

The Charlotte Democrat.

THIS PAPER IS 42 YEARS OLD]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

VOLUME XLII.—NUMBER 1464

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.

JOHN FARRIOR,
SO. 4 SOUTH TRYON STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
Special attention given to Fine Watch Repairing.
Jan. 25, 1895.

BURWELL, WALKER & CANSLER,
Attorneys-At-Law,
ROOMS NOS. 5, 6, AND 13, LAW BUILDING,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Jan. 4, 1894.

DR. E. P. KEERANS,
DENTIST,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office—7 West Trade Street.
Nov. 2, 1894.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office, Nos. 14 and 16 Law Building,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
July 6, 1894.

F. I. OSBORNE, W. C. MAXWELL, J. W. KEERANS
OSBORNE, MAXWELL & KEERANS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office 1 and 3 Law Building.
Oct. 20, 1893.

DRS. M. A. & C. A. BLAND,
Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
No. 21 TRYON STREET.
Jan. 3, 1895.

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, 1895.

CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all business intrusted.
Will practice in all Courts of the State.
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1894.

H. N. PHARR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 14, Law Building.
Prompt attention to all business intrusted.
Special attention given to claims. Practices in State and Federal Courts.
Jan. 6, 1894.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED
—Leading Seeds Are—
BUISTS! — BUISTS!!
We open our doors today, fresh from the grower. Planting "Bird's" Prize Medal Seeds, and you are sure of a crop.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Retail Druggists
Jan. 19, 1894.

GO TO ALEXANDER'S
DRUG STORE,
NO. 216, NORTH TRYON STREET.
Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usually kept in a Drug House.
J. B. ALEXANDER.
The Poor prescribed for free.
April, 8, 1894.

FINEST LOT
Ever brought to Charlotte. This is no lie! We have the finest lot of **PERFUMES** in the city. Rick-sock's best in **FANCY BOTTLES**, Cases, Flasks, etc., in GOOD shape for an **ELEGANT PRESENT**. IT RECOMMENDS ITSELF. IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE IT.
R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists
Dec. 28, 1894.

E. NYE HUTCHISON.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Office—16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tryon Street, up stairs.
Feb. 19, 1894.

QUEEN CITY HOTEL.
In visiting Charlotte, Don't fail to stop at the Queen City Hotel, Corner East Fifth and College Sts., Everything first-class.
RATES, \$1.00 PER DAY.
July 6, 1894
W. J. MOORE, Prop'r.

Did You Ever!
Realize the fact that after your work is done you would have a world of comfort and perfect rest with a pair of slippers on your feet. Selecting the fire winter nights with your slippers on, injures them more or less. Men's Canvas, Women's Canvas, or Leather, worked slippers, 50¢; by mail, 60¢. For any kind of shoes or slippers, write us. Better goods and at less price than elsewhere.
Nov. 2, 1894.

GILREATH & CO
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Dec. 20, 1893.

An Elevated Lake.
The lake which has the distinction of being the most elevated body of water in the world is Green Lake, Colorado. Its surface is 10,252 feet above the level of the sea, and its shores are perpetually covered with snow. The water of the lake is as clear as crystal, and large sections of petrified trees are distinctly visible at a depth of over 100 feet. In one portion of the lake a large area of the bottom is still covered with a standing petrified forest. The branches of these rock trees are of dazzling whiteness, giving them the appearance of having been cut from marble. The maximum depth of the lake is 223 feet.

NORTH CAROLINA.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
By Virtue of a Deed in Trust made by the undersigned, the "Dowell Milling Company," one to C. H. Duls, Trustee, dated Jan. 13, 1893, and recorded in Book 88, page 212, and the other to G. J. Etheridge, Trustee, dated April 27, 1894, and recorded in Book 99, page 18, Registry of Mecklenburg County, N. C., on account of default of the payment of the debt therein secured, we will sell at public auction for cash, on Monday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock M., at the county Court House door, in Charlotte, N. C., all that land and personal property therein described, in the city of Charlotte, North Carolina, in Ward two of said city, the lot being that lot known as the "Star Mills Property," being 40 feet on Trade street and extending back 386 feet, and all fixtures and personal property on the said land of every class, kind, and description as set forth and described in the above Deed in Trust. Terms for sale cash.
C. H. DULS & G. J. ETHERIDGE,
Trustees.
March 8th, 1895.

NORTH CAROLINA.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
By Virtue of a Deed of Trust made by the undersigned, the "Dowell Milling Company," one to C. H. Duls, Trustee, dated Jan. 13, 1893, and recorded in Book 94, page 26, Registry for Mecklenburg County, N. C., by W. C. & Susan Adams, on account of default in the payment of a debt therein secured, I will sell at public auction, for cash, on Monday, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock M., at the county Court House door, in Charlotte, N. C., all that land therein described, in the City of Charlotte, N. C., adjoining the lands of Abram Palmer and others, containing about 14 1/2 acres, and known as the "W. C. & S. Adams place."
C. H. DULS, Trustee.
March 8, 1895.

Executor's Notice.
Having qualified as Executor of the Will of the late General Rufus Barringer, we hereby notify all persons having claims against his estate to present the same before the 1st day of March, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of any recovery thereon. All persons indebted to the estate will be required to make prompt settlement. February 15, 1895.
JOHN E. OATES,
MRS. MARGARET L. BARRINGER,
Executors.

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as administrator of the estate of W. A. Brown, deceased, late of Mecklenburg County, N. C., all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to present them to me for payment, on or before the 24th day of February 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of W. A. Brown are notified to make immediate payment to me. This the 21st day of February 1895.
H. N. PHARR, Administrator of the estate of W. A. Brown, deceased.
Feb. 22, 1895.

MEN'S FINE SHOES.
AT \$1.50!
We are probably at the head of the World for a special shoe at a special price! Men wanting a dress shoe, containing every point found in high priced goods, **FIND OUR**

\$1.50 LINE THE MOST
surpassing value ever offered. Regular clean factory shoes, built to order and warranted in every way. Our special mission here below, is to look up the best value in shoes, and hand them out, fresh and new, to our customers. We never deal in any of the earth's scrapings, never do! **GILREATH & CO.**
March 1, 1895.

HARRISON, BRO'S & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
GENTLEMEN: About ten (10) years ago I used your Town and Country Paints, olive shades, on my hotel, "The Eger House," and am pleased to inform you that today the paint is in good condition and shows no signs of fading or giving away. Very Respectfully,
Z. EAGER
HARRISON'S TOWN AND COUNTRY
Ready Mixed Paints,
Are sold exclusively by
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
The Retail Druggists.
Sept. 14, 1894.

Solar Tip Shoes for Children.
The best School Shoe, made extra strong for good wear, extra wide for comfort, thick stock for dry and warm! Sewed to stay, spring heel.
T O M A K E
W A L K I N G
E A S Y !
No other shoe can equal them! Children, sizes 6 to 10 1/2, \$1.00; Misses and Youth's, 11 to 13 1/2, \$1.25; Girls and boys, 1 to 2, \$1.50! Give them, trial and have the best. **GILREATH & CO.**
Jan. 18, 1895.

GREAT BARGAIN!
A. HALES WILL GIVE YOU
good Bargains! He has anything you want in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Musical Instruments, and a positive cure for PRESENTS—Spectacles—all kinds See
A. HALES
BEFORE YOU BUY
Jan 11, 1895.

LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE
FOR
The Blood, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.
Composed of roots and herbs gathered in the Rocky Mountains, it is a harmless vegetable remedy, and a positive cure for constipation. Makes the Complexion clear and bright.
FOR SALE BY
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Retail Druggists,
Nov. 16, 1894.

Charlotte Seminary
Offers varied and complete courses leading to college or to a diploma certificate in collegiate grade. Carl E. Gaertner, musical director. Special courses in Music, Art and Physical Culture. Boarders accommodated.
MISS LILY LONG, Principal,
411 N. Tryon St.
Nov. 16, 1894.

Surgical Instruments.
A full line of Surgical Instruments at Manufacturer's prices. Call and examine them.
Mail orders will be promptly attended to.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.
Feb. 9, 1895.

From Shadow—Sun.
I learn as the years roll onward
Aad leave the past behind,
That much I have counted sorrow
But proves that our God is kind;
That many a flower I longed for
Had hidden thorn of pain;
And many a rugged by-path
Led to fields of ripened grain.
The clouds but cover the sunshine.
They cannot banish the sun;
And the earth shines out the brighter
When the weary rain is done.
We must stand in the deepest shadow
To see in the clearest light;
And often from wrong's own darkness
Comes the very strength of right.
The sweetest rest is at even,
After a wearisome day,
When the heavy burden of labor
Has been borne from our hearts away.
And those who have never known sorrow
Cannot know the infinite peace
That falls on the troubled spirit
When it sees, at last, release.
We must live through the dreary winter
If we would value the spring;
And the woods must be cold and silent
Before the robins sing.
The flowers must lie buried in darkness
Before they can bud and bloom;
And the sweetest and warmest sunshine
Comes after the storm and gloom.
So the heart from the hardest trial
Gains the purest joy of all.
And from lips that have tasted sadness
The sweetest songs will fall.
For as peace comes after suffering,
And love is reward for pain,
So, after earth is heav—
And out of our loss the gain.

No Substitute for the Kid.
For many decades the tanners of the world have been exercising their wits to find a good substitute for the skin of the kid, but as yet they have been unable to manipulate the skin of any animal in such a manner that it will even approach in quality or texture the hide of the baby goat. The demand for kid in creases every day, and is far greater than the supply; so much so, indeed, that a pair of genuine kid gloves is now becoming quite a luxury.
The nearest approach to kid is now found in the pelt of the young lamb. The question of the exact age at which the lamb should be killed is an important one, and this matter of selecting requires a knack few people have.
In some lambs, such as the Cotswold breed, the age may be about four weeks, whereas a merino lamb may require as much as six weeks to arrive at the same texture of skin. The main idea is, however, to catch the lamb in the briefest stage when the extreme tenderness and elasticity of its skin is disappearing and what is known technically as the grain is beginning to set in. Another mistake that many fall into is supposing that the pig skin, from which pocket books and saddles are made is from the skin of domestic animals. This is not the case, as the home product lives altogether too high and its skin is flabby and full of little wind puffs. It is the leopercary or wild hog that is used for this purpose. These animals have a fine, solid hide that tans down to a smooth, soft texture. Deer skins are now much in demand. They are shipped from various points to New York, where they sell at about 2 cents a pound. After being tanned they are sent almost exclusively to glove makers of New England.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Vice President's Office.
One of the Handroom Rooms in the Capitol Used by Him.
In the wing of the capitol devoted to the needs of the senate two of the handroom rooms are set aside for the use of the president and the vice president of the United States. The president's room is naturally put to very little use, while the vice president's is rarely unoccupied.
This room is to be found at the end of the senate lobby. It is a large, square room, with stuccoed ceiling and tinted walls, furnished with an ecrú tinted carpet, several large chairs, two tables, an office desk and a large sofa.
The fireplace—a huge, old fashioned affair for the burning of wood—with its handsome brass fender and accompanying shovel, tongs and poker, is shut in by a glass fire screen. The retiring vice president is permitted to take with him as souvenirs the brass fire tools.
There is another bit of floor furniture in the room in the shape of a small safe, which is used as a repository for the electoral votes as the sealed packages come from the various states after each presidential election. Here they must stay until wanted for counting by the house of representatives. During this time the safe is continually watched by two officers detailed from the capitol police force, and the combination on which the lock is set is known only to the vice president.
Among the wall adornments is a painting of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale. There is a legend to the effect that when sitting for this portrait in 1796 Washington stuffed cotton into his cheeks in lieu of the false teeth he is so greatly needed.
Most of the relics of former vice presidents have been relegated to a little anteroom now used for toilet purposes. Among them is the mirror 2 1/2 feet long by 1 1/2 wide bought by the senate for the use of John Adams. Both frame and glass are of very poor material, but it cost when purchased \$40 and was the subject of serious controversy in the senate. The beautifully carved toilet case, which is also contained in the anteroom, was made to order for General Chester A. Arthur.—Kate Field's Washington.

SEA OF MURDER.
The Term Sailors Apply to the Baltic Ocean.
The passage of the North Sea, or Baltic Ocean—for it is equally well known by both titles—is looked upon with dread by the navigators who have to brave its dangers.
The sailors of the North German Lloyd call it the Sea of Murder, in allusion to the marine disasters which its history bristles. The captain of the liner whose destination is Liverpool or London feels that the perils of his voyage are practically over when he reaches Queenstown. The commanders of the sister ships of the Elbe, on the other hand, realize that the most dangerous part of their journey is yet to come, for ahead of them is the narrow and crowded English Channel and the equally crowded and tempestuous North Sea.
These unruly waters are open to the fierce sweep of the wind that is so dreaded to Europe, that which is from the north-east. Only those who have experienced those marrow-chilling, pneumonia-breeding blasts can realize their anger and their power. The Gulf Stream, which surges up the channel and around the northern end of the British Isles, meets the icy currents from the arctic regions. Storms, varied by dense fog, result from this combination. The east coast of England forms a deadly lee shore for the shipping caught in the prevailing winds.
In addition to these natural dangers, the North Sea is crossed and recrossed by dozens of steamers. "Lanes." It is also the seat of the great herring fisheries, with their thousands of smacks and schooners that lying at anchor here, there, and everywhere, are by no means the least of the dangers which menace the navigator. Here, too, there are hundreds of Scotch and English coasting craft, which stand well to sea to avoid the dangers of shore lines. And, lastly, the mouth of the Thames spreads funnel-like into the North Sea, adding to the total perils with its fleets of incoming and outgoing vessels.—Exchange.

FARMERS OF MECKLENBURG
Why put your Cotton-seed on the ground, and feed it to stock? when you can exchange them for
COTTON-SEED MEAL;
AND COTTON-SEED HULLS,
The cheapest and best cattle food known! Cotton-seed Meal is also one of the best
Fertilizers on the Market!
Cotton-seed is now selling very low, but the

FARMERS OF MECKLENBURG
NORTH - CAROLINA
COTTON -- OIL -- COMPANY
Is making the same exchange of meal for seed; as when seed was selling HIGHER.
Viz: One Ton of Meal
FOR TWO - TONS - OF SEED,
Cotton-seed contains only about 700 pounds meal per ton, which is the valuable fertilizing element of the seed, and it is not economy for the seed to be used for fertilizer when the farmer can secure 1,000 pounds of MEAL for 2,000 pounds seed.

DO NOT FAIL TO FEED YOUR CATTLE
Cotton-seed Meal and HULLS this Winter; and purchase the same from this

North Carolina Cotton Oil Co.,
[CHARLOTTE MILL]
Nov 30, 1894. 3m T. J. DAVIS, Manager.

CHARLOTTE
COLLEGE OF MUSIC
AND ART.
18 SOUTH TRYON STREET.
THE LEADING
SCHOOL FOR MUSICAL TRAINING
In the Southern States.
THE
MOST IMPROVED EUROPEAN METHODS.
Many free advantages.
Modern Languages taught only by native teachers
BOARDING
Accommodations for Non-resident lady students
IN COLLEGE BUILDING.
Every modern convenience.
Special course in
PAINTING, DRAWING, and ELOCUTION.
TERMS MODERATE.
Call or address
CARL S. GAERTNER,
Director.
July 13, 1894.

Different Kinds of Money Recognized by the Government as Legal Tender.
Although people talk glibly and wisely about the national currency, the vast majority of them have but a superficial knowledge of the functions of the various issues. On account of the present general discussion of the subject, a few facts are briefly given that may afford a clearer understanding of the present condition of the national finances.
The official definition of the term "legal tenders" is "money of a character which by law a debtor may require his creditor to receive in payment, in the absence of any agreement in the contract or obligation itself." In government transactions the gold coins of the United States are a legal tender in any payment, at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance are a legal tender at valuation in proportion to their actual weight.
Standard silver dollars are a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. The silver coins of the United States of smaller denominations than \$1 are a legal tender in all sums not exceeding \$10 in full payment for all dues, public and private.

Minor coins, whether of copper, bronze or copper-nickel, are a legal tender at their normal value for any amount not exceeding twenty-five cents in any one payment.
United States notes, otherwise known as "legal tender notes" and "greenbacks," are a legal tender in payment of all debts public or private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.
Treasury notes, issued in payment of purchases of silver bullion under the Sherman act of 1890, are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues.
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Columbian half dollars are a legal tender to the same extent as subsidiary silver coins—that is, \$10 in any one payment. Columbian quarters are also a legal tender to the same extent as subsidiary silver coin.
Gold certificates are not a legal tender. They are, however, receivable for all taxes and all public dues. Silver certificates have precisely the same standing as gold certificates.
National bank notes are not a legal tender. They are, however, receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency.
Trade dollars are not a legal tender. By the act of February 12, 1873, they were a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$5 in any one payment, but under date of July 22, 1876, it was enacted that they should not thereafter be a legal tender.
By the act of March 3, 1863, fractional currency was receivable for postage and revenue stamps, and also in payment of any dues to the United States, less than \$5, except duties on imports; but they are no longer a legal tender to any extent whatever.

The Treasury Department has also decided that foreign gold and silver coins are not a legal tender in payment of debts. The question has been introduced and disputed as to whether what was called the "Continental currency," issued during the war of the rebellion by the old government, was or was not a legal tender. The facts appear to be that while the Continental Congress did not by any ordinance attempt to give it that character, they asked the States to do so, and all seem to have complied, except Rhode Island. The Continental Congress only enacted that the man who refused to take the money should be an enemy of his country. This currency, as now classified in the Treasury Department, is not a legal tender.
By law, Treasury notes are redeemable in coin. The kind of coin employed is optional with the Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Carlisle has directed their redemption in gold whenever that coin is demanded. The holder has, by preference, he will receive silver in exchange, but such cases are extremely rare. United States notes are also redeemable in gold.
There is no standard in the matter of government bonds. Each loan stands on its own bottom. During the war legal tender notes were accepted in payment for bonds, but since then all government loans have been negotiated in gold or its equivalent—gold certificates. The recent issues of bonds were for the purpose of replenishing the dwindling gold reserve, in order to enable the government to maintain the parity of the two metallic standards of value. Consequently, no other currency was receivable in payment of the bonds. Bonds are redeemable in coin, either gold or silver, at the option of the government.—Evening Telegram.

Planting of broom corn can be done with an ordinary wheel drill. Remove all but two of the hoes, which should be about 3 feet apart. Set the feeder the same as for sowing one bushel of wheat per acre. Forty-six pounds of seed will plant 8 to 10 acres. The stalks need not be more than two or three inches apart in the row. Broom corn is proving a fairly good crop for the south and its production should be increased.—A Southern Farmer.

Cure for Headache.
As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at Burwell & Dunn, wholesale and retail, and Jordan & Scott, wholesale drug store.

COMMENCING MONDAY,
March 4th, 1895,
—WE WILL HAVE A—
Grand Exhibition of
MAJESTIC
STEEL RANGES,

For two weeks at our store! During this Exhibition we will have a RANGE in full operation to give all a chance to see its work. If you are interested in GOOD COOKING and a saving of fuel and time, you should not miss this great opportunity of seeing these elegant goods. Everybody invited. Lunch served during the day.
J. N. McCausland & Co.,
209 and 211 S. Tryon St.,
Charlotte, N. C.
Feb. 22, 1895.

Jesus And His Mother.
He Was Better Known to Her Than to All the World Besides.
I am convinced by late study of the subject that the mother knew her wonderful Son better than did prophet, priest, or apostle; that in the quiet of the home she had learned much if not all of His future history.
I. There was everything in Christ's early life to excite her surprise and curiosity, and she had abundant time and opportunity to seek of Him an explanation. In speaking of people of the past ages, we forget that they possessed exactly the same instinct that we do now; that they reasoned as correctly and logically. The evangelist states that the mother "laid up" all these remarkable facts and incidents "in her heart." "Laid up" for examination and study, of course, and she had twenty long years to get the explanations she desired. The Son was in her home day and night and often alone with her. The things she desired to know were within her knowledge, and she wished to know them was altogether reasonable.
What mother would not like to know of the remarkable career so strangely predicted of her son? What Simeon meant when the infant of a few days was said to "be set for the falling and rising up of many in Israel, and that a sword would pierce her soul that the thoughts of many hearts should be revealed?" We can't imagine one so stupid as not to inquire of her own son, at the proper time, what so serious a matter could mean. Mary was a woman of great faith, and people of great faith (I mean true faith) are apt to be people of good sense. She did not, at the "annunciation," show want of faith, though the announcement was against all reason and experience. Zachariah, the High Priest, showed decided lack of faith in regard to Elizabeth, and asked for a sign, and got it, to his sorrow, though the prediction regarding his wife was not half so remarkable as that in regard to Mary. This fact alone speaks well for Mary's character and piety.
What sensible woman among you would not, as women say, be "dying" to know all about the mysterious and remarkable things said about her first-born? And can we believe so good a son as Jesus would refuse to gratify so reasonable a curiosity?

**It is said He was "Subject to his parents;" that is, obeyed them. What do you suppose this Son and His mother in the same home for twenty years would talk about? When but 12 years old He told her "he must be about His Father's business." What father? What business? Did she, a wise woman, fail to make these plain, natural inquiries? And not satisfied without a reasonable answer? Jesus did not engage in wordy sports, nor was He an idler. The subject of His great mission was uppermost in His mind, and He must needs talk about it to His pious mother.
This brings us to the second proposition or proof of the declaration that the mother knew all about the Son's mission. At the marriage at Cana, when the hostess said to Jesus's mother (supposed to be a relation) The wine is exhausted, what shall I do? Mary said to Jesus, "They have no wine." "My time is not yet come," he replied. Don't you know this? You know My plans and mission. But the mother simply said to the servants, in evident confidence of the result, "Do what he tells you." It was too late to buy wine, and the mother knew that the Son had power to make it, to work a miracle, and if one miracle any miracle. So she knew He had divine power.
It is not altogether unreasonable to suppose in their poverty Jesus had some times wrought miracles to supply the family need. He clearly had a right. He created fish on the seashore for his hungry disciples. But this aside. The wine was promptly made, good wine and fifteen gallons of it.
I have often been surprised to hear our zealous Prohibition friends say the wine was not fermented; that is no wine at all. What is the testimony of a man 2,000 years after the wine was drunk in comparison with that of the "Ruler" that drank it. It is utterly useless to argue with such people. The governor of the feast was so much pleased with the wine that he called the groom and asked for explanation.
That Mary became afterward well acquainted with her Son's miracle-working power is evident, and in her conversations with Him got a more perfect insight into His mission.
From the record the father, Joseph, died before the crucifixion, so the Son gave His mother all needed instruction about the future world and the future meeting. What a comfort must He have been in this dark hour of the household. As the widow mother, leaning on the bosom of her divine Son, stood at the open grave, what think you were the words of consolation he poured into her bleeding heart, and how tenderly did he draw aside the veil that hides the glories of the upper world and point to His seat on the right hand of the father? Blessed mother! blessed Son!**

I believe further that the Son had prepared the mother for the terrible tragedy of the Cross. "When women shall pierce with a sword," as before said. But for this power to look beyond the Cross, to the glorious Resurrection and the grand Ascension, she would not have been able to stand under the accursed tree and see those tender hands and feet nailed to the rugged wood. It was here, too, that her great faith triumphed over "sorrow" and suffering, and when the sad but glad words, "It is finished," fell upon her ears, her triumphant exclamation with joy to the resurrected Son and Saviour of the world.
It is singular that no mention is made of the meeting of the Son and mother during the forty days between the Resurrection and Ascension, though doubts, as they met often.
It is not stated that Mary witnessed the Ascension, though it would be most unreasonable to say she did not. A failure to witness so splendid a departure would be most unnatural. When a father or son leaves for Europe the friends see him

Animals Grazed by Fire.
The Panic that is inspired in the minds of horses by a phenomenon so strange as fire can be understood only by those who have witnessed a fire in a large stable where numbers of horses are kept. The scene that ensues is one of the most frightful that can be conceived. The horses are rescued from the burning building with the utmost difficulty, and only with most serious peril to the lives of the men and animals. The animals go mad with fright, rear, kick, and dash from side to side so wildly as to make an attempt at rescue as perilous as an advance on a hostile battery. When rescued they will often break away from those who hold them and charge back at full speed into the burning building, there to perish in the flames. They resist every attempt to take them out. They have their teeth set to throw them to the ground and trample on them, to kick out their brains. As the fury of the flames increases so does the panic of the unfortunate animals. They scream out in agony as the fire reaches their bodies, yet they will not, for all that, seek safety in the open air. They are crazed with fear, and yet remain to be burned to death when a ten-second run would carry them to liberty. But the animals make the run, and as a rule, are burned alive in the stalls, where alone they seem to fancy they can find security.
There is but one way to get them out, and that is to bind them with some convenient cover, such as a coat or a blanket, and thus, unable to see the dangers about them, trembling in every limb, apparently ready to fall to earth with fear, they may be led out. But the cover will not be too quickly removed from their eyes, in fact it should not be taken off until the animals are out of sight of the burning building, otherwise they will break away from the persons leading them and, in spite of the stoutest efforts, will dash back to perish in the flames.

For cows a burning building does not seem to have the same fascination that it possesses for horses. It is said that when a cow stable is burning the animals may be led out without serious difficulty, save that which may result from their fright and the use they may make of their horns in their own frantic efforts to escape. It is a singular fact however, that has often been noticed along the lines of railroads, that the headlight of a locomotive exercises on calves, and sometimes on their mothers also, a species of fascination nearly akin to hypnotism. Engineers and men of the road are well acquainted with this peculiar fact. Not long ago, on a railroad running out of this city toward the South, the engineer of a night train noticed something ahead of him on the track. Always apprehensive of danger he blew his whistle, put on his brakes, and guardedly approached the spot where the obstacle was observed. It was soon seen to be a calf that stood in the centre of the track, staring with wide open eyes at the headlight of this peculiar fact. Not long ago, on a railroad running out of this city toward the South, the engineer of a night train noticed something ahead of him on the track. Always apprehensive of danger he blew his whistle, put on his brakes, and guardedly approached the spot where the obstacle was observed. It was soon seen to be a calf that stood in the centre of the track, staring with wide open eyes at the headlight of this peculiar fact. Not long ago, on a railroad running out of this city toward the South, the engineer of a night train noticed something ahead of him on the track. Always apprehensive of danger he blew his whistle, put on his brakes, and guardedly approached the spot where the obstacle was observed. It was soon seen to be a calf that stood in the centre of the track, staring with wide open eyes at the headlight of this peculiar fact. 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