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C. M. T. McCAULEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.
MONROE.

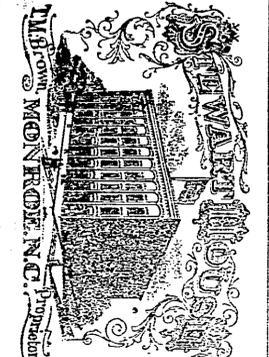
RUFUS P. DAVIS,
Attorney-at-Law,
MONROE, N. C.
Office in the Court House.

WILSON, COVINGTON & VANN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
MONROE, N. C.
All business entrusted to their care promptly attended to.
Office: Upstairs in the Court House. [187]

H. B. ADAMS,
Attorney-at-Law,
MONROE, N. C.
Office promptly attended to in all business entrusted to his care. Office: North-west corner in the Court House. May 5, 1878. 4117

JAS. F. PAYNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MONROE, N. C.
Will practice in all the State and Federal Courts.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office next to A. H. Crowell's store. April 26, 1878.

SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS
—AND—
ORNAMENTAL WOODWORK,
—OF—
Every Description.
GOODS ARE ALL MADE IN OUR FACTORY at this place, and under our own supervision.
We Defy Competition,
either in workmanship or low prices, and so merit a trial.



ALTAFFER & HILL,
Wilmington, N. C.

JOHNSTON & BERRYHILL,
CHARLOTTE
Marble Works
We offer you everything in our line 25 PER CENT CHEAPER than it can be purchased elsewhere.
We Guarantee Satisfaction,
and offer you OTHER ADVANTAGES which cannot be obtained from
SMALL DEALERS.
JOHNSTON & BERRYHILL.
40-17

SPECIAL ATTENTION
is called to the fact that
A. ROBINSON,
WHO PRIDES HIMSELF ON KEEPING
A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP,
is still in Monroe, at his old stand on Shell's corner, always ready and anxious to attend to the wants of his customers. His shop has just been thoroughly renovated; he keeps good assistants, always ready and anxious, and all may rest assured of being promptly and properly waited on. Be sure to call at his place whenever you want your hair done.
Monroe N. C. - mch 17/8.

The remedy of the 19th Century.
Barnum's Infallible
PILE CURE.
Beware of cheap imitations.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
\$66
a week in your own town. 25 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to Elliott & Co., Portland, Me.

The Results of the Investigation.

What Has been Proved so Far by the Potter Committee.

The Potter committee have proved, beyond successful rebuttal, things believed to be true, but not absolutely proven to be true before, to wit: That the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana, which were given to Hayes, belonged to Tilden. Leaving out of consideration the State of Florida, which no honest man will deny to have been stolen, we will take up Louisiana. As to this State the Potter committee has clearly proved:

1. That a conspiracy was entered into by certain Republican leaders, the object being to hold an election in East Feliciana, Grant, and other Democratic parishes.
2. That the fact that no Republican votes were cast in East Feliciana was not due to intimidation, as alleged, but was owing to Anderson's advice to the Republican leaders not to vote, as it would have a better effect than all the affidavits that could be produced.
3. That for a period of two days after the election the Republican leaders admitted that Tilden and Nicholls had carried the State by a heavy majority.
4. That when it became evident that the election of Hayes depended upon the result of the State, deliberate preparations were made for the purpose of defeating the will of the people as expressed at the polls.
5. That in pursuance of this plan, protests, forged and altered (to suit the occasion), were made for the parishes of East and West Feliciana, whereby a Democratic majority of over 2,800 was changed to a Republican majority of 500.
6. That the supervisors of the above named parishes were prevented by promises of reward made by John Sherman and others, from exposing such forgeries.
7. That on the 27th day of Nov., when the returning board proceeded to sum up the result of their labors, it was discovered that while Packard and a Republican Legislature were elected, Hayes was defeated.
8. That after the above date, and in order to secure the electoral vote for Hayes, forged protests were made for Richland and other parishes, and the returns from Lafayette and other parishes changed so as to increase the Republican vote.
9. That affidavits bearing fictitious names and the names of dead men, were manufactured in the custom house, and upon such affidavits various Democratic polls were thrown out.
10. That the acts above recited were known to some of the visiting statesmen, and received their approval.
11. That the electoral vote of the State, as counted before the two houses of Congress was a forgery.
12. That John Sherman, now Secretary of the Treasury, and at the time the personal representative of Mr. Hayes, was guilty of subordination of perjury.
13. That the leading parties necessary to a completion of the fraud, were promised by him protection and reward.
14. That the fraudulent President, in fulfillment of Sherman's and Hayes' promises, has rewarded with office every scoundrel connected with the great crime in both Florida and Louisiana.
15. That Stanley Matthews, a Republican Senator from Ohio and Justice Harlan, a Judge of the Supreme Court, had guilty knowledge of the fraudulent transactions by which the vote of Louisiana was stolen, and personally interested themselves to reward and protect the criminals.
16. That Senator Merion and General Garfield, both members of the electoral commission, knew when they voted to count the vote of Louisiana, returns, has since been guilty of secreting the witnesses.
17. That not one of the criminals who assisted to perpetrate the colossal crime of the age, has been punished, but that all but two—numbering over a hundred—have been numbered with office by Mr. Hayes' direct order or request, and in some cases by and through his continued and persistent interference.

With few exceptions these facts are proved, exclusive of the testimony of either Anderson or Weber, notwithstanding that the committee has only fairly entered upon its task.

From Blonde to Brunette.

The Phenomenal Change that was Effected by a Bolt of Lightning.

Seldom has the electric fluid done a more curious thing than on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, at the residence of H. I. Guild. Mr. Guild and his wife were occupying a bedroom in the second story, and Lottie, a bright golden child of four years of age with golden curls, occupied a double cot on the first floor, in company with her grandmother, Mrs. J. J. Ames, aged about 60 years. This cot was placed under the opening of the main flue of the chimney. The first recollection that Mr. Guild has of the situation was that he was on the floor of the bedroom with his wife clinging to him and screaming. He turned on the light, and at first glance discovered that the patches of plastering in the ceiling of his room and in the rooms adjoining were hanging over his head and the lathing protruding. The shingles in the vicinity of the chimney were torn up. He then concluded that lightning had done the work. The next thought was of the grandmother and his daughter, Lottie, below. Upon arriving in their room, the little innocent, her face, head of curls, and hands black with the soot of the flue, commenced to clap her hands at the appearance of the grandmother, who was also blackened with soot. Upon examination Mrs. Ames was found to be in an insensible condition, and a doctor was summoned. He applied remedies.

Quick Work.

The last sensation occurred last Thursday, when about fifty men were present by invitation to see Jim Lawton beat his own time of two years ago, when his wife had baked bread in eight and a quarter minutes after the wheat was standing in the field. At 6 10 o'clock the Bekeye Reaper, drawn by Cy. Burnett's two mules, stood at the corner of the growing wheat, machine in gear ready for a start. Men were stationed every few feet along the line of grain ready to seize an animal as it fell from the reaper, on their way to the thrasher's floor, by which under the direction of veteran drivers, was getting under way for business. At the mill, just sixteen rods away, Lawton stood at the window watching the moment when McCaw, on the swiftest horse in the county should start from the thrasher with the grain, while Mrs. Lawton and her niece, Miss Alice, had all the preparations made to make griddle-cakes and biscuits in the shortest possible time. At the drop of the hat the two mules sprang to the work, and in 15s. the threshed wheat, about a peck, was in the sack and on the horse and the race commenced for the mill. There were two bridges to cross, and the excited spectators could only see a column of dust, hear a couple of taps on the plank bridges as the horse flew over them at lightning speed and the wheat was delivered to Lawton in the mill. In 1m. 17s. the flour was delivered to Mrs. Lawton and in 3m. 55s. from the starting of the reaper the first griddle-cake came from the hands of Miss Alice, was gobbled by a dozen eager hands and—that was the last of it. In 4m. 37s. from the starting of the reaper, according to the best double timer stopwatch in the country, a pan of biscuits was delivered to the hungry crowd by Mrs. Lawton, and that was the last seen of them. Then other pans of delicious biscuits were baked none at leisure, and boiled ham and "one minute biscuit" formed a sandwich which it was right hard to beat, and then, as it would be impossible for a Western gathering of any kind to be worthy the name without a speech of some kind, Mr. Smiley proposed that General Shields make a speech, which he did, in those incomparably graceful words of his that fill even so prosaic a proceeding as gridding wheat with the poetry of eloquence. Then Lawton, in his modest way, had to say something, and he made a little speech was heartily applauded as well as that of General Shields, and the party separated.—Carrollton Mobile Democrat, July 25th.

Business Maxims.

Choose the kind of business you understand. Capital is positively required in business, even if you have real estate outside and credit ever so good. One kind of business is as much as a man can manage successfully. Investments on the outside do not generally pay, especially if you require the money in your business. Buy cautiously and just what you want, and do not be persuaded to purchase what you do not need, if you do you will soon want what you can't buy. Insure your stock; insure your store; insure your dwelling, if you have one. If the rate is high it is only because the risk is great, and of course you should not take the risk yourself. A business that will not pay for insuring will not justify running. Sell to good responsible parties only. Sell on a specified time, and when your money is due demand it; do not let the account stand without note or interest for an indefinite period. Sell at a reasonable profit and never misrepresent to effect a sale. Live within your income, keep your business to yourself, have patience and you will succeed. Competition is the life of trade, but in trying to run your competitor out of business, be careful you do not run yourself out.

A Dramatic Suicide.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A special dispatch to the Times from Capron, Illinois says: A dramatic suicide occurred on Tuesday night. Geo. W. Burleigh, an old resident of Ohio, last Sunday published a card informing the citizens that in order to gratify the curiosity of his townsmen to witness some such tragedy as the hanging of Sherry and Connolly in Chicago, he would on the evening of the 23rd instant deliver a lecture in Thornton Hall, and at the conclusion gratify them by shooting himself through the forehead. The price of admission was \$1, and the amount realized to go for the payment of the funeral expenses, and the remainder to be invested in the works of Huxley, Tyndall and Darwin for a town library. At the appointed time the hall was crowded, and after delivering an infidel lecture he suddenly drew a derringer placed in his forehead, fired and fell lifeless.

A Biter, Bit.

At a shoe store in San Francisco. The persons concerned were the proprietor of the store and a John Chinaman. Examining a pair of boots, the price of which was \$5, John inquired, "How much you axe for bootee?" In a spirit of wagery, it is presumable, the owner replied, "Two dollars and a half, John. 'Very cheap bootee, cintee?' 'Cheap bootee,' said John, who thereupon examined a pair and concluded to buy, and offered a quarter eagle. 'But,' said the dealer in leather, 'this is only enough for one boot. They are two dollars and a half a piece; two boots costs \$5.' John somewhat astonished said he would not buy, and demanded the return of his money; but the dealer was inexorable. No, John, said the latter; 'you have got one boot and paid for it; now give another piece like this, and take another.' John saw the drift of the game, and was at once resolved. 'Well,' said he, 'this bootee be mine, may I be paid for he?' 'Yes,' said the dealer. 'And you no give me other bootee?' asked John. 'Not without the money,' said the other. 'Well,' said John, 'I do with the bootee what I please; I cuttee he up. And thereupon he whipped out a knife, cut the boot to pieces, and threw it into the street, exclaiming as he departed: 'That am my bootee; that other be your bootee; you sell he to next foot Chinaman what come along.' At last accounts the boot dealer was looking for a man with a wooden leg, to whom he might sell the odd boot, and thus save the expenses.—Chicago Tribune.

Eight Miles Under Water.

New York, July 24.—The attempt of Robert Russell, the champion diver, to walk eight miles in five hours under water, took place on Long Island Sound to day, at South Brother and Ricker's island. Russell made the attempt for a wager of \$1,000. At 11:30 a. m. he put on a diving suit weighing 210 pounds. A boat with judges, air-pumps and life-line accompanied him. He walked sixty-five feet under water over a measured course one sixth of a mile in length, which he had to traverse forty-eight times. Russell is five feet nine inches in height, and weighs 150 pounds. He recently accomplished the same feat at Bridgeport, Conn. He made the first mile in 35 minutes, which was 2 minutes ahead of time, as his average time was 37 minutes to the mile. He made the second mile in 30 minutes. On the third, one of his stakes under water broke, and he had to come to the top. It took him 47 minutes to make the third mile, having to stop 10 minutes by the accident. The fourth was made in 47 minutes, the fifth mile in 30, the sixth in 29, and on the seventh he fell against a rock and injured his hip. He made the eighth mile in 30 minutes, and finished 23 minutes ahead of time, covering eight miles in 4 hours and 27 minutes. He was completely exhausted at the finish.—Washington Post.

How They Keep Cool in France.

The truth is that the best mode of fighting the heat is by avoiding it. If we wish to escape sun-stroke, even in its mitigated form of languor, lassitude and drowsiness, we must keep ourselves cool; and to do this as it ought to be done we must take precautions against the heat before it bursts upon us. Those who wish to know how this can be effected have only to pay a short visit to Paris during the sultriest weeks of August. As soon as the weather demands the change, a Frenchman apparels himself in low shoes and trousers of "duck" or nankeen; his shirt collar expands; his necktie dwindles to an apology; waistcoat he altogether discards; his coat is of thin alpaca or the lightest Tussore silk; his hat of white felt or straw; nor is he ashamed to boldly carry an umbrella. His house, especially if it be on the sunny side of the street, is regulated with equal care and forethought. The carpets are taken up; the heavy jalouses are shut before sunrise, and kept closed throughout the day; the court-yard is hourly watered; and in households where small expenses are a matter of little moment, a large bowl of ice and water, or a pyramid of solid ice, surrounded by flowers, forms the center ornament of the table. What the income, and the mothers hurriedly took each a baby in the dress of her own, and started, some to their homes, ten or fifteen miles off, and were far on their way before daylight. But the day following there was a tremendous row in the settlement. Mothers discovered that a single night had changed the sex of their babies, observation disclosed physical phenomena and commenced the tallest female pedestrianism. Living miles apart, it required two or three days to stun the babies, and as many months to restore the mothers to their natural sweet dispositions. To this day it is unsafe for any of the baby ministers to venture into the neighborhood.

Mixed Babies.

Some time ago, a dancing party was given in a certain neighborhood in Texas, and most of the ladies present had little babies whose noisy perversity required too much attention to permit the mothers to enjoy the dance. A number of gallant young men volunteered to mind the young ones while the parents indulged in an old Virginia breakdown. No sooner had the women left the babies in charge of the mischievous devils than they stripped the babies, changed their clothes, giving the apparel of one to another.—The dance over it was time to go home, and the mothers hurriedly took each a baby in the dress of her own, and started, some to their homes, ten or fifteen miles off, and were far on their way before daylight. But the day following there was a tremendous row in the settlement. Mothers discovered that a single night had changed the sex of their babies, observation disclosed physical phenomena and commenced the tallest female pedestrianism. Living miles apart, it required two or three days to stun the babies, and as many months to restore the mothers to their natural sweet dispositions. To this day it is unsafe for any of the baby ministers to venture into the neighborhood.

What is one of the best of all earthly possessions?

Self-possession.

The Growth of Small Grain.

There is little doubt that nine out of ten of the planters of Cumberland county, if asked the question ten years ago, would have given their opinion unhesitatingly against the policy of attempting to raise wheat on almost any of the lands of this county, condemning it as unprofitable, judged in the light of good farming. The proof of this may be found in the statistics of a decade past. The Agricultural Report of 1869 does not show as large an acreage in wheat, for the whole of Cumberland county, as is now exhibited by one township alone. The same is true, in a somewhat less degree, of rice and oats. The importance of the "new department" which has been made in the last two or three years can hardly be over-estimated: fine rice and oats crops have been produced on lands which it had been supposed, could hardly be reclaimed from their sterility; and, as for wheat, it begins to look very much as if this section of the State was fast becoming self-sustaining in flour. We do not believe—taking a careful review of the reliable facts which have been put in our possession—that we are over-rating the yield in this county alone, when we put it at 10,000 bushels; and we know that we are within the bounds of truth when we say this is three times as much as was ever raised before in one year. Five years ago Mr. Troy, at his Merchant Mills—among the finest and best managed in all this whole country—relied altogether upon the Baltimore market for his best grain; and to have any considerable contribution from farmers within our own midst was something to be remarked and noticed. Now, should you visit his busy establishment, you will find piles of well-filled bags from this or that township, marked with the names of divers good farmers of this and contiguous counties—ripe wheat, waiting to be converted into the "staff of life." We are glad to be able to say that the enterprise of some of our citizens has contributed, during the past season, to offer every facility for the continued and increase growth of wheat. Mr. M. Utley has fitted up and has in operation a steam wheat thrasher—perfect in all its machinery, rapid and complete in all its work—with which he has fully met the wants of growers throughout this entire section; and Mr. W. D. Gaster with a good machine worked by horse-power, has had his time fully occupied since the season commenced. The farmers of the upper Cape Fear country have done well to put all the lands they possibly can in small grain; if they wish to prosper let them continue the same system of farming.—Fayetteville Gazette.

A Monster Fish Story.

The Floridaian says an ox went into the water at Lake Jackson and was attacked and his leg broken by an alligator. The ox bellowed and struck for the land, dragging the alligator with him. Attracted by the blood and the noise, other alligators came to the attack, and as the ox tossed them in the air with his horns, he incautiously backed into the water, when a huge alligator seized him by the nose and drowned him.

A Dispute about precedences once arose between a Bishop and a Judge.

and after some altercation the latter thought he should confound his opponent by quoting the following passage: "For on these hang all the laws and prophets." "Do you not see," said the lawyer, in triumph, "that even in this passage of scripture you are mentioned first?" I grant you," said the Bishop, "you hang first."

A bright young man being asked by his sweetheart why the continual flow of so many rivers into the sea didn't fill the sea up and make it run over, replied, "Why it's the sponges, my dear!" "What have the sponges got to do with it?" she asked, to which he responded, "Why, the sea is full of sponges away down at the bottom, and they suck up the water—don't you see?" She thought she did.

A young gentleman was lately inquiring for a young lady of his acquaintance.

"She is dead," very gravely replied the person to whom he addressed his inquiries. "I never heard of it; what was her disease?" "Vanity," replied the other; "she buried herself alive in the arms of an old fellow of seventy, with a fortune, in order to have the glorious satisfaction of a gilded tomb."

Some people believe they can think faster on railroad trains than anywhere else, the theory being that the rapid motion quickens the action of the mind. Some influence of that kind may have affected a man and woman who met for the first time while traveling from Elmira into Pennsylvania. They sat in the same seat, fell into conversation, were irresistibly attracted toward each other, and at the end of seven hours were married.

REPORT UPON FORESTRY.

We return thanks to Senator Merrimon for a copy of the Report upon Forestry for 1877, by Franklin B. Hoogh. We find that North Carolina contains 8 varieties of pines; of firs and spruces 6; of oaks 19; of hickories 7; of walnuts 2; of chestnuts 2; of beech 2; of black-eyes 3; of pop-bearing trees 7; of maples 4; of ashes 4; of oaks 3; of stone fruit trees, or those with seeds like the apple, or like berries 85; of magnolias 16; of poplars 4; of birches 3; of willows 4; of their dry-traited trees 12.—Torch Light

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.

"All flesh is grass," said an uninteresting preacher, in the midst of a dry discourse. "Then you must be hay," murmured one of his wearied listeners.

"May the Lord preserve your eyesight," said a beggar woman to a gratuity. "Why?" he asked. "Because you've no nose to hold your spectacles on," she replied.

"Wear your eye on an evening visit," said a man to a sick bed. "Terrible boy," said Mr. Johnson, "what ails yer bed?"

The following notices appeared in a shop window of a tailor at Cork:—"Wanted—two apprentices who will be treated as one of the family."

By THE BACHELOR.—When two girls meet they kiss. When two young men meet they don't. That shows who wants kissing the worst.

Darwin says a woman loses one-tenth of her time looking for her thumb. He recommends that a shelf for it be attached to the frame of the mirror.

A Sunday-school boy at Mayesville, Ky., was asked by the superintendent if his father was a Christian. "Yes, sir," he replied, "but he is not working at it much."

An Illinois woman has written to one of the assistant postmaster-generals to pick her out a good young man for a husband. He at once replied that it was not his business to sort the mails.

A man in a rural settlement, who has been an inveterate smoker for the last twenty years, has suddenly and permanently given up the practice. He knocked the ashes of his pipe into a keg of blasting powder.

Two Irishmen were traveling when they stopped to examine a guide post. "Twelve miles to Portsmouth," said one. "Just six miles apiece," said the other. And they trudged on apparently satisfied at the distance.

Mr. Pilgilder went home late the other night. He looked with great solemnity for several minutes at Mrs. Pilgilder, and then quietly remarked: "Well—lie—I hope t'holter if you two gals don't look enuff like to be—lie—twins."

"Look at the butterfly," said a landlady at one of our boarding-houses, and she said in such a tone that every knife was arrested in its march toward the butter-plate, and the boarders could not tell whether she meant the insect which had just flown in at the window or the dairy product on the table.

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In the Right Direction.

Mallard Creek Grange No. 9 Mecklenburg county, ordered at a recent meeting that the grange put itself into correspondence with our agricultural department with the view of securing regularly the publications made by our commissioner, and to aid him in his work by making reports, sending specimens of products, &c. This is eminently proper and right. The subordinate granges of our State would be of vast advantage to the department and our commissioner would appreciate very highly any aid they might render in his work, and would gladly manifest this appreciation by a hearty reciprocation of their favors. Let all the farmers, whether individually or collectively, either in the capacity of granges, or clubs or societies, utilize the advantages to be derived from a co-operation with the department in its glorious work of building up of our State's interests.—Farmer and Mechanic.

"What's that?"

he asked his landlady, as she set his cup by his plate. "Coffee," was the prompt and decisive reply. "Ah," innocently remarked the boarder, with an air of interest, "and what is it made of?" And there was a silence around the table for the space of an hour.

What is one of the best of all earthly possessions?

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How They Keep Cool in France.

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