

The Charlotte Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1892.

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THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT
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J. P. STRONG.

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J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.,
Office in professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
No. 21 TRYON STREET.
Jan. 3, 1892.

R. F. DAVIDSON. H. I. DAVIDSON.
DAVIDSON & DAVIDSON
REAL ESTATE AND
BUILDING AND LOAN AGENCY.
Property bought, sold and rented. Collections made and loans negotiated.
Office, No. 1, over Reese's Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 16, 1891.

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in Law Building.
Jan. 1, 1892.

OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Offices 1 and 3 Law Building.
July 3, 1891.

JONES & TILLET,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice in the Courts of this District and in Richmond county. Also, in the Federal Courts of the Western District.
Aug. 12, 1891.

CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. Will practice in all Courts of the State.
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1891.

HARRIS & LITTLE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice in all the Courts. Special and prompt attention to collection of claims, Conveyancing, Negotiation of Loans and Settlement of Estates.
Office, first door west of Court House.
Jan. 29, 1892.

BOYNE & BADGER,
LEADING JEWELERS,
SOUTH TRYON ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.
DEALERS IN
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.
Special attention given to repairing Fine Watches.
March 6, 1891.

JAS. ARDREY BELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Careful attention given to all legal business.
Office Law Building, No. 6.
Jan. 10, 1892.

JOHN FARRIOR,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
Special attention given to repairing Fine Watches.
March 28, 1891.

BASON & BROWN,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office Nos. 14 and 16, Law Building.
Jan. 17, 1892.

HUGHES' Quinine Hair Tonic,
The best preparation made for the Hair. It imparts Vigor to the Scalp, Cleanses it and thoroughly eradicates Dandruff, and stops the Hair falling. Price 25 and 50 cents. Prepared by
R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists,
Springs' Corner Charlotte, N. C.
Nov. 14, 1891.

Bibles and Testaments.
The Mecklenburg County Bible Society keeps at its Depository at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, (J. H. Hood, Depository), a well selected stock of Bibles, Testaments, Psalms and Gospels, which can be had at actual cost; and will be furnished to persons unable to purchase, gratuitously.
Oct. 1, 1891.

Four Orange Groves Growing on One Tree.
C. Jones, superintendent of the Sanford Water Works, which is a fine orange grove at Longwood, in which he takes great interest. He went down to see it Wednesday, and tells us that he found six or seven trees on which there were three or four crops of oranges—the regular crop, which is ripe; the June crop, which is grown in size, but green in color; another size about an inch in diameter, and in addition to this the trees are in full bloom.—Sanford Journal.

Philadelphia is the greatest manufacturing city in the United States.

MORTGAGE SALE.
By virtue of the power contained in the mortgage given by John Hoagland, to Springs & Burwell, and registered in book 39, page 447, I will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House door, in Charlotte, at public auction, on Monday, the 14th day of March, 1892, the lands described in said mortgage to wit: One tract of 85 acres, adjoining the lands of Samuel Capps and others, known as the Hoagland home place, and described in a deed from M. Hoagland to said John Hoagland, registered in book 14, page 381.

Another tract of 65 acres, adjoining the lands of John Walker, S. R. Capps, and the first mentioned tract and known as the Straunge land, and occupied by John Hoagland.
Terms of sale cash.
E. B. SPRINGS,
Surviving partner of Springs and Burwell.
Feb. 5, 1892.

SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.
By virtue of a power vested in me by a Deed of Trust made by the City of Charlotte, on the 24th day of December, 1890, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House, in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th day of March, 1892, a lot of land situated on South D Street, in the city of Charlotte, the same being a part of two lots known and designated as lots 612 and 613, on the map of said city, particularly described in said deed of trust, registered in book 73, page 186, in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county.
W. C. MAXWELL,
Feb. 5, 1892.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution issued to me from the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, in the case of R. A. Beattie vs. Jas. E. Collier, I will sell for cash, at the Court House door, in Charlotte, to the highest bidder at public auction, on Monday, the 22nd day of February, 1892, a lot in the City of Charlotte, in square 130, between 9th and 10th and D and E Streets, and adjoining lots of the late J. F. Davidson and C. A. Frazier, and known as "The College."
Z. T. SMITH, Sheriff.
January 20, 1892.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, I will sell, on the 20th day of February, 1892, at the Court House door, in the City of Charlotte at public auction to the highest bidder, all that valuable tract of land lying in Mecklenburg County, adjoining the lands of Margaret Cathy, A. H. McCombs, T. P. Walker, the Beatty lands, and others, containing about 187 acres, and being the place upon which the late Henry Cathy resided. Said land will be sold subject to the dower of M. E. Cathy, which the said assets to pay the debts of the late Henry Cathy. Terms cash.
H. D. STOWE, Adm'r. and Commissioner.
Jan. 15, 1892.

FALL AND WINTER SHOES
Our Fall and Winter Trade is upon us, and we are prepared with the best stock of serviceable Shoes we have ever carried for our country friends. This immense stock was bought at the greatest care, and the prices put on each Shoe was lower than we have ever sold them.
But, owing to short crops and low prices, we will not sell the Shoes we expected until our offer.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.
That is just what we are doing, we have gone over our entire stock and have lowered the prices to suit the times. Said land will be sold subject to the dower of M. E. Cathy, which the said assets to pay the debts of the late Henry Cathy. Terms cash.
H. D. STOWE, Adm'r. and Commissioner.
Jan. 15, 1892.

DO YOU WEAR BOOTS?
If so, you should see our stock. We have bought largely and are determined to close out the entire stock at low prices will do it.
So you should come and inspect our stock before you purchase. See what we are selling for \$3.00 and \$3.25.
A large stock of Rubber Boots and Shoes. Correct prices on everything in our line. Don't forget the place.
GRAY & BARNHARDT.
Nov. 20, 1891.

BOYS' SHOES.
We sell without doubt the best \$1
ever made. These Shoes are high-cut, laced, Made in the MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANNER, and FULLY WARRANTED.
We sell
ALL KINDS OF SHOES
to all kinds of people, and can give A BETTER ARTICLE for a price THAN ANY OTHER DEALER.
GILREATH & CO.
Jan. 22, 1892.

DON'T FAIL TO GO TO THE
CITY BAKERY,
Where you can get Hot Rolls for Supper.
Our Rye Bread is number one.
J. FASNACHT,
35 West Trade Street.
June 19, 1891.

SEWING MACHINES.
If you have ever thought of buying a Sewing Machine now is your time. We have reduced our \$35 Machine to \$40, and our \$55 Machine to \$30. Don't lose the best chance in your life to buy the best Sewing Machine ever made in the world by purchase, gratuitously.
C. W. BRADSHAW, Mgr.
Dec. 11, 1891.

The Old Pilgrim.
Shadows dark are o'er me heaving,
Night, I know, is drawing nigh;
Loved ones from my side are leaving,
For their home beyond the sky.
How it is that I am staying,
God alone can clearly see;
But, my Father, I am praying
Perfectly content to be.
Often, when the bells are pealing,
Calling Christians to their shrine,
Where the Spirit, Christ revealing,
Tells them of his love divine;
In my heart there is a yearning
To be numbered with the fold;
And, again, with them are learning
Of his love in death untold.
But the Saviour, then appearing,
Puts his hand upon my head,
And, with spirit loving, cheering,
Feels me with sustaining bread.
"Wait awhile—no time for grieving—
Soon your waiting will be o'er;
Wait awhile—in me believing—
You shall worship evermore."

North Carolina at the World's Fair.
Mr. T. K. Bruner, commissioner of exhibits, has issued a circular to the managers of agricultural fairs in the State in which he says: "This being essentially an agricultural State, interest hinges on the display to be made in this department. In order to reach all sections of the State in the selection of agricultural products, and thus give all a chance to secure representation and to obtain the best of the cereals, grasses, cotton and tobacco, I appeal to you to aid in this work. Believing that the best way to reach the most progressive element among the farmers is through their organized fair associations and the press, I direct this appeal to you and ask its promulgation through your fair announcements, premium lists, and the local press. I am authorized to receive such agricultural products (not perishable) which may be awarded premiums at any of the fairs to be held this fall, and to exhibit the same at the World's Fair next year, giving full credit to the producer. With this in view, there seems no reason why this additional distinction should not stimulate a friendly rivalry among farmers, and make them more zealous in the endeavor to secure the prizes offered by local fairs. Realizing that premiums may be allotted to some who are unable to donate the successful articles for exhibition at Chicago, I am authorized, if necessary, to purchase such articles, provided not less than one bushel of any of the cereals be taken. Some members of the committee on collections will attend the fairs, with this object in view."

Administrator's Notice.
All persons having claims against the estate of William Lewis, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me, properly attested, on or before the 10th day of February, 1892. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment to me, without delay.
HUGH W. HARRIS,
Administrator of William Lewis, dec'd.
Feb. 5, 1892.

Administrator's Notice.
All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. M. E. Cherry, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me, properly attested, on or before the 10th day of February, 1892. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment to me, without delay.
HUGH W. HARRIS,
Administrator of Mrs. M. E. Cherry, dec'd.
Feb. 5, 1892.

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as administrator of the Estate of Henry Cathy, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to me within the time required by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar thereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle at once.
H. D. STOWE,
Dec. 11, 1891.

GARDEN AND FIELD.
If you want fresh and reliable SEED you will find them at
R. H. JORDAN & CO.
EVERY PAPER
has the DATE 1892 PRINTED on the back. All the
NEW VARIETIES
just Received, from Buist's celebrated farm.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.
Druggists.
Jan. 29, 1892.

THE CITY BAKERY.
FASNACHT,
Opposite Court House,
KEEPS FRESH BREAD, CAKES, PIES, ETC.
Send him, your order.
J. FASNACHT,
35 West Trade Street.
Jan. 29, 1892.

LADIES' SHOES.
Ladies' best Veal Calf sewed lace shoes \$1.00; these shoes have good thick soles, every pair warranted. This is the best medium course shoe in the market. We always have a large supply, all sizes 3 to 9. Give us a call.
GILREATH & CO.
Dec. 11, 1891.

RUSSIAN LEATHER.
RUSSIAN LEATHER NOVELTIES are beautiful.
We have the finest assortment of these goods in the city.
If you want something pretty come around and see our goods.
JORDAN & CO.,
retail Druggists.
Dec. 11, 1891.

FOR RENT.
A good TWO HORSE FARM four miles South East of Charlotte.
Apply to
I. N. ALEXANDER, SR.,
Charlotte N. C.
Jan. 22, 1892.

Will New York Be Engulfed?
According to the figures of Prof. W. J. McGee, it is only a question of time when the slow but never-ceasing inroads of the ocean will engulf many populous cities of the Atlantic seaboard, and perhaps whole States. He says: "There is a broad lowland stretching from Sandy Hook to Cape Henry, another washed by Mississippi Sound, upon which the sea is gradually but surely encroaching. They are wane-fossilized plains, but recently wrested from the ocean, and now old ocean again reclaims its own. Already its octopus arms have seized the lowlands in their horrid embrace, and day by day, month by month, year by year, generation by generation, the grasp is tightening, the monster creeping further and further inland. Each average year the water-market advances a rod. The seaside cottage, with a broad lawn before it, has an 'expectation of life' of a decade or a generation, but the cottage at the verge of the cliff may go in a year, and must go in a lustrum, unless human devices outwit and overpower the waves. On most other Eastern and Southern coasts the waves are also encroaching, but their progress is slower. But the ocean's power is too great for puny man to oppose successfully. What, then, is he to do? In my opinion, he can only temporarily provide against it, and then slowly retreat before the invasion."

Cheap Shoes for Europe.
A prominent English manufacturer of boots and shoes arrived in New York recently, and the sole object of his trip is, he says, to learn how to make footwear more cheaply. "The English people are just beginning to admit that America can beat the world at making shoes," he continued, "and what with your high rate of wages and other heavy expenses, we wish to know how you can possibly do it." The solution of the problem is not difficult to find—machinery and harder and quicker work. The American workman is undoubtedly smarter than his English brother, and can turn out a great deal more work in a given time, and any one who has visited factories on both sides of the Atlantic will unhesitatingly confirm this statement. Then, the English manufacturer who buys American machinery is fond of saying, "I say to run it, under the delusion that this is economy, in addition to which the English workmen are opposed to machinery, as they think that it means less employment for themselves. The American system is the system arrived at through evolution, and represents ideas, science, hard work, and never ceasing enterprise, and it is plain that any country, in order to be able to compete with us, must adopt methods which have proved so entirely satisfactory."
—Boots and Shoes.

Lawyers' Green Bags.
Editor Richmond Dispatch:
Why are lawyers' bags always green? s. c.
It is not a fact that they are "always green." Both in this country and in Great Britain other colors are used, but in England the greater number of them are green. We cannot say positively why this color should have been selected. The theory of one of the most learned members of the bar of Richmond is that the color was chosen, or at least grew into popularity, because "it is a modest color, and therefore in consonance with the leading trait of members of the profession," with the additional reason "that it stands very well"—a requisite of more importance formerly than now, as lawyers in these times seldom travel to distant courts in private conveyances. Many years ago the most generally used covering for tables and desks was green baize, and it was often the case that a lawyer had his bag made from the same stuff that he bought to cover his desk. In England there is (or was) a court known as the Board of Green Cloth, which was held by the lord steward and subordinate officers in the English royal court, and which derived its name from the color of the cloth on the table. This tribunal had jurisdiction of the peace of the verge—that is to say, the territory within 200 yards beyond the outer gate, and within the walls and towers of the palace could not be arrested for debt."

Appomattox Court House Destroyed.
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2.—The historic old Appomattox Court House building was destroyed by fire yesterday. All of the county records and court house furnishings were entirely consumed. The fire broke out in the kitchen. Gen. Grant signed the terms of surrender to Gen. Grant was at one time threatened with destruction.

Men are not always to be taken for what they appear. A fast-looking man often turns out to be slow in paying his debts.
SETTLE UP YOUR NOTE OR ACCOUNT AS IT IS PAST DUE.
T. L. SEIGLE & CO.
We take this occasion to thank our patrons one and all for their liberal patronage in the past year, and for a continuance of the same. We shall by strict attention to business, courteous and prompt attention, fair and honorable dealing, merit your patronage. January the first is pay day. The settlement of accounts is an important one. All who owe us a note or an account will please call on us at once. We shall put all accounts and notes in the hands of a collector, as we must have a settlement in order to close our books for 1891. If you can't pay us all we want part, or we want you to come in and see us, whether you can pay us or not and let us talk it over with you. We have now waited a year and must have money, and I don't delay this matter as it is urgent and important. If you don't call on us, our collectors will call on you, and you will see the first possible moment. Our shelves and counters are filled with good, honest goods, and they are to be sold at the very lowest possible price. Be sure and come in to see whether it is to buy or to settle.
T. L. SEIGLE & CO.
Jan. 1, 1892.

Away with Collar Buttons.
When Sam Carpenter, the Eastern General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, took all the New York Democrats to Washington last week, and notified Inspector Byrnes that he could give the police a few days of duty, he thrilled his guests with news of the discoveries he had made with regard to the ravages of the deadly collar button. His talk would make a new chapter on the "usefulness of inanimate things." In the first place, he once found himself with a stiff neck, and it got stiffer and stiffer and more painful, until he could merely look at the pretty girls that passed him on one side when he was out for a walk. He went to doctors and doctors and took quarts of medicine until, at last, a man who knew of his trouble asked him if he did not wear a collar button.
"Yes," said Mr. Carpenter, "and it has made a red spot on my neck, but then, they all do that."
The man replied: "That's what's the matter; take it off and you'll get well." He did so, and in a week was a new and happy man.
Mr. Carpenter now wears a plain, every-day pearl button sewed on to every shirt collar at the back, and has begun to collect news of the ravages of the metal studs that other men wear. He has heard of men in almost every stage of paralysis who have been cured by discarding these studs, and of one case that was too far gone for any relief to be possible. He says that if he could collect fees from all the persons he has benefited by telling them to throw away the disks of metal that press upon their spines at that peculiarly sensitive point, he would more than get back the money he has spent on doctors.—N. Y. Sun.

Corn 200 Years Old.
A. J. Mercer, living near Berden, Kan., has a patch of corn which is the oldest ever grown. The patch is small, but the corn is a kind that has never been seen in this country before.
Last spring Mercer opened a mound on his farm and in it found a lot of corn along with certain prehistoric relics showing that the corn had been put in there ages ago. It was in a sealed jar and was about half rotted, but it gave away about half of it to his neighbors and others who heard of it and wanted a few grains for a curiosity. When planting time came he thought it would be a good idea to plant some of it, and prepared a patch of ground near his house and planted about two quarts of the seed. It came up and thrived well under the cultivation given it. The same came well. It has now been harvested. The ears were about six inches long and the grains were close together, standing up with sharp points. The grains are small, being about one-fourth the size of an ordinary grain of corn.
Mercer thinks that this must undoubtedly be the original corn of this country from which the present has sprung through long and high cultivation. What is remarkable about it is that the mound from which it was taken has every evidence of being very old, for trees were growing on it that could not be less than 200 years old. The relics found with the corn are similar to those found in the mounds of Illinois and Ohio, and this mound must have been co-existent with those which are believed to have been over a thousand years old. Mercer has sent samples of his corn to friends in the East and to the government officials at Washington.—North Worth Gazette.

How much of this world are you going to take with you to the next? Will you have two pockets—one on each side of your shirt? Will you cushion your back with mortgages, bonds and certificates of stock? All no. The ferry boat that crosses this Jordan takes no baggage—nothing heavier than an immortal spirit. You may, perhaps, take five hundred dollars with you a few miles, in the shape of your funeral trappings, to Greenwood cemetery, but you will have to leave them there. It would not be safe to lie down there with a gold watch, which you have no use for, as a temptation to pillage. If we have made this world our God we shall see our idol, when we die, ground to pieces by our pillow, and we shall have to drink it in bitter regrets for the lost opportunities of a life time.—Dr. Talmage.

The people who sell typewriters and teach their customers how to use them have bothered their brains to evolve practice sentences which will contain all the letters in the alphabet. Here are a couple of ingenious sentences: "Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs." "Jack quickly extemporized the five tow bags." The first of these sentences is remarkable as containing every letter in the alphabet and only five unnecessary characters. It is curious that not a single consonant is repeated in the sentence. The five unnecessary characters are o, i, e, o, u, all vowels, and all the vowels in the alphabet except a. O is the only letter repeated twice. The second sentence contains twelve unnecessary characters, four vowels and eight consonants.

A camel of the largest size has been known to drink from thirty to fifty gallons and then travel without water for twenty days. The water remains pure, and numerous instances are on record in which human life has been saved in the desert by killing a camel and using the water from its stomach.

Watch crystals are made by blowing a sphere of glass about one yard in diameter, after which the disks are cut from it by means of a pair of compasses having a diamond at the extremity of one leg.—Young Men's Era.

Teacher: "Name some of the most important things existing to-day that were unknown one hundred years ago." Tommy: "You and me."

Of the foreign merchants in China only 27 are Americans.

They are plowing by electricity in Spain.

Niagara Falls and Buffalo.
After the completion of the great tunnel works now in progress at Niagara Falls, there will be nothing to hinder the rapid rise and growth of that interesting town into a great and wonderful city. Its dwellings and factories will be supplied with light, heat, and motive power at an extremely low cost, and useful industries of every kind ought there to flourish with untroubled vigor. Domestic life will be attended with many comforts and conveniences. The cook will only need to touch a button, and presto, her electric stove will be in full operation, the pot will boil, the oven bake, the turkey roast, the pump move, the washing machine turn; while the electric refrigerator will freeze the water, preserve the meats, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, and other supplies. No coal, no wood, no dust, no dirt, no oil, no gas. The lady of the house will be relieved of care. She presses a button, and every nook and corner of her dwelling glows with cheerful light. Touch another, and the electric fire glimmers in every room, diffusing genial warmth. The electric lift takes her up or down stairs in a jiffy. The telephone conveys her orders to market, and distributes her social commands among friends and neighbors. Niagara is in a fair way to become famous as the great electrical city of the world. At any rate it will possess, in a great degree, the means for economic electric generation and supply.—Scientific American.

The Jingle in the Bell.
"The making of sleigh bells is quite an art," says an iron founder. "The little iron ball is too big to be put in through the holes in the bell, and yet it is inside. How did it get there? The little iron ball is called 'the jingle.' When you shake the sleigh bell it jingles. In making the bell the jingle is put inside the little ball of mud, just the shape of the inside of the bell. Then a mould is made, just the shape of the outside of the bell. This mud ball with the jingle inside is placed in the mould of the outside, and the metal is poured in, which fills up the space between the ball and the mould.
When the mould is taken off you see a sleigh bell, but it will not ring; it is full of dirt. The hot metal that the bell is made of dries the dirt so it can be shaken out. After the dirt is all shaken out of the holes in the bell, the little iron jingle will still be in the bell and will ring. It took a good many years to think out how to make a sleigh bell."
—Lewiston Journal.

Acetone as an Antidote to Insect Venom.
A correspondent from Durango says that formerly about one-half of the sting of the scorpion, but now nearly all the lives are saved, if taken in time, by the use of a strong tincture of acetone, of which five or six drops are put in a tumbler half full of water and a teaspoonful given at frequent intervals.—Merck's Bulletin.

The Figure Nine.
For one hundred and ten years to come, no man, woman or child will write the current date without using the figure 9; for nineteen years during that period two 9's must be written—1899, 1909, 1919, 1929, 1939, 1949, 1959, 1969, 1979, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998; and for one year—1999 three 9's will have to be set down. Of the people now living, it is safe to say that no one will ever write a date of his or her own time without using a 9. Besides minding their p's and q's, the next three generations must give particular heed to their 9's. Nine has never been regarded as a particularly lucky number, but beyond question the years in which it will hold so conspicuous a place will bring benefits of undreamed value to the world.—New York Tribune.

Simon Wolfe, ex-Consul-General of the United States at Cairo, tells a story, related to him by Arabi Pasha, of a Moslem priest who once asked those of his congregation who loved God and feared their wives to stand up. "Instantly," says the narrator, "the whole gathering rose save one. When the priest observed this, he approached the solitary exception and said: 'I see that you remain seated. It is because you do not love God?' 'No,' answered the man; 'I love God.' Then it is because you do not fear your wife?' 'On the contrary,' was the reply, 'I was unable to rise because my wife gave me such a beating this morning that I am almost helpless.' 'Now, there,' concluded the Arabi, 'was a man in the very position of Egypt today, with her back still sore from the stripes laid upon her by the nations which are bidding her rejoice.'"

The end of human life is not pleasure but duty. He who sets out with the fixed determination to have "a good time" is sure to be disappointed. God has so arranged matters that selfishness defeats itself. The most miserable creature on earth is the one that is perpetually grasping after his own advantage, an neglecting or trampling under foot the claims of others upon him. It is more blessed to give than to receive. The purest joy is that which flows from a benevolent deed. The easiest way after all, though its difficulties sometimes appal us, is the way of duty faithfully performed toward God and our fellow-man.—Nashville Advocate.

Some great hunting was done in the closing days of the late hunting season in Maine. A party of Boston sportsmen, with A. B. Douglass of Eustis as guide, chased a ten-year-old moose for eighteen days, when one of the party shot him. The animal weighed about 700 pounds and carried splendid antlers. Two monster bull mooses were brought into Sebago Station a few days after Christmas, having been killed near Nahmakanta Lake by Benjamin Woodward and Horace Dore of Atkinson. One of the heads, with antlers, weighed 894 pounds, the other 874 pounds, and the larger antlers had a spread of 4 feet 1 inch.

National Nicknames.
All our boys and girls know that Uncle Sam is a popular name for the United States Government, but how many of them know how it came to be used in this way? Here is the story told about it:
Soon after the declaration of war in 1812 between the United States and England, great quantities of provisions for the army were concentrated at Troy, N. Y., and a large force of workmen were employed in handling these goods under the supervision of one of the inspectors, Mr. Samuel Wilson, whom everybody familiarly called "Uncle Sam." The casks in which the provisions were packed were marked "E. A.—U. S.," the first two letters being the initials of the contractor who purchased them, Mr. Anderson, and the others the abbreviation of United States we are all so familiar with, but which was not so well known in those days. It was now these workmen, and one of them whose business it was to put the mark on each cask being questioned by some of his fellows as to its meaning replied that "he did not know unless it meant Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam." The joke circulated among the workmen, and a little later when these same men joined the army it went with them. Before long it was printed in the papers, and spread rapidly to all parts of the country, until people everywhere were using the name.

While Uncle Sam is applied only to the Government, Brother Jonathan is a nickname for the whole people of the United States. This, too, originated in war-time, but some thirty years earlier than the other. At the beginning of the Revolution General Washington had great difficulty in getting the arms, ammunition, etc., needed for a successful defense of the country, and one day, when he had met in council with his officers and others, and they had failed to find any means of obtaining the necessary supplies, Washington said: "We must consult Brother Jonathan," referring to Jonathan Trumbull, then the Governor of Connecticut, a friend of his, and a man of good judgment and ability he had the highest opinion. Governor Trumbull was consulted, and rendered valuable aid, so much so that "We must consult Brother Jonathan" became a common saying in the army when any difficulty was to be met, and people soon found it a convenient sobriquet for the nation.

John Bull, the well-known synonym for the English, is said to have originated with Dean Swift, but its first appearance in literature was in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," a political satire published in 1712.

Johnny Craupad, the nickname of the people of France, is said to date back to the time of the great monarch, Louis XIV. The French, after a long siege, had taken the city of Aras from the Spaniards, and elated by their victory, they called to mind an old prophecy: "Les anciens craupads prendront Sara," which means: "The ancient toads shall take Sara," and believed that they had fulfilled it. Not very easy to see the fulfillment, you may think; but Nostradamus, the old French-Jewish physician and astrologer, who wrote it, was accustomed to make his predictions rather enigmatical, and Sara is Aras spelled backward and the old arms of France were three toads, instead of the three Fleur-de-lis now, so the people were easily convinced, and Jean Craupad, or, as we say, in English, Johnny Craupad, became the accepted name for a Frenchman or for the French nation.

Turkey's sobriquet is The Sick Man of the East. The allusion is to the tottering condition of the empire, which, since the middle of the sixteenth century, when it was at the height of its prosperity, has been steadily declining in power, until now its very existence depends largely on the support it receives from other nations. The czar Nicholas, of Russia, first applied the phrase to Turkey in the year 1844, and a few years later during the time just preceding the Crimean War, the czar's words were repeated to the English Parliament. The newspapers immediately gave them circulation, and they were soon on people's tongues everywhere as a name for Turkey. It will probably continue to be used until the "sick man" dies, and after.

The Russians, too, have a national name—Ivan Ivanovich. Ivan is the Russian for John, which seems to be so often chosen for these national nicknames. We find it again in John Chinaman, as applied to the Chinese.

All these names are used to express some characteristics or peculiarities of the various nations to which they belong. In much the same way people speak of the shrewd, cautious Scotchman as Sandy or Sawney, and the witty, warm-hearted, irascible Irishman as Pat, Alexander being so common a name in Scotland and Patrick among the Irish.

Sasabo is frequently used as a name for the negro, more especially for the negro at the South. This, too, was probably because so many were called by that name in the old slave days.
Lo is a name sometimes given in sport to the Indian. It came by a witty perversion of the meaning from the well-known lines of Pope:
Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind.
—Adeleide Taylor

Pronounced Hopeless, yet Saved.
From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at Burwell & Dunn, wholesale and retail and at Jordan & Scott, wholesale drugstore, regular size, 50c. and 1.00

North Dakota has a 2,500 acre barley farm.