we doan do it." The next night St. Sun's efforts fell flat, but Gabe, who immediately succeeded him, in 1883 at 3,759,000 tons-an increase of was wonderfully successful. A loud shout only seven per cent. What the result of arose and case-hardened sinners dropped this contest between the cane and beet on their knees. Immediately after the Gabe and said:

"Look heah, what makes yer come 'roun' an' monkey wid my gospel? I built dis church an' yerse'f got no right ter inever, is heavily subsidized, and that is a terfere wid me.

"Dat's all right, podner. I'se foun' out yer game an' I'se gwine ter work yer fur all dat it's wuth. I'se hired dem shout-

St. Sun swore out a warrant of arrest charging Gabe with stealing his gospel methods. The case, as hitherto stated, and so conspicuously out of the market is was taken before the United States court. it. When they take a hand in the deal are in attendance, and it is thought, rean outsider may lose money, but he may gardless of the decision, that an appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken, involv-

New Orleans Wonders.

New York Sun.] Early exhibition visitors to New Oreans are astonished, on disembarking from a steamer, to find that the sewers are the six New England States is attracting open streams of water at the sides of the the attention of philosophers down East. streets, and running away from the river men, made up from twenty-four States Blaine received in New England 30,000 instead of toward it; to see wells built up votes less than Garfield. The total vote from the ground, not dug into it, and to learn that the cemeteries are veritable "cities of the dead," the tombs being lit-

> printed, Massachusetts, in an estimated population of 1,985,335, recorded during the year 1883 23.82 births, 9.10 marriages. and 19.01 deaths to each 1,000 persons. The number of marriages has increased from 12,515 in 1864 to 18,194 in 1883, the number of divorces from 270 to 655. The proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births has doubled in twenty years.

ranged in avenues and squares. Massachusetts Marryings. According to the official report lately