

State Library

A wicked plot. First poet—"I am going to get even with the editor of the Nogoog Magazine." Second poet—"How?" First poet—"I've sent him a poem, and I've poisoned the musilage on the return envelope."—*Puck.*

One of the Old School. Parishoner—"Well, doctor, I enjoyed your sermon very much." Dominic—"You pain me deeply, sir. My sermons are written for instructions, not for giving of pleasure on the holy Sabbath."—*New York Herald.*

Taking the Census.—Frenzied Citizen (to enumerator)—"I hope, sir, you have completed your inquisitorial list of questions?" Enumerator—"There's but one more." Citizen—"Out with it." Enumerator—"Where did you get that hat?"—*Pioneer Press.*

We would like to know what industry in the United States is to be benefited by putting a duty on camel's hair? The tariff bill now before Congress proposes that there shall be a tax. Are there any camel factories in this country?—*N. C. Intelligence.*

Tourist—These are beautiful mountains; but how much more picturesque would they look if there was an ancient ruin on the summit.

Hotel Keeper—Yes; I believe an ancient ruin would draw more tourists; next year I am going to have one built.—*London Tel-Efts.*

Professor—"Mr. Chumpy, I am anxious for your father's sake, to break the long list of demerit marks you have won here. Do you think you will ever learn anything?" "No, sir." "Mark Mr. Chumpy as having correctly answered all the questions put to him this lesson."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Lew Campbell, the "One Spoon Baking Powder" man, who travels South, is as those who know him will testify, quite a pious young man, and recently he was invited by a lady to dinner. The guests were all seated and the lady, turning to Lew, said:—"Mr. Campbell, will you ask a blessing?" "Wha—wha—wha—I beg your pardon, madame," he stammered, dropping his napkin and his jaw at the same time.

"Will you please ask a blessing," she repeated.

Then she bowed her head and so did everybody else, and poor Lew looked down at his plate and stammered:—"Lor—Lor, have mercy on these poor vittles!"—*Merchant Traveler.*

A Turned-Down Page.

There's a turned-down page, as some writer says, In every human life— A hidden story of happier days Of peace amid the strife.

A folded leaf that the world knows not A love dream rudely crushed: The sight of a foe that is not forgot, Altho' the voice be hushed.

The far distant sounds of a harp's soft strings, An echo on the air; The hidden page may be full of such things, Of things that once were fair.

There is a hidden page in each life, and mine A story might unfold; But the end was sad of the dream divine— It better rests untold.

Democratic Plan of Organization.

The following is the plat of organization heretofore adopted by the State Democratic Committee for the guidance of the party:

- The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the same townships in meeting called by the county executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all committee meetings.
- The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of said committee meetings.
- In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.
- The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancy occurring in said committee.
- The County Executive Committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door, and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships on a common day therein stated, which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention, for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county conventions. Thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the votes of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county convention. In case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election committee shall appoint such delegates.
- Each township shall be entitled to cast in the County Convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions of fifteen Democratic votes cast by that township at the last preceding gubernatorial election; *Provided*, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote, and each township may send as many delegates as it sees fit.
- In cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township's vote, based upon the

last preceding vote for Governor in said township.

8. The chairman of township committees shall preside at all township conventions. In their absence any other member of said committee may preside.

9. In cases when all the township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing a county executive committee, said committee shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meeting.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional Conventions one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said conventions: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

2. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committee, shall call to order their respective conventions and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at same time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election; and none but delegates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided*, That any county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic Convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancies occurring in their respective bodies.

4. That the chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State conventions shall be sent to the secretary of the State Central Committee.

Not Exactly Cremation.

"Ma, I've an idea that some of the folks in this graveyard haven't gone to heaven."

"You don't say! What makes you think they haven't?"

"Because I read it on the tombstones."

"No!"

"Yes, I did, though. It was carved on ever so many, 'Peace to his ashes.' Now, there ain't any ashes 'cept where it's very hot, is there, ma?"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Federal Election Laws.

"When we are done with the tariff and silver," writes a republican Congressman to a friend in this city, "I suppose we shall go at a federal election law; but I don't like it. It makes me shiver."

Speaker Reed has no doubts, however, and will make his powerful will felt in the matter. Still, we notice "the party" hesitates. Its most conservative members are averse to the policy. They say that under the constitution Congress may assume control of the federal elections; but they should also say with St. Paul, "All things to me are lawful, but all things are not expedient. They would be right."

It is extremely inexpedient for the republicans to pass a federal election law for several reasons:

1. Such a law would certainly require federal troops to enforce it, and this would be undoubtedly very unpopular in the North. Nobody wants to return to the old reconstruction days and evils.
2. It would fling the whole South into turmoil and derange and prostrate industry in that part of the Union. That would inflict great and ruinous losses upon Northern capital invested in Southern industries, mines and manufactures, and upon thousands of Northern men now employed in the South and doing well. Such losses would not be patiently borne in the North, but would undoubtedly create a strong revulsion against the party.
3. This country likes peace. The American people don't want to have their business disturbed by needlessly revolutionary politics. They resent disorder. Under Arthur and Cleveland all went well and peaceably; an era of good feeling between the sections continued for eight years, and in that time came that development of the South which has so profitably engaged Northern capital and enterprise.

It is not expedient for the republicans to disturb and destroy all this. They may clamor about the negro, but the plain truth is the North has got tired of the negro. It has abundant evidence that he is well employed, well treated, is getting educated and acquiring property all over the South, and we are beginning to understand up here that he clamors only because he don't get offices, and his republican friends who clamor for him do not give him office when they have the power. It is not expedient for the party to derange all the material growth of the South with a federal election law on that basis.

We say nothing here about right or constitutionality—these questions will come up in debate. The gentlemen who are pushing a federal election law are doing it because they believe it may help their party. We believe it would only help to ruin it. We should not care much about that, but we do not like the thought of a measure which will, first of all, derange and frustrate industry in the South and bring great and needless losses in the North.

We prefer peace and patience. The negro is doing well—only he is getting no offices.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Terrible Warning.

Census Taker—Are you a maid or wife, widow, orphan, single or married?

The Questioned Party—I am a widow.

C. T.—Did your husband die by the rope, electricity, in delirium tremens or from natural cause?

The Q. P.—He died this time ten years ago. He was a census taker, and although his body bore unmistakable evidence of having been jumped on, pounded, shot, and slashed, the coroner's jury said his death resulted from natural causes.

Teacher—Willie, what does g-e-a-c-e spell?

Willie—I don't know.

Teacher—Yes, you do. What does your father say before eating a meal?

Willie—He generally says, "Great heavens! in this all there is for dinner!"—*Jester.*

SOLDIERS' HOME.

To the Confederate Veteran's Associations in the Various Counties of North Carolina.

COMRADES: We desire to call your attention to the provisions of our constitution directing that the annual elections for officers shall take place on the fourth day of July in each year. We earnestly hope that there will be a large attendance of veterans at the court house (unless some other place of assembling shall be designated) in each county at 12 o'clock on that day, and the regular organization continued and strengthened. If the meeting shall have been arranged for another day or shall not be held on the 4th of July, it is not material, provided the veterans shall surely be called together at some time.

The executive committee have determined to wait no longer for adequate subscriptions, but boldly to assume the responsibility of opening a Soldiers' Home for the care of such of our needy, deserving comrades as require to be supported by charity. At present it is probable that the hotel building at Ridgeway, donated by Col. Heck, will be too large for our immediate purposes, and we may begin in a smaller way at Raleigh, or some accessible locality.

For the support of this Home, we throw ourselves upon the abounding charity of the people of North Carolina, and we appeal particularly to the members of the Confederate Veterans' Association to see that a proper interest is enkindled in every town and township in the State.

We especially invoke the aid of the women of North Carolina, foremost in every work of law and kindness, and we ask that the Veterans' Associations of each and every county constitute a central committee of ladies of not less than five in every county town in the State. The names of the members of this committee, particularly the chairman, should be forwarded at once to W. C. Stronach, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C., who will correspond with the committees concerning the methods of raising funds for the support of the Home.

J. S. CARR, President.
W. C. STRONACH, Sec'y.

A Happy Farmer.

If there are any happy families it seems as if it should be good farmers. But there are several prerequisites to constitute a happy farmer. It is utterly impossible to be a good farmer or a happy man without a good wife. One is no account without the other, and they must be just suited for each other in industry, temper and taste. They must have a good farm, not large, a comfortable house, neat and appropriate. They must be out of debt, and their farm must be suitably stocked with the most profitable breed of each class. He must neither smoke, chew, nor drink; she must not scold nor gail. They must consult and agree about all important acts about the farm. It is a partnership concern, and the wife is just as much concerned about how things are done and what enterprises are undertaken as the man. Both should know where all the money comes from and for what it is spent. They should work and manage in perfect harmony. To both the home should be the sweetest and the dearest place on earth, and both should hasten, on all occasions to enjoy in each other's presence that happy felicity which they enjoyed in their happiest days of courtship. This should be continued to old age, and into eternity. When peace, harmony, and concord thus reign supreme throughout all of the departments of house and farm, the flowers on the lawn will bloom fresher and sweeter, the sky will bend over the farm with a more benign benediction, the cows will not refuse their milk, nor females of the kind or equine cast their foal untimely, blight will not affect the finest grain, nor smut blast corn, and the rain and sunshine will bless the earth in due season.—*Old Homestead.*

The Sensible Housekeepers of the Future.

I wish it were in my power to persuade young girls who wonder what they shall do to earn their living, that it is really better to choose some business that is in the line of a woman's natural work. There is a great repugnance at the thought of being a servant, but a girl is no less a servant to the man who owns the shop where she stands behind the counter all day than she is when she waits upon the table or cooks the dinner in a pleasant house; and to my mind there would not be a moment's question between the two ways of going out to service. The wages are better, the freedom and liberty are double in one way than in the other. If, instead of the sham service that is given by ignorant and really overpaid servants to-day, sensible New England girls who are anxious to be taking care of themselves and earning good wages, would fit themselves at the cooking schools, or in any way they found available, they would not long wait for employment, and they would be valued immensely by their employers. When one realizes how hard it is to find good women for every kind of work in our houses, and what prices many rich people are more than willing to pay if they can be well suited, it is a wonder more girls are not ready to seize the chances. It is because such work has been almost always so carelessly, and badly done that it has fallen into disrepute and the doers of it have taken such low rank. Nobody takes the trouble to fit herself properly, but women trust to being taught and finding out their duties after they assume such positions—not before.—*Sarah Orne Jewett, in Congregationalist.*

The Theory of Dew.

It is now held by the best physicians that instead of falling from above the dew arises from the earth. The generally received opinion that the dew is formed of vapor existing at the time in the atmosphere must be given up for the established fact that the vapor which arises from the heated earth is trapped by the cold surface earth. Besides, when we imagine that on a cool evening after a sultry day in summer our feet are being wet by the dew on the grass, we make a grave mistake. For that moisture on the grass is not dew at all, it is false dew—in reality the transpired humor of the plant. The drops at the tips, which glisten diamond like, are not dew; close examination shows that these crystalline spheres are all situated at the points where the veins of the leaves cut the outer edges. These drops only give evidence of the vitality of the plant.

The difference between the true dew on the grass and the exuded drops through the veins from within the grass, can be easily distinguished, for the former is distributed all over the blade in a moist film; whereas the latter are of some size, and are situated near the tips of the blade. Altered, then, is the meaning of the line: "Eke blade o' grass keeps its am' drap o' dew," for those brilliant biobules on the petals, shading to the same sweet air, and often "gliding at once all fragrance into one," are no dew-drops, but are exudations of the healthy plants. They give evidence of the elixir vitae of vegetation; whereas, the true dew is the pearly taster, varnished in filmy humidity over the blades by that wondrous alchemy which transforms the water vapor rising from the ground into the plant refreshing dew.—*Good Words.*

A German statistician finds fault with American women because he estimates that what they spend in cosmetics every year would paint 37,000 houses at \$75 a house. Well, if American women would rather paint themselves than paint houses haven't they got a perfect right to do so? An artistically painted woman is a much prettier thing to look at than a painted house any day, and besides this who wants to paint 37,000 houses at \$75 a house anyhow?—*Wilmington Star.*

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