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Charlotte Home-Democrat.

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THE
Charlotte Home-Democrat,
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T. C. SMITH & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
May 11, 1884.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
(Under New Management,)
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Newly Furnished and Equipped
In the best style.
Hot and Cold Baths.—Patronage solicited. Give us a trial. Rates, $2 and $2.50 perday.
SCOVILLE & BROCKENBROUGH, Proprietors.
Feb. 26, 1886. y

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 Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1885.

A. BURWELL. P. D. WALKER.
BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts
☞ Office in Law Building.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office, First door west of Court House.
Oct. 17, 1885

HERIOT CLARKSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Will practice in all the Courts of this State. Prompt attention given to collections.
Nov. 7, 1884. tf

F. I. OSBORNE. W. C. MAXWELL.
OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
☞ Offices 1 and 3 Law Building.
July 3, 1886. y

HAMILTON C. JONES,
Attorney at Law.
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the State Courts, and in all the Federal Courts in the Western District.
Jan. 8, 1886. y

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, 1884.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HOFFMAN & ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's store. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Jan. 1, 1886.

W. H. FARRIOR & BRO.,
[Opposite the Central Hotel.]
Practical Watch-Makers and Jewelers,
Charlotte, N. C.
Keep a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and Clocks, Spectacles, etc., which they will sell at a fair price.
Dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done promptly, and satisfaction assured.
☞ Store opposite the Central Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1886.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers and Provision Dealers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
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.
Jan. 1, 1884.

R. A. LEE. SPRINGS & BURWELL.
R. A. LEE & CO.,
Cotton Buyers.
Office in the Chambers Livery Stable Building, College Street.
Sellers will do well to see us. If we do not buy our last bid shall be the value of the cotton.
Jan. 30, 1885.

HARRISON WATTS,
Cotton Buyer.
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Oct. 14, 1884.

THE CHARLOTTE
COTTON AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE
Corner Trade and College Sts.,
Charlotte, N. C.
S. H. PHELAN, Proprietor, member New York Cotton Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.
J. F. LYON,
Dec. 4, 1885. Manager

The Seven Stars.—An interesting test of visual power may be found in the Pleiades, commonly called "the seven stars." Ordinarily only six stars are visible to the naked eye, although the telescope shows a large number of smaller ones in the group. But nearly thirty years before the discovery of the telescope, Moestlin mapped eleven stars, and may have observed fourteen, while Prof. W. F. Denning, the well known English astronomer, claims that he can usually discern thirteen of the stars with the naked eye, and on one occasion was able to see the fourteenth.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY
For Sale.
I offer for sale, privately, some valuable Mill Property located about four miles from Charlotte, in the Sharon neighborhood. The Mill will grind both Corn and Wheat. Also, attached to the place is a Cotton Gin and Screw. All the machinery is run by water—22 feet head on a standing stream.
Also, for sale at, the same place, a nice two-horse FARM, with a good new frame Dwelling House and all necessary out-buildings.
My Post Office is Charlotte, N. C.
ISAAC N. ALEXANDER, Sr.
Sept. 10, 1886. tf

MORTGAGE SALE.
By virtue of Power vested in us by a Mortgage from S. C. Johnston and wife, we will sell at public auction at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday, Oct. 9, 1886, a Tract of LAND now occupied by S. C. Johnston, adjoining the lands of Jno. Jamison, Richard Elliott and others, in Mecklenburg county, containing about 99 Acres. Said Mortgage is registered in Book 51, page 116, in Registry for Mecklenburg county.
GEO. S. HALL,
W. J. BLACK,
Sept. 10, 1886 5w Mortgagees.

SALE OF LAND.
Under a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, and by authority thereof, I will sell, on the premises, on Monday the 4th day of October, 1886, a TRACT of LAND lying in Pineville Township, adjoining the lands of James Cunningham, J. M. Davis and others, containing 35¼ Acres, known as the "Hood Place." Terms—One-third payable on 15th day of November, 1886, balance on 15th day of November, 1887—purchaser giving note and security for purchase money.
JAMES T. KELL,
Sept. 3, 1886. 5w Commissioner.

GOLD REDUCTION WORKS
For Sale.
I will sell at Public Auction upon the premises, on the 27th of September, 1886, that valuable Property known as the ADAMS REDUCTION WORKS, situated on the C. C. Railroad, one mile from Charlotte, the same consisting of about 10½ Acres of Land, on which is a Gold Mine, large, commodious Buildings thereon for the operation of the works, an Engine of 200 Horse Power, new and never used Furnaces, and all the Machinery, Tools and Appliances necessary. The entire property will be sold privately before said day of sale, if sufficient bid is made, or leased. At the day of sale, the right is reserved to sell separately the Engine, Machinery, Tools and all loose material.
W. P. BYNUM,
Aug. 6, 1886 8w Attorney for Trustees.

Gun, Lock and Copper-Smiths.
C. J. FOX
At Keuster's Old Stand, Charlotte, N. C.
Plumbing and Steam Fitting a specialty. Also, dealers in English and American Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Pistols, Ammunition and Fishing Tackle. Sporting Goods of every description.
☞ Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
C. J. FOX,
April 24 1885.

Glass.
We have received a large and complete stock of Window Glass, large and small sizes, single and double thick.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
May 15, 1885. Springs' Corner.

Notice of
Letters of Incorporation.

To all whom it may Concern:

Whereas, Application has been made to me, the undersigned, John R. Erwin, Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, under and by virtue of the Laws of North Carolina as contained in Chapter 16, Vol. 1, of the Code of North Carolina, and Acts amendatory thereof, Notice is hereby given that I have issued LETTERS OF INCORPORATION to Wm. S. Opdyke, G. W. Pitcher and Geo. E. Wilson, to them and their successors, and to be and henceforth they shall be incorporated under the name of the "SAINT CATHERINE GOLD MINING COMPANY IN NORTH CAROLINA," with its principal place of business in the city of Charlotte, N. C., with power and authority to establish a branch office in the city of New York, State of New York. That the business of the corporation is that of buying, owning, operating and selling Gold Mining Lands and Mining Rights, including the erection of necessary Mining and Reduction Works, and the mining and reduction of Ores from the Mine or Mines of the corporation, or of other persons or corporations, and to do all and every act necessary to be done for that purpose, with power to borrow money needed in the prosecution of the business of the corporation, and to secure the same by Mortgage or Deed in Trust upon the corporate property. That the duration of the corporation is Sixty Years from the date of incorporation. The amount of Capital Stock of the corporation is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, which stock is represented by five thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, the par value of each share being one hundred dollars, the said stock being non-assessable after issue at par. That the stockholders of the corporation are not individually liable for the debts or contracts of the corporation.

Done at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county and State of North Carolina, this the 24th day of August, 1886.

JNO. R. ERWIN,
Aug. 27, 1886. 1m Clerk Superior Court.

Job Printing.
Go to the Evening CHRONICLE OFFICE for neat Job Printing of every description. The lowest prices. Over 100 styles Type. Call or write for estimates.
W. S. HEMBY, Proprietor,
Aug. 27, 1886. Charlotte, N. C.

STATESVILLE COLLEGE,
Statesville, N. C.,
Begins Wednesday, September 1, 1886, Closes June, 1887.
Full Corps of able Teachers, Fine Climate. Home Comforts and Moderate Charges.
Special lessons in Cooking and Housekeeping without extra expense. Send for Catalogue.
MISS FANNIE EVERITT,
July 2, 1886. 3m Principal.

Linseed Oil,
Turpentine, Varnishes, Colors, Paint Brushes and everything required by Painters at
W. M. WILSON & CO'S.

A Quarrel.

There's a knowing little proverb,
From the sunny land of Spain;
But in northland, as in southland,
Is its meaning clear and plain.
Lock it up within your heart;
Neither love nor lend it—
Two it takes to make a quarrel;
One can always end it.

Try it well in every way,
Still you'll find it true,
In a fight without a foe,
Pray what could you do?
If the wrath is yours alone,
Soon you will expend it;
Two it takes to make a quarrel;
One can always end it.

Let's suppose that both are wroth,
And the strife begun;
If one voice shall cry for "Peace,"
Soon it will be done;
If but one will span the breach,
He will quickly mend it—
Two it takes to make a quarrel;
One can always end it.

—*Harper's Young People.*

Kindness to Animals.

Every one should know that kindly treated animals will do their best for their owners. A curious case happened recently, which may be given as an example. A noted trotter was driven in a race by a strange driver. The horse was evidently dissatisfied and lost two heats. The old driver knew the horse could do better, and begged the owner to be permitted to drive him. His entreaties prevailed, and when he mounted the sulky the horse whinned with pleasure and won the next three heats with ease, making such a record that the owner had an offer of fifteen thousand dollars for the animal. It is always thus. A farm horse kindly treated will do more work than one which is not attached to the owner or driver. A cow will lose milk when attended by a strange or disagreeable person, and one that is petted and treated with gentleness will never exhibit the common fractiousness of kicking, or holding up the milk. This is true of all farm animals, who return kindness with affection and generosity, and abundantly repay the consideration shown them by their owners. Every boy, especially every farmer's boy, should early learn to treat all animals with kindness.

☞ If it were possible to rise above the atmosphere which surrounds the earth, we should see nothing but an intense and sharply defined ball of fire, while everything else would be wrapped in total darkness. There could be no diffusion of light without an atmosphere or some similar medium for it to act upon; but if the air about us extended to a height of seven hundred miles, the rays of the sun could not penetrate it and we would be left in darkness. At the depth of 700 feet in the ocean the light ceases altogether, one-half of the light being absorbed in passing through only seven feet of the purest water.

Pure Reliable Drugs
At WILDER'S Drug Store.
An assortment not to be excelled in quality and prices anywhere.
In fact everything kept in a first class Drug Store can be found in this establishment. Give us a call.
H. M. WILDER,
Cor. Trade and College Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
July 10, 1885.

STORAGE FOR COTTON
At the Charlotte Ware-House.
If you wish to store your Cotton this is one of the best and most convenient Warehouses in the city. For terms, &c., apply to
SPRINGS & BURWELL, or
R. A. LEE & CO.

Bagging and Ties.
20,000 Yards Dundee Bagging.
500 Bundles Delta Ties at
SPRINGS & BURWELL'S.
☞ If you owe us anything we want it.
SPRINGS & BURWELL.

100,000 Pounds
OF
RAGS WANTED.
Paid in Cash or Trade, at
ROSS & ADAMS'
Book and Stationery Store, No. 17 S. Tryon St.
July 9, 1886.

Reduction in Prices.
Wittkowsky & Baruch,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Call the Attention
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS
To the REDUCTIONS they have made in
Carpets,
Curtains, and
House Furnishing Goods.
You will save money by investing in these Goods now. We are in receipt of new shipments daily.
WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH.
Aug. 27, 1886.

TO THE
TRAVELING PUBLIC.
Big Stock of
TRAVELING SATCHELS
For Ladies and Gents. Good assortment of Trunks and Valises, Satchel Straps, Seersucker Coats and Vests. Fine line of
Gents' Furnishings,
Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, Traveling Veils, Gloves, &c.
Ladies' Sun Umbrellas
And Parasols at a discount.
T. L. SEIGLE.
July 16, 1886.

Brother and Sister.

Sometime, somewhere, we came across an article giving advice to brothers concerning their sisters, which so struck us that we cut it out, and give it entire, hoping that our young folks will read it and heed it:

"Young men seldom realize how happy they can make their sisters by small acts of courtesy. How many brothers offer to their sisters the little attentions which they instinctively give to other girls or women? Nay, how many are there who do not feel themselves justified in venting upon their sisters the irritated feelings which they have felt obliged to conceal in their intercourse with the world? A brother who would not wrong his sister of the very least of her rights will yet inflict upon her the grave and almost irreparable wrong of rudeness—a wrong as irreparable as it is dastardly. For rudeness hurts—hurts greviously and lastingly; and what man is worthy of the name who hurts a woman? Brothers do not realize how far a want of courteous conduct at home may go to wreck their sister's future lives. They wonder at the unaccountable liking of girls for men whom the brothers know to be unworthy—men whose very attentions they feel to be almost an insult to a woman's good sense. Do they not see that it is the courtesy of these men—their 'company manners' if you please—which makes them agreeable to women? Women so seldom have a high standard of manhood! They so seldom see the best of the men they know the best. How should they not be deceived, and mistake that outside veneer of courtesy which makes pleasant the present hour for that inward truth of character which shall be a benediction to all their future lives? Brothers, if you would have your sisters love worthily, let them at least be accustomed to gentle manners, that when they see them in strangers they may not be so dazzled as to become incapable of distinguishing a true man from a sham."

A New Sewing Machine Motor.

An exhibition of a new motor for sewing machines was given to-day. The motor is run by two cells and is claimed to be the first successful one of its kind. The method is exceedingly simple and can be readily understood. The battery is in a box twelve inches long, twelve inches high, and six inches wide. It is an ordinary zinc and carbon battery, the solution being mainly bichromate of potash. The chemical is furnished in solid cakes, and is easily handled. The cells are square, with handles, and when the solution is exhausted they are taken out, the cake of bicromate is put in, with sufficient water to dissolve it, and the battery is all ready for running. The motor is attached to the sewing machine by a thumb-screw and is connected with the battery by two wires.

A handle is used for raising and lowering the zincs, and the speed of the machine can be regulated by the depth to which they are immersed in the solution. A speed varying from 250 to 1,000 revolutions per minute can be obtained. About eight hours continual running exhausts the solution, when it must be renewed. The zincs last from six to eight weeks when in constant use, and they can be renewed at a small cost. For ordinary family sewing the charge will last three weeks. There is no chance of shock from the battery, as the current is so low that it is an impossibility. The estimated cost of running is three cents per hour when in use. The motor itself is as little liable to get out of order as the sewing machine, and there seems to be a probability that a domestic problem of very general interest has been solved at last, satisfactorily.—*N. Y. Times.*

Meeting an Angel.

An old clergyman over eighty years of age, who had spent fifty years of his life in a parish of New England, met a little boy on the street who had never seen him before. "Good morning, my little child," he said; "what is your name?" As he spoke he laid his reverend hand upon the little fellow's head. The boy told his name, and the gentleman said, "O, I am glad to see you! I hoped to meet you; I have been looking for you. I knew your dear mother, who is now in heaven." The child ran home, and almost breathlessly exclaimed, "O, Auntie dear, I met an angel from heaven, and he knows my dear mamma up there, and stopped me on the street to tell me!" The long silvery hair of the aged messenger of God, and his saintly face, with those kind words spoken, made this beautiful impression upon the mind of the motherless child.—*Baptist Weekly.*

☞ If a man would be useful continually, he must have courage and self-respect enough to be inconvenient occasionally. No man can always be at hand without something being in the way. No man can be a skillful mechanic without first being an inquisitive apprentice. A man absolutely and always harmless is likely to be absolutely and always useless.—*Sunday School Times.*

To Farmers and Merchants.
3,000 pounds Blue Stone, Wholesale and Retail.
W. M. WILSON & CO.,
Sept. 10, 1886. Druggists.

SEED OATS.
We have just received a car load choice Virginia White Oats. Also, a small lot of choice Seed Rye.
SPRINGS & BURWELL.
Aug. 20, 1886.

Over $350,000 Paid Policy-Holders
BY THE
N. C. HOME INSURANCE CO.
This Company has been in successful operation for the past 18 years.
Insures Cotton Gins, Cotton Stores, Farm Property, Mills, Dwellings, Furniture, &c., &c., upon the most reasonable terms.
Call on or address
THOS. H. HAUGHTON,
District Agent, Charlotte, N. C.
Office over Drug Store of R. H. Jordan & Co.
Sept. 10, 1886.

The Emperor's Visit.

Mr. Ruggles, in his "Germany Seen Without Spectacles," gives an interesting anecdote of the Emperor William's visit to Ems:

During his stay at the fashionable watering-place, he paid a visit to a large orphan asylum and school that was under government patronage. Of course, the presence of so distinguished a personage, as might be expected, created quite a sensation in the establishment. After listening with much interest to the recitations of several of the classes, his majesty called to him a bright, flaxen-haired little girl of five or six years of age; and lifting her into his lap, said to her:

"Now, my little Fraulein, let me see how well you are taught. To what kingdom does this belong?" And, taking out of his pocket an orange he held it up to her.

The little girl hesitated a moment, and looking timidly up in the Emperor's face, replied: "To the vegetable kingdom."

"Very good, my little Fraulein; and now, to what kingdom does this belong?" And he drew out of his pocket a gold-piece, and placed it on the orange.

Again the little girl hesitated, but soon replied: "To the mineral kingdom."

"Better and better," said the Emperor. "Now look at me and say to what kingdom I belong." At this question there was an ominous silence among the teachers and visitors, who were listening to his royal catechism. Could she make any other reply than "To the animal kingdom?"

The little girl hesitated long, as if perplexed as to what answer she would give. Was the Emperor an animal? Her eyes sought those of her teacher and her schoolmates. Then she looked up at the aged Emperor, and, with a half-startled, frightened look, as if evading the question, replied, "To the kingdom of heaven."

The unexpected anewer drew tears from the Emperor.

Washington at Yorktown.

One who was in the army at the time relates an incident under his notice:

"A considerable cannonading from the enemy; one shot killed three men, and mortally wounded another. While the Rev. Mr Evans, our chaplain, was standing near the Commander-in-chief, a shot struck the ground so near as to cover his hat with sand. Being much agitated, he took off his hat, and said, 'See here, General!' 'Mr Evans,' replied his Excellency, with his usual composure, 'you'd better carry that home and show it to your wife and children.'"

Indeed, it seemed to many that Washington bore a charmed life, and it was often said that he was under the special protection of God. He was fearless and constantly exposed to danger, but his constant escapes made him cool and self-possessed, and the admiration of his men. He was excited by the events which were hurrying the war to the close, and he watched with intense earnestness the several assaults which were made on the works. Once he had dismounted and was standing by Generals Knox and Lincoln at the grand battery. It was not a safe place, for, though they were behind a fortification, it was quite possible for shot to enter the opening through which they were looking. One of his aids, growing nervous, begged him to leave, for the place was very much exposed.

"If you think so," said Washington, "you are at liberty to step back." Presently a ball did strike the cannon, and, rolling off, fell at Washington's feet. General Knox seized him by the arm.

"My dear General," said he, "we can't spare you yet."

"It's a spent ball," replied Washington, coolly. "No harm is done." He watched the action until the redoubts which his men had been assaulting were taken; then he drew a long breath of relief and turned to Knox.

"The work is done," he said emphatically; "and well done."—*St. Nicholas for August.*

Learn to Untie Strings.

One story of the eccentric Stephen Girard says that he once tested the quality of a boy who applied for a situation by giving him a match loaded at both ends and ordering him to light it. The boy struck the match, and after it had burned half its length, threw it away. Girard dismissed him because he did not save the other end for future use. The boy's failure to notice that the match was a double-ended one was natural enough, considering how matches are generally made; but haste and heedlessness (a habit of careless observation) are responsible for a greater part of the waste of property in the world.

Said one of the most successful merchants of Cleveland, Ohio, to a lad who was opening a parcel: "Young man, untie the strings; do not cut them."

It was the first remark that he had made to a new employe. It was the first lesson the lad had to learn, and it involved the principles of success or failure in his business career. Pointing to a well-dressed man behind the counter, he said:

"There is a man who always whips out his scissors and cuts the strings of the package in three or four places. He is a good salesman, but he will never be any thing more. I presume he lives from hand to mouth, and is more or less in debt. The trouble with him is that he was never taught to save.

"I told the boy just now to untie the strings, not so much for the value of the string as to teach him that every thing is to be saved and nothing wasted."

Courage in Disease.—Considering the physiological effects of courage, a prominent medical authority concludes that, contrary to a common notion, no effort of the will can check the development of hydrophobia. Courage is a powerful and not entirely understood remedial agent, but it cannot prevail against a germ disease that directly attacks the immediate vicinity of the vital centres, the mere pin-pricking of which inevitably terminates in death.

Handling Tobacco.

[By Maj. Robt. L. Ragland of Granville county.]

After curing, as soon as the tobacco is sufficiently soft to move, you may run it up in the roof of the barn and crowd it close, or if the barn is needed for other curings the tobacco may be carried to the storage barn or bulked down in any dry house on the premises. But be sure that nothing is bulked with green stalks or swelled stems, for if such are placed down in bulk it will be sure to heat and utterly ruin.

If, after the tobacco is cured, the weather remains dry and it fails to get soft readily, so that it can be moved, it may be brought in order in the following way: Place green bushes with the leaves on over the floor and sprinkle water over them copiously; if the tobacco is very dry and the atmosphere contains but little moisture, and if the weather is cool, a little fire kindled in the flues will assist in making the tobacco soft. Straw wet, or made so, will answer the same purpose. If the weather is damp, there will be no necessity to use either straw, brush or water. But when it is necessary to use any means to order tobacco, it is best to apply them in the afternoon, that the tobacco may be removed the next morning.

If the weather continues warm, damp or rainy, tobacco that remains hanging will be apt to change color, unless dried out by flues or charcoal. When this becomes necessary, build small fires at first, and raise the heat gradually.

Stripping.—Tobacco should never be stripped from the stalks except in pliable order, and the leaves on every plant should be carefully assorted, and every grade tied up separately. Usually there will be three grades of leaf, assorted with reference to color and size, and two of lugs. Of leaf tie six to eight leaves in a bundle, and lugs eight to ten. As fast as you strip, either hang the "hands" on sticks—twenty-five on each stick—and hang up or bulk down in two layers, the heads of hands or bundles facing outward. The latter mode is best, if you intend to sell in winter order *loose*, on the warehouse floors. If bulked down watch frequently to see that it does not heat. If the bulk becomes warm it must be broken up, aired and rebulked, or hung up if too soft. It is safer always to hang up as soon as stripped, unless you design to sell soon, and strike down in "safe-keeping" order, in spring or summer. It is considered in safe order" when the leaf is pliable, and the stem will crack half way down from the tie.

Packing.—If you sell loose, deliver in large uniform piles—such will cost less, and your tobacco bring more in price. But to sell in a distant market, pack in tierces—half hogsheads make the best and cheapest—to weigh about four hundred pounds net, taking care not to press the tobacco so as to bruise it, or pack it too closely together. The best leaf is wanted for wrappers, and it must open easily when shaken in the hand. Pack one grade only in each tierce, uniform in color and length; but if it becomes necessary to put more than one grade in a tierce, place strips of paper or straw between to mark and separate them. Pack honestly, for honesty is the best policy. The man who "nests" his tobacco will certainly go on the "Black List," and buyers have good memories.

If your tobacco is *fine, sound* and *nicely handled*, you will have the satisfaction of getting, at the least, a remunerating price for it, although poor and nondescript stock may be selling for less than the cost of production. The world outside of this country makes, as a rule, low grades plenty, and at a cost to raise much less than we can compass. We must plant less surface, manure heavier, and cultivate and manage better, if we would get the best prices.

A Proper Answer.

Gov. Scales of North Carolina, while discussing a glass of Glenn Springs water in the mountain country, told us the following anecdote:

"At the Yorktown celebration some of the boys, feeling waggish at an entertainment, spied out the British Consul at Richmond near by, and insisted upon his responding to a toast of "the day we celebrate." The bold Briton, nowise daunted, rose and began thinking on his feet. He substantially spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen—I am placed by you in a somewhat delicate position, but I hope to represent, however feebly, the pluck of my country, which needs no endorsement or recital here or elsewhere, I am sure that Great Britain is mighty and magnanimous enough to look with complacency upon the prosperity of one of her children who, after a family quarrel, has at last set up for himself and is an apostle of liberty. So far as this immediate celebration is concerned, I can safely say, on my own responsibility, after an elaborate examination of this locality, that had I been Lord Cornwallis I should have evacuated it a damned sight sooner than he did on a certain memorable occasion."

Music by the band.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Unsolved Problems.—Prof. Young names four problems in solar physics whose solution is urgently demanded, and would be a great advance in astronomical science. First, an explanation of the peculiar law by which the sun's surface at the equator makes a complete rotation in about 25 days, while a place half-way to the poles requires 27½ days; second, an explanation of the occurrence of the spots in periods (each period or cycle being about eleven years,) and of their distribution in the two zones lying between the tenth and thirtieth degrees of latitude on each side of the equator; third, a determination of the variations in the amount of heat radiated at different times and from different points on the solar surface; fourth, a satisfactory explanation of the relations of the gasses and other matters above the photosphere, or visible surface, to the sun itself—the problem of the corona and the prominences which appear to view during total eclipses. There are other interesting mysteries, but these are the most important.

How to Enjoy Life.

Buoyant spirits and happy thoughts are natural to the young, but youth does not always last. In our early years we must form those habits which will enable us to enjoy to the full extent all the years that God gives us. To that end let me give you a few simple rules.

1. Always be full of some earnest pursuit. I think even Sisyphus must have been happier, perpetually rolling the same stone up the same hill, than he could have been age after age with nothing to do. "Activity devoted to useful ends" is a good definition of happiness. Babies and kittens are happy without an aim in life, but theirs is a kind and degree of enjoyment which cannot possibly content strong and growing minds.

2. If possible, never be behind in your work. Perhaps you have heard the old story of the sick boy, whose physician declared that he had every symptom of overwork. "Impossible," said his mother. "He is required to do nothing except to bring in one bucket of water each day." "When does he bring it?" said the doctor. "We try," was the answer, "to have it done in the morning, but he puts it off; and, though often reminded of it, he generally neglects it until we are obliged to call him up again after he has gone to bed, that he may bring it." "Ah," said the doctor, "that explains it all. Make him bring it early in the morning, and he will get well." And he did. The work which we neglect and carry on our consciences wears us more than all that we do. Joseph Cook once wrote in a young girl's album, "Duty done is the soul's fireside."

3. Form the habit of being thankful for your blessings. This is the key to that wonderful gift, contentment. There are many people dressed in silks and sealskin, and shining with beautiful jewels, who are covered with mortification because they are so illy clad, and full of anger to think that better garments are not theirs, while others, whose scanty clothing is hardly decent or comfortable, have hearts full of gratitude and joy. Besides, thankfulness, which binds us to other loving hearts, is the sweetest part of all the good we can get from our possessions.

These three things will do much to make our lives happy. Let me make one other suggestion. Take care that your amusements are really recreation. They must not be the business of life. When amusement becomes our chief pursuit, it soon palls on the taste. And when the power of enjoyment is lost in this way it is hard to recover. The power of recreation, like that of digestion, once impaired, can only be recovered with great difficulty and by long abstinence.

Neither should amusement be a passion with us. Play rests us. Passion is like a fire which burns that on which it feeds, and ever calls for more. Beware of the games whose interest is stimulated by bets, or by those convenient apologies for bets, prizes. Beware of the amusements which lead to late hours and mornings heavy with languor and depression. Some public amusements can never be healthy, because their promoters are compelled to make them popular by every varying methods of passionate excitement. Work is the business of life, and play, which diverts us from heavier cares and helps us to fellowship with kindred spirits, should not unfit us for it. Withal, do not forget the highest aim for work, usefulness, and the best of all recreation, prayer.—*The Congregationalist.*

A Little Plain Talk.

Plain talk is necessary sometimes, and but few people do enough of the right kind of plain talking. We have in our minds just two things that we want to say some right plain things about, and we want the mothers and daughters among our readers to carefully consider what we write.

In the first place we do not think ladies, either married or single, ought to allow gentlemen to take their arms. It is a familiarity that ladies ought not to allow any gentleman. We saw some ladies not long ago, in a certain North Carolina town, with a gentleman on each side of them swinging on to their arms, and the ladies were about as near in the arms of the gentlemen as they could well be. When a gentleman offers to take your arm, ladies, if you will politely tell him you prefer to take his in the old fashion way, he'll have a thousand times more respect for you than if you allow him to clamp yours, and get you as far into his arms as he can. You may try to excuse it as much as you please, but the best people say it is not modest, and it is not right, and it is not safe to allow gentlemen such privileges. Mothers would do well to talk to their daughters about this matter.

Another matter. Ladies have a fashion of wearing very low-neck dresses, exposing just as much of their person as will be at all excusable. To say the least of it, this is immodest—not to say indecent. A true woman's modesty ought to suggest to her the impropriety of this style of dress. We have been shocked by such exposures of their person on the part of ladies. Mother, if you have been wearing these low-neck dresses yourself, take them off; and, if your daughters are wearing them, have them to quit it. It is all wrong and leads to evil. Don't make any difference if it is the fashion. Such indecent fashions are started by bad women, and their object is to ruin society. For the sake of purity in social life, and on behalf of virtue and decency, we appeal to the women of the country, who have unwittingly been led into following this abominable fashion, to abandon it.—*Raleigh Christian Advocate.*

☞ At the time of the earthquake and immediately before and after it, many people asserted that the sky had a pinkish tinge and that the stars were remarkably luminous. That appearance occurs many times a year here. Sometimes, in winter, the tinge of pink is very lovely.

☞ God sometimes washes the eyes of his children with tears, in order that they may read aright his providence and his commandments.—*Dr. Cuyler.*