STEAMERS.

## EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH

**The Fast Freight Line**

BETWEEN

New Berne, Eastern North Carolina Points, and Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Etc., via Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE STEAMERS

**EAGLET and VESPER**

of this line will run on regular schedule time, leaving New Berne every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at FOUR P. M. for Elizabeth City, and return on the following days.

These steamers in connection with the Atlantic & N. C. R. R., Norfolk Southern R. R., New York, Phila. and Norfolk R. R. and the Pennsylvania R. R., form a reliable and regular line offering superior facilities for quick transportation.

No transfers except at Elizabeth City, all goods and freight will be loaded on cars in it through destination.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch daily as follows:

From New York, by Penn. R. R., Pier 27, North River.

From Philadelphia, by Phila. W. & Balto. R. R., Dock St. Station.

From Baltimore by Phila., Wil. & Balto. R. R., President St. Station.

From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern R. R.

From Boston, by Merchants & Miners Transportation Co., New York and New Eng. and N. R.

Rates as low and time quicker than by any other line.

When occasion requires a schedule of four trips per week will be run.

JNO. S. WILSON, Gen. Agt. Traffic Agent P. R. R.), General Traffic Manager.

GEO. STEPHENS, Division Freight Agent, P. W. & B. R. R., Phila.

R. B. COOKE, General Freight Agent, N. Y. P. & N. R. R., Norfolk, Va.

H. C. HUDGINS, General Freight Agent, N. & M. R., Norfolk, Va.

GEO. HENDERSON, Agent, Newberne, N. C.

jm30 dw

## OLD DOMINION Steamship Company.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company's Old and Favorite Water Route, via Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

FOR

Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence,

And all points North, East and West

On and after TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1888, until further notice, the

Steamer MANTEO, Capt. Southgate,

and

Steamer NEWBERNE, Capt. Pritchett,

will sail from NORFOLK, Va., for NEW BERNE, N. C., via Washington, N. C., TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, making close connection at Washington with the Steamer of the N. C. R. R. S. B. Co., for Kinston, Trenton, and all other landings on the Neuse and Trent Rivers.

Returning will sail from NEW BERNE for NORFOLK, direct, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at NINE A. M., making connections at Norfolk with the steamers for New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston and Providence.

Our unsurpassed efforts to please our patrons and our almost perfect service for the past twelve years, is the best guarantee we can offer all shippers as to what we will do for them in the future.

Order all goods care of O. D. S. S. Co. Norfolk, Va.

Freights not received after 4 p.m. on sailing days.

Passengers will find a good table, comfortable rooms, and every courtesy and attention that will add to their comfort.

E. B. ROBERTS, Agent.

MESSRS. CULPEPPER & TURNER, Agents, Norfolk, Va.

J. H. STANFORD, President New York City.

Change of Pier in New York.

## The N. C. Freight Line

FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE and all point North and West

After this date will receive freight in New for New Berne at

PIER 7, NORTH RIVER, office of New York and Baltimore Transportation Co.

Merchants should remember that this line has been Steam Line out of New York, making only connection with Baltimore for New Berne it inside, and only one change.

SEMI-WEEKLY STEAMERS

Between New Berne and Baltimore

Leaving New Berne for Baltimore TUESDAY and FRIDAYS at 4 p.m. Leave Baltimore for New Berne WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAY 4 p.m.

Agents are as follows:

RUBEN FOSTER, Genl. Manager.

W. P. Clyde & Co., Philadelphia.

A. S. W. McGARRICK, Agt., Norfolk, Va.

W. P. Clyde & Co., Philadelphia.

J. Scott Harris.

York and Balto. Trans. Line, Pier North River.

E. Simpson, Boston, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

E. H. Rockwell, Providence R. I.

D. G. Mink, Fall River, Derrick wharf.

Ships leave—Boston, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

" New York daily.

" Baltimore, Wednesdays and Saturday.

" Fall River, Mondays, Wednesdays Fridays.

" Providence, Saturdays.

through bills lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points at the different offices of the company.

Avoid Breakage of Bulk and Ship via N. C. LINE.

THE NEUSE & TRENT RIVER Steamboat Company.

Will run the following Schedule on and after January 1st, 1887.

Steamer Kinston.

Will leave New Berne for Kinston on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock, M. Returning, will leave Kinston on Mondays and Thursdays. Touching at all intermediate Landings on Neuse River.

J. J. DISOSWAY, at Newbern.

W. F. STANLY, Kinston.
D. S. HARRIS, Pollocksville.
W. E. WARD, Agent at Trenton.
M. C. SMITH, Jolly Hill P. O.
J. B. HAWES, Quaker Bridge.
J. M. WHITE, Genl. Manager, Kinston, N. C.

## Steamer Howard, Independent Steamboat Line.

Commencing MONDAY, the 12th day of September, 1887, the Steamer HOWARD will run the following schedule:

For Trenton, every Monday and Friday; Returning every Tuesday and Saturday.

For Pollocksville every Wednesday at 6 a.m., returning the same day.

J. J. LASITTER, Manager.

J. J. DISOSWAY, Agent at New Berne.

AGENTS Wanted everywhere for the REFLECTING SAFETY LAMP. Can be sold in every family. Is more light than three ordinary lamps. Send thirty five cents for complete lamp and be convinced. We manufacture a large line of household articles. Send 2c. stamp for Illustrated Circulars to FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS We beat the world for low prices. A handsome and Strongly Bound Photograph Album, 8x10 inches, with gilt sides and edges, holding 25 pages of Cabinet and Card pictures sent for 40 cents, retail price, $1.25. A Red Plush Photograph Album, 8x10 inches, padded plush, gold edges, extension clasp, holding 20 pages of Cabinet and Card pictures sent for $1.00, retails for $2.25. Illustrated circulars free. On the above and Fancy Styles of Leather Binders and Albums. Address FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"MOORE COUNTY GRIT"

The best Millstone in the World for Table Meal. Samples of meal sent on application. Send for prices on Portable Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers and Meal Bolts. We are agent for Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Mill Gearing, Mill Outfits which save 30 to 75 cents per bushel in cost of meal. Write us what you want and we will quote you prices. Address, North Carolina Millstone Co., Parkwood, Moore Co., N. C.

ROBERTS & HENDERSON General Insurance Agents, New Berne, N. C.

Only first class Companies represented in

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Total Capital over Forty Millions of Dollars. Jun24d1y

## CONSTIPATION

Is called the "Father of Diseases," because there is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by the absorption of poisonous gases in the retention of decayed and effete matter in the stomach and bowels. It is caused by a torpid liver, not enough bile being excreted from the blood to produce Nature's own cathartic, and is generally accompanied with all the results as

Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Bad Breath, etc.

The treatment of Constipation does not consist merely in unloading the bowels. The medicine must not only act as a purgative, but be a tonic as well, and not produce after its use greater costiveness. To secure a regular habit of body without [illegible] or disorganizing the system,

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

[illegible] TAKE ONLY THE GENUINE. [illegible] J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

## How a Dying Child Was Saved!

[illegible]


# THE JOURNAL.

## CHURCH ABSENTEES.

'Tis strangely surprising,
Said good Parson Brown,
What excuses I get
As I go about town.
For the absence of many
From the house of the Lord,
Where the saints join in worship
And list to His word.

Says one, "It's the children
If babes I had none,
I'd be there on the Sabbath
As sure as the sun."
"'Tis the rain," says a second
Says a third, "It's the heat
That causes my absence
And my empty seat.

Tom Jones has the rheumatic
Henry Smith has the blues,
And Mary Ann Warlike
Hasn't broken in her new shoes
William Wallace cares nothing
For rainy weather or fair
But nobody noticed him
The last time he was there.

There's no food in the preaching,
The text is too high
The sheep try to nibble,
But it's too near the sky.
The singin' ain't worship
But screechin' I say
And the music that's all out
Ain't fit for the day.

I've trusted professors
For many a day,
And found them so false
I'm almost weaned away.
Money, money is all
That is wanted, I know,
While the soul of the sinner
To perdition may go.

To all these excuses
And many beside,
The good parson listened
And inwardly cried,
Then quick as a flash
Came one reason still
And smothered the others—
Men hadn't the will.

Heavenly Master,
Thy glory above,
Who didst give Thy self for us
In tenderest love,
For excuses we make
For forgetting Thine own
Give us one that can stand
The light of Thy throne.

## FARMS AND FARMERS

Short Talks With the Men Who Guide the Plow.

PREPARATION OF LAND, AND SOW-ING GRASS SEEDS.

Last week the kinds of lands available for grass growing were discussed. Steep hillsides, rocky fields and wet bottoms were pointed out. If a hillside is just cleared of timber, how should it be set in grass. It not previously tramped by stock, the soil of fresh land is sufficiently loose, and does not need plowing. If the brush and trash be scattered uniformly over the surface and burnt, a good seed bed will be formed much as a tobacco seed bed, or a cabbage seed bed, are frequently made. Grass seed sown on such a surface, will sink down in the earth sufficiently from the first rainfall to insure germination, and the ashes will stimulate the growth of the young grass. If the burning off of land is ever justifiable, it is in this case, for the soil of fresh land is filled with humus, and the grass will soon add more to it. An old hillside will require different treatment, the soil must be broken: and while loose and not yet filled with grass roots, is very liable to wash. To meet this difficulty, run lines of level, at short distances apart, and leave a strip eighteen inches wide unbroken along these lines to act as breakwaters and hold the soil. If the soil is poor, sow in peas in May; in July plow under vines, sowing peas again before the plows. In September, if rains abound, plow under vines again; give a dressing of one hundred pounds each of acid phosphate, kainit and cotton seed meal: harrow in and sow seed, and brush in just as lightly as you can. If September is dry let the land alone until the last of February, then proceed as above. On rocky land the same mode of procedure is in order. In the case of wet bottoms clean up at a convenient season, and during the hottest, dryest time and in late summer break up well, if practicable. If too wet for a thorough breaking scarify the surface with deep cutting harrow, and after brushing and smoothing the surface sow seed early in September and brush again very lightly. Grass seed will not bear deep covering—a half inch is full deep.

So far we have written to urge the utilizing of land which ordinarily yield the farmer little or no profit. But grass culture need not be limited to these. Rich grass and clover lots near the barn are of inestimabje value to a farmer.

They contribute greatly to the health of stock, and decrease very much the drafts on the grain crib. Two such lots are desirable—one for summer grazing, and one for fall and early spring. The first should be set in Bermuda: the preamble against this grass must give way before its extraordinary value. It will support stock without grain when not at work, and with one third the usual quantity of grain when at work. It is the very first thing that should be established on every farm. The second lot should be set in a mixture of blue, orchard, and tall oat grass. Such manuring as is usually given to barley lots will insure a good growth of these grasses. Break well, then roll and harrow until in finest tilth: fine tilth is if anything more important than deep breaking. After securing this tilth, roll the land, then harrow or break very lightly, sow seed and roll again. Sow two bushels of orchard and one each of blue and tall oat to the acre. Towards the Gulf, Schrader's fescue grass may be substituted for those mentioned above. It must be sown in autumn.—W. L. Jr., in Atlanta Constitution.

### Mormons and Scandinavians.

Superintendent Montgomery, of the American Home Missionary society, has lately been to Utah to study the Mormon question as affecting Christian work among the Scandinavians. It is not generally known, perhaps, that over one-half of all the Mormon converts brought to this country are Scandinavians. Mr. Montgomery found 40,000 of these people in Utah, their lot a hard one indeed. He is at work also preparing a series of articles to be published in all of the Scandinavian papers on both sides of the sea, setting forth the truth concerning Utah and the Mormon church, and warning Scandinavian people everywhere against enticements of Mormon missionaries.

YOUNG AMERICA.—A lady, teaching her little daughter, four years old, pointed to something in the book, and asked: "What is that, my dear?" "Why, don't you know, mamma?" inquired the child, in a very much surprised tone of voice.


Atlantic & N. C. Railroad

TIME TABLE No. [illegible]

In Effect 9:00 A. M., Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1888.

GOING EAST. SUNDAY. GOING WEST.

| No. 53 Mixed | Stations | No. 52 Mixed |
|---|---|---|
| Ar. Lve. | | Ar. Lve. |
| 4 55 p m | Goldsboro | 10 27 a m |
| 5 40 | La Grange | 9 40 10 42 |
| 6 25 | Kinston | 8 50 9 10 |
| 8 [illegible] | New Berne | 7 [illegible] 8 25 |
| 10 30 p m | Morehead City | 4 [illegible] a m |

Daily except Sunday.

GOING EAST. SUNDAY. GOING WEST.

| No. 1 Mixed Ft. & Pass. Train | Stations | No. 2 Mixed Ft. & Pass. Train. |
|---|---|---|
| a m | Goldsboro | 2 28 p m |
| 8 46 | Best's | 2 45 1 52 |
| 7 [illegible] | La Grange | 3 1 1 28 |
| 7 43 | Falling Creek | 3 11 12 49 |
| 8 14 | Kinston | 3 32 12 20 |
| 8 50 | Caswell | 3 41 11 46 |
| 9 15 | Dover | 3 46 11 21 |
| 10 00 | Core Creek | 3 53 10 48 |
| 10 29 | Tuscarora | 3 59 10 19 |
| 10 46 | Sara | 4 02 9 57 |
| 11 25 a m | Newbern | 4 10 9 20 |

*Flag stations. Trains leave Saturday. *Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Train 1 connects with Wilmington & Weldon Train leaving North, leaving Goldsboro 11:01 a. m., and with Richmond & Danville Train West, leaving Goldsboro 2 p. m.

Train 52 connects with Richmond & Danville Train, arriving at Goldsboro 4:15 p. m., and with Wilmington and Weldon Train from the North at 4:45 p. m.

Train 2 connects with Richmond & Danville Train leaving Goldsboro at 2:15 p. m.

Train 53 connects with Wilmington and Weldon Passenger leaving Goldsboro at 4:50 p. m.

Train 53 connects with Richmond and Danville Train leaving Goldsboro at 4:50 p. m.

S. L. Dill, Superintendent.

EDUCATE! EDUCATE!

What Better Can Be Done For The Children?

AURORA ACADEMY

AURORA, N. C.

R. T. BONNER, Principal. Miss E. V. LANGLEY, Assistant.

The Fall session of this school will open on the 3rd of September, and close June 21, 1888. Board and tuition moderate. Pupils are charged from the time they enter to end of session. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. For further information address R. T. BONNER, Aurora, N. C.

WARNER BRO'S CELEBRATED CORALINE CORSETS

FLEXIBLE HIP NURSING HEALTH ABDOMINAL CORALINE

Over 9,000,000 worn during the past six years. This marvellous success is due to

1st.—To the superiority of the Coraline over all other materials as a substitute for steels.

2nd.—To the superior quality, shape and workmanship of these corsets, which, with their low prices, make them the most desirable corsets in the market.

Avoid cheap imitations made of various kinds of cord. None are genuine unless stamped "DR. WARNER'S CORALINE" and have our trade mark on the steel.

Coraline is not injured by the hottest water, and will not rust or break like whalebone. Warranted not to stain the most delicate fabrics. Ask your dealer for them, and take no other. If she has not yet received her supply, we will, on receipt of the price, mail any one style, post paid, as follows: Nursing, $1.50; Abdominal, $1.50; Hip, $1.50; Flexible Hip, $1.50; Health, $1.00. Address, WARNER BROS., 359 Broadway, New York City.


### The Farmers in Politics.

There is no farmers' organization that is a political institution. There is no necessity for a farmers' party. The farmers should not be so much concerned about controlling other people's votes as their own. They constitute the great bank of the voters of the country and it they vote right, their party will vote right. The Progressive Farmer, like the Alliance and the Grange, has nothing to do with a man's party affiliations. It he comes to the door of either of these organizations he leaves his party banner outside. But it is one of the cardinal principles of the Farmer's Alliance to labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non partisan spirit. We want to hear less boasting and blowing about independence, and see men begin to act it out—outside, not outside their respective parties. Under our form of government parties will exist. They must be controlled and their policy shaped. If good and patriotic men do not and will not do this, bad individuals will do it. We want to see the good and true men of political parties sufficiently independent to take charge of their party and control its policy and we want to see them sufficiently loyal to their party to use their utmost endeavor to make that party a blessing to the country. We don't want a farmers' party, but we do want to see the farmers of this country take sufficient interest in political matters and political action to keep a strict eye on all that the party does. It is in vain for him to sow and plow and delve and toil to receive the sunshine and the rain and all Heaven's generous blessings unless he have just and equitable laws and good government. It is in vain for him to work early in and day out, from year to year, if he is to submit the hard earnings of his labor to the felonious attacks of plunderers and thieves. Hence, it is his duty he owes to himself, to his family, to his country, to posterity and to God, to take an interest in the vitally important matter of securing good and wholesome laws, and of having good government properly administered. How is he to do this? By reading and keeping himself informed and by taking part in all his party affairs. The farmer should make it a point to be present at all his party meetings or have a true representative there. When platforms are to be adopted he should be there and see to it that the interests of agriculture are looked after and protected. When candidates are to be selected for the legislature or for Congress, or any position, where his rights and his interests may be affected, let the farmer always be there and see to it that he is fairly represented, and that his interests are secured. Does his interest require that certain laws should be enacted or that certain laws should be repealed? Let him be true enough to himself and true enough to his party to go to its meetings and its conventions and stand up and *say so* and *demand it*. Let him go there and see to it that no man is packed on him as a candidate by his party manipulators, who is not a true friend to the agricultural and industrial interests of the country.

Will the farmers do this? We fear not, judging them by their past course. And if they do not, it will be because they feel that they will be thwarted in their purpose, and their wishes will be ignored by the wirepullers who have unfortunately became masters of the situation under the present so called system of primary meetings. What then? The only remedy is *primary elections*. There *every* man can vote for his delegates and his candidates and every man can have a fair and equal showing. We know that there is great dissatisfaction and disaffection among the farmers, and we know that it grows out of the fact that they feel that they are being used by politicians only for selfish purposes, and that their rights are ignored by so called self-constituted leaders. But if the farmers are true to themselves they will demand of their respective parties that they have a fair showing and equal rights. If they are the men who are to aid in electing a man to office they are the men who should aid in selecting the candidate. If the leaders of the parties have so manipulated their schemes and methods that the farmers cannot do this, then the farmers and all patriotic fair minded men should establish a system of primary elections, where every man who is expected to help elect certain men can have a fair showing in helping to select these men. Let the good, substantial farmers of the country look after these matters. Let them, above all things keep cool and keep a steady hand on the throttle and a sharp eye on the track.—Progressive Farmer.

### A Chance for American Inventors.

The London Evening Standard says: It is not often that the inventive genius of Englishmen fails to meet the requirements that are made upon it; but the reports of Sir Frederick Bramwell, Sir Digby Murray, and Mr. A. Instructor, the judges named by the Royal National Life Boat Institution to examine the models and drawings sent in for competition for the gold and silver medal offered by the Institution, show that for once the problem presented has baffled our inventors. The Life Boat Institution were desirous, if possible, of substituting mechanical power for oars or sails, and invited plans for the best model of a mechanically propelled life boat, and for a propelling power best suited to the existing self righting life boats of its own fleet. The judges have reported, that, after carefully examining the plans and models submitted to them, they are of opinion that none of them is suited to the requirements of the Institution, and are therefore unable to award the the medals. It is, indeed, a difficult problem for inventors to grapple with. Life boats are large craft, and require considerable power to drive them against a gale in their teeth: space is precious, for not only has the crew to be carried, but a freight of rescued people: the weight of the propelling machinery must not be great, or it will overcome the the buoyancy of the air chambers, and the boat will no longer be a life boat: it must be placed so low down as not to interfere with self righting properties of the boat; it must be strong enough to withstand the roughest usage and the shocks and jars that are entailed by the violent pitching of the craft in a heavy sea. It is hardly a matter for surprise that this combination of difficulties has, so far, baffled inventors.

### The Story of a Statue on a Bridge at Ghent

On one of the many bridges in Ghent stand two large bronze images of father and son, who obtained this distinguished mark of the admiration of their fellow citizens by the following incidents:

Both the father and the son were for some offence against the State, condemned to die. Some favorable circumstance appearing on the side of the son, he was granted a reprieve. In his sentence, under certain provisions in short, he was offered a pardon on a most cruel and outrageous condition, namely, that he would become the executioner of his father! He at first resolutely refused to preserve his life by means so fatal and detestable. This is not to be wondered at: for it is to be hoped, for the honor of our nature, that there are but very few sons who would not have spurned with abhorrence the sustained on a condition so horrid and unnatural. The son, thoughtless and inflexible, was at length overcome by the tears and entreaties of a fond father, who represented to him that, at all events his life would be forfeited, and that it would be the greatest possible consolation for him in his last moments to think that in his death he was an instrument of his son's preservation. The youth consented to adopt the horrible means of recovering his life and liberty: he lifted the ax—for as it was agreed he should fall, his arm sunk nerveless, and the ax dropped from his hand. Had he a hundred lives as he has, he could have yielded them all, one after another, rather than agree to execute, much less perpetrate, such an act. Life, liberty, everything vanished before the horrible alternative of that affection he held upon his father's neck, and embracing him, triumphantly exclaimed, "My father! my father! we are forgiven!" and then called for another executioner to fulfill the sentence of the law.

Hard must their heart indeed be, that does not every sentiment of honor, society and humanity. Any man who could stand the horrible spectacle of such a scene, would deserve a public execution. A similar proof of unofficial clemency, mixed with goodness and sighs, held the ax. The execution was suspended, and, on a simple report of the transaction to the authorities, both were pardoned. High rewards and honors were conferred on the son, and finally those two admirable bronze images were raised to commemorate a transaction so honorable to human nature, and transmit to the instruction and emulation of posterity. The statue represents the son as the very act of letting fall the ax.

### Remarkable Rescues by St. Bernard Dogs.

It is only within the last few days that particulars have been published in the Swiss papers of a brave rescue effected on Mont St. Bernard on the night of the last Sunday in November. While a violent snow storm was in progress, Grand, the manager of the hospice, noticed that his own special dog that was alone with him in his room became very restless, and made signs to him to go out. He took the lantern and log horn and went out on the mountain, the dog leading him. In a very short time he heard a call and groaning, and, helped by the dog, dug out of the snow an Italian, whom he carried on his back into the hospice. The rescued man stated that his father, two brothers, and another Italian, all journeying home with him over the pass, lay buried in the snow. He had pushed on to obtain help, but had been overpowered by the storm. Grand made ready and went out again. This second search was more tedious and led him further away, but at last the barking of the dog announced a discovery. It was the Italian stranger who was now saved and carried up to the hospice. A third time Grand and his dog sallied out into the tempest, and after a quarter of an hour's search found the others, near where the second man had been discovered. They were quite buried under the snow and almost insensible. He took the most feeble on his own shoulders, and with difficulty conducted the others to the hospice. It was now past midnight, and his toilsome task had occupied Grand over four hours, in a blinding snow storm.—London Times.

### Wintry Enchantment.

The most remarkable display of frost-work I ever saw was on a January morning. Every bush and tree was decorated, making a witching scene at sunrise. Frosted silver is but a clumsy imitation of nature's frosted trees. On low bushes the crystals were arranged like a frill or fringe along one side of each brown twig. The spurs were from a quarter to a half an inch in length longer near the ground. It was as though old Earth herself had sprinkled, and her moist breath, borne softly from the southwest, had turned the shrubbery hoary as the beard of a woodman in zero weather. The view was enchanting. The sky deep blue overhead, faded to a tender ethereal blue near the horizon. The rows of swaying tiptops along the next street looked like the pearlinated clouds of a summer afternoon strangely encamped near the earth. By ten o'clock, flakes of frost were falling, making a mimic snow storm under the trees. It seemed as though Nature, perceiving that we can with difficulty ascend to inspect the formation of clouds, could bring the clouds to us, illustrating her process under our eyes. But she is like the conjurer who announces that now he will perform his trick where all can see—and is as mysterious as before.—American Magazine.

### The Mountain Lion of the West.

"The way they get deer," continued the old man, "is a caution. Sometimes they lay for 'em along the runs, or on a high rock, and in a bound or two land right on them, at times making jumps that no mortal man would believe. I'm stickling to facts when I tell you that I have measured a fifty foot jump of a mountain lion, and I've heard tell of bigger ones yet. I was up in one of the canons last winter, where there is a fall of fifty foot, when the dogs started a lion and chased her down to the fall. It was sheer rock on each side, and she went over it and landed in the bush at the bottom. A leap that would have killed any other animal. I've found deer at the bottom, that made the same jump and never knew what hurt them."

The leaping capacity is, beyond question, remarkable, and from an elevation it has been known to clear a greater distance than that of which the hunter told us.—American Magazine.

### Facts About 1888.

It is leap year. February has twenty-nine days.

Washington's birthday falls on Wednesday. Memorial day also falls on Wednesday. June 17, anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, is Sunday, which means a holiday Monday. July 4 is Wednesday. Thanksgiving will be appointed on November 29 if the old custom is followed. Christmas will fall on Tuesday.

Lent begins early, as Ash Wednesday falls on February 15. April 1 will be Easter Sunday. Trinity Sunday falls on May 27.

A second total eclipse of the moon will occur on the night of July 22 and 23. The eclipse will begin at five minutes to eleven o'clock and ends at twenty-five minutes to three o'clock.

There are three partial eclipses of the sun to take place—the first on February 11, the second on July 8 and the third on August 7. If a person wishes to witness these eclipses, for the the first two he must go to the Indian or South Pacific Ocean, and to the Arctic Ocean to see the third, which would mean considerable travel.

The morning stars will be: Venus until July 11, Mars until April 11, Jupiter until May 23 and from December 7 to close of year, Saturn from August 1.

The evening stars will be Saturn from January 23 to August 1, Venus from July 11, Mars from April 11, Jupiter from May 22 to December 5.

If a person is anxious to obtain a view of Mercury the best time for him to succeed is in the early morning before the sun is up, viz: March 30, July 29, November 17, or just after the sun has set on February 17, June 12, and October 8 in the west.

The Presidental election will take place on Tuesday, November 6.

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### How the Air Brakes Work.

Said a railroad man to me today "I'll bet no one in a hundred of the people who travel on railroad trains understand how the pressure of air is used to apply the brakes to the train. When the air brakes was first invented the air was turned into the cylinder under each car when the car was to be stopped, and the pressure was exerted to force the brakes up against the wheels. But at the present day the brakes are held against the wheels by springs, and the air is turned into the cylinder to push the brakes away from the wheels as long as the train is in motion. When it is desired to stop the train the air is let out, and the springs apply the brakes and stop the train. The last method of using air pressure has great advantages over the old way on the score of safety.

"When an accident happens to a train one of the first effects it is apt to have is to rupture the air pipes leading from the engine to the cylinders under the cars: and that of itself stops the train instantly. It is very important for everybody to understand this matter, because a child five years old can stop a train in thirty seconds from any car in the train if he simply understands how. You will see, if you look for it, that there is a sort of tope projecting from the toilet room of every car. That connects with the air pipes under the train. If you catch hold of it and give a little jerk it will stop the train before it has gone two hundred yards."—Chicago Journal.

### Ensilage.

A private letter from one of the largest and most successful cotton farmers of Catharrus shows that he is beginning to strike out on a new departure. He says: "I opened my silo on the first of February and am delighted with the feed. Have fed it to horses, cattle, hogs and sheep—over a hundred head, and think I have an abundance for at least 16 days more. Everything seems to be partial to the ration and I am so much pleased that I am preparing now for a large enslage crop this year. Have sold quite a number of grade Jerseys since the fall and expect to invest in registered Jerseys during the spring. The more I handle stock the better I like it and the more thoroughly convinced of the profit over cotton."—Progressive Farmer.

### Seaweeds of the Centuries.

The earthquake left deep pits in the land between Charleston and Summerville, and on the margins of these was white sand, such as is seldom found except near the seashore. On this sand has sprung up a dense growth of seaweeds, and it is conjectured that the seeds whence sprung this growth had been buried at a great depth for many centuries.—New York Sun.

MORE "Thusness."—'Twas ever thus from childhood's hour I've seen my fondest hopes decy: I never tried to save an hour but what I wasted half a day. I never took a girl to church, the longest way back home to plan, but that she left me in the lurch, and walked back with another man. I never had a fond gazelle to glad me with its dark blue eye, but did have goat which knocked me out: "My life is marred with thuts," said I.

### Value of Eggs for Food

Many of our best farmers have arrived at the conclusion that poultry raising is the most profitable thing they can engage in. Of the egg alone the London Standard, after stating of what it is composed mentions the various purposes for which it is used.

Every element, the writer says, that is necessary to the support of man is contained within the limits of an egg shell in the best proportions and in the most palatable form. Plain boiled, they are wholesome. The masters of French cookery, however, affirm that it is easy to dress them in more than 500 different ways, each method not only economical, but salutary in the highest degree. No honest appetite ever yet rejected an egg in some guise. It is nutriment in the most concentrated shape. Whole nations of mankind rarely touch any other animal food. Kings eat them plain as readily as do the humble tradesmen. After the victory of Mulldorf, when the Kaiser Ludwig sat at a meal with his burggrafs and great captains, he determined on a piece of luxury—"one egg to every man, and two to the excellently Valiant Schweppermann." Far more than fish—for it is watery diet—eggs are the scholar's fare. They contain phosphours, which is brain, food, and sulphur, which performs a variety of functions in the economy. And they are the best of nutriment for children, for, in a compact from, they contain everything that is necessary for the growth of the youthful frame. Eggs are, however, not only food—they are medicine also. The white is the most efficacious of remedies for burns, and the oil extractable from the yelk is regarded by the Russians as an almost miraculous salve for cuts, bruises, and scratches.

A raw egg, if swallowed in time, will effectually detach a fish bone fastened in the throat, and the white of two eggs will render the deadly corrosive sublimate as harmless as a dose of calomel. They strengthen the consumptive, invigorate the feeble, and render the most susceptible all but proof against jaundice in its more malignant phase. They can also be drunk in the shape of that "egg flip" which sustains the oratorical efforts of modern statesmen. The merits of eggs do not even end here. In France alone the wine clarifiers use more than 80,000,000 a year, and the Alsatians consume fully 38,000,000 in calico printing and for dressing the leather used in making the finest of French kid—gloves. Finally, not to mention various other employments for eggs in the arts, they may, of course, almost without trouble on the farmer's part, be converted into fowls, which, in any shape, are profitable to the seller and welcome to the buyer. Even egg shells are valuable, for allopath alike agree in regarding them as the purest of carbonate of lime.

### Confide More in Your Wife.

It is a custom too common, with men in general to keep their families in utter ignorance of the situation of their business. The wife knows nothing—has not even an idea of the amount of her husband's fortune, whether it is to be counted by thousands or tens of thousands. What can a woman kept in such ignorance learn? She spends, as a matter of course, all he gives her to spend, with the full confidence that it is gone, and if she asks for it, he will give her more. If an unmarried woman works, she may go with a bold, unblushing face and demand her wages: but a good wife naturally feels a delicacy about having her expenditures go beyond her husband's means but how is she to avoid this, and at the same time indulge in those comforts which she and her family ought to be entitled to, unless her husband gives her some idea of his circumstances? There are generous men, who are too indulgent, too fearful of letting a wife know the exact state of their finances. This is all wrong. Husband and wife have a mutual interest: every wife should know something of her husband's finances, understand his plans, and aid him, if possible, with her counsels, and then these terrible catastrophes would not so often happen. Many a wife who is plunging her husband deeper and deeper into debt from ignorance, would, if she knew his embarrassments, be the first to retrench, the first to save, and with true womanly sympathy and generosity, help him to reinstate his falling fortunes.

### Simplicity of Funerals.

"Simplicity in burials is coming largely into vogue into this city," remarked an undertaker to a reporter. "It affects my interests of course, but I am not complaining. There has been too much show in our funerals, and mostly on the part of those who could least afford it. 'Intrument private' is to be observed in the advertisements of death almost every day. Neither the hour nor the place nor any other particulars are given. Those whose presence is desired are notified privately. There is no display of hacks and flowers, and grief has a genuine aspect. Huge funerals are more or less vulgar, and in thus honoring a husband and father privation has been subsequently endured for months. I advocate simple burials, though I know many of my craft do not."—Philadelphia Call.

A Texan tells the following snake story: "One night my wife and myself were awakened by a noise from the shelf which contained our small store of crockery, followed by a crash which showed that a great portion of our cups and plates had been flung to the floor. Springing up to discover the author of this 'attack upon China,' I found a large snake in a somewhat unpleasant 'fix.' He had crawled upon the shelf, attracted by a number of eggs which were scattered about. One of these he had swallowed, and in order to get at the next he had put his head and a portion of his body through the handle of a jug which happened to stand between the coveted delicacies. The handle was just opened enough to let his body, in its natural state, slip cleverly through, but not sufficient to let it pass when puffed out by the egg. His snakeship thus found himself unable to advance or retreat; and to floundering about to escape from this novel stock had caused the accident which had aroused us. I, of course, proceeded at once to execute summary justice upon the eggs which he had swallowed were a dead loss."

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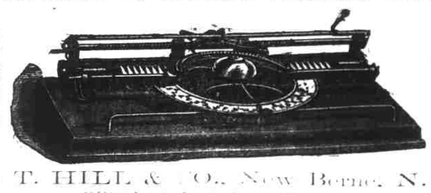

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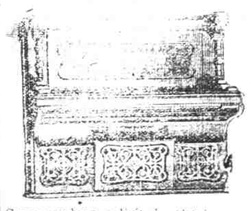

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