

The Charlotte Democrat.

[THIS PAPER IS 39 YEARS OLD]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1892.

VOLUME XXXIX.—NUMBER 1407

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. P. STRONG.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance for 1 year—Two Dollars on time.

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J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1892.

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

R. F. DAVIDSON, H. L. 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. 10, 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.
Office 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 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 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.

SEWING MACHINES.
If you have ever thought of buying a Sewing Machine now is your time. We have reduced our \$85 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. Purchase, gratuitously.
C. W. BRADSHAW, Mgr.
Dec. 11, 1891.

When the wheat crop was harvested in Kansas last year the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance raised the cry, "Hold your wheat!" and prophesied that its price would rise to an unparalleled height this spring. Now the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is lecturing to the farmers on the subject in a melancholy tone. He says that he wishes he had sold his own wheat last fall, that he did not know as much then as he knows now, that it was worth more in Osborne county last October than it is worth to-day, and that he now expects to sell it for what it will bring. It is truly hard to tell in any one year what will be the market price of wheat in the next year.

MORTGAGE SALE.
By virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage given by John Hoagland, to Springs & Burwell, and registered in this county, in book 30, page 447, I will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House, in Charlotte, at public auction, on Monday, the 7th 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 531.
Another tract of 65 acres, adjoining the lands of John Walker, S. R. Capps, and the first mentioned tract and known as the Strange 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 L. S. Middleton, and others, 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 213 and 214, 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, Feb. 5, 1892. 5w Trustee.

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 at public auction, at the Court House, in Charlotte, on Monday, the 29th 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 Jas. F. Davidson and C. A. Frazier, and known as "The Collier lot."
Z. T. SMITH, Sheriff.
January 29, 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 Catby, A. L. Combs, T. F. Walker, the Beattie lands, and others, containing about 187 acres, and being the place upon which the late Henry Catby resided. Said land will be sold subject to the debts of said Henry Catby, and will be sold to pay the debts of the late Henry Catby. 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 with the greatest care, and the prices put on each shoe was lower than we have ever seen before.
But, owing to short crops and low prices, we will not sell the Shoes we expected unless we 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.
Come and see our
Farmers' Brogans, Our Oil Grain Shoes, and Our Home made Shoes.
There are lines that we are making a specialty of, and they are truly the best Shoes we can buy. See our LADIES HOME-MADE SHOES, they are the best Shoes a lady can wear for outdoor work.

DO YOU WEAR BOOTS?
If so, you should see our stock.
If 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 \$2.00 and \$2.50.
A large stock of Rubber Boots and Shoes. Correct prices on everything in our line. Don't forget the place.
GRAY & BARNHARTT.
Nov. 20, 1891.

BOYS' SHOES.
We sell without doubt the best \$1

BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES,
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.

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.

When I Go Home.
It comes to me often in silence,
When the fire-light splutters low—
When the black, uncertain shadows
Seem writs of the long ago;
Always with a throbbing heartache,
That thrilled each pulsive vein
Comes the old, unquiet longing
For the peace of home again.
I'm sick of the roar of the cities
And of faces old and strange,
I know where there's warmth of welcome,
And my yearning fancies range
Back to the dear old homestead,
With an aching sense of pain;
But there'll be joy in the coming,
When I go home again.
When I go home again! There's music
That may never die away,
And it seems the hands of angels,
On a mystic harp, at play,
Have touched with a yearning sadness
On a beautiful, broken strain,
To which is my fond heart wailing—
When I go home again.
Outside of my darkening window
Is the great world's crash and din,
And slowly the autumn's shadows
Come drifting, drifting in,
Sobbing, the night wind murmurs
To the splash of the autumn rain;
But I dream of the glorious greeting
When I go home again.
—Eugene Field, in Cincinnati Enquirer.

The North Carolina State Flag.
We have received the January number of the North Carolina Teacher, and a glance over its pages shows it to be a most valuable and interesting number. Col. Harrell, the energetic editor, of the Teacher is endeavoring to induce every school in the State to have a North Carolina State flag displayed in the school room and a feature of the current number of the teacher is a beautiful colored lithograph of the State flag which appears as a frontispiece and which is given as a design. Speaking of the flag the Teacher very appropriately says:
"Many teachers have taken our advice concerning the State flag and now this beautiful emblem of the North Carolina patriotism is proudly displayed in their school-rooms for the design that we had Mr. T. C. Harris, of Raleigh, to engrave the design of our State flag expressly for the Teacher, and we now present it to you beautifully printed in its appropriate colors. The flag is easy to make, and it should be prominently displayed in every schoolroom in North Carolina, and thus teach your boys and girls the important lesson of patriotism and State pride. The first duty of a North Carolina teacher should be to teach her pupils to cordially love and believe in North Carolina."

The Gulf stream is still a mystery to scientists. We know well where it is on the surface of the ocean, and in many places its course. The French Government in 1886 assisted Prince Monaco in making some experiments on the French coast to determine this matter. Six hundred floats in the shape of glass tubes, copper balls and oak barrels were provided—and in July of that year 179 of these floats were thrown overboard along a line 170 miles to the northwest of the Azores. A short time ago a glass tube corresponding to a description of those used was found on the Atlantic coast, West Indies, at a place called Runaways Bay. It contained the following message, in nine different languages: "Any one finding this paper is requested to remit it to the naval authorities of his country, in order to be forwarded to the French Government." It is said to be one of the floats set adrift by Prince Monaco in 1886.

The first book issued by the Institution for Savings in Newburyport, Mass., on the first day of the year, was opened, April 2, 1820, was received at the banking rooms recently to have the interest added. The original deposit was \$20, and no more deposits were made. The interest to date amounted to \$898.

It Should be in Every Home.
J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharsburg, Pa., says he would not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after attack of "La Grippe," which various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for lung trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at Burwell & Dunn, wholesale and Retail, and at Jordan & Scott, wholesale Drug store. Large bottles, 50 c. and \$1.00.

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 ask for a continuance of the same. We shall be strict attention to business, courteous and prompt attention, fair and honorable dealing, selling only good goods at a legitimate profit, 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 and settle 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 our friends who owe us are the ones we look to for it. Don't delay this matter as it is urgent and important. If you don't call on us, our collector will call on you, so step in and see us the first possible moment. Our shelves and counters are filled with good, honest goods, and they are sold at the very best possible price. Be sure and come in to see us whether it is to buy or to settle.
T. L. SEIGLE & CO.
Jan. 1, 1892.

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.

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.

LADIES' SHOES.
Ladies' best Venetian lace shoes \$1 50; 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.

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

A Phase of the Farm Change.
Recently it has been announced that during the first three weeks of the present year no less than sixteen country stores in a single New England county stopped business. They were for the most part isolated and small concerns of the "farm store" type, and their owners did not go into bankruptcy, but only sold out, and either went into other callings or into the same calling in more populous places. If statistics on the subject were obtainable, there can be no reasonable doubt that for, say, the last decade they would show very large figures to prove the decline of the country store in the remoter agricultural parts of our Eastern States. To the mind of any traveler through a similar country region, the decrease in both size and number of the little stores away from the village is as palpable as are the reasons, connected with the general decay of the farm, which have most caused it. But, aside from those reasons, the change has certain important suggestions bearing on the economic and social order of things in our Eastern farm communities. The rise of the system of small country stores was itself a secondary and developed form of retail trade in rural places. Preceding it was what our earlier American writers have often referred to as the "country-store" system. A group of a few "big" stores went before the little ones and almost monopolized the retail trade of the farmers. As applied to them, however, the old title of "country" store was a misnomer, for they seldom grasped the trade of a whole county, unless it happened to be very thinly settled; but they did take in, usually, the traffic of several of the nearer towns. Their proprietors were "cute" Americans, commonly Yankees, who, in the old phrase, "bought at the bung, but never wasted at the spigot," and, in other words, were extensive and sharp buyers in the wholesale markets, while in retail trade they squeezed the cent like one of Balzac's misers. They were the progenitors of many a later family of station and culture, whose wealth dates far back to the thrifty ancestor who bought and sold in his so-called country store crammed with "notions," from a wrought-iron nail up to a fanning-mill. In the "plantation store" of the more recently settled parts of the South we may still see today this old-fashioned "country" store of our Northern States almost exactly reproduced, buying and selling under very similar conditions, owned by very much the same type of merchant, and containing the same amazing variety of stock in trade.

How these large and profitable country stores came to break up during the early part of our century each into its half dozen or more little country stores, placed at every small hamlet or important cross-roads, cannot be fully explained. It was due most probably, at the first period of transition, to the attraction of the large country-store profits, which naturally generated competition; at a later time to the beginning of what is now the pervasive attack of "La Grippe," which the "little store" of the farm region came, planting itself not only in the villages, but at every toll gate or little clump of dwellings where it could intercept trade. Vast in its entirety, if small in its details, it created not only a mercantile but a social relation with the migratory communities around it. In its little way it localized the market and gave a special direction to the economic currents of the farm and the household. It modified the centrifugal tendency towards the village, and, as a social focus of convergence, supplied a weak substitute, chiefly on the masculine side, for the village lyceum, masculine, or sewing society. It has lighted up literature in such works as the novels of Mrs. Stowe or the "Widow Bedouin," and with its beams of the barrelhead has expressed not only an energetic force, but a powerful social energy in the dreary and remote communities which without it would have had nothing but the neighborly gathering of the hearthstone, and not much of that.

The passing of the little store of the hamlet and cross-roads is not entirely due to the drift of its products away from the farm, though that cause is potential enough. The agriculturist at the East who stays still on the farm, with his habits of increased luxury, doubtless buys more than his father did, but he buys it in a different way and place. That very luxury, indeed, impels him to the village; he sends "orders" to the near city or factory town, and the railroads facilitate the change of his products with the large keeper's products of which the small storekeeper used at least to take a share in the days when the farm wagon did most of the carrying trade. Just as the little factories and mills which used to be planted along every Eastern water power have become merged in the greater factory and closer mechanical economies of the big towns, so the little country store has had to yield to the more and ampler energies of mercantile life. But with this decay of the little-store system there goes out yet another of the institutions of secluded farm life at the East, and a new gap is opened in the sociability of the sequestered farm communities. It is very striking to see how what may be called the old "meeting places" of the Eastern farmer are thus passing away. The church is far from being the sole nucleus of life; the village lyceum, the sewing society, the donation-party, the singing-school are things almost unknown in the present tense; the old town meeting, so vaunted as the "school of citizenship," is a mere phantom of its past; even election day, with its booths and mechanisms of secret voting, has for the public well expelled the yeomen from that ancient meeting-place, the town hall. And now the little country store joins them as an element and a symptom of the farm change.—Economist.

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.

TEA IS VERY CHEAP IN CHINA;
in one province of the empire good tea is sold at 11 pence a pound.
Save your cold tea; it is excellent for cleaning grained wood.

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Deacon Lee.
[Published by request.]
Deacon Lee was one day waited upon by a restless, ambitious, worldly church member, who was laboring to create uneasiness in the church, and especially to drive away the minister. The deacon came in to meet his visitor, who, after the usual greetings, began to lament the low state of religion, and inquired as to the reason why there had been no revival for two or three years. "Now, what do you think is the cause of things being dull here?" The deacon was not ready to give his opinion, and after a little thought frankly answered: "I don't know."
"Do you think the churches are alive to the work before them?"
"No, I don't."
"Do you think the minister fully realizes the solemnity of his work?"
"No, I don't."
"Then, don't you think we had better dismiss this man and hire another?"
The old deacon in a tone louder than his wont, said: "No, I don't."
"You talk so little, sir," replied the questioner, not a little abashed, "that no one can find out what you mean."
"I talked enough once," replied the old man, rising to his feet, "for six praying Christians. Thirty years ago I got my heart humbled and my tongue bridled; and ever since that I've walked softly before God. I then made vows, solemn as eternity, and don't tempt me to break them."
The troublemaker started at the earnestness of the hitherto silent, immovable man, and asked: "What happened to you thirty years ago?"
"Well, sir, I'll tell you. I was drawn into a scheme just like this of yours, to uproot one of God's servants from the field in which He had planted him. In my blindness I fancied it a little thing to remove one of the stars which Jesus holds in His right hand, if thereby my ear could be tickled with more flowing words and the pews filled by those who turned away from the simplicity of the gospel. We flattered ourselves that we were doing God service when we drove that holy man from the pulpit and his work. We groaned because there was no revival, while we were gossiping about and criticising him, instead of upholding his hands by our efforts and our prayers, the very instrument of whose hands we harshly demanded the blessings."
"Well, sir, he could not drag on the chariot of salvation with half a dozen of us hanging as dead weight to the wheels. He had not the spirit, as we thought, and he did not convert men; so we hunted him like a deer, till, worn and bleeding, he fled under cover to die."
"Scarcely had he gone, when God came in among us by His spirit to show that He had blessed the labors of our dear rejected servant. Our own hearts were broken, and our wayward children converted; and I resolved at a convenient season to visit my former pastor and confess my sin, and thank him for his faithfulness to my wayward sons, which like long buried seed, had now sprung up. But God denied me that relief, that He might teach me a lesson that every child of His ought to learn—that he who touches one of his little ones, touches the apple of His eye."
"I heard my pastor was ill, and taking my eldest son with me, set out on a twenty-five mile ride to see him. It was evening when I arrived, and his wife, with the spirit which any woman ought to exhibit toward one who had wronged her husband, denied me admittance to his chamber. She said (and her words were like arrows to my soul): 'He may be dying, and the sight of your face may add to his anguish. Had it come to this, I said to myself, that the man whose labors had through Christ, brought me into his fold; who had consoled my spirit in a terrible bereavement, and who had, till designing men alienated us, been to me a brother—that this man should not die in peace with my face before him?' 'God pity me!' I cried; 'what have I done?' I confessed my sin to that meek man, and implored that, for Christ's sake, to let me kneel before His dying servant, and receive his forgiveness. What did I care whether the pews by the door were rented or not? As I entered the room of the blessed warrior, whose armor was falling from his limbs, he opened his languid eyes and said: 'Brother Lee! Brother Lee!' I bent over him and sobbed out: 'My pastor!' Then raising his white hand he said, in a deep, impressive voice: 'Touch not Mine anointed, and do My prophets no harm.'"
"I spoke tenderly to him, and told him I came to confess my sin and bring some of his fruit to him (calling my son to tell him how he had found Christ). But he was unconscious of all around him; the sight of my face had brought the last pang of earth to his troubled spirit; I kissed his brow and told him he had dear had been to me. I craved his pardon for my unfaithfulness, and promised him to care for his widow and fatherless little ones; but his only reply, murmured as if in a troubled dream, was: 'Touch not Mine anointed, and do My prophets no harm.'"
"I stayed by him all night, and at day-break I closed his eyes. I offered his widow a house to live in the remainder of her days; but like a heroine, she said: 'I fearly forgive you; but my children, who entered deeply into their father's anguish, shall never see me so regardless of his memory as to take anything from those who caused it. He has left us all with his covenant God, and He will care for us.'"
"Well, sir, those dying words sounded in my ears from that coffin and from that grave. When I slept, Christ stood before my dream, saying: 'Touch not Mine anointed, do My prophets no harm.' These words followed me till I fully realized the esteem in which Christ holds these men who have given up all for His sake, and I vowed to stand by them evermore for His sake, even if they are not perfect."
"And since that, dear sir, I have talked less than before, and have supported my pastor even if he is not a very extraordinary man. My tongue shall cleave to the roof of my mouth and my sight hand forget its cunning, before I dare to put asunder what God has joined together. When a minister's work is done in a place, I believe God will show it to him. I will not join you in the scheme that brought you here. I would give all I own to recall what I did thirty years ago. Stop where you are, and pray God, if perchance the thought of your heart may be forgiven you."
This decided reply put an end to the newcomer's efforts to get a minister who could make more of a stir.—Christian Messenger.

Cultivate Rice.
The suggestion of Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. to cotton growers that rice be adopted as a crop in the lands withdrawn from the culture of the staple has attracted widespread attention. Enquiries in regard to the matter have grown so numerous that they have printed a little pamphlet, giving hints as to seed, planting, cultivating, harvesting and marketing. The document is brief, but full enough for the guidance of any practical planter and can be obtained free of charge of either of their respective houses in New York, Charleston or New Orleans. It is said that rice will yield over \$20.00 to \$75.00 per acre; cost of planting \$20.00 to \$35.00; the difference in outcome is due to character of cultivation or season. This year prices have been high and results in many instances far beyond the larger amount noted. The fact that the production is far below the requirements of the States would seem to be an additional reason for at least giving it a trial. It is near the time of preparation for first planting hence prompt action should be taken in order to get full benefit of the season.

A Place Worn on the Wheel May Throw the Car Off the Track.
"There's a flat wheel on this truck under this end of the car," said an Erie official who sat in the back seat of the rear car of a passenger train. "That must be taken out. It might wreck the train."
"What's a flat wheel?" asked the scribe.
"Listen," said the railroad man. "You hear that rapid pat-pat-pat of the wheel? That's caused by the flat wheel. On a spot on the surface of the wheel a flat place is worn. It may be done, and is generally, by setting a brake so tight that the wheel slips on the rail. Let it slip but the least, yet a small place larger than a silver dollar will be worn on the wheel. The next time the brake is set up hard the wheel stops with that same place on the rail and it is worn larger."
"By the time it is a couple of inches in diameter it begins to pound every time the wheel turns. Instead of running a true circle as it revolves the wheel strikes flat on the rail when the flat spot is reached. The consequence is that when the flat spot has grown to be three or four inches across it is a very dangerous thing. Every stroke against the rail by the flat side of the wheel is liable to break the wheel and ditch the train."
"Around the shops and at a nearly every cripple track in the railroad world these flat wheels may be seen. As soon as one is discovered the pair of wheels effected is taken out and sent to the junk track to be cast into new machinery. The flat spots are plainly perceptible, but they would hardly be judged by the uninitiated to be of sufficient importance to be one of the most dangerous elements of railroading yet such is the case.—Bradford Era.

Phrases and slang terms are frequently born of interesting episodes, as witness the following: Peter the Great, while off driving in the neighborhood of Moscow on one occasion, was seized with pangs of hunger. "What have we in the hamper?" he asked of his aide. "There is but one candle left, your Majesty," replied the aide, "but I think I can exchange it for a fowl at the next farm-house, if you wish." "Do so," replied the Czar, "for I am famished, and do not care for a light luncheon." The aide laughed, and as he had surmised, managed the exchange; but the bird was found to be unusually tough. "I do not think, Vosky," said the Emperor, later, "I do not think the game is worth the candle."—Harper's Bazar.

Late reports from the Argentine Republic say that the wheat and wool crops of the republic are the largest ever known in the country's history. The railroad companies are preparing for a very busy season, and they expect to recoup themselves for their losses during the financial depression. There promises to be trouble in getting the produce to market, no railroad company, it is stated, having enough rolling stock to properly handle the business. Egerbeering says it has information that wags have doubled and tripled and even quadrupled in some districts in Argentine, and thousands of agricultural immigrants are arriving at Buenos Ayres.

One of the biggest of the insurance companies in the country pays to a woman manager \$10,000.

There are some patent medicines that are more marvelous than a dozen doctor's prescriptions, but they're not those that profess to cure everything. Everybody, now and then, feels "run down," "played out." They've the will, but no power to generate vitality. They're not sick enough to call a doctor, but just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of a patent medicine comes in, and does for a dollar what the doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten. We put in our claim for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

We claim it to be an unequalled remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the liver. We claim it to be lasting in its effects, creating an appetite, purifying the blood, and preventing Biliousness, Typhoid and Malarial fevers if taken in time. The time to take it is when you first feel the signs of weariness and weakness. The time to take it, on general principles, is now.

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