

The North Carolina Gazette.

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NUMBER 1.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

OFFICIALS at Washington disclaim any knowledge of and doubt the Chicago rumor that China will test the exclusion act in the courts of the United States.

Crowned with years and honors great, and achievements more to be prized than gold, George William Curtis, of Harper's Weekly, surrounded by faces familiar and friends of his childhood, closed his eyes in death last week at his home in New York.

The Democracy of the Palmetto State in primary elections on the 31st ult. voted to renominate the present Chief Executive, Governor B. R. Tillman, of Edgefield, by a majority approximating 25,000. South Carolina is now practically a unit for Cleveland and reform.

Democratic victory means "free trade and sailors rights," while Republican victory means force bills, with blue jackets and bayonets around the necks of the colored people. How is that for "equal rights to all and special privileges to none?"

Enshrined in the hearts of English speaking people in every clime, John Greenleaf Whittier, poet of poets, breathed his last in the sacred precincts of his home near Amesbury, Mass., on the evening of the 8th inst, and his remains were lowered to their last resting place amid the tears of a nation in mourning.

A NUNBER of colored men of Chicago have organized the Northwestern Immigration Association of Chicago for the purpose of aiding and assisting the colored people to leave the Southern States and find them homes in Northern States. Arrangements are said to have been made by which a large number of colored people will leave the South this fall to go North. Ostensibly to vote for Harrison and the force bill, is the milk in the coconut, however.

LET the people be not deceived as to the wrongs and hardships heaped upon their heads by the Republican party for more than a quarter of a century. Already cognizant of the unrest and indignation among the people, this same old wolf in sheep's clothing finds it necessary to employ the artful demagogue to muddy the political waters and as far as possible mislead the people. The Democratic party is the party of the people, for the people and by the people, and not until that party succeeds will relief ever come.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and the twenty-five thousand Democratic majority in the Arkansas State election last week is but an omen of the glorious victory awaiting the Democrats in November if we but maintain an unbroken column and solid front on election day. Be it said to their credit, every Southern State thus far has spoken in thunder-tones in favor of white supremacy and pure Democracy. Let us rally, boys, and rally as we have not rallied in years. The enemy is advancing.

FOR "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" the demagogue has no equal today. The needs and desires of the people he takes advantage of to prejudice their minds as well as their votes against all classes in better circumstances than himself, and is never happier than when arraying the poor against the rich, class against class and townspeople against country people. In short, the demagogue is a man of great expectations, small brains and always for self first, last and all the time; builds air castles to-day only to behold their collapse tomorrow, finally getting off this "mortal coil" unnamed, unhonored and unsung.

It is admitted now, we think, by a vast majority of the Third party faith and order that they will not succeed in the election of Weaver and Fields this year to the Presidency and vice Presidency of the United States. But they contend that in the "sweet by and by" they will see the "promised land" and make things better for the farmers. This is a sad mistake about this "sweet by and by" business, for if Cleveland is not elected Harrison will be, and the force bill enacted into a law quicker than it takes to tell it. And with the power accruing from the force bill the combined forces of the earth "and the waters beneath" could hardly dislodge the Republican party from power.

The year 1892 has been more conspicuous for labor troubles of the most violent character in all parts of the country and fraught with greater dangers to menace the peace and quietude of the people than any single year in a quarter of a century. In some quarters the standing army of the United States has been brought into play and the Governor of one of the States has been forced to issue proclamation for as many as 8,000 volunteers to quell the disturbances. So much for Republican rule and the protection of a favored few at the cost of the masses. Under a Democratic administration, with equal rights to all and special privileges to none, such uprisings on the part of the people were unknown.

Latest News, Briefly Told.

The number of students at the State University has reached 263. John J. Corbett defeated John L. Sullivan for the championship of the world in New Orleans on the 21st round. Tammany Hall comes out enthusiastically for Cleveland and promises the 36 electoral votes of the Empire State for the nominees of the Chicago convention. The Wilmington Star announces the arrival in that city last Saturday of the "Southward," the first steamship of the cotton fleet, for the season. Each member of President Harrison's Cabinet will make four speeches during the campaign. Mr. Cleveland left New York for Gray Gables yesterday. He seemed well satisfied with the result of his visit to the city. Two murderers were hanged at Spartanburg S. C. on Friday last. The Democratic Campaign Committee on Literature has appointed a committee to investigate the wonderful report of Statistician Peck, of New York, and to force him to show the returns on which he based his calculations. The committee will go to Albany and make a thorough investigation, and the readers of the GAZETTE, and the voters of the Country will see the result. Dunn and Co. reports business failures throughout the country during the past week to the number of 146 against 187 for the corresponding week of last year. The number of new cases of cholera and deaths in Hamburg continue to decrease daily. The cholera is also on a decrease throughout Russia. Zimmerman, the "Jersey Lightning Bicycleist," yesterday made a mile in 2:06.4, beating Nancy Hank's record on a regulation track. A \$1,000 forfeit has been put up for a match between Griffin and Dixon. The Chicago bicycle clubs oppose admitting negro clubs to the American Wheelmen's league. A Wilkesbarre, Pa., man, who lost all his money betting on Sullivan, committed suicide Thursday. Minister Porters resignation as minister to Italy is announced. Minnie Merrick, of Miles Orton's circus, while riding in the lion cage at Winston was attacked by a nine-year-old lioness and seriously injured. The show people had started out on the parade, when the animal rushed upon the woman. Miss Merrick is only twenty-three years old, and had nothing but a riding whip in her hand to protect herself. The animal knocked her out of the chair with its paw and made two strokes on her head—one inflicted a deep gash on the back of her neck. The lioness grabbed Miss Merrick's right jaw with her mouth, but only the skin was cut. The animal had been enraged by boys poking sticks in her cage. But for the timely interference of the male keeper she would have killed the woman. Her injuries are not serious unless blood poisoning sets in. Col. H. E. Fries will act as Chief Marshal of the Stenerson reception and grand rally at Winston next week. Democratic headquarters for western North Carolina will be opened at Asheville next week. The proposed grand rally of the Third parties on the 10th, at Hickory was a failure. Their speakers refused to divide time with the Democratic speakers, but true and tried Democracy was out in force and listened to the old story. Third party leaders seemed to fear the effect of Democratic oratory, and avoid our speakers whenever possible. A special to the Times from Albany says Senator Hill has accepted an invitation to formally open the Democratic State campaign in Brooklyn the latter part of next week, and is now at work on his speeches. Postmaster-General Wanamaker has issued his orders providing for free delivery and free collections of mails whenever persons desiring it will have the prescribed boxes put up at their doors. A woman travelling with a large party of immigrants from New York, died in Chicago Friday night, soon after reaching the city, of what the doctors think was cholera.

The Trade and Labor Congress in session in Toronto favors Canadian independence. The cholera still rages with great violence in Hamburg and the total of deaths from the disease is becoming appalling. On the quarantined vessels at New York Sunday there were three new cases of cholera and one death from the disease. A fearful railroad collision occurs near Boston, Mass., in which eight persons are killed and others wounded. An armed mob has taken possession of Fire Island and will resist to the last the landing of infected passengers thereon. They say they will burn all the houses before they will allow cholera refugees to be landed there. Judge Barnard has issued an injunction against the use of Fire Island for the purpose of putting thereon the passengers of the infected steamers. Three cases of cholera are reported at Stetin, Germany. Cholera experts in Hamburg are of the opinion that that disease is on the increase in that town. The Stars and Stripes have been planted on the northernmost ground discovered in this hemisphere. President Harrison telegraphs Secretary Foster that if the steamship companies do not stop bringing immigrants to this country their steamers will be turned back with their passengers on board. The health officer at Chicago says the woman who died there Friday night, died of exhaustion and not of cholera. The Chicago has been ordered to sail at once to Venezuela to look after American interest there during the civil war.

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EXTRACTS

From the Speech Delivered by Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic Candidate for Vice-President, in Opening the Campaign at His Home in Bloomington, Illinois, on Saturday Afternoon, Aug. 27, 1892.

Ours is a government of the people. It is wisely provided in our Federal constitution that once in four years political power shall return to the hands of the people. Twenty-six times during the one hundred and three years of our history have the American people, in the exercise of their rights as electors, cast their ballots for the candidate of their choice for the high office of President of the United States. We are now on the eve of another Presidential election. The responsibility of determining what line of public policy shall be pursued, and who shall be selected as chief magistrate, is again upon us. The importance of an intelligent and conscientious exercise of the privilege of designating those who are to be entrusted with high office, cannot be overestimated.

In the pending struggle for political supremacy, grave public questions are at issue. Upon the correct determination of these questions through the peaceful methods prescribed by law, will depend the welfare of the people. It is all important, then, that the determination at the polls be the result, not of prejudice nor of misrepresentation, but of honest and intelligent discussion of the issues involved. During the short time I shall detain you, it will be my endeavor to suggest some of the reasons why Mr. Cleveland should be elected President, and the Democratic party restored to power.

The four years administration of President Cleveland was confessedly an honest administration. None of the predicted evils of which democratic triumph was to be the forerunner, followed his inauguration. In the campaign of 1884 the people were told by republican speakers that democratic success would bring blight and ruin upon the commercial interests of the country. Those who predicted evil from Mr. Cleveland's election proved false prophets. The democratic administration ending March 4, 1889, has gone into history as an economical and able administration of the government. No scandals attached to any of its appointments to office. Under it the rights of all property—of all sections—of all people were recognized and enforced. Under it the bonded debt of the government was paid at maturity; trust funds were not used to avoid a deficit; and gold reserve was not menaced by threats of invasion to meet current expenses of the government. Under that administration no additional burdens were laid upon the people. At the close of President Cleveland's administration the surplus in the treasury exclusive of the gold reserve, was, in round numbers, eighty-three millions of dollars. It will be remembered that during the latter half of his administration the important question was, what shall be done with the surplus revenues. In view of the fact that the annual revenues of the government were then one hundred millions in excess of its necessities, the question was one of practical interest to the American people.

What is the condition that now confronts us at the end of three and a half years of republican administration? On the basis of revenues to the government, as estimated by the secretary of the treasury, for the present fiscal year, and of the liabilities of the government on account of the annual and permanent appropriations for the same period, there will be a deficit of fifty-two millions of dollars. Upon the assumption that the law requiring forty-eight millions of dollars for the sinking fund will be complied with, there is no escaping the deficiency I have mentioned. And this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the administration made default in providing for the sinking fund to the amount exceeding eleven millions of dollars during the last fiscal year. The bankruptcy which now threatens the treasury is the result, first of the enactment of the McKinley tariff law, and secondly, of the lavish appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress.

It is worse than idle to speak of its benefits to the American farmer. What he demands is both a foreign and home market for the products of his farm. It is mockery to tell him he is protected against the corn and wheat products of the old world. While he is compelled to sell in the open markets of the world, he should be allowed the poor privilege of buying what his necessities require without paying high tribute to the protected classes of his own country. To the mechanic and laborer, no less than to the farmer, protection has proved a delusion and a snare. In no instance has it opened to the farmer "additional markets for a pound of meat or a bushel of grain." Has it in a single instance given to the mechanic or laborer increased wages? The present high tariff adds largely to the cost of articles necessary to the comfort of the wage earner. How has he been benefited? Has it increased his wages? Has it in any manner benefited his condition? Recent events connected with the most highly protected establishments of this country sadly attest the fact that a high protective tariff affords no protection to those who earn their bread by daily toil. It was never intended to benefit them. Long enough has the wage-earner been deluded by the cry that high tariff means high wages. Tariffs have no effect upon wages, except to diminish their purchasing power. The higher the tariff the less the purchasing power of the wages. Wages are governed by the great law of supply and demand. If the claim of the protectionist is well founded, why have not wages increased, as tariffs have increased? Why constant reduction of wages in the most highly protected establishments in the land?

To the toiler the McKinley bill has kept the word of promise to the ear, but broken it to the hope. In his great speech against the high tariff corn law in the British Parliament in 1843, the matchless orator, Daniel O'Connell, said: "But what is the meaning of protection? It means an additional sixpence for each loaf; that is the Irish of it. If he had not the protection the loaf would sell for a shilling; but if he has protection it will sell for one and sixpence. Protection is the English for sixpence, and what is more, it is the English for an extorted sixpence. The real meaning of protection, therefore, is robbery, robbery of the poor by the rich."

And the first duty of man, as well as of woman, is to home, to his wife and his children. As a husband, a father, an example to his sons and daughters, their counselor and friend, he should be the light and joy of his household, their strength for duty, their encouragement to excellence, their comfort and help in all that prepares for usefulness and makes home attractive to all. When husband and wife, father and mother, make home what it should be, the false temptations of the world will lose their power, and children will grow up to be the joy of parents and a blessing to themselves and to the world.

Sufficient. An Irishman and a negro agreed to settle the question of who was the better man. They also agreed that as soon as one was satisfied he should indicate the fact to the other by simply saying: "Sufficient." After pounding each other for some time the Irishman sang out: "Sufficient," when, much to his disgust the negro exclaimed: "Sho' I've been tryin' to think of dat word for twenty minutes."

THE FORCE BILL.

Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the Force Bill. The magnitude of this issue cannot be overestimated. It may mean the control of the election of representatives in Congress by the bayonet. The Republican party, by its acts in the Fifty-first Congress, and by its platform, in its late National Convention, stands pledged to the passage of the Force Bill. That it will pass this bill, when it has the power, no sane man can doubt. To all of the people—all who desire the peace and prosperity of our common country—this question is important. To the people of the Southern States it is one of transcendent importance, shall they still have peace and the protection of the law, or shall the horrors with which they are menaced find their counterpart only in those of the darkest hours of the reconstruction period?

Fellow Citizens: I firmly believe that your interests, the interests of all the people of these United States, are bound up in the success of the party that came in with Jefferson in the infancy of our Republic; the party which for more than a century of our existence has stood at the helm of State; the party which in all periods of our history has been the bulwark of our Constitution and the faithful guardian of the rights of all the people; the party under whose broad banner the men of all nationalities have been welcomed to share with us this God-given heritage; the party which, from the beginning has been the foe of proscription, whether on account of birthplace or of religion, the party which knows no privileged classes, but demands equal and exact justice for all; the party which, under Jefferson, purchased the great valley of the Mississippi, and extended our domain to the Gulf and to the ocean; the party which, under Madison, bore our flag to victory in our second struggle with Great Britain, and which, under his immediate successor, established firmly for all time the rights of the American nation, by the declaration and maintenance of the Monroe doctrine; the party which, in the early morning and in the noon of this century, gloried in the leadership of Jackson and Douglas, the undaunted foes of special privileges and unjust taxation.

Under the matchless leadership of the man who gave you an honest administration of the government; who wrested from the grasp of those who had robbed you of your heritage eighty millions of acres and restored it to a public domain; whose principle in action is, "A public office is a public trust"—under his leadership the democratic party confidently submits the momentous questions at issue, and will abide by the determination of the final arbiters at the polls.

Burdette on Time.

Six working days a week; that's all you can get, unless you steal from Sunday, and if your business requires you to steal either time or money, you'd better give it up and get something with more honesty and less profit in it. What you can't finish this week postpone until next, or forever; and what sticks out over the end of the year saw off and put in the stove, writes Robert J. Burdette in his department, "From a New Inkstand," in the Ladies Home Journal. Four seasons have passed and that's all there is. You must make a fresh start every year. It isn't an easy matter to learn how to do this, but you've got to learn it sometime, either before you die or when you die; why not learn early and get the good and the comfort of it? Every day of my life the evening is apt to find something on my programme that I haven't got to. I say, "Maybe I won't do that to-morrow," and as a rule I don't. I go to sleep and forget about it. Every year closes with uncompleted work on my hands, and that year ends that work. I'm not going to drag it along with me into a new year. I used to do that, so that about half the time I was working six weeks ago instead of to day, and worrying, and wearisome business it was. When you die there will be unfinished work and ravelled-out plans on your hands. Then what are you going to do? Take it to Heaven with you and bother and drag along with it there? Not much you won't. Well, then, why not learn to drop me of it here? It is a lesson not so easily learned, but, once learned, it is more refreshing than a glass of milk to the lips of the man with the grip.

Home Has the First Claim.

The first thought of a wife or a mother should be her home; all things, no matter how important, are secondary to that. No matter how rampant may become certain public evils, let her see to it that she keeps the evil out of her home and she performs her greatest duty to her God, her family and mankind. When a woman tries to remedy an evil by striding the lecture platform, warning others, when that very evil is invading her home by her absence, she is mistaking her mission in life, and she cannot realize it too soon. The good that a woman can do toward the great world at large is as nothing compared to her possibilities in her own home if she be wife or mother.

And the first duty of man, as well as of woman, is to home, to his wife and his children. As a husband, a father, an example to his sons and daughters, their counselor and friend, he should be the light and joy of his household, their strength for duty, their encouragement to excellence, their comfort and help in all that prepares for usefulness and makes home attractive to all. When husband and wife, father and mother, make home what it should be, the false temptations of the world will lose their power, and children will grow up to be the joy of parents and a blessing to themselves and to the world.

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It isn't hard to be a Christian when you devote your whole time to it.

Kindergarten Culture.

In undertaking to initiate a national system of education, and especially in a nation that, for the first time in the ages, embodies in its constitution provision for the development of will, heart, and thought in every man, in such harmonious play that he shall be free to do the will of God on earth, as it is done in heaven—which is at once our daily prayer and the ideal of human society—we must not stop with providing the material conditions, but consider the quality of the education to be given.

The history of many great nations shows that there may be an education which paralyzes and perverts instead of developing and perfecting individual and national life. It is not from want of a most careful and powerful system of education that China is what she is. And India, Egypt, Greece and Rome had their systems of education, proficient for the production of material and intellectual glories, certainly, but which, nevertheless, involved the principles of the decay and ruin of those nations. Even the education of Christian Europe, that, with all its acknowledged defects of method and scope, has made all the glory of modern civilization, has failed to bring out the general results that are to be hoped for, if we are to believe in the higher prophetic instincts of the ages and saints of past ages, to say nothing of the promises of Christ, who expressly includes the life that now is with that which is to come. At our own present historical crisis, when it is the purpose to diffuse throughout the United States the best educational institutions, it is our duty to pause and ask whether all has been gained in educational method and quality which it is desirable to spread over the South; whether it may not be possible to improve as well as diffuse, and in the reconstructed States to avoid certain mistakes into which experience has proved that the Northern States have fallen. It is certain that a mere sharpening of the wit, and opening to the mind the boundlessness of human opportunity for producing material wealth, are not the only desiderata. As education builds the intellect high with knowledge, it should sink deep in the heart the moral foundations of character, or our apparent growth will involve future national ruin. In defining education as only the acquisition of knowledge, which is but an incident of it, we have indeed but followed the example set by the Old World, and have hoped that by offering this knowledge to all, instead of sequestering it to certain classes, we have done all that is possible. But it is not so. The quality of our education should rise above, or at least not sink below, that of the nations that have educated their few to dominate over the many, else our self-government will be disgraced; and therefore, I would present the claims of the new system of primary education, which has been growing up in Germany during the present century, and which, in the congress of European philosophers that met at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, in September, 1869, received a searching examination and was pronounced the greatest advance of method.

A lady who traveled in Europe to study Froebel's Kindergartens brought home from Dresden the whole series of work done by a class of children who began at three years old and continued till seven; and no one has seen it without being convinced that it must have educated the children that did it, not only to an exquisite artistic manipulation, which it is very much harder to attain later, but no habits of attention that would make it a thing of a short time to learn to read, write, and cipher, and enable them to enter into scientific education, and use books with the greatest advantage, as early as eight years old.

Calisthenics, ball plays, and plays symbolizing the motions of birds, beasts, pretty human facies, mechanical and other labors, and exercising the whole body, are alternated with the quieter occupants, and give grace, agility, animal spirits, and health, with quickness of eye and touch, together with an effect on the mind, their significance taking the rudeness out, and putting intelligence into the play, without destroying the fun. The songs and music which direct these exercises are learned by rote, and help to gratify that demand for rhythm which is one of the mysteries of human nature, quickening causal power to its greatest energy, as has been proved, by the almost miraculous effects upon them of the musical gymnastics, which are found to wake to some self-consciousness and enjoyment even the saddest of these poor victims of malorganization. All Froebel's exercises are characterized by rhythm; for the law of combining opposites for symmetrical beauty makes a rhythm to the eye, which perhaps has even more penetrative effect on the intellectual life than music.

If true education, as Froebel claims, is this conscious process of development, bodily and mental, corresponding point by point with the unconscious evolutions of matter, making the human life an image of the divine creativeness, every generation owes to the next every opportunity for it.

Census Statistics of the M. E. Church, South, and the Congregational Church. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The census office to day issued a bulletin giving the statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and Congregational Church. The returns show that the former has forty-two annual conferences in this country, exclusive of three in mission fields abroad, with 1,209,976 members and 15,017 organizations. These organizations have, in all, 12,687 church edifices, which, with their contents and lots, are valued at \$18,775,362. It is a fact worthy of note that of the more than 200,000 colored members reported by this Church in 1860, only a very few remain in connection with it. Thousands at the close of the war joined other Methodist bodies and in 1870 the Church set off most of those it then had into a separate organization, known as the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the returns of which are yet to be presented. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is strongest in Texas, where it has 158,347 members; Georgia second, with 134,600; Tennessee third, with 121,398; North Carolina fourth, with 114,385; Alabama fifth, with 87,912.

The Congregational Church has 4,868 organizations, 4,736 churches, valued at \$43,335,437 and 512,771 communicants.

All Happened on Friday! "Mayflower" landed on Friday. Bastille was burned on Friday. Moscow was burned on Friday. Washington was born on Friday. Shakspeare was born on Friday. America was discovered on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday. Queen Victoria was married on Friday. King Charles I. was beheaded on Friday. Battle of Marengo was fought on Friday. Battle of Waterloo was fought on Friday. Julius Caesar was assassinated on Friday. Battle of New Orleans was fought on Friday. Joan of Arc was burned at the stake on Friday.—Newark Call

Chandeliers and picture frames, if rubbed occasionally with oil of lavender, will not be injured by flies.

How to Live Long and Happily.

Forget disagreeable things. Keep your nerves well in hand. Study to acquire the art of enjoyment. Believe in the goodness of those whom you love. Cultivate a good digestion. Become proficient in saying pleasant words. Don't expect too much of your friends. Make whatever work is yours congenial. Retain your illusions. Believe the suffering, and sympathize with the sorrowing. Keep an even temper, and insure your life in one or more good life insurance companies.

One of the things which life insurance can do is to prolong life. It is a notorious fact in human experience that it is worry and not work that kills. The friction engendered by the complicated mental machine, which we call mind; extends to every nerve and fibre of the physical man, and whatever continuously disturbs our peace of mind exhausts our vital forces. To a man of average conscience and affection the thought that his loving wife and promising children would, in the event of his death, be left to an inheritance of poverty, and so far as he can see, actual want, is a source of daily anxiety in health, and of the most prostrating sorrow in sickness. On the contrary, the consideration that there is the possibility of a life insurance policy, guaranteeing comfortable provision when he is gone, is both a sedative and tonic to many a man on a sick-bed, more efficacious toward his recovery than medicine. Life insurance helps a man to keep well, and when ill, helps him to get well, and thus is a prolonger of life.—Insurance and Finance Chronicle.

For Stout Women.

For the woman who is inclined to be stout, or the one who wishes to keep her figure looking as slender as possible, it is best to have various pieces of underwear so arranged that they will all button upon one yoke, and this yoke, should be under the armpits. In assuming your corsets, just remember that if they are to be comfortable and keep the outline of your shape, and not that which the dressmaker would wish you to have, let them be the last thing you assume before putting on your dress; and do be a little careful in choosing your corsets. Get one that is not too large, or too small, but to fit you, and then you will not have either a red nose from tight lacing, or your hands frozen from the same cause, nor will you be uncomfortable because it is too loose upon you. Nobody wants people to lace to it, nobody with any sense, but it has been proven beyond a doubt that a sensible, properly made corset is at once desirable and healthful. A very good plan for girls with slight figures, who cannot afford to pay nine dollars for a corset made to order, is to buy them a couple of size smaller than your figure, and not lace them closely. This is doubly advantageous. It makes the bust fit better, obviating the necessity for folding or cutting always spoils the shape, and the back being a little open, prevents the heating of the spine, which is so apt to result in backache.—Ex.

Marriage.

We deplore the fact that because of the fearful extravagance of modern society, many of our best people conclude that they cannot possibly afford to marry. We are getting a fearful crop of old bachelors. They swarm around us. They go through life top-side. Half dressed, they sit round cold mornings, all a-shivering, sewing on buttons and darned socks, and then go down to a long boarding-house table, which is bounded on the north and south and east and west by the Great Sahara desert. We do not pity them at all. May all their buttons be off to-morrow morning! Why do they not get up a plain home of their own, and come out into the ark two and two? The supporting of a wife is looked upon as a great horror. Why, dear friends, with right and healthy notions of time and eternity, it is very easy to support a wife if she be of the kind worth supporting. If she be educated into false notions of refinement and have "young ladies' infatuations" piled on her head till she be imbecile, you will never be able to support her. Everything depends on whether you take for your wife a woman or a doll-baby. Our opinion is that three-fourths of the successful men of the day owe much of their prosperity to their wife's help. The load of life is so heavy it takes a team of two to draw it.—T. De Wit Talmage in Chatterer.

The Legend of the Rose.

The rose is a sacred flower to the Turks. There is a legend with them that the first red rose was born of a drop of blood from the great Mohammed. Indeed, every beautiful thing in nature is believed to have come from him. After the conquest of Grenada, by the Turks, they would not worship in any church until the walk had been paved by rose-water—the blood of the prophet. For bathing, it is regarded as insuring absolute purity. A Turk who feels conscience stricken for some thought or deed will confess and worship the rose. The flower is used for no other purpose than occasions of state and the making of rose-water. It is never plucked for mere ornamentation. The uses to which it is put in our country would be most sacrilegious to them.—Ex.

All Happened on Friday!

"Mayflower" landed on Friday. Bastille was burned on Friday. Moscow was burned on Friday. Washington was born on Friday. Shakspeare was born on Friday. America was discovered on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday. Queen Victoria was married on Friday. King Charles I. was beheaded on Friday. Battle of Marengo was fought on Friday. Battle of Waterloo was fought on Friday. Julius Caesar was assassinated on Friday. Battle of New Orleans was fought on Friday. Joan of Arc was burned at the stake on Friday.—Newark Call

Chandeliers and picture frames, if rubbed occasionally with oil of lavender, will not be injured by flies.