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VOL. 4.

ROXBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1887.

NO. 8.

ONLY TOO TRUE.

[John Vance Cheney in The Ingleside.] No blushing daughter of the morn Can vie with her of woman born; No face at windows of the spring Is like a virgin blossoming.

Betwixt the blue lids of the sky-No orb there mates a maiden's eye; Not mighty Mar.' unfailing lance Can match the mischief of its glance.

Nature, how weak art thou to harm As does a dear unsleeved arm! Thy rocks would trickle into sand With tingles from a dimpled hand.

What swaying shapes of sun or shade Approach the motions of a maid? What snewy curve by winter traced Ca: take the taper of her waist?

And that soft darkness of her hair, Thy twilight shades-ah, their despair! Not all the striving stars beguile As may one memory of her smile-

That foolish lips should speak so wise, Make merriment from earth to skies: Nay, Nature, drop a dewy tear For solemn knowledge bought so dear.

RELIGIOUS OPINION.

The Examiner says: "A very intelligent friend of ours says that Mr. Joseph Cook has now given in his adhesion to the general plan on which God is conducting the affairs of the

The British house of lords passed a resolution last week to the effect, that "the time has come when in the interests of religion and education all national collections should be open to the public on Sundays as on other

The Boston Herald says: "A very sensible and practical contest for a prize was that lately held ir Philadelphia between theological students of the Protestant Episcopal theological seminaries. It was for the best reading of selected passages of the prayer book, the Scriptures and the hymnal. A prize of \$300 was offered by a gentleman of Philadelnhia. The committee of judges consisted of Offers his services to the public. Calls promptly attended to in Person and adjoining counties.

Any one wishing work in his line, by writing him at Bushy Fork, N. C., will be attended at once was Edmund S. Rausmanier, of the Cambridge Divinity school. Considering the dreadful manner in which much of the reading in church is performed, it is a wonder that more attention is not given to training or it. In the Episcopal church, especially, the accomplishment of reading well is even more valuable than the art of speaking well. And for scholars in the public schools who may never have professional use for skill in reading aloud, better instruction and more practice than they now get would be of the

highest value." The Independent says: "Whether the Bible is of divine authority, and hence binding question of fact, to be answered affirmatively or negatively in the light of the evidence. concede that there is at least some presumpworld probationers for immortality, here of eye and ear. Such characters are already forming a character that will determine less sensitive than Pagans; they less appreciwhether we shall spend that immortality in ete Virgil's line:

The Living Church says: . "'An Isolated Churchwoman' protests against the rubric cept three (or two at least) communicate with the priest.' This, taken in conmake mare money at work nection with the rubric, which directs tnat none shall be admitted to the Holy Communion 'except those who are confirmed or those who are ready and desirous to be confirmed,' would debar all who are s.tuated as she is from receiving this holy sacrament, even at the hour of death. She may not be aware that the hindrance already exists, a rubric in the office of the Communion of the Sick requiring that 'two at ast' shall receive with the priest. Wherein s the 'flexibility' of the proposed rubric? Or has the 'Isolated Churchwoman' no rights on her death bed which rubrics are bound to

> "We ought not to wrong these men, even if we are suffering from their presence all the evils that anti-Chinese agitators so glowingly depict. -The world never yet, in theory at least, was willing to sanction the doctrine that we are only to do right when it pays, Obligation does not cease when loss or suffering begins. On the contrary, we are assured in the Bible that it is better to suffer evil than to commit a wrong. * * * History teaches conclusively that nations are inevitably punished for their misdeeds. Let us lay up no heritage of woe for ourselves or our children by any high-handed injustice to these strangers in our midst. To the law and to the testimony I say, and not to the passions and the prejudices of the hour."-

> > Where the Crowd: Go. [Chicago Herald.]

People wonder at the crowds which Barnum draws, forgetting that through all time the showman has been king. George III suspended a council of his ministers to rush to an open window and stare at Lunardi's balloon, and Jenny Lind freely forgave the little boy for whom his fond father had bought a ticket for one of her concerts, and who went instead to see the fat hog in a side show, "Wai it," asked with the liveliest interest the illustrious artiste, "a very fat hog?" The hippopotamus, when he first came to London, was certainly the most popular personage in the metropolis, and Sir Elwin Landseer hastened to the Zoological gardens to make for royalty a pen-and ink sketch of the interesting stranger. Then came the reign of King Jumbo, just dead.

Vicksburg's Timid Newsboy. The Vicksburg newsboy, it is said, moves invest in the morning paper. He steps off not theoretical, but it is a good thing which slowly as though he has plenty of time in is in actual use in some old English houses.

Water-Proof Boots and Shoes. A writer in Hygiene Practique states that boots and shoes may be rendered waterproof by soaking them for some hours in thick soap water. The compound forms a fatty acid within the leather and makes it impervious to water

The common thistle plant is found to contain an average of 65,000 seeds, and the burdock 88,000.

> Mobbed by the Beys. [Chicago Times.]

Ex-Senator Sharon, of California, who recently entertained the English Sir Thomas and Lady Hesketh, his daughter, received from his lordship a bundle centaining snits of servants' livery. He sent them to his residence at Menio park, and when one of the servants ventured out in the color and stockings of Europe he was mobbed in grand style by the boys of the neighborhood.

STYLES IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. The Old Styles Are Awkward and Cheap

Two signs in the show window of a dealer

in surgical appliances read as follows: "Old Style Log" and "New Style Leg." They show that there is a fashion in artificial legs. The old-style leg consisted of a short Chunks Fished Un and Ground into wooden stump and socket, which was to be Bits - An Insight into the fastened to the remaining portion of the Phosphate Business. missing member by a stout broad strap. It

[New York Sun] down-town office, "but it isn't as bad as it down there three days last week for mastodons in the bottom of the Ashley river. What do you think of that?" picking up a gigantic molar that weighed about eight alf retrified.

"How would you like to own a tooth like that and have it ache? If they did ache when they belonged to the mastodons, there must have been a fine howling down former price is for a leg from the knee there in the swamps, for I've seen downward, while the latter takes in a whole whole bushels of just such teeth taken out of the rivers, and there are tons. of them there still. And it isn't mastadons alone that you find, but chunks of titanotheriums, dinocerases, teliosts, zeuglodons, hipparions, megalomeryxes-whenever you get enough, say when-chæropotamusses, cebrotheriums-" "When?"

"Why, in the tertiary period. And if you dig a little deeper, I think you would find pterodactyl, megalosaurs, glyptodons---"

"Are many persons engaged in these mines?" "I should say so. There are four or five big companies, and ever so many little

ions, but for the phosphate that the master ever he sells five or seven of them speedily felt, and one of its direct conselons are mixed up in. Bless you, they don't he must estimate the price within a quences was the emancipation of the serfs. stop to pick out mastodons and piece them hundredth of a cent; and if the amount But it was due still more to the impulses of together. They throw the whole product is so many cents and a fraction he the emperor himself, and it was not apparinto crushers and smash it up, and when it must charge the next higher number of ently due at all to the serfs. is ground it sells for from \$6 to \$15 a ton for cents. This is extremely interesting. Some They scarcely hailed it with enthusifertilization. Many a farmer is spreading of the envelopes are 2.24 cents apiece; and, asm. When they found that, although with the grip of steel, and thus he may eat desiccated mastodons and archaeopteryxes if a customer want; ten of them, it is com- they had free land, they had also without discomfort. He can also put a pen around his cornfield and potato patch- paratively easy to tell what to charge him, to pay government taxes, they were not disbetween his fingers, and write almost as mastedons and archae ptery xes that were but when he asks for 20 cents worth of posed to look upon emancipation as an unat !-sleeping the st.ny sleep of centuries, them the clerk feels like resigning his post. mixed boon. Mr. Hare affirms that a con-Lut it's a big one. Why, sir, there are-let | liable to make a mistake about it. me see," and he pointed his nose at the middle of the coiling and shut his eyes until he remembered that "there are 500,000 tons of

> haustible. At least they can go on at the present rate for twenty-five years more. Do that is used in catching mastedons." looked like a wilted iron tulip daugling from the end of a stem of rods and chains A man stool beside the tulip to show that it-

have sat in ide the bud had there been any

way of gatting in.

"That's a drop grapple. These phosphate miles of low country, and are technically proposed in the Book Annexed which forbids and of thought among us which, in another | twelve inche; thick, that forms the bottom stamps? But the clerk does not know water-worn rock, and looks like rottousand-

> It weight fourteen tous, and when it is for 'letter-stamps,' as if that was putting o dropped on the river bottom it knocks a very fine point on it." hole in the layer of phosphate. Then a 150horse power engine puckers it up so that it takes a globular shape, the blades folding up together and holding the phosphate that it weighs hundreds of letters and parcols & has loosened. it is raised, swung over a day, the weight of which must be determined boat, and emptied into the boat. There the within half an ounce. Then, the contents phosphate is washed, to take out the sand, being learned, he must estimate the postage and it is sometimes loaded aboard ship, according to the nature of the contents and chiefly for export to England, but it is more commonly turned into a crusher that takes | the amount in stamps. This is very trying a rock as large as your body and bites it to the patience and, I may add, to the eyes. than your fist. It is washed again which stick together so tightly that misand dried, and then it is ready for shipping. It is sold chiefly as a fertiliz r. but it is also sold to chemists, who extract phosphorie acid from it for dye stuff, and things like that. The phosphate miners pay to the state of South Carolina a royalty of \$1 a ton-not for every ton dug, but for steamers, and even concerning the location every one shipped-but they are not getting of the streets and the express offices. poor for all that; and as to South Carolina, there's a nice little plum-\$700,000 a yearfalling into her mouth without raising s unger to pick it. The only machinery that will pull that stuff out of the water is made in this country. One company spent \$95,-600 for a Clyde-made dredge, but when I was down there a crew of Scotch seilors were packing it into the hold of an English steamer to take back. American machinery card, envelope and wrapper in his possesdoes it, my boy, every time."

THE PARTING

[Eric S. Robertson.]

Sinks like the anthem sinking overheal Upon the carven sleepers on a grave, Cleaving in stone together as they clave In the life ended where they once were wed. "Be brave?" What then's the bravest way

To spend my heart-blood slowly, through long years, And wile my in-atlate miser-soul doth make Its dark, dear heard of her sweet memory, Smil for the world, and serve it—keep my

tears.

Resurrected '49-ers.

[Chicago Times.] part of one of the old-time shipments. The "Mr. Notes and Comments," writes Eva, left hand sought mine in silence," say:

yolk and white has shriveled up into a small "why is dying called 'kicking the bucket?"

Miller, in describing the momentous occahard ball, waich rattles about in the shell Don't know, dear, unless death is the pail gion; "his eyes filled with tears. We had in a manner not suggestive of epicuroan at-

THE STAMP CLERK.

A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE TO BE PITIED, NOT ENVIED.

He Must Be a Mathematician, Athlete Accountant, Encyclopedia and Mind-Reader-And Needs Patience and an Iron Constitution.

[Chicago Tribune.] "The employment of the clerks in the retail stamp department of the postoffice. said one of them the other day, "is generally regarded as exceedingly easy, intolent and mechanical, but it is exactly the reverse, In my opinion it is the toughest and most intellectual job under the roof of the government building. The bare fact that they wait on so many customers shows it. The work of one clerk in the money-order department is regarded by some as the hardest place, because he has to conduct 1,000 money transactions a day. But the retail stamp clerk deals in dollars, cents and mills, has to do all his ciphering in his head, like the 'lightning calculator' on the street, and has from 3,000 to 4,000 of them a day. That number may seem large to you, but we often wait on as many as a dozen people a minute, and will average from seven to ten a minute during the seven or eight hours that we are on duty." MISTAKES MADE.

"What are the chances for making mis-

"They are unrivaled. We have seven kinds of stamps, two kinds of postal cards, and about twenty kinds of envelopes and wrappers to sell. These are dispose I around the clerk, not all of them within reach, and when he begins to serve customers he looklike a champion bell-ringer playing 'Fisher's Hornpipey' with variations. The value of each envelope and wrapper is so many cents and a decimal fraction, and when-"This phosphate business is a new thing, tion. Of course, when very busy, he is

ous. Some people want ten stamps and paid when sick, they had an hereditary inothers 10 cents worth of stamps, and the terest in their proprietor and his belongings those South Carolina phosphates dug up clerk constantly confuses these two trans- and he in them and if their lord was foo every year. The supply seems to be inex- actions, and gives ten 2-cent stamps for 10 cruel they had a remedy. They assassinated cents, or fifty for 50 cents. Under favor- him. "There is something very grand in able circumstances these calculations would the name of liberty." said the philanthroyou see that photograph! That's the gun not mislead him, but he has to make them pist. "But can it feed one?" asked the serf. with twenty people at his window watching him and waiting impatiently for their turn, and he has to make them after having made 2.000 other calculations and when his faculties are completely jaded. Sometimes when I have gone through this hurly-burly for four hours on a stretch, suddenly all my senses leave me, and I couldn't take a nickel out of a dime to save my life. I just have fagots with a poker; whose commits such to hold my head with my hands for a

CARELESS CUSTOMERS. "Do the customers always state their

wishes clearly?" "O, my! no. A man will slap down 2 cents, and then give the clerk a contemptuof a number of streams. It is especially whether he wants that or a 2-cent stamp, or a postal-card, or two postal-cards, or a phosphate, with a thick layer of mud or slap down a nickel, and cry out 'five.' H clay between. This phosphate, you under stand, is almost wholly composed of organic stamps, or five postal-cards, and it takes and the poor fellows went down. On another plain what he wants for his quarter. You would hardly believe it, but very frequently then leaning on her elbow gaze out into the stone. The smell of it is vile, but the worse streets dreamily until the clerk asks her what sort of stamps and how many sue

"Are these all your duties?" "No, these are only a small part of them. The retail stamp clerk is a weighmaster. Ha eccording to the destination and make up into pieces not much bigger So, likewise, is the counting of postal-cards, takes are very easy. While the clerk is at tending to all these duties he is acting as a general intelligence office. People ply him with questions concerning the other departments of the postoffice, concerning the arrival and departure of mail trains and mail

HARDEST OF ALL. "The hardest work is yet to be spoken of, and begins when the clerk shuts his window. and when the public supposes that he is enjoying a season of well-earned repose. Kither then or at some time before he opens his window the next day, he has to count his cash and take a full inventory of all his stock, estimating the value of every stamp, sion in dollars, cents and mills, and alding it all together make it come out \$600 or \$900 according to the amount of stock he is carrying. This he never can do. Though he makes 10 or 15 cents a day by odd mills charged on envelopes, he make his account somewhat short, and he have been known to lose from \$30 to \$49 a of exhausting work, will bring out an anparent shortage of \$15 or \$30, and then the "But then the salary must be good,"

"There is right where you are lame. The pay of the different clerks employed in the retail stamp department is different in each case, and ranges from \$18 to \$21 a week, the losses reducing it at least a week How any young man with life before him can think of seeking such employment I can not understand,"

Touched with Pity. [London Truth.] Flocks of Americans are to be met every-

where, and the burried manner in which they rush through Europe strikes one with wonder and pity. Ensily Explained.

[Pittsburg Chronicle.]

THE MUSCOVITE.

A TRAVELER'S CLOSE STUDIES OF A VERY PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Superstition and Subserviency-Emanelpation of the Serfs-A Copious and Grotesque Mythology-Dishonesty of the People-Cleanliness.

[Review of Hare's "Studies in Russla."] In extraordinary contrast to the stories so generally told of the dangers from which the czar shrinks, and which we know to have basis of fact, is Mr. Hare's assertion of the stupefaction with which the people as a whole consider his person. "It is certain that no position of temptation can possibly be more terrible than that of the czar, who nourished in self-idolatry, constantly hears his infallibility proclaimed by 82,000,000 of his subjects. And it is extraordinary that, in spite of such temptation, all the sovereigns since the time of Peter the Great and the empire have lived in various degrees according to the light for the good of their people. They have not, however, always continued the liberal policy of Peter, and under several of the sovereigns who succeeded Catherine II genius was always considered a sure passport for Siberia. It did not create surprise when one day at the council of censure a high official declared that 'every writer is a bear who ought to be kept in chains.' Under the Emperor Nicholas none, even of the books published under his predecesrors, could be

brought out again unless submitted to changes, so vigilant was the censorship of Men of letters were somewhat freer under Alexander II. The conservative Russiathe government which administered the country without the participation of the people-seemed to be passing away. The influence given by freedom to literature was siderable proportion of the serfs still regret their freedom. In serfage they were pro-"Then the sale of stamps is very danger | vided for in old age, their doctor's bills were

The superstitions of the people are largely paganish. The mythology is copious and grotesque, and the homage paid old heathen ish deities is transferrel, it is said, to the saints of the Russian church. So absurd is the belief in the supernatural that, for example, in one part of the country it is forbidden to break up the smoldering ruins of an act runs the risk of causing his nearest deceased relations to fall into hell. Their image worship has undergone no change during centuries. Every house has its shrines and its statues, and whenever the Russian enters a new dwelling for the first time he salutes first the statues, then the

The spirit of obelience to all in authority appears to be carried to excess. On one occasion, when a boat was upset on the Neva the order was given to rescue especially the officers of the guards. "Are you officers of the guard s?" cried out the rescuing party to individuals struggling in the river. Their occasion a detachment was sent to water the parade ground. A heavy shower suddenly fell, but the watering proceeded; "it was so ordered."

Whether the frightful punishments inflicted on disobedience have aught to do with this blind docility Mr. Hare does not pretend to ascertain. But he is certain that these punishments are not so appalling to the Russian who suffers them as they appear to us, from whose discipline barbarity is so rapidly disappearing. Flogging, which is so rapidly disappearing. Flogging, which is still used in Russia and which used to be inflicted for religious as well as civil offenses, is said to be esteemed "only a little stronger than good brandy and pepper." The Tartar punishment for debt seems somewhat worse than even northern Siberia

can be. The unfortunate debtor is beaten

in public daily by the public executioner

upon the shin bone for an hour at the time. Why that particular bone was selected is not explained. Perhaps the locality of the torture was meant to stimulate the sufferer to greater zeal in finding the wherewith to cancel his obligation. But the frequent application of the remedy would in time render any effort impossible, and it is pleasing for once to learn that a Russian official can be bribed. The shin bone can escape some thing of the agony if the debtor pay the exe cutioner for deftly inserting an iron plate where it will receive the worst of the blow. So universal is the dishonesty of the people, according to the conviction of Mr. Hare and numerous others whom he quotes, that it is said popularly of the peasants by themselves: "The peasant may be stupid but he wouldimake only one mouthful of God himself." Their superstitiousness is called on to detect crime, although it doss not apparently repress stealing. When a house is robbed the mistress summons the suspected persons and a witch. The witch, or Babushka takes a piece of bread and kneads it into as many little balls as there are persons present; then she places a vessel of water in front f her and makes all present stand around in a semi-circle. Taking one of the balls she looks fixedly at the first person and says: "Ivan Ivanovitch, if you are guilty your soul will fall into hell as this ball fall

It is likely that the flood was the last ge month. Very often some mistake in his eral bath in Russia. Personal cleanliness is figuring, especially when done after a day all but unknown. The food of the peasants comprises many things rejected as unclean or offensive to the rest of the world and work of taking stock has all to be done over their sanitary condition is one of hopelessagain, to flud out where the mistake is." their sanitary condition is one of hopelessagain, to flud out where the mistake is." own would be appalling. The temper of the people is very sad. They sing melan-choly songs, drink much, talk little, and feel small concern about life.

> Old Age in Florida. [Chicago Herald.]

For a single county in Florida (Jefferson county) the census enumerator reports: Leah Rouse, 100 year ; Nellie Kilpatrick, 190 years; Prince Washington, 100 years; Peggie Alston, 104 years; Prince Ash, 105 years; Joe Hill, 109 years; Silva Zeigler, 128 years.

At the Tomb of Dickens. [Chicago Tribune.]

Jacquin Miller tells how he and Bret
Harte stood at the tomb of Dickens. "His never been friends before."

Person Co. Courier.

Mall Letran

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Ten years ago my health began to fall. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

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It would be impossible for me to de-scribe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is com-pletely restored.—Mary Harley, Spring-field Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It ones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ordinary about it. She is the only woman I know in whom I have the most thorough confidence. She is always the same, always pleasant and affectionate, and to tell you the cantid truth, I am afraid she'll go and marry some of those imitation men around here and be unhappy all her life.

OF SOUTHERN RIVERS.

For Fertilization, Not Science -Big

picture books and on the comic opera stage, The new-style leg was a flesh-colored copy of a human leg and foot, light and apparently as comfortable as a cripple would "The old style leg," said the proprietor, "is a clumsy affair, and is chiefly worn by those who are not proud of their personal appearance and by poor men who are unable to pay the price demanded for finer work. We still have large orders for them, and always expect to have. They cost from \$5 to \$25, according to workmanship. The

leg, from the hip joint to the big too. Taese legs are very light. They are hollow, and are made of a great many layers of wood, as thin as wall paper, cemented together. They are almost as tough as iron. They are comfortable to the stump, and the springs in them give their owner an almost natural gait. There is a spring joint at the toes, one at the ankle, which enable the foot to bend up and down, and also a lateral joint at the same place, that allows the foot to turn

from side to side.

new style of leg costs from \$75 to \$200. The

But the New Ones Are Wonders.

[New York Sun.]

was of the same style usually exhibited in

"It is in arms, however, that this business has made the most rapid advancement," continued the dealer. "The man who invented the artificial arm and hand was a practical philanthropist. When I was a boy a man who lost his arm was obliged to wear a wooden stump with a screw socket at the end. Into this he could screw a knife, spoon, or fork to help him while eating, and a hook for use at other times. Now we can give him a wrist, hand, and fingers, which work with springs, and almost com-pletely take the place of the missing members. He can put a knife, spoor, and fork between his fingers, which will hold them years ago this would have been regarded as a miracle. This style of arm sells for \$100.

They make artificial portions of a man's

body now almost as serviceable as the real

Bishop Coxe on Cremation. Bishop Coxe, of Buffalo, writing in The upon the faith and conscience of men, is a Forum on cremation, says: "But under the name of progress we must revert to barbarism. The appetite which the age exhibits for All must admit the possibility of its divine such retrograde manners and devices ought authority. Every candid person will also to shock us, merely as men. of feeling and taste. But it is the symptom of something tion in favor of the divine authority of the much worse than coarse and unrefined senti-Bible. What, then, is the rule of prudence ment. The natures which so readily adopt and sound discretion in the light of this pre- this Plutonism, even with a sort of greedisumption? Our answer to this question is ness, and scorn the graves of their fathers that such a presumption is, for all purposes and mothers without any sense of their relating to our practice, as good as the most sanctity, would thrust a gentle wife or absolute demonstration. The Bible being a charming child remorselessly into the oven revelation from God, we are then in this to shrivel and crackle and roast, within reach

'Sunt lacrimæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt; and they are breeding a ferocity of manners the administration of the Lord's Supper, 'ex- generation, will be ready to erect the guillotine or to re-enact the dragonnades. Philosophers might prompt them to the one or fanatics to the other. A people perversely fond of change and experiment may be destined to punish themselves, as nations have done be-

> fore, by their own devices." The Christian Advocate, of Nashville, thinks that "if ever it comes to be thought that a chief function of the church is to furnish entertainment for the people, young or old, it will not be long before its function as soul saving agency will be gone." .

> > The l'et Young Man. [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The young man who was raised a pot le becoming a nuisance. He is seldom of any good. What is wanted nowadays is a practical man who can do something else beside smoke cigarettes and twist a cane. The time to learn to work and to learn business habits is in one's youth. He who leads the life of a butterfly until he is 25 or 30 years of age and then recognizes the fact that he has made an ass of himself, has precious little to recommend him when he applies for a job. This may be a chestnut, but it fits not a few young men of every city in the Union. The boys at the reform farm are better off if they only knew it, than thousan is of the boys who are at large. There is nothing like being practical, and there is but one way to be so, and that is to be so. Acquire buriness habits and train yourself to good, honest hard work. Don't waste your time learning to tie a cravat. You can buy cravats already

An Idea In Stairs Set it down that winding stairs are an expensive, inconvenient, dangerous and inartistic arrangement. Straight fights are equally dangerous and more inartistic. Flights with right angled turns at landing ways give a fine effect, and do not trip one up, and children cannot fall far when they start from the top. Where there are very little children or very old people, "halved steps" are good things; that is, the staircase is composed of two separate stairways, each half the width, each having full height of riser, but the treads arranged so as to alternate or break joints. A child or very old person, instead of having to t ke seven-inch steps, can walk up the couter of the flight with the right foot on the right hand set and take only three-inch along the street with a timid air, and steps; or two persons can pass each other, almost whispers his request that you should each taking the regulation steps. This is

A Fh nomenal Brother

[Chicago Tribune.] I suppose it is something of a phenome non, but I know a man here who takes his sister to all the first nights at the theatre, and who actually gave her a monopoly of the opera season. I was praising him and saying all sorts of things complimentary over his dutiful conduct. He said; "No. There's nothing wonderful or extra-

She has not ally else to look to, and I'll take care she does not have to look to anybody also, I supp se some day a genuine man will come along. If he's a genuine man I won't object. Until he does come, of i boy, she's good enough for me, and if I ever find so good a ___ . Il marry hor."

MASTODONS CAUGHT

WITH A GRAPPLE, ON THE BOTTOMS

"It's hot," said a cheerful gentleman in a was in South Carolina last Sunday. I was ounds, and was grayish black in color and

"When! When!

"All digging up mastodons?" "Yes, sir; not for the sake of the masto-

The photograph showed something that six iron petals were as long as he, and that before it was full blown he could easily

beds stretch along the coast of North and minute until reason returns, and then pitch South Carolina, and some of them are in again," found in Alabama and Florida. They cover divided into 'land and river rock.' The land rock' is found on shore, and is mined by colored men with picks, and wheelbarrows, as i ted by dipper dredges. The 'river ous glance, as much to say, 'Can't you unrock' is a crust of phosphate, six to derstand, you dolt, that I want two 1-cent rich in the Beaufort, Stono, and Ashley rivers. Sometimes there are two strata of newspaper wrapper. Another man will remains—the bone; flesh and waste of no a parley to find out. Sometimes in body knows how many animals. Whether will take a foreigner a whole minute to exthis was a big feeling ground of theirs, whether they were mired in swamps there, whether-well, the fact is, nobody knows a well-dressed person, generally a woman, how they came there. The phosphate, when will come to the window and say comit comes out of the river, is a gray, porous, posedly, 'Give me some a amps, plassa,' and

it mells the richer it is. "That drop grapple has pointed blades. wants. A large number of customers ask

Here have I laid me by my Love that's always loses enough in making change to An hour ago she shuddered, "Sweet, be has to go down into his pocket for the short-brave!" to the bottom." Ivan Ivanovitch, if guilty brave!"

age. The best of clerks w.ll have an average loss of \$1 a week, and inexperienced clerks quences he generally owns up. And all the music of the life we led

Nay, 'twee the noblest dying for her sake

While some workmen were dradging at the foot of a wharf in San Francisco the other day they brought up from under twelve feet of mud a number of glass jars with lead covers, which when opened were found to contain eggs. As it was in this minner that eastern eggs were shipped to California in '49 and '50, there is no doubt of there specimens having formed