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W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Terms of Subscription-\$2 50, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 6, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME----NUMBER 1131,

THE Charlotte Democrat,

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS-Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum,

Subscriptions must be paid in advance. Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract. Objituary notices of over five lines in length will pe charged for at advertising rates.

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, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices. Jan 1, 1874.

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. Oct 26, 1873.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Brick Office corner of 5th and Tryon Streets. Residence on College Street. March 11, 1873.

> Alexander & Bland, DENTISTS.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Office in Brown's Building, opposite the Charlotte

ISAIAH SIMPSON. W. H. HOFFMAN.

HOFFMAN & SIMPSON, Dentists, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public, that they have associated themselves together in the practice of Dentistry. Their aim will be to perform all operations relating to the profession in the most skillful manner and highest de-Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous

Oxide Gas. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office on Trade Street, in A. R. Nesbit & Rro's Jan. 15, 1873.

W. N. PRATHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of PURE REFINED CANDIES, And Wholesale Dealers in Confectioneries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c. Trade Street, 1st door above Market, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Orders solicited.

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocers & Commission Merchants, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Consignments of Cotton solicited, on which we will make liberal advances to be sold here, or if shippers desire will ship to our friends at New York or Liverpool direct. Commissions and storage on

CENTRAL HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This well-known House having been newly furnished and refitted in every department, is now open for the accommodation of the Traveling public. (35" Omnibusses at the Depot on arrival of Trains. H. C. ECCLES. Jan. 1, 1573.

W. F. COOK,

Tade Street, on North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte, N. C., Manufacturer of CIDER MILLS and all kinds of FARMING IMPLEMENTS. L's" All orders promptly attended to.

R. M. MILLER & SONS AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PREMIUM Milburn Wagon.

A LARGE LOT NOW ON HAND. For durability and style of finish unexcelled. Call and see them at our Ware Rooms, corner of College and 4th Streets, 2d story.

Sept. 8, 1873. NOTICE.

Having sold out our entire stock of Groceries to Mr. R. B. Alexander, who will continue the business at our New Store, we respectfully commend him to the favorable consideration of our friends GRIER & ALEXANDER.

We will in future confine ourselves to a GENER-AL COMMISSION BUSINESS, to the purchase and sale of Cotton and other country produce, to the wholesale and retail Liquor, Tobacco and Powder business. Storage furnished on accommodating We would respectfully solicit a share of the pub-

lie patronage. GRIER & ALEXANDER. Jan. 5, 1874. 1f

F. SCARR, Chemist and Druggist, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Prescriptions prepared at all hours of the Day and Night.

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Green and cars without delay and forwarded by the Fast Black Tea, &c., &c. June 9, 1873.

> W. B. TAYLOR, DEALER IN

SPORTING GOODS,

Such as Guns, Pistols, Rifles, Fishing Tackle, Ammunition of all kinds, Pocket Knives, Razors, &c. The Repairing

of Guns, Pistols, Umbrellas, Keys and Locks promptly attended to. General work in Iron, Brass, Copper, Steel, Bell Hanging, &c., will be executed at short notice. Store and Shop at Beckwith's old Stand, third

door below Springs' corner. April 27, 1874. 6m W. B. TAYLOR.

The celebration of the completion of the St. Louis bridge across the Mississippi river came off on the 4th of July. This bridge is one of the greatest structures of the kind in the world, costing \$9,000,000, and St. Louis may be, as she is One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months. very proud of it.

LAND FOR SALE.

I offer at private sale a body of valuable Land ing on McAlpine's Creek, adjoining R.B. Wallace, Dr Watson, Mrs Celia Black and others, being part of the old J. J. Maxwell Farm. The Tract contains over 300 acres, and would be sub-divided to suit purchasers. Much of it is bottom, is well timbered, is accessible to the Carolina

Central Railway, and near a fine Grist Mill. Terms cash, or its equivalent in mortgage. Parties wishing to examine the Land, enquire as to boundaries, &c., can call on Augustine Maxwell, or M. D. L. Biggers, Surveyor

RUFUS BARRINGER, (Trustee). June 22, 1874.

The Excelsion HOT BLAST COOK STOVE.

This Stove has never been excelled, and from its first appearance in 1861, has become popular wherever introduced. Nearly 40,000 are now in daily use, and it still continues to gain popularity. All inventions of any value have been added; the Stove has been enlarged and improved from time to time as experience has suggested, and it is now in the thirteenth year of its existence offered as a Cooking apparatus that cannot be surpassed. D. H. BYERLY, Jan. 12, 1874. Charlotte, N. C.

Cleaveland Mineral Springs, (FORMERLY WILSON'S)

Near Shelby, 55 miles West of Charlotte, N. C. This favorite watering place will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. Passengers coming on the Carolina Central Railway will be met by hacks, and conveyances will be sent to the Air-Line Railroad and other points whenever desired.

phur and Chalybeate Water. Band of Music and other sources of amusement. Fare first-class. For further information, address T. W. BREVARD,

May 25, 1874. 2m

Just Received,

Prepared Mocking Bird Food. Canary Seed. Baker's Chocolate. Genuine Sweet Chocolate. Lemon Sugar. Coleman's Mustard. Pure Salad Oil. Ground Pepper. Dooley's Baking Powder. Royal Rumford Horsford Sea Foam Corn Starch. Liebeg's Extract of Beef. Flavoring Extracts. Essence of Coffee. Laundry Blue. Concentrated Lye.

Potash, &c., &c., at WILSON & BLACK'S. May 25, 1874.

MRS. QUERY,

Fashionable Millinery Store.

Having spent several weeks in the Northern cities making selections of the most fashionable Millinery Goo's, respectfully informs the Ladies that she is now ready to serve them with the latest styles and fashions. She is confident that she now has a stock that will not fail to please the most fas-Mrs. Query keeps constantly on hand a large

stock of every description of Goods in her line,

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, Laces and Trimmings,

And every variety of Ladies' Furnishing Goods

Dress Making, In all its branches, executed in the most fashiona ble and best style. She has some of the most skillful seamstresses in her employ, who cannot fail to please the Ladies of Charlotte and surrounding country. Ladies are invited to call and examine Goods MRS. P. QUERY. and patterns.

March 30, 1874

ICE CREAM. We are now prepared to furnish ICE CREAM it our Store or deliver it at residences.

C. S. HOLTON & CO. June 1, 1874. Ice Cream, I Scream.

Ice Cream to-day, and every day during the sea-on, at D. M. RIGLER'S.

STEAM-SHIP

Composed of the First-Class Steamships D. J. FOLEY, - - CAPT. D. J. PRICE. D. C. CHILDS. REBECCA CLIDE, J. S. BENNETT. LUCILLE, RALEIGH, -Will hereafter sail from Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, and from Wilmington every Wednes-

During the busy season Tri- Weekly, Connecting at Wilmington with the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, giving through J. Black, we are prepared to do a general commis-Bills of Lading to and from all points in North and sion business. Strict personal attention given to half ago, when a renowned astrologer pre- shooting negroes off the rain crow, I am South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, connecting purchase and sale of cotton, corn and country proat Columbia, S. C., with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad and Charlotte Division of the Char- consignments made to us. lotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, connecting at Augusta, Ga., with Georgia, Macon, Augusta and Central Railroads.

Steamers of this Line On arrival in Wilmington stop at Railroad Depot, and the Railroad Freight being stowed separately in steamer is transferred under covered sheds to Freight Express that evening. No drayage in Wilmington and no transfer from Wilmington South.

As low as by any other route, and all losses or overcharges promptly paid.

Mark all goods via Steamship to Wilmington and forward Bills of Lading to Railroad Agent, Wilmington, N. C. For further information apply to either of the indersigned Agents of the Line.

Rates Guaranteed

ANDREWS & CO., Agents B & W S S Line, 73 Smith's Wharf, Baltimore. A. D. CAZAUX, Agent Balt. & Wil. S S Line, Wilmington, N. C. A. Pope, Gen'l Freight Agent, Wilm't'n F. W. Clark, Ass't. Gen'l F't Ag't, N. C.

December 1, 1873.

A Modest Hero.

"You had better take better care of that young one." This was the modest remark of Engineer Jack Evans, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway, as he handed the child he had saved back to its mother and mounted his engine to move ahead. Our readers must not forget the circumstance. Jack saw the child toddling along on the track, just ahead of his train, and coprehended instantly that it was too late to stop the engine before he reached it. So he did as manly and as brave an act as ever was performed by any hero. He re versed his engine, ran out on the guard as nimble as a cat, and when close to the child, jumped, caught it in his arms, and threw himself sideways from the track. The pilot struck him and whirled him twelve or fifteen feet down the bank, brusing him considerably, but he saved the baby's life and handed it back to its mother, with the remark at the head of this article. It is strange of what stuff heroes are made after all. Here's a quiet, humble man, going about his daily work without a thought of being made of different metal from his fellows. He is not an orator, a poet, nor a professor. He never was tried for a heresy or accused of writing a book. He probably has not any theology, and when it comes to treatises on man or essays on political econemy, Jack will tell you at once that he knows nothing about them. We dare say he is totally unacquainted with Homer, absolutely uninformed about Hume, and prob- F. J. McMillan of Ashe. ably never heard of Richard Grant White or David Freideirch Strauss. And yet who shall deny that Jack is a braver man and a greater man than any of them? He never dreamt it; his friends never thought of such a thing; to himself and all about him he was a very ordinary man getting through Cold and Warm Baths, White Sulphur, Red Sul- | the world as comfortably as hard work and small pay would permit, but satisfied with a very low seat in the human tabernacle; and yet the occasion comes, and Jack freely and without a moment's hesitation, walks bravely out and risks his life to save a very small specimen of humanity, who, by no possible contingency, can ever repay the debt. There are no huzzas, no salvos of artillery, no grand anthems over this act of devotion. Nothing is heard but the sobs of the frightened and grateful mother, and the curt remark of Jack, "You'd better take better care of that young one." Then he goes on and never knows how great an act he has performed till the telegraph takes up the story and the newspapers give it to the world. Such a man asks no reward, but he should have it, nevertheless, and we hope the company which employs him and the public which appreciates and admires a brave deed, will take measures to show their admiration. Meantime, here is another chance for a poem, and we wait, as in the case of the Mill Creek disaster, for some one to put the incident into readible verse. - Chicago Inter-Ocean.

NOTICE TO

Merchants, Farmers & Grangers.

Call attention to the fact that they have on hand in store and are daily receiving a very heavy and

complete stock of Heavy and Fancy Groceries,

A. R. NISBET & BRO.

Which they offer at wholesale and retail as cheap as can be bought this side of Baltimore. Call at our Store on Trade street, two doors from Public Square A. R. NISBET & BRO. Feb. 9, 1874.

OATES BROTHERS, COTTON BUYERS

General Commission Merchants, Are now ready for business. Consignments of Cotton, Grain, Flour, &c., solicited. Cotton received and sold or stored on accommodating terms. We have storage room for 800 to 1,000 bales. parties desire it, we are prepared to ship their Cot- ber of that body, who would take no apolton to New York without additional charge by us. Reference-M. P. Pegram, Cashier 1st National J. E. OATES, J. M. OATES. Bank of Charlotte. Sept. 8, 1873.

Executors' Notice.

Having qualified as Executors of the last Will Baltimore and Wilmington, N. C. we hereby notify all persons having claims against but Mason pressed him. McCarty proposed the caterpillar down to a notch. The rain the estate of said deceased to present the same to Wm. Todd, one of the Executors, before the 8th day of June, 1875, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified

that immediate payment will be required. WM. TODD. GEO. W. WEARN, JNO. W. S. TODD, D. S. TODD,

June 8, 1874. 6w

A CARD.

duce of all kinds. Liberal advances made on all

large European orders, and will pay the highest price for cotton. Very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. H. HOUSTON & CO. Jan. 12, 1874.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

A magnificent display of these beautiful instrupleted arrangements with the best manufacturers can be had direct from the manufacturers. families, are respectfully invited to examine my stock before purchasing. A personal examination is far preferable to any picture representation, and

tion as well as freight. These instruments can be had by paying a portion down and the balance in monthly installments when desired. ASA GEORGE,

June 1, 1874.

can, republican, 'tis thought will be his op-

tive nominee for the House. James Dun-

S. Pearson, republican candidate.

Candidates.

nee. No opposition as yet.

conservative nominee. F. D. Irwin, repubican, his opponent. Caldwell will hold its county convention

with the nomination for the House. Catawba-Maj. S. M. Finger, conservative nominee for the House. R B B Houston, independent candidate, his opponent. M. O. Sherrill for Clerk, and Jonas Cline

for Sheriff are the conservative nominees. The radicals of the 7th Congressional district have nominated Dr. C. L. Cooke for Joyce for Solicitor in Judge Cloud's dis-

trict and endorsed W. H. Bailey for Judge. Ashe, Watauga and Allegany-for the Senate, W. B. Council of Watauga and Col. Ashe-for the House, George W. Bowers.

Col. R. F. Armfield and R. Z. Linney have been nominated for the Senate in the district composed of the counties of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes.

-Piedmont Press.

Duelling.

Fatal Meetings of Distinguished Men.

Col. Thomas H. Benton fought several duels, and in one of them killed Mr Lucas. Gen. Jackson had several affairs, and killed Mr Dickinson in a duel, described at length in Parton's life of the iron' Presi-

Gen. Alexander Hamilton was killed n a duel by Aaron Burr, in 1804, under circumstances reflecting great discredit up-

David C. Broderick was killed by D. S. Terry of California, Sept. 16, 1859, in consequence of a difference on the Lecompton

George C. Drumgoole of Virginia, fought and killed Mr Dugger, a gentleman of the same State, in 1837, in a border county of North Carolina. The causeless and fatal duel between

Jonathan Cilley of Maine, and William J. Graves of Kentucky, was fought near Most of them know where at least two or Washington in 1838. Mr Cilley was killed after having first previously said that he entertained "the highest respect and most kind feelings" for his adversary. The mortal combat between two post captains in the navy, Stephen Decatur and

James Barron, at Bladensburg, on the 22d of March, 1820, will never be forgotten. of the extent to which this traffic has been At the first shot both fell. "They fired so near together," says an eye-witness, "that but one report was heard." Decatur was killed and Barron severely wounded. Gen. J. W. Denver, a member of the State Senate of California, had a contro-

versy with Hon. Edward Gilbert, ex-member of Congress, in 1862, in regard to some \$100 in New York or Philadelphia when-Legislation, which resulted in a challenge from Gilbert that was accepted by Denver. Rifles were the weapons used. Gilbert fell at the second shot, and expired in a few

Among many memorable duels and challenges, one of the most famous was that of Daniel O'Connell, the illustrious Irish "Liberator." For using the phrase "a beggarly corporation" in relation to the city of Dublin, he was challenged by D'Estere, a memogy. O'Connell killed him at the first fire.

A great duel took place near Washington in 1819, between Gen. Armistead T. Mason, Senator in Congress from Virginia, and the celebrated Col. John McCarty. They were brothers-in-law, and fought with and Testament of Joseph B. McDonald, deceased, muskets. McCarty did not want to fight, fat worm, and is as bitter as gall. I've got to fight on a barrel of gun-powder, or with dirks. Both modes were objected to, and finally McCarty accepted the cartel. Col. McCarty killed Gen. Mason at the first fire, the ball passing through his breast.

Comets.

nesday, 14th of October, 1712, and that the for." We therefore respectfully solicit a share of the world would be destroyed by fire on the patronage heretofore bestowed upon us. We have Friday following. His reputation was high, Churches, Schools and Lodges, as well as private day of judgment was at hand, and some failed. acted on this belief, sure as if some tempo- BLACKHERRY CORDIAL.-Two quarts of by buying here you will avoid risk of transporta- prodigious run on the bank, and Sir Gilbert onnee each of ground cinnamon, nutmeg. Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C. Bank of England.

The Georgia Legislature on Birds. The Rain Crow our only Hope.

Buncombe and Madison-for the Senate, Col. Jno. S. McElrath, conservative nomi-The debate on the game law during the last session of the Georgia Legislature Buncombe-for the House, Capt. Thos. clicited some telling speeches, and we re-D. Johnson and Montreville Patton, conspectfully suggest that the North Carolina servative nominees. No opposition as yet. Legislature might take this subject into 41st Senatorial district-Capt. J. C. Mills consideration with benefit to the people and Mc Young, conservative nominees. W. generally. We give a few extracts. Mr

Smith, of Byan county, said: McDowell-Maj. A. M. Erwin, conserva-"The game law in my county and surrounding counties was an absolute necessity. So assidnously did the negro give himself up to hunting, that he had no time for any-Burke-Col. S. McD. Tate for the House, thing else. He wouldn't work; he wouldn't hire out; he would just shoulder his old Enfield rifle, call his dogs, and live in the woods. Now, as he depended entirely up-July the 6th. Messrs Robert Tuttle and on his hunting for a livelihood, why, when Horton Bowers are spoken of in connection he couldn't kill legitimate game, he would tumble over a hog or two and sneak home with it. Our hog-pens and chicken-roosts were becoming depopulated by this horde of vagrants that infested the woods, and we were obliged to get relief somehow. heard somewhere that the statistics report that there were several thousand less hogs in Georgia last year than the year before. If this is true, we know where to put the Congress against Maj. Robbins, A. H. blaine. The game law, as now passed, keeps the negro from hunting at least long enough to force him to work through the

busiest of our crop season. The advantage of this will be incalculable. "Another evil that the game law will stop was the wholesale robbing of our forests of the mocking birds. I suppose you people up here have mocking birds, but you have no idea of the profusion with which they exist in our country. And their music! It is simply incomparable. To have a half dozen of these sweet-throated songsters in your grove is worth a fortune. To hear their marvelous song, coming with the sunrise, pouring itself through and softening the whole day, is a luxury, I can tell you, I would not be without for a hundred dollars a year. Let me tell you now how near we all came losing our feathered friends. They are in excessive demand in the cities of the North, sometimes bringing the most extravagant prices. Hence, every Spring a cute looking fellow from Yankee land, comes hopping into one of our villages, puts up at the hotel, and announces that he will buy young mocking birds. In two days the news is all over the country, "The mocking bird man has come," and all the urchins in the neighborhood (and a great many grown people) are out on the search. It is a right profitable business as long as it lasts. The Yankee buyer will give from fifteen cents to a dollar for young ones, according to their age. A boy finding a nest, say of four birds, will average a dollar or a dollar and a half for the nest. three nests are, having spotted them while the old birds were building. After they get through scouring the woods they have nearly every nest that hangs on shrub or tree, and the carpet-bag buyer, with his four or five hundred young songsters, goes hustling back home. You can form no idea carried, and the imminent danger we have been in of losing the richest ornaments of our forests. I have often wondered why some enterprising man has not established a fanciery, and gone into the raising of young birds here for the Northern markets. I hear that they will average from \$25 to ever grown and in full voice. However, the traffic is stopped now, and our woods will doubtless become repopulated."

This is certainly well and doubtless truthfully expressed, but the speech of the occasion was that of Senator Harris in defence of the rain crow, when compared with the sparrow, as a destroyer of caterpillars. Mr Harris thus establishes the claim of his favorite bird for which he "legis'ates," and which he would fain rescue from the hands of the ruthless negro huntsmen:

"The rain crow is our only hope. It is the only bird that will eat the caterpillar. A sparrow wont touch him. Did you ever see a caterpillar? It is a green, mushy, crow is the only bird that will touch him, and the cat and bream are the only fish that will bite him. A perch wont begin to take hold of him. These sparrows may do a great deal of good in killing the insects in our forests, and saving our trees pure and good, but the rain crow is the only solid bird we have for the caterpillar busi-Comets are not exactly calculated to in- ness. I'm for protecting him. He is an dence as to our general safety. In all times, and can live healthier and keep wormier Having rented the office recently occupied by W. | they have been regarded with dread; par- than any bird living. One of them can ticularly was this the case a century and a keep half a field clear. If I can keep these dicted that a comet would appear on Wed- satisfied. 'Tis the bird I am legislating

BLACKBERRY WINE .- Put the berries in and the comet appeared. A number of per- a large tub; to every gallon of berries pour sons got into the boats and barges on the on one pint of boiling water. Bruise them a height has exclusive fondness for Latin Thames, thinking the water the safest with a mallet and let them remain until place. South Sea and India stock fell. A next day. Strain through a thick cloth. captain of a Dutch ship threw all his pow. To every gallon of juice add two and a half there was just one public school at which der into the river, that the ship might not bounds of sugar. Drain again and put inbe endangered. At noon, after the comet to a cask; cover the bung with muslin; ments (never before seen in Charlotte) can now be had appeared, it is said that more than one put it in a cool place. Shake the cask daily begun only in 1866. This neglect of Engseen at the room of the subscriber, who has com- hundred clergymen were ferried over to until fermentation ceases; cork it tight, Lamboth, to request that proper prayers and by September it will be ready for use, to tutors' and parents' ignorance. None of useful instruments for less money than the same might be prepared, there being none in the but will improve with age. This recipe has them know the language historically; the church service. People believed that the been followed for ten years and has never former can't teach it, the latter don't care

> rary evil was to be expected. There was a juice; one pound of white sugar; half Heathcote, at that time the head director, cloves and allspice. Boil the ingredients issued orders to all the fire offices in Lon- for a short time. When cold, add a pint don, requiring them to keep a good look- of brandy. This cordial is said to be al- Kegs COOKING SODA on hand at out, and have a particular eye upon the most a specific for Summer complaint or diarrhœa,

From the San Francisco Pioneer. James Lick's Career.

The Forethought and Enterprise by which the California Philanthropist Accumulated his Millions.

James Lick has been among the most

noteworthy of all our earliest pioneers. Naturally modest and reticent to the last degree, nearly all the acts of his eventful life have remained unnoticed until recently. We first find him in the interior of Pennsylvania, a young married man, quietly pursuing a course of operations, evincing great enterprise in their planning, untiring energy in their executions and promising great advantages in their results. We next find him in the pampas of Brazil and Buenos Ayres, with his thousands of horses and cattle, in the capacity of a great proprietor, from whom the governments of those countries derived their supplies for the cavalry and their commissariat. Again we find him on the other side of the continent, operating in the commercial metropolis of Chili and Peru; everywhere and at all times, so quiet and so unobtrusive, that none save those with whom he had transactions in business, and those who observed the external improvements wrought by his enterprises were aware of his existence. His mode, in all departments of life, has never been in a rut, but sui generis. In Valparaiso he was not only doing new things, but doing them in his own way. And, strange as it may seem in such a quiet man, he was always reaching into enterprises in advance of others, "taking time by the fore-lock." When the news of the gold discovery in California reached Valparaiso, he was in business that would have taken an ordinary man a series of months, at least, to so close up that he could leave it with any sort of consistency. yet he put doubloons enough in his trunk to make twenty thousand dollars, besides the expenses of the trip, entrusted his business to a confidential friend, and stepped on board the first vessel leaving his place for San Francisco. Arriving here he found exactly what his sagacious mind had predicted from the moment that the golden news reached him, viz: a splendid opportunity to invest in real estate. He scanned the situation, foresaw the growth of the town, selected his "corner lots" with great good judgment, and invested his money, The property he then purchased with \$20, 000 is perhaps to-day worth many millions. In the first few years he built sparingly and with great care; afterward, liberally and magnificently. In 1853, John B. Weller, United States Senator from California, said, in his place, "I would not give six bits for all the agricultural lands in California." At this very time Mr Lick was preparing the foundations for a flouring mill in Santa Chara county, which, with its massive foundations, fine burrstones and interior finishings of solid mahogany, had, before it was completed, cost him half a million of dollars. This done, he took fifty acres of adjoining land, reduced its surface to a spirit level, and set, by the square and compass, with his own hands, the whole with the choicest varieties of pear trees. These operations, and numerous others, proved very remunerative. He subsequently erected the magnificent hotel in this city which bears his name. Recently his acts. have placed him in the front ranks of philanthropists of this or any country. He gave to the Society of California Pioneers the lot on Montgomery street, on which Pioneer Hall stands.

Mr Lick has been for many months in poor health, but has devoted all his attention to the arrangement of plans for the disposal of his wealth in a manner to secure the greatest amount of good to the coming generations of his fellow-men.

Importance of the Study of English. One of the most thorough and brilliant

scholars of America, in an essay on the English language, says of it: "To understand, to appreciate, to apply so rich, so copious, and so versatile a language requires closer, longer and broader studies than suffice for the acquisition of Greek or Latin, or any foreign tongue." The late Jacob Grimm, whose testimony was wholly disinterested, and whose opinion carries with it a weight which in such a profession as his is never accorded save to real merit, genuine ability, and absolute superiority, said that "English is the richest and noblest of languages"-that "in beauty, force and expressive power it is surpassed by no language." Professor Holmes, of the University of Virginia, after comparing English with other languages, ancient and modern, says: "But if inferior to each of spire in the human heart feelings of confi- active, wide-awake bird; knows his trade, these languages in the characteristic excellence of each, it combines the merits of all in a remarkable degree with other and more precious merits of its own. Yet in spite of the importance and the value of English as an educational agent, it is, as the curriculum of every college and high school in the country will show, the most neglected of all studies. To such an extent has indifference to the study of English proceeded, to such and Greek attained, that we are told that "in the year of grace, 1867, in all England English was studied historically, the city of London School, and in this school it was lish as a subject of study is due no doubt about it; why should their boys learn it? Oh, tutors and parents, there are such things as asses in the world."

Twenty-five

SMITH & HAMMOND'S April 27, 1874, Drug Store,