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THE STANDARD.

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THE STANDARD.

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One square, one insertion,	$1 00
One square, one month,	1 50
One square, two months,	2 00
One square, three months,	2 50
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One square, one year,	9 00

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE ROUTE

RICHMOND AND DANVILE RAILROAD.

Condensed schedule in effect June 24th, 1887. Trains run by 75° Meridian Time.

SOUTHBOUND.	Daily. No. 50.	Daily No. 52
Leave		
New York	12 15 pm	4 30 pm
Philadelphia	7 20 am	6 57 pm
Baltimore	9 45 am	9 42 pm
Washington*	11 24 am	11 00 pm
Charlottesville	3 40 pm	3 00 am
Lynchburg	5 50 pm	5 10 am
Ar. Danville	8 30 pm	7 45 am
Lv. Richmond	3 10 pm	2 30 am
Burkeville	5 17 pm	4 24 am
Keysville	5 57 pm	5 05 am
Drake's Branch	6 13 pm	5 20 am
Danville	8 50 pm	8 05 am
Ar. Greensboro	10 36 pm	9 42 am
Lv. Goldsboro	2 40 pm	†8 10 pm
Raleigh	5 00 p m	†1 45 am
Durham	6 04 pm	3 12 am
Chapel Hill	†5 20 pm	
Hillsboro	6 37 pm	4 06 am
Ar. Greensboro	8 35 pm	7 40 am
Lv Salem	7 20 pm	6 30 am
Greensboro	10 45pm	9 50 am
High Point	11 15 pm	10 16 am
Ar Salisbury	12 01 am	11 18 am
Statesville	1 51 am	12 12 pm
Asheville	7 28 am	4 31 pm
Hot Springs	9 15 am	6 10 pm
Lv Salisbury	12 26 am	11 23 pm
Ar Concord	1 10 am	12 pm
Charlotte	1 55 am	12 40 pm
Spartanburg	4 40 am	3 37 pm
Greenville	5 50 am	4 48 pm
Atlanta	11 00 pm	9 40 pm

NORTHBOUND.	Daily. No. 51.	Daily. No. 53.
Leave		
Atlanta	6 00 pm	7 40 am
Arrive		
Greenville	1 06 am	1 51 pm
Spartanburg	2 13 am	2 53 pm
Charlotte	4 50 am	5 30 pm
Concord	5 43 am	6 30 pm
Salisbury	6 22 am	7 05 pm
Lv. tHot Springs	8 05 pm	11 40 am
Asheville	9 55 pm	1 25 pm
Statesville	3 30 am	5 56 pm
Ar. Salisbury	4 37 am	6 38 pm
Lv. Salisbury	6 27 am	7 15 pm
Ar. High Point	7 32 am	8 15 pm
Greensboro	8 00 am	8 40 pm
Salem	11 40 am	12 31 am
Lv Greensboro	9 50 am	10 50 pm
Ar Hillsboro	11 55 am	3 10 pm
Chapel Hill	†1 15 am	.....
Durham	12 35 am	†4 30 am
Raleigh	1 15 pm	†6 55 am
Goldsboro	4 10 pm	†11 45 am
Lv. Greensboro	8 05 am	9 50 pm
Danville	9 47 am	10 20 pm
Drake's Branch	12 25 pm	1 23 am
Keysville	12 10 pm	1 45 am
Burkeville	1 25 pm	1 45 am
Richmond	3 30 pm	5 00 am
Lynchburg	11 40 pm	12 55 am
Charlottesville	2 25 pm	3 05 am
Washington	7 35 pm	7 00 am
Baltimore	8 50 am	29 am
Philadelphia	3 00 am	10 47 pm
New York	6 20 am	1 20 pm

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

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Traffic Man'r. Div. Pass. Ag't,
W. A Tuck, Richmond, Va.
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Valuable Land Sale!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court in the Special Proceedings of Wm. M. Barrier, administrator of Henry Plott, deceased, vs. A Haynes Plott, G. F. Plott and others, I, as Commissioner, will sell at public auction, in front of the court house door in Concord, on the first Monday in March, 1889, at one o'clock, p. m., a tract of land situated in No. 9 township, Cabarrus county, containing about 102 acres, adjoining the lands of Haynes Plott, James Bangs, Martin Farr and George Plott, the same being the place upon which said Henry Plott resided at the time of his death.

Terms of sale. One-third cash, balance on six months time, with 8 per cent interest per annum from day of sale, secured by good bond. Title reserved until purchase money is paid in full.

Wm. M. BARRIER, admr. d. b. n.
By W. G. MEANS, att'y.

This 4th day of February, 1889.

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The next session of this Institution opens Monday, Aug. 12th, 1888. Having secured the services of competent teachers, the Principals offer to the community the advantages of a first class school, and ask a continuance of the same patronage so liberally given in the past. Tuition in Literary Departments $1.50 to $3.50. Music $3.00 to $4.00. For further information apply to

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August 3, 1888.

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Lectures on Physiology and Hygiene, the Constitution of the State and the United States, and on other subjects of vital interest will be delivered during the session.

Review examinations will be held monthly. The result of these examinations in connection with class standing and deportment will be reported to the patrons of the school.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

At the end of the session, medals and prizes will be awarded for proficiency in studies, and for punctuality and behavior.

Board, including room, lights &c., can be had in private homes at $8.00 per month. Lower rates can be had by club arrangement.

Feeling that a school of this grade is greatly needed in this community, it is the purpose of the Principals to exert every effort to build up a school, worthy of the support of the town and community. To do this, we earnestly solicit the patronage and aid of the citizens of the town and surrounding country.

For further information, apply or address the

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TEACHERS' COLUMN.

Teaching---It's Methods.

As a preface to what I may have to say on this subject, it may be necessary to state that I am not a convert to the method adopted by many, of teaching pupils to read without learning to spell. There may be teachers who succeed by this method, but it has been my lot to follow some who tried it and, in my opinion, made a failure. Then, to begin with the beginning, I endeavor to get the children to name their letters, I do not say just here, to know their letters, for a thorough knowledge of the alphabet is acquired only as the pupil advances in the study of orthography. Then comes the tedium and monotony of spelling the many columns of words in the spelling-book. This may be relieved, however, be teaching the child, at once, to write by the use of the slate, and then varying the exercise by giving it short words and afteward short sentences to write; and when it has learned to firm all the letters let it be required to copy the words in the spelling lesson and sentences from the reading lesson, using the marks to indicate the sounds of the letters.

When the pupil has advanced far enough to spell from memory let him be required to write the words on a slate or blackboard, dividing the words into syllables, marking the accented syllable or syllables and using the diacritical marks. Believing that the eye as well as the ear should be employed in learning to spell, my plan is to require an exercise once a day from my class at the blackboard, every one taking his place and writing as the words are pronounced. After giving out the lesson, I then require the pupils to change their places and criticize the work, one of another, indicating their criticism by figures. After this I require the whole class to take its position for a general criticism when such changes are made as may be necessary. The standing of each pupil is determined by the number he gets, one hundred being the mark of perfection.

I think I have been quite successful by this method; and in addition to my success in teaching pupils to spell, I find it profitable as an exercise in articulation; for I require each pupil to repeat clearly and distinctly each word as it is given him to write.

When pupils are at all apt, this exercise of writing short sentences in connection with their learning to spell will make it easy for them to learn to to read.

In the use of reading books, I endeavor to carry out the design of the author. If this is done, the plan of the best reading books of the present day affords sufficient variety for the exercise of the pupil's mind; spelling, with the sounds of the letters, definition, copying, memorizing, thinking and the expressing of thought in words, &c.

The lessons contained in Appleton's readers, "How to Read," are well calculated to aid the teacher in instructing pupils upon the principles of inflection and emphasis. The teacher's voice and manner must be the guide, however, and it is important that the teacher himself should study, and practice on the lessons that he may be prepared to teach the pupils a-right.

As soon as children have learned to read sufficiently to use a primary arithmetic I start them in that with one exercise each day, following the design of the book. Let the child understand that five apples and five apples are ten apples, not simply ten. I do not know how it may be with other teachers, but I find just here the necessity of constant watchfulness. To show pupils the use of naming the thing to which the number is applied. When concrete numbers are used, I often supply a name altogether foreign, as horses when it should be dollars.

In all the course of arithmetic, I endeavor to follow as closely as practicable the analytical method. The pupil should be taught that the "Rule" is not an arbitrary thing which he is to follow but that the "Rule" follows an analysis and that he should so understand the analysis that he may read the rule in it.

It is a very poor kind of education which does not lead the child to think for itself. The mere following of rules is servility, but independent thought makes us masters and the knowledge we gain our own.

W. A. K.

The Schools we Saw.

Dist. No. 1, is near Miller & Nesbit's store. In this district we found school going on—Mr. W. C. Steele, of Davidson College, is the teacher. The people of this section are to be congratulated upon the fact that their teacher is well qualified, earnest and has every element necessary to secure success. And it is a source of no little pleasure to Mr. Steele to find, as we did, in his pupils obedience and a spirit to work. The building, grounds, teacher, pupils and patrons combine equally in having a good school at this place.

With fifty-nine pupils, Miss Minnie Abernathy, teacher in Dist. No. 2, has duties enough to tax stronger hands. Tho' with this large school, in which all school ages are represented, we believe Miss Abernathy is doing splendid work. She seems to be an experienced teacher and above all, shows a love for her work, something, by no means, found in every teacher. We saw many things here that are sources of encouragement for teacher, pupils, patrons and for every one interested in the Public Schools.

At the school of Dist. No. 8, we found neither teacher nor pupils. The school had suspended for a day in respect to the memory of a gentleman who had just died.

Miss M. B. Littleton has charge of the school in Dist. No 14. The school house here is entirely too small and poorly furnished, but even with these conditions Miss Littleton has a large and interesting school.

Curious if True.

Mr. A. D. King, a well known lawyer of Orillia, lost his life on the Grand Trunk railway. He had been away on business, and on returning got off the train while in motion. Instead of getting off at the station side he took the wrong side of the train, and had hardly touched the ground when he slipped and fell so that his two legs were run over by the Pullman car. He died in twenty-three hours. The accident took place at 2 o'clock in the morning, and at daylight a brother of the dying man drove a few miles out from the station to tell his father of the sad business. To surprise he found his father up and dressed awaiting for him. "Where's Daniel?" eagerly asked the old gentleman. "I saw him about 2 o'clock or a little after. He came to my window and rapped at it. I saw him three times and spoke to him!" The grief of the father on learning of the sad afair was very great.—Montreal Witness.

The Horse Knew the Drill.

The following story is told by Fred Grant: In his last year at West Point he held the position of artillery. One day the visiting officer, who happened to be his father, General Grant, held an inspection and drill. After the cadets had assembled on the parade ground it was decided to give the commands by bugle call. The officers would then deliver them by word of mouth to the men. Fred Grant had a notoriously bad ear for music. He had never been able to master a single tune, and, worse still, had no idea of time. When the announcement of the mode of giving the order was made he rushed up to a comrade and said:

"Great goodness! what shall I do? I can't tell the difference between the 'charge' and the 'retreat.'"

His friend advised him to change his horse for Mazeppa, a horse of one of the sergeants. She would carry him through. He hastily did so, and watched every moment of his animal during the ensuing evolutions. When the bugle sounded "forward," the knowing animal advanced; and the command was accordingly given to the men. When the call of "halt" came, Mazeppa stood like a rock, and the proper order was issued by the officer. In this way the horse, by its ear for music, told its rider the orders for the day and carried him safely through the complicated movements of the drill.

FOOTSTEPS OF ANGELS.

Longfellow.

When the hours of Day are numbered,
And the voices of the Night
Wake the better soul, that slumbered,
To a holy, calm delight;

Ere the evening lamps are lighted,
And, like phantoms grim and tall,
Shadows from the fitful fire-light
Dance upon the parlor wall;

Then the forms of the departed
Enter at the open door;
The beloved, the true hearted,
Come to visit me once more;

He the young and strong, who cherished
Noble longings for the strife,
By the roadside fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life!

They, the holy ones and weakly,
Who the cross of suffering bore,
Folded their pale hands so meekly,
Spake with us on earth no more!

And with them the Being Beauteous,
Who unto my youth was given,
More than all things else to love me,
And is now a saint in heaven.

With a slow and noiseless footstep
Comes that messenger divine,
Takes the vacant chair beside me,
Lays her gentle hand in mine.

And she sits and gazes at me
With those deep and tender eyes,
Like the stars, so still and saint-like,
Looking downward from the skies.

Uttered not, yet comprehended,
Is the spirit's voiceless prayer,
Soft rebukes, in blessings ended,
Breathing from her lips of air.

O, though oft depressed and lonely,
All my fears are laid aside,
If I but remember only
Such as these have lived and died!

His First Practical Joke.

W. J. Florence says the first practical joke that was ever played on him was the means of getting him out of a scrape, and he has felt kindly toward that form of wit ever since.

It was when he was a lad, playing minor parts in a Broadway theatre at $10 a week. He thought he was madly in love with a young actress at work for the same stipend. During the play one night he invited her to take some oysters after the performance. Then he rushed to his lodgings, changed his clothes, met her and took her to an oyster house. His bill there was $1.90, but unfortunately he found that he had left all his money in his other clothes. The waiter and the proprietor both said his story was too diaphanous, and made him give up his watch and his father's ring that he wore. Just then a white haired, benevolent looking old gentleman came out of one of the private dining compartments they used to have in those days, and thundered at the proprietor:

"Give that youth back his watch and chain and ring. Let me pay his bill. You ought to be ashamed, sir. Any one can this is an honest youth and his companion is a perfect lady. [The lady was in tears.] I will pay the bill and never set my foot in your place again"

Out in the street Florence was overcome with gratitude.

"Give me your address, sir," said he to the kindly old gentleman. "I will return you the money to-morrow."

"Oh, never mind," said the philanthropist; "that was a counterfeit $20 bill I handed to that old fool. It was worth nothing, and he gave me $18.10 change for it. That's the way I make my living. Good night."—Buffalo News.

How Fine Wood is Used.

More than 350,000 cords of wood are now annually converted into pulp for the paper maker. There are three tooth-pick factories in this country. One of these converts 10,000 cords of wood annually into tooth-picks, making an average of 350,000,000 picks a day. There are ten shoe-peg factories in the United States which use 100,000 cords of birch and maple in a year. One firm turns out 40,000 bushels of pegs annually. One firm in Maine converts over 100,000 feet of wood into spools, another 400,000 feet, and two others about 25,000 cords.

Secretary Whitney.

Washington Gazette.

Secretary Whitney has been the most complete success of any member of the present Cabinet. Under his administration the American Navy has improved more than it has done during the twenty five years previous. He has displayed far energy, practical sense and executive ability. The Vesuvius is the swiftest gunboat afloat, and one round from her mammoth guns can sink an ordinary boat or demolish a weak fort. We have his political career will not close with this administration. Few men have so courageously done their duty to the American people. We hope to see him win and wear still higher honors.

"Variety's the spice of life," and "Not much the worse for wear."—Cowper.

Old Sayings and their Authors.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever" is from Keats.

Dean Swift thought that "Bread is the staff of life."

Franklin said "God helps those who help themselves."

"All cry and no wool" is found in Butler's "Hudibras."

Thomas Southern reminds us that "Pity's akin to love."

Washington Irving gives us "The Almighty dollar."

"Man proposes, but God disposes." —Thomas a-Kempis.

Edward Coke was of the opinion that "A man's house is his castle."

"When Greek joins Greek, then is the tug of war."—Nathaniel Lee, 1692.

Charles Pinckney gives "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

Edward Young tells us "Death loves a shining mark," and "A fool at 40 is a fool indeed."

We are indebted to Colley Cibber for the agreeable intelligence that "Richard is himself again."

"Of two evils I have chosen the least" and "The end must justify the means," are from Matthew Prior.

Campbell found that "Coming events cast their shadows before" and "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

To Milton we owe the paradise of fools," "A wilderness of sweets," "Moping melancholy and moonstruck madness."

Dryden says "None but the brave deserve the fair," "Men are but children of a larger growth," and "Through thick and thin."

Christopher Marlowe gave forth the invitation so often repeated by his brothers in a less public way: "Love me little, love me long."

"Johnson tell us of "A good hater," and MacIntosh, in 1701, the phrase often attributed to John Randolph: "Wise and masterly inactivity."

Thomas Tusser, a writer of the sixteenth century, gives us: "It's an ill wind turns no good," "Better later than never." "Look ere thou leap," and "The stone that is rolling can gather no moss."

How It Feels To Be Eaten.

Sir Lyon Playfair recently related that he knew three men who escaped with their lives after being partially devoured by wild beasts. The first was Livingston, the great African traveler, who was knocked on his back by a lion, which began to munch his arm. He asserted that he felt no fear or pain, and that his only feeling was one of intense curiosity as to which part of his body the lion would take next.

The next was Rustem Pasha, now Turkish Embassador in London. A bear attacked him and tore off part of his hand and part of his arm and shoulder. He also said that he had neither a sense of pain nor of fear, but that he felt excessively angry because the bear grunted with so much satisfaction in munching him.

The third case is that of Sir Edward Bradford, an Indian officer, now occupying a high position in the Indian office. He was seized in a solitary place by a tiger, which held him firmly behind his shoulders with one paw and then deliberately devoured the whole of his arm, beginning at the end and ending at the shoulder. He was very positive that he had no sensation of fear, and thinks that he felt a little pain when the fangs went through his hand, but is certain that he felt none during the munching of his arm.

The Woes Of An Editor

It is a sad duty to us to state to the many readers of this paper that we are actually in need of a suit of clothes. We would like to attend preaching, but remain away because we are ashamed to enter the church with the suit that is worn daily. We go occasionally, but have to slip in quietly and take a back seat. This piece is not written for the purpose of soliciting some kind friend to donate us a suit of clothes, nor some free-hearted merchant to sell us a suit on time, but to arouse the sympathies of those owing us. We have spent the last dollar in our possession to accommodate you; now come to our needy assistance and receive the blessings that only a poor, oppressed newspaper man can bestow. -Alabama Sentinel.

A Terrible Catastrophe.

Hartford, Conn. Feb. 18.— A boiler in the Park Central Hotel in this place blew up with terrific force at 5 o'clock this morning, totally wrecking the entire front of the structure, which was a five story brick building. The entire fire department and police reserves were summoned. The ruins took fire and and the work of the firemen was greatly impeded by dense volumes of smoke and steam. The loss of life is estimated at from forty to seventy-five, but may be much less. Four persons, all probably fatally injured, have been taken from the ruins.

Two Much for the Devil.

According to the Salem Gazette, this is Edward Hale's story: A man had sold himself to the devil, who was to possess him at a certain time, unless he could propound a question to his Satanic majesty which he could not answer, he being allowed to put three queries to him. The time came for the devil to claim his own, and he consequently appeared. The first question the man asked was concerning theology, to which it caused the devil no trouble to reply. The second he also answered without hesitation. The man's fate depended on the third. What should it be? He hesitated and turned pale, and the cold dew stood on his forehead, while he shivered with anxiety, nervousness, terror, and the devil triumphantly sneered. At this juncture the man's wife appeared in the room with a bonnet in her hand. Alarmed at her husband's condition, she demanded to know the cause. When informed, she laughed and said: "I can propound a question which the devil himself cannot answer. Ask him which is the front of his bonnet." The devil gave it up, and retired in disgust, and the man was free.

A Steel Belt for a Continent.

This is an era of great undertakings by land and sea. One of the latest is the railroad project to connect Recife (Pernambuco, the most eastern seaport of Brazil, with Valparaiso, Chili, the nearest harbor on the west coast of South America to Australia and New Zealand. The voyage from Lisbon to Recife is made by steamers in nine days, and Valpariaso could be reached by the proposed railroad route from Recife in five days, making the time from Europe to the Pacific coast fourteen days. In obliquely cutting South America the road would traverse fertile provinces of Brazil, Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, and Chili. In both Brazil and the Argentine Republic, use could be made of skeletons of railroads already constructed. The estimated cost of the undertaking is $150,000,000. A syndidate has been formed in Rio to obtain grants of land and money from the countries interested.

It need not be said that, on more grounds than one, this project, as well as all other projects for the development of South America, if accomplished, would be of great importance to the people of the U. S. With the progress of that vast region in agriculture and commerce, its trade with this country would immensely increase if the American people should take advantage of their opportunities. But this is not to the United States the most important consideration involved in the development of Brazil and other countries of South America. If railroads should penetrate those countries and make their cheap and fertile lands available for remunerative cultivation, a large emigration would be attracted from Europe. The mighty stream of immigration that now pours on these shores would be greatly diminished by diversion to South America, and thus a problem that seems to perplex many people in the United States might be solved.--Philadelphia Record.

Traveling Bees.

The distances traversed by bees in pursuit of honey are surprising to a person unfamiliar with the habits of these busy workers.

A bee-keeper one morning dredged the backs of his bees with flour, as they were leaving the hives. He did this by a preconcerted arrangement with a friend who had a fine cloverfield in bloom forty miles away.

The day following the experiment, he received a letter from this friend, stating, "There are plenty of your white-jacket bees here in my clover." It was truly a wonderful instinct that sent the bees so far from home in quest of honey.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Man is ninety per cent. water.

Twenty-six States have a railroad Commission.

Three words can be cabled across the Atlantic in one minute.

Two ladies have been elected bank directors at Atlanta, Ga.

China calls for help for half a million of her starving people.

The Nicaragua Canal bill has passed both houses of Congress.

Never judge a man by the coat he wears. It may be a borrowed one.

The bank that pays the farmer the biggest interest is the manure bank.

There are 3,000,000 women in the United States earning their own living.

Pink lining for carriages is the latest "fad." It gives the occupants a rosy complexion.

It is said that Ex-President Jefferson Davis and President-elect Harrison are distantly related.

One American manufacturer of base balls employs 500 hands and keeps 40,000 dozen balls in stock.

A city smart Alex. remarks that eggs and carpets are alike in two respects—they are laid and beaten.

Work on the Panama canal will be entirely stopped by the middle of March. Many laborers have already left.

Four things come not back—the spoken word, and sped arrow, the past life, the neglected opportunity. —Hazlitt.

There is not a blonde clerk in Jay Gould's employ, and it is said that he dislikes to do busines with fair haired people.

Tourists on the river Nile are now taxed. The results of this tax go to the preservation of the monuments of the country.

An English naval officer estimates that there are $200,000,000 in gold and silver under the sea, which could be reached by good luck.

Those who say that woman has no sense of humor have not been close observers, or they would have noticed that a mustache tickles her.

In England there is one pauper to every thirty-two of population. In the United States there is one to five hundred and sixty-five of population.

It is estimated that the liquor traffic costs the United State Government seventeen dollars for every dollar it receives from that source as revenue.

Josh Billings found one thing that money cannot buy, and that is the wag of a dog's tail. It is an honest expression of opinion on the part of the dog.

It is against the law of Mexico for a man to read a newspaper aloud in public. It is a good law. Not one man in 10,000 can read aloud without boring everybody to death.

The tallest building used for dwelling purposes in New York city, is the one known as the Osborne Flats, at Fifty-seventh street and Broadway, which is 171 feet in height.

Word comes from Wheeling, W. Va., that a live bat has been found there imbedded in solid rock in a crevice just big enough to contain it and utterly shut away from the outside world.

A Blackfoot Indian recently covered a distance of ninety miles per day for four days on foot, and his sole diet was dried beef. The trouble with the white man is that he lives too well.

A London paper says there are still twenty-three islands in the Pacific Ocean which no nation has set up a claim to, and it advises John Bull to lose no time in taking them in and filing his claim.

A well known American publisher says that the works of Charles Dickens can hardly be brought out fast enough to keep up with the demand, while reprints of Thackeray hardly pay for the paper used

A negro boy near Camden, S. C., lost a dollar that belonged to his mother. He felt so badly about it that he began crying bitterly, and did not stop for twenty-four hours, and then he died from exhaustion.

Only four gowns of American silk have ever been made. Of these Mrs. Garfield was given one, Mrs. Tom Thumb bought another, and Mrs. J. T. Higgins, of Middleboro, Mass., is now having one made from material furnished by silk worms of her own raising.