

# The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1879.

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**THE Charlotte Democrat,**  
PUBLISHED BY  
W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor  
TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS for one year, or  
One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months.  
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.  
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.  
Extra notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

**E. K. P. OSBORNE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Special attention given to Collections. Loans negotiated on Mortgages and other securities.  
227 Office over Hart's China Store, Trade St. near Court House.  
August 9, 1878. 6m

**Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Powders, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.  
Jan. 1, 1879.

**J. P. McCombs, M. D.,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.  
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.  
Jan. 1, 1879.

**DR. J. M. MILLER,**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
All calls promptly answered day and night.  
Office over Traders' National Bank—Residence opposite W. R. Myers'.  
Jan. 18, 1878.

**DR. M. A. BLAND,**  
Dentist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte Hotel.  
Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.  
Feb. 15, 1878.

**Doctor D. STUART LYON,**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
OFFICE—Corner Trade and Poplar Streets (Office of the late Dr. C. J. Fox). Residence with Rev. Theo. Whitfield, D. D.  
Calls from City and country will receive prompt attention.  
Nov. 1, 1878. 6m.

**T. M. PITTMAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Prompt attention to all professional business. Practices in the State and Federal Courts. Collections will receive his personal attention.  
Refers by permission to Commercial National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.  
227 Office over Dr. Smith's Drug Store.  
Sept. 13, 1878. 6m.

**Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.**  
**E. J. ALLEN,**  
[Near Irwin's corner, Trade Street.]  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER,  
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches and Clocks done at short notice and moderate prices.  
April 17, 1878.

**D. M. RIGLER**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Dealer in Confectioneries, Fruits, Canned Goods, Crackers, Bread, Cakes, Pickles, &c.  
Cakes baked to order at short notice.  
Jan. 1, 1877.

**B. N. SMITH,**  
Dealer in Groceries and Family Provisions of all CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt returns made.  
Families can find anything at my Store in the Grocery line to eat, including fresh meats.  
Jan. 1, 1877.

**CENTRAL HOTEL,**  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Located on one corner of the Public Square. Recent internal improvements have been made for accommodation of guests.  
Rates—\$3, \$2.50 and \$2 per day, according to location of rooms.  
July 5, 1878. H. C. ECLES, Proprietor.

**LEWIN W. BARRINGER,**  
Son of the late Hon. D. M. Barringer of N. C.,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
436 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
Prompt attention to all legal business. Best references given as to legal and financial responsibility. Commissioner for North Carolina.  
References—Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith; Raleigh National Bank; 1st National Bank, Charlotte; Merchants and Farmers National Bank.  
March 15, 1878. ly-pd

**J. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,  
COLLEGE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash, and buys Country Produce at highest market price.  
Cotton and other country Produce sold on commission and prompt returns made.

**AUCTION HOUSE.**  
D. G. MAXWELL, C. E. HARRISON,  
MAXWELL & HARRISON,  
Auction and Commission Merchants.  
Buy and sell on consignment all kinds of Merchandise and Country Produce. Will give strict personal attention to all business entrusted to our care.  
Four doors above Charlotte Hotel.  
Nov. 8, 1878.

**EFFECTS OF PUBLICITY OF SUICIDE.**  
The Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter states that an Italian Medical Society which meets at Pisa, recently sent a request to the various Italian papers to cease reporting suicides, stating that after careful study of the subject they had reached the conclusion that such publicity tends, at least in Italy, materially to increase the number of those who destroy themselves. The motive is sometimes imitation, sometimes a morbid thirst for notoriety!

**Mortgagee's Sale.**  
Pursuant to a Mortgage made to the undersigned by Jan's Night and Ruddy Night his wife, on the 15th of January, 1878, and registered in Book 20, page 157, we will sell at public auction for cash, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Thursday the 27th day of February, 1879, a HOUSE and LOT in the City of Charlotte, situated in Ward No. 2, fronting 40 feet on Second Street and running back 70 feet, adjoining Armstrong Mayo and others, being the late residence of Jim Night and conveyed to him by Frank Alexander.  
F. S. DEWOLFE,  
J. R. HOLLAND,  
Mortgagees.  
Jan. 24, 1879. 5w

**NOTICE.**  
By virtue of a Mortgage executed to Sawyer, Wallace & Co. by J. E. Stenhouse, bearing date August 28th, 1874, for a Tract of LAND lying in Mecklenburg county, near Davidson College, containing about 208 Acres, the undersigned will sell on Saturday the 23d of February, 1879, the said Tract of Land at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of satisfying the debts due under said Mortgage. Terms, Cash.  
SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,  
per SHIPP & BAILEY, Attorneys.  
Jan. 24, 1879. 5w

**Dissolution.**  
S. S. PEGRAM has withdrawn from the firm of PEGRAM & CO. All persons who owe the late firm, prior to February 1st, 1879, must call and settle with PEGRAM & CO.  
We will continue the BOOT and SHOE business at the same stand as before, First National Bank building, Charlotte, N. C.  
PEGRAM & CO.  
Feb. 7, 1879.

**Attention Farmers!**  
Call at Kyle & Hammond's Hardware House and examine their "Dexter Corn Shellers" and "Feed Cutters"—the latest and best out. Also, new style adjustable Iron Foot Plow Stocks, a great improvement on those sold in this market last season.  
We have a heavy Stock of Steel Plows, Clevises, Single Trees, Steel and Iron Harrow Teeth, Heli Screws, Grass Rods, &c., which we can and will sell to the Farmers at prices lower than they can possibly afford to make them.  
Nov. 1, 1878. KYLE & HAMMOND.

**A REQUEST!**  
**An Earnest Appeal!**  
To those who are indebted to us by Note or Account to come up and settle at once. We have been very indulgent to our friends who are behind in their payments, and as "short settlements make long friends," we are compelled now to make this earnest appeal, to all who owe us to come up and pay up. If it is impossible for you to pay all, don't stay away on that account, but come and see us, and we may be able to arrange the matter satisfactorily. Don't forget this is the first of January, 1879.  
BARRINGER & TROTTER.  
Jan. 3, 1879.

**Plows! Plows!!**  
The celebrated Oliver Chilled Plow, the Gale Plow, the Meikle Plow, the Tate Plow (reversible), for hillsides and for subsiding. A large stock of Steel Plows.  
Heg's Feed Cutters.  
I expect to keep a full stock of Agricultural Implements.  
My stock of Plows cannot be beaten by any one. I have the best in the world, and will sell them at low prices. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.  
WALTER BREM, Agent.  
Jan. 3, 1879.

**Shuttles and Needles.**  
Now is your time to buy the genuine Stewart Singer Sewing Machine, with all the attachments complete, for \$20.  
Shuttles, Needles, Oil, &c., for all kinds of Machines for sale.  
Old Machines repaired or exchanged.  
Address BRADSHAW & CO.,  
General Agents, Charlotte, N. C.  
Sept. 27, 1878.

**A. A. GASTON,**  
DEALER IN  
Stoves, Tin-Ware  
And House Furnishing Goods,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
He keeps the largest stock of Stoves and Tin-Ware ever offered in this market. \$100 reward will be paid to any party that ever sold a larger or heavier Stove than the "Barley Sheaf." I have sold the "Barley Sheaf" for eleven years.  
Call at my Store under Central Hotel building, and examine my stock.  
Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware manufactured to order, and all Repairing promptly executed.  
Feb. 1, 1878. A. A. GASTON.

**E. J. HALE & SON,**  
Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers,  
17 Murray Street, NEW YORK.  
Invite orders for books of their own publication; and for all other School, Miscellaneous and Standard Books, and for all kinds of Staple Stationery, Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes. Blank Books, of all grades. Envelopes, of all sizes and colors and qualities. School Slates, best quality, all sizes. Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, &c., &c.  
Those who favor us with their orders, by mail or in person, may rely upon having them filled promptly, and at prices which will believe to be quite as low as can be had in this market.  
E. J. HALE & SON,  
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,  
17 Murray St., New York.  
March 29, 1878.

**Window Glass and Paints.**  
500 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, all sizes—  
at prices lower than have been known in this city for the past ten years.  
A Full stock of all kinds of PAINTS and OILS.  
For sale by  
Oct. 11, 1878. J. H. McADEN.

**Cream Cheese.**  
100 Boxes selected Cream Cheese on consignment and must be closed out, at  
Jan. 31, 1879. R. M. MILLER & SONS.

**The Good Old Times.**  
A table of wages and the cost of living, with the price of staple articles of commerce, going back as far as the year 1200, has been published lately. It shows that wages during the thirteenth century were about 50 cents a week. In the next century they advanced some 15 cents, and continued to advance slowly until, in the last century, they had reached \$1.87. The average for farm labor at present in some of the Northern and Western States is \$3.50 per week. Wheat in the thirteenth century averaged 7 cents, or eight and a half days' labor, a bushel. Now wheat is whole, wholesale, about \$1.46 a bushel, or two and a half days' labor. In six centuries meat has nearly tripled in price; but wages have increased more than seven-fold. Thus it will be perceived that the improvement in pay for labor, while it may better the laborer's condition, does not tend to increase his contentment. Subsistence is surely easier than of old, though the laborer is not satisfied to live as his ancestors lived. It is with him as it is with all of us—his desires have augmented more rapidly than the means to gratify them. Our wants are innumerable, and, to a large extent, artificial. Luxuries, as they were once considered, have grown to be necessities. We think sometimes that we can dispense with necessities, but luxuries are essential not only to our contentment, but to any tolerable degree of well being.—M. Y. Times.

**Comparative Wealth.**  
Now that serious labor and financial troubles assail Great Britain, comparisons are being made between the wealth of that country and France, and it is found that the latter is much the richer of the two. In France the real and personal property is estimated at \$43,110,000,000, and public property \$3,000,000,000 total \$46,110,000,000. The same values in England, Scotland and Ireland are \$42,500,000,000. The highways in France are valued at \$1,525,000,000. These are not included in the estimate of Great Britain, which country has about \$200,000,000 less wealth than France.  
The real property in France greatly exceeds that in England, while in the latter the personal property prevails over that in France. The increase of wealth in France during the last ten years has been \$7,500,000,000, or at the rate of \$750,000,000 a year. At this rate of increase the German indemnity of \$1,000,000,000, enormous as it was regarded, was overcome by the savings of sixteen months.  
BEER AND WINE-DRINKING.—It has been claimed that beer and wine drinking, in European countries, are preventives of drunkenness. The following, from the Katholische Wochenblatt for Schlesien, may throw some light upon this matter. It says: "The 8,886 whiskey distilleries of Prussia use up the whole potato yield of the kingdom every four years, and every twelve years the whole yield of rye. In 1870 they paid the Government more than 13,000,000 marks of whiskey tax, and furnished nine quarts of whiskey for every inhabitant. About 10,000 persons die annually, in the whole of Germany, of *delirium tremens*."  
At a temperance celebration in Newmarket a little lad appeared in the procession bearing a flag on which was inscribed, "All's right when daddy's sober."

**Seed Potatoes.**  
200 BARRELS choice Northern Seed Potatoes, Goodrich, Peerless and Early Rose, specially for planting, at  
Jan. 31, 1879. R. M. MILLER & SONS.

**The Etiwan Acid Phosphate,**  
For money or Cotton, at  
Jan. 31, 1879. BURWELL & SPRINGS.

**Just Received at**  
TIDDY'S BOOK STORE.  
Knights' Popular History of England, 8 vols., \$10.  
Froude's History of England, 12 volumes, \$15.  
Aunt Charlotte's Story of English, French and Greek History.  
The Family Library of British Poetry, \$0.50.  
Gleanings and other poems by Annie V. Duffy, \$1.50.  
The Angel in the Cloud, by E. W. Fuller, \$1.50.  
The Vision of Ebeard, by J. G. Whittier, \$1.25.  
Resurrection and the Silver Question; a hand book for the times, for sale by  
Jan. 31, 1879. TIDDY & BRO.

**Hogs, Bees and Sheep.**  
I have fat Tennessee Hogs for sale, either at wholesale or retail.  
I also buy fat Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, paying the highest market price.  
J. W. ADAMS,  
City Butcher.  
Charlotte, Jan. 24, 1879.

**BURWELL & SPRINGS,**  
Grocers and Provision Dealers,  
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Mackerel, Soaps, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams, Flour, Grass Seeds, Plows, &c., which we offer to both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are invited to try us from the smallest to the largest buyers.  
Jan. 17, 1879.

**HARDWARE!**  
We are now receiving the most extensive stock of HARDWARE purchased by any one house in the State, and are prepared to offer WHOLESALE BUYERS greater inducements to buy in this market than ever offered before. Merchants will find our Stock the most complete and our prices the lowest.  
Nov. 1, 1878. KYLE & HAMMOND.

**WILSON & BURWELL,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Druggists,  
Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
August 16, 1878.

**Judge Nelson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.,** said to a lawyer, the other day, who was talking about a lady, "Better call her a woman; God made woman, but a lady is only a modern fixture in a fine dress."

**Artificial Lutter.**  
By an act of the last General Assembly of Maryland, approved April 5, 1878, it was made obligatory on any person selling or offering to sell any article or substance in semblance of butter or cheese not the legitimate product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of milk or cream, but into which the oil or fat of animals, not produced from milk, enters as a component part thereof, to stamp, brand or mark on every tub, box, firkin or package the word "Oleomargarine." In case of retail sale the act provides that the seller shall deliver with each article a written or printed label bearing plainly the word "Oleomargarine," under the penalty of one hundred dollars for each violation of the act. This stringent law has prevented the introduction of oleomargarine butter into our markets, none being at least specifically sold under that title. If sold at all it must, therefore, be sold surreptitiously and with a full knowledge of the risk incurred. Elsewhere, in other States of the Union and in foreign countries, this artificial butter finds a sale—limited in the first case, large in the last. Yet the manufacture flourishes. It is reported, on what appears to be good authority, that in the United States two millions of dollars have been invested in the business, the largest factories for the manufacture of this artificial butter being in New York and Philadelphia. The New York company sold, it is said, in one large contract, in 1876-7, no less than 3,295,000 pounds, and in another contract, in 1877, no less than 1,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine butter. Up to the end of February last, according to Dr. Mott, it had reduced no less than 8,000,000 pounds of animal fat to butter, which, allowing, as estimated, one-sixth of the weight of the crude material for loss in manufacture, would leave over six and a half millions of pounds of this artificial butter to be disposed of either for domestic consumption or for export. The great bulk of the demand has been thus far for shipment to foreign countries. This new commercial product, though highly approved by experts abroad, and regarded as a valuable adjunct to the food supplies, has never attained to any large sale with us. Elsewhere it is otherwise. In France it is said to be in general use, nearly all the hospitals using it. In Austria one factory manufactures two hundred tons annually, chiefly for export, and there are also oleomargarine factories in many parts of Germany. Whether the quality of this product be good or bad, whether it be, as alleged, quite as nutritious as real butter, there appears to be almost everywhere a popular prejudice against it when it is offered for sale as oleomargarine. Abroad, where it is put up in firkins and sold as genuine butter, it finds many customers. There is no law there making a distinction between the real and the spurious article, and the very fact that many of the factories profess to be large exporters of their product is proof that it is difficult to force its sale for domestic consumption in the vicinity. Laws like that of Maryland, making it a misdemeanor to sell oleomargarine for other than it really is, would have a marked effect in restricting its consumption, even though all the analytical chemists should declare, as some of them now do, that it contains all the constituents of genuine butter, and is better than much of it.—Baltimore Sun.

**A Great Preacher's Poverty.**  
Jonathan Edwards, by general consent, holds the first place among the original thinkers of America. Mr. Parson, who has no sympathy with his religious views, says of him, "Upon every person reared since his day in New England, he has made a discernible impression, and he influences to this hour millions who never heard his name."  
But this great preacher fought a hard battle with penury in his last years, and was often sorely perplexed to find food for his large family. Dismissed from the Church in Northampton, Mass., over which he had been pastor for a quarter of a century, he removed to Stockbridge to labor among the Indians. He was obliged to support his family of ten children on a mere pittance. In this seclusion he wrote his treatise on the "Freedom of the Will," which is regarded as a masterpiece in theological literature. So great was his poverty at this time, that the treatise was written largely on the backs of letters and the blank pages of pamphlets, as letter-paper was beyond his means to purchase. His daughters, who were all young women of superior mental powers, made lace and painted fans for the Boston market, that they might add something to the family resources.—Youth's Companion.

**Why People go Crazy.**  
At the instance of the New Jersey State Board of Health a leading physician of Newark has been making an investigation into the causes of disease among hatters, the result of which is to be submitted to the Legislature, which meets in Trenton in January. He finds that much injury to health is caused by the use of poisonous stuff used in hating, which is composed of nitric acid and quicksilver, and because of its resemblance in color to the vegetable that name is called in the trade carrot. It is stated that the poison affects the brain, driving men almost to idiocy, and that it wastes the muscles, enters the pores of the skin, and causes injurious eruptions. Scientists have long been endeavoring to find a substitute for carrot, but thus far without avail. This same poison also affects those who wear the hats. This is a new theory for increasing insanity, noticeable in many cities.

**The Nile from Gondokoro was apparently abandoned; all future travellers would start from the eastern coast, and follow the path so natural, yet so long concealed. It is difficult to see, now that the way is pointed out, why no European had before attempted to ascend the slowly rising country from the coast, why the Portuguese had never explored it, or the Arabs, the Egyptians, and Abyssinians. When once the discovery of the missionaries had been made public, the great lakes and mountains of Africa filled the fancy of the adventurous; the heroes of travel turned their attention to the new problem; it was soon solved.**

**In 1857-59 Burton and Speke made their way from Zanzibar to the rising land. Burton fell ill; Speke went on alone, and reached the shores of an immense inland sea, said to be four hundred miles in length—it is really two hundred—the Victoria Nyanza. He had found the source of the Nile, for from this great ravine or cleft in the rock flows down the sluggish waters of the White Nile, to mingle at Khartoum with the father of rivers. He had reached a point about five hundred miles above Gondokoro when he was forced to return. Once more, in 1860, Speke set out with his friend Capt. Grant from Zanzibar to complete his discoveries, and prove, what he had already fancied, that he had solved the problem of ages. It was a difficult but not unprecedented journey, not so remarkable as Stanley's, not so painful as an arctic voyage. The two friends reached Kach in October, 1861, plunged into the wilderness, and were lost to sight. They remained hidden for more than a year. No civilized eye watched them as they slowly made their way through robbers, savages, disease, impending death, the native tyrants, the horrors of the wastes; no friendly hand was near, except among the natives. But here they were evidently disappointed or overjoyed to find that men have human hearts even in the wilds of Africa. On the fair uplands of Karagwe they met with a liberal King, a fine country, hills covered with cattle, a delightful region sloping down to the lake. The next King they met with was Mtesa of Uganda; it was at his court on the upper shore of the Victoria Nyanza that they saw the refinements of African courtesy, the peculiar parody on the despotisms of Asia and Europe. Mtesa, King of the lakes, had made all his people neat in their dress of bark cloth, their robes of antelope skin; they were quick and lively in their movements, at the peril of their lives. They grovelled on the earth, whined like happy dogs when their master awarded them a present or a whipping. Mtesa was a young man of twenty-five. He was fond of yachting, sport, and even used, we are told, a handkerchief—was very neat. Speke became his friend, and, unlike some Americans at European Courts, refused to grovel, whine, even stand in the sun before the royal despot, and was excused. But the most wonderful of all the objects they saw in the new land was the magnificent Nyanza, whence flows the broad current of the Upper Nile. The lake is 3740 feet above the level of the sea. It lies in a vast rift or chasm several hundreds of miles long, shut in by mountains. Yet its sides are low, marshy, covered with reeds, its form that of a boy's top, the sharp end pointing nearly directly South. The climate is fine and healthful, the views often soft and graceful, sometimes awful grand; the land is fertile, and a busy population might some day gather around this mighty lake. It is only a few hundred miles from the Indian Ocean, and a railroad may at no distant period connect the head of the Nile with the harbors of Zanzibar.**

**Soon Speke was anxious to press on to the haunts of civilization, the bearer of extraordinary news. He passed, after a long delay, down the fair waters of the White Nile, left it to cross the country to Gondokoro, and was met there with wild, joyful surprise by Baker (1863). His wonderful discovery filled the world with curiosity and delight; yet it should be remembered to their honor that it was the two modest missionaries who first saw "the silver-crowned summits" of the heart of Africa. Since 1863 the path to Uganda has become familiar to Christian and Arab, the slave-trader, the explorer; Livingstone, Stanley and Baker, added to the progress of knowledge. The chain of lakes was defined, the table-lands described; the sources of the Nile are as well known at last as those of the Hudson.**

**Yet one question remained, perhaps the most important of all: Did any great river flow from the central lakes into the Atlantic? To decide it, Stanley threw himself into the wildest haunts of the negro, the unknown centre of the continent, sailed down the mighty Congo, discovered another Mississippi, gave it to mankind. It seems the last great achievement in exploration. There is nothing left to rival it. No other river remains to be discovered. The earth is exhausted. The heroes of travel must sigh for new worlds of wonder. It is impossible to say what may be the future history of these immense outlets of traffic and travel, these mighty rivers that nearly meet in the lakes of Middle Africa; of the fair and fertile region so recently discovered, so well suited to the wants of man. Imagination may paint the Congo and the White Nile converted into scenes of busy trade, their banks lined with villages, their sources joined by canals, their cities splendid, their people content. Yet it is doubtful if any age can show a more perfect solution of a great problem. One regrets that the mystery of Africa exists no more.**

**EUGENE LAWRENCE.**  
No matter how good-natured a man may be, he will invariably get mad when he discovers that there is no towel in the room, and is compelled to dry his face on the bed quilt.

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