

# The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Terms of Subscription—\$2.00, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1877.

State Library  
TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1306.

**THE Charlotte Democrat,**  
PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor  
TERMS—TWO 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.  
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be 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, 1875.

**F. SCARR & CO.,**  
Chemists and Druggists,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Prescriptions prepared at all hours of the  
Day and Night.

Keep constantly on hand all kinds of Drugs, Medicines,  
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Green and  
Black Tea, &c., &c.  
Jan. 1, 1876.

**J. P. McCombs, M. D.,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of  
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both  
day and night, promptly attended to.  
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the  
Charlotte Hotel.  
Jan. 1, 1873.

**OSBORNE & MAXWELL,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office over Hart's Crockery Store, near the  
Court House.  
Particular attention given to Collections, Settlement  
of Estates and Partition of Land and Conveyancing.  
Nov. 1, 1876

**DR. W. H. HOFFMAN,**  
Dentist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's Store, Trade  
Street.  
Feb. 8, 1875.

**W. F. COOK,**  
Trade Street, on North Carolina Railroad,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Manufacturer of CIDER MILLS and all kinds of  
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
Jan. 1, 1872.

**R. M. MILLER & SONS,**  
Commission Merchants,  
and WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
Provisions and Groceries,  
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Molasses, and  
in fact, all kind of Groceries in large quantities  
always on hand for the Wholesale trade.  
Jan. 1, 1875.

**Walter Brem & Martin,**  
DEALERS IN  
HARDWARE,  
AND  
Agricultural Implements, &c.,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Jan. 1, 1876.

**W. W. GAITHER, M. D.,**  
Offers his professional services to the community  
at Alexandria. At Davidson Alexander's residence.  
June 15, 1877.

**W. M. CROWELL,**  
Commission Merchant,  
And dealer in Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars and all  
kinds of Country Produce, (opposite Sanders &  
Blackwood's Cotton Warehouse.)  
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
July 31, 1876.

**HOTEL!**  
**The Central Hotel,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Located in the centre of the city, has been fitted up  
as a First Class House with New Furniture and all  
conveniences pertaining to a good Hotel.  
Terms—\$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 per day, according  
to location of room.  
H. C. ECCLES, Proprietor.  
Feb. 2, 1877.

**J. McLAUGHLIN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer 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.

**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  
sorts.  
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  
BARBER SHOP.**  
GRAY TOOLE, Proprietor, keeps the best  
workmen employed, and guarantees pleasure and  
satisfaction to customers.  
Shop immediately in rear of Hotel office.  
June 8, 1877.

The next Mississippi Legislature will  
be, probably, the most unanimous legislative  
body, as far as politics are concerned, that  
ever met in the United States. The Senate,  
thirty-six members, is solidly Democratic,  
and of the one hundred and twenty mem-  
bers of the House one hundred and fourteen  
are Democrats, four Independents and two  
Republicans. The Independents are so called  
because elected in opposition to the regu-  
lar Democratic nominees, but they are also  
Democrats, so that of the one hundred and  
fifty-six members of the Mississippi Legisla-  
ture one hundred and fifty-four are Dem-  
ocrats and two are Republicans.

**Lands for Sale, Rent, &c.**  
**POSITIVE SALE.**  
By virtue of a power of sale contained in a Mortgage  
executed to me by T. W. Sparrow, M. L. Sparrow,  
J. S. Sparrow and H. D. Sparrow, duly  
registered in Wakeletown county, I will sell at  
Public Auction on the premises, at Davidson Col-  
lege, on Wednesday 19th day of December, 1877,  
that valuable Tract of Land, containing 53 acres,  
on which is situated an excellent Dwelling House,  
now occupied by the said T. W. Sparrow and  
family, together with all other necessary out-  
buildings. Sale positive.  
G. F. SHEPHERD,  
Nov. 16, 1877. 4wpd Mortgagee.

**GOLD MINES  
For Sale.**  
By Virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of  
Union county, made at the Fall Term, 1877, I will  
proceed to sell on Monday the 7th of January, 1878,  
at the Court House in the town of Monroe, the fol-  
lowing valuable MINING PROPERTY, belong-  
ing to the Estate of Hugh Downing, dec'd, viz:  
The Stewart Gold Mine, Machinery, and all the  
Fixtures belonging thereto, lying on the waters of  
Goose Creek, containing 495 acres.  
Also, the Fox Hill Gold Mine, lying on the waters  
of Goose Creek, containing 195 acres.  
Also, the Lemon Gold Mine, lying on the  
waters of Goose Creek, containing 724 acres.  
And also one other Tract known as the Long  
Gold Mine, lying on the waters of Duck Creek,  
containing 50 acres.  
The aforesaid property is valuable for mining  
and farming purposes; also, a fine mill site on one  
of the Tracts.  
TERMS—10 per cent cash; balance on a credit of  
six months, with bond and approved security; no  
title to pass to the purchaser until all the purchase  
money is paid.  
G. W. FLOW,  
Nov. 16, 1877. 7w Commissioner.

**SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**  
By virtue of a power contained in a certain Deed  
of Mortgage, executed to me by Allen Cruse, on the  
6th day of December, 1876, to secure three Notes  
given for the purchase money of Land hereinafter  
described, I will sell at Public Auction, at the  
Court House door in Charlotte, on Thursday, the  
29th November, the following Tract of LAND,  
viz: One Tract containing about One Hundred  
and Seventy-seven and one-half Acres, (177 1/2), lying  
on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad,  
adjoining the Lands of Martin Lechour, S. M.  
Howell and others, it being the Tract lately owned  
by M. L. Wriston, dec'd, about two miles South of  
Charlotte. For further particulars inquire of Mr  
R. A. Springs. Terms of Sale, Cash.  
MARY E. WRISTON,  
Executrix of M. L. Wriston, dec'd.  
Nov. 9, 1877. 3w

**SALE OF  
CITY PROPERTY.**  
By virtue of authority granted to me by Jo W.  
Wilson and wife, by Mortgage, dated March 13th,  
1875, I will sell at public auction for cash, at the  
Court House in Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, De-  
cember 10th, 1877, at 12 o'clock, M., that LOT in  
the City of Charlotte on which said Wilson resides,  
corner 7th and D Streets, fronting 99 feet and run-  
ning back 198 feet towards 8th Street, on which is  
a two-story Dwelling House, and also a Brick  
Kitchen, Well, and other improvements.  
Sale positive. S. P. ALEXANDER,  
Nov. 9, 1877. 5wpd Mortgagee.

**Trustee's Sale.**  
By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Dela-  
ware Banks and wife, (colored), on the 17th day of  
August, 1876, and duly registered, I will sell at  
Auction, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on  
Monday the 10th day of December, 1877, for the  
purposes specified in said Trust, the property em-  
braced therein, being the HOUSE and LOT where  
the said Delaware Banks and wife reside, on Hill  
Street, in the City of Charlotte. Terms, Cash.  
J. A. McLURE,  
Nov. 9, 1877. 5w Agent for Trustee.

**Trustee's Sale.**  
By virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by  
Irwin Alexander, (colored), dated the 7th day of  
February, 1877, and duly registered, I will expose  
to public sale, at the Court House door in Charlotte,  
on Monday the 10th day of December, 1877, a Tract  
of Land containing 47 1/2 Acres, adjoining the  
lands of Elam Robinson and others.  
Also, at the same time and place, a mare. MULE  
will be sold in accordance with the provisions of  
said Trust. Terms, Cash.  
J. A. McLURE,  
Nov. 9, 1877. 5w Agent for Trustee.

**Mortgage Sale.**  
By virtue of a Mortgage made to J. W. Wads-  
worth by Ephraim Potts and wife Hannah, (colored),  
dated February 2, 1877, I will sell at public sale, at  
the Court House door in Charlotte, on Monday the  
10th day of December, 1877, a HOUSE and LOT  
in Charlotte in Square 79, bounded by 1st and D  
Streets. Also, one black mare MULE 4 years old.  
Terms, Cash.  
J. A. McLURE,  
Nov. 9, 1877. 5w Agent for Mortgagee.

**FOR SALE.**  
I offer for sale on Monday, the 3d day of Decem-  
ber, a valuable PLANTATION, containing 103  
Acres of land. A large Brick House, and all neces-  
sary out buildings. It lies 2 1/2 miles east of Char-  
lotte, and is known as the Dr. Gibbon Place.  
J. T. A. DAVIS,  
Oct. 26, 1877. 6w

**BLUE STONE!**  
Blue Stone!!  
A full supply of Blue Stone at  
SCARR & CO'S  
Oct. 26, 1877. 4wpd Drug Store.

**The American Young Woman.**  
[From the Galaxy.]

It has of en been affirmed, and with truth,  
that nowhere in the world may the young  
woman travel with greater security than in  
America. Along her whole route she finds men  
ready to put themselves to personal incon-  
venience to oblige her, and who do not dis-  
regard on what they do to ingratiate them-  
selves. Men step forward as her protectors  
as if it were according to a law of the State,  
instead of a custom, and were any one to  
treat her with discourtesy, defenders would  
spring up on all sides. With a chain of  
conductors she will be passed from one end  
of the Union to the other, with perhaps more  
care than if she were under charge of a rela-  
tive. In this general attention with which  
the pretty woman is surrounded, it is seldom  
there is an ulterior motive, as there is, for  
instance, in a country like France, where it  
is not safe for her to accept the proffered  
service of the other sex, for the Frenchman  
stands ready to make his declaration on  
slight provocation. In America the recog-  
nition of her right to deference in all her  
wishes, sometimes, and particularly of late  
years, has led her to claim as a right what  
was only extended as a courtesy. Hence  
her neglect to return thanks for the seat  
yielded up to her in the car; hence the  
growing reluctance of the man to resign his  
seat, in the spirit of the turning worm, which  
will not be trodden on forever. This reluc-  
tance, however, is confined to the large cities.  
In the towns and villages throughout the  
Union the man still gives up his seat to the  
woman, though he be old and feeble and she  
be young and strong. This is gallantry  
that costs something. I have seen in a rail-  
way car women occupying extra seats with  
bundles that might have been placed under  
the seats or hung up in the rack, while a  
group of men stood, without being able to  
resist themselves, and they never complai-  
ned. Such an incident could hardly occur in any  
other country. For three hours these vic-  
tims with aching limbs stood without a  
murmur, looking from time to time to the  
cooed seats, occupied by the bundles, not  
daring to lift up a voice to ask for one.  
Their faces showed plainly that they would  
have liked to sit down, but their exceeding  
respect for the sex would not permit them  
to approach the indifferent young women  
who kept guard over the places with their  
traps. It did not even occur to them to  
speak to the Conductor. Had this situation  
presented itself in France, a Gaul would have  
approached this feminine group, hand in hand,  
with a bow, asking a hundred pardons, then  
he would have quipped by installed himself in  
the seat he had paid for and to which he  
was entitled. He would, of course, have  
invested the act with much form; he would  
have been distressed beyond measure to  
have them move their bundles, been desolated  
at the trouble he gave, but he would  
indubitably have secured his seat. On the  
other hand, supposing his advances to have  
been met with a refusal, he would have  
called the Conductor and asked for a seat,  
or his money, and the discomfited dames  
would have had to submit. Now, were an  
American to meet with such a rebuff from  
the other sex, he would retreat to a corner,  
without an idea of having recourse to the  
officials of the train to claim his rights.

**Seed Wheat and Oats,**  
At  
JAMES F. JOHNSTON'S.  
**Wagons! Wagons!!**  
Another Car Load of the celebrated White Water  
Wagons, at reduced prices.  
JAMES F. JOHNSTON.  
**Open and Top Buggies.**  
At reduced prices.  
JAMES F. JOHNSTON,  
Opera House Building, Charlotte, N. C.  
Nov. 16, 1877. 3w

**Not so Large!**  
**BARRINGER & TROTTER**  
Do not claim to have the largest and most hand-  
some stock of Goods ever published in books,  
pamphlets or newspapers, but the unusual success  
we have had so far this season convinces us that a  
small, neat and well selected assortment of  
**Good Substantial Goods**  
is all the people want. Our reputation for good  
substantial Goods is enviable.  
We need not enumerate the lines of goods we  
keep, they will be well known to the trade.  
If you want any thing in the way of  
**Dry Goods,**  
(Black Goods in particular.) Cloaks, Shawls, Flannels,  
Waterproof, Blankets, Bonnet, Cassimeres,  
Jeans, Notions, Hosiery or Fancy Goods of any  
description, call and see our selections.  
BARRINGER & TROTTER.  
Our customers are always suited from our  
good stock of Shoes and Hats.  
BARRINGER & TROTTER.  
Nov. 2, 1877.

**Positive Notice.**  
All persons indebted to me by Note or Account  
for 1876 or 1877, secured by Mortgage or otherwise,  
are hereby notified to come forward and make set-  
tlement at once, or their papers will be placed in  
the hands of an officer for collection. Also, those  
who owe me for Guano to be paid in Cotton, must  
deliver the same at once, or the money will be re-  
quired at the rate per Ton enumerated in their con-  
tracts.  
Nov. 2, 1877. J. McLAUGHLIN.

**Just Received at the  
RISING SUN,**  
Fresh Goshen Butter, Fresh Northern Apples,  
Fresh Oranges, Fresh Malaga Grapes,  
Fresh Cheese, Fresh Lemons, &c., &c.  
And a general supply of Groceries.  
Fresh Home-Made Candy always on hand, and  
fresh Bread and Cakes every day.  
S. S. HOLTON.  
Oct. 5, 1877.

**Dissolution Notice.**  
The copartnership heretofore existing under the  
firm name of S. B. Carpenter & Co., doing business  
at Matthew's Station, Mecklenburg county, was  
dissolved on the 3d of November; Mr L. M. Mc-  
Lendon purchasing Dr. S. B. Carpenter's interest  
in the said firm.  
S. B. CARPENTER,  
L. M. McLENDON.  
Nov. 9, 1877. 4wpd

**Mending Matrimonial Chains.**

A curious institution for the purpose of  
matrimonial reconciliation exists in the old  
provinces of Prussia, in which the popula-  
tion amounts to more than seventeen mil-  
lions, who are mainly Protestants. The  
Courts have, of course, the power of grant-  
ing divorces; but before any suit for di-  
vorce can be entertained, a very singular  
process must be gone through. Man and  
wife are required, in the first instance, to  
present themselves before some clerical or  
lay authority for the purpose of being, if  
possible, reconciled. When the marriages  
are between persons of different religions,  
the magistrate may be applied to for this  
purpose. But the people of these provinces  
are, for the most part, Protestants, and in  
the vast majority of cases the clergyman is  
the reconciling authority prescribed by law.  
The plaintiff in such a quarrel must in the  
first instance, go to him and state his or her  
grievance, and the clergyman must hear  
the wife or the husband, who, in the con-  
templated suit, would become the defend-  
ant. When he has heard them separately,  
so as to become acquainted with the  
strength and the weakness of the case on  
both sides, he then hears them together, and  
exerts all his powers of persuasion to effect  
a reconciliation. If he fails in his effort,  
the parties can proceed with their suit; but  
some very interesting statistics have recently  
been issued at Berlin with respect to the  
success of such efforts. It appears that in  
1875 the number of married couples who  
desired a separation were 7,325. Of these,  
no fewer than 2,829 were reconciled by the  
intervention of the clergyman. In 603 of these  
cases the reconciliation proved ineffectual;  
but the general result, without taking into  
account pending cases, was that nearly one-  
third of the whole number of matrimonial  
disputes were thus appeased. In 1874 the  
number of quarreling couples and the pro-  
portion of those reconciled were about the  
same. One failure in the first instance  
does not seem to destroy the efficacy of the  
process; for of those who renewed their  
quarrel a second time, about a third were  
once more reconciled. The success of the  
clergy, in fact, in this function is con-  
siderable, that they have earned the honorable  
title of "peace-makers."

**An Awkward Bridegroom.**  
*How he resented a reproof and abandoned  
his Bride at the altar.*  
From the Chicago Times.  
The guests at a recent expected marriage  
in a certain church of the W. S. Side were  
treated to a singular and rather startling  
scene at the very moment when the  
conventional knot was to be tied. The bride  
and groom were a young couple, and had  
made all the necessary preparations for the  
anticipated happy event that was to unite  
them as one, and it was thought by the  
respective friends of the pair that the course  
of true love had run quite smoothly with  
them, and a genuine mutual affection  
existed between them. The invited company  
had entered the house of worship, and the  
attendants on the couple had taken their  
places around the altar, while the minister  
remained in waiting to perform the cere-  
mony. The bride, attired in all the  
gorgeous finery customary of such occasions,  
stepped blithely and lightly after her and  
upon her long trail. As he did so the fair  
lady uttered a low cry, and exclaimed  
stirringly, "Oh, dear; how awkward you are!"  
The young man's face colored as he  
stumbled off the rich garment, and he gave  
his arm to the lady while laboring under a  
confused mind. The pair walked into the  
church and down the aisle to the altar. All  
eyes rested upon their movements, and a  
murmur of voices arose as they came in  
and took their positions before the minister.  
The ceremony proceeded, the minister asked  
the bride if she would accept the groom for  
her wedded husband, and received the usual  
affirmative answer, and was about to inter-  
rogate the young man, when the latter im-  
pulsively and unexpectedly said to the  
bride: "Oh, dear; how awkward you are!"  
and quickly turning on his heel walked out  
of the edifice without another word of ex-  
planation, leaving the astonished bride  
standing at the altar in mute bewilderment,  
and the minister and guests in blank amazement.  
The young man went his way in a  
carriage, and the disappointed bride and  
maids who sought to comfort her left the  
church for their homes. The occurrence  
was an actual one, and has created no small  
amount of gossip in the vicinity where the  
church is situated.

**Josh Billings Says**  
Whiskey is a hard thing to convince;  
therefore I never argy with a drunken man.  
After a man gets to be thirty-eight years  
old he can't form enny nu habits much; y'  
but he can do iz to steer his old ones.  
An enthusiast iz an individual who be-  
lieves about four times as much az he can  
prove, and prove about four times az much  
az anybody else believes.  
Nature seldom makes a phool; she sim-  
ply furnishes the raw materials and lets  
the fellow finish the job to suit himself.  
Young man, learn to wait; if you un-  
dertake to sett a hen before she iz red-  
dy, you will loze your time and confuse the hen  
besides.  
When you have bored the bull's eye, set  
down and keep still; folks will think then  
that you can hit it enny time you have a  
mind to.  
I don't rekolekt ov ever doing ennything  
that I was just a little ashamed ov but  
what somebody remembered it, and was  
sure, once in a while, to put me in mind  
ov it.  
It iz astonishing how soon a man  
acknowledges his mistake when he puts the  
lighted end of a cigar in his mouth.

**The Botanic Business of Western North  
Carolina.**

By M. E. Hyams, Statesville, N. C., read  
before the N. C. State Agricultural  
Society.  
Prior to the Confederate war, a very  
small business was carried on in the way of  
disposing of the roots, herbs, barks, seeds  
and flowers, which are indigenous to the  
State. It had merely engaged the atten-  
tion of one or two individuals in the county  
of Wilkes. The exceeding limited variety  
and diminutive sales could not be called,  
under the circumstances, a prosperous busi-  
ness, and thus far was not successful; and the re-  
sults, consequent upon secession, exhausted  
the hopes of the trades, and no sales or col-  
lections were made through them after the  
above period. About eighteen months  
after the struggle commenced, the Con-  
federate Government entered into the business,  
and purchased some few articles through  
the people in general and the surgeons of  
the army. The collections became rather  
larger than anticipated, and it was aban-  
doned, not, however, until the supplies of  
each was sufficient for the demand of the  
army. These articles were concentrated at  
the Charlotte Military Institute, and were  
there put up in packages, and many manu-  
factured into solid and fluid extracts, tin-  
tures, pills, powders, ointments, etc., for the  
use of the army, which was deemed an es-  
sential substitute for foreign drugs which  
were difficult to obtain, only through block-  
ade runners. The stock on hand at the  
time of the surrender was sold at a low  
figure, and shipped by the purchasers  
north, who made handsomely by the en-  
terprise.  
After the war and its afflictions had sub-  
sided, a few merchants endeavored to collect  
some of these crude drugs through their  
customers, but the effort proved abortive,  
and being unsuccessful was discontinued.  
The writer, who was engaged in the year  
1873, proposed to open the trade at States-  
ville, N. C., and the proposition was accepted  
by the generous and enterprising firm of  
Wallace Bros., who, in the most liberal  
manner, spared neither pains nor means to  
make it available and place everything at  
my disposal necessary for its successful  
completion, and the result will show for  
itself. At the opening of the business many  
supposed it was intended to be a quackery  
—looked upon it as disgraceful. Some sup-  
posed it was intended to dispense herb teas  
for the use of those who were ignorant and  
superstitious. Others, as they passed by  
the house, would turn up their noses and  
vent their spleen, and many others openly  
denounced it, while some proclaimed it a  
humbug and imposition. Many were the  
sneering remarks of those who would be  
called staid and prophecies of its failure  
and sudden downfall, but of such is man-  
kind, and now they find themselves mis-  
taken.  
By perseverance and industry, accom-  
panied by the botanic researches through  
the forests, fields, mountains, meadows,  
roadside, etc., aided by the means at hand,  
so bountifully bestowed by our Creator,  
with a determination to succeed, it has re-  
sulted with astonishing strides and been  
more successful than our most sanguine an-  
ticipations could imagine. It has reached a  
climax beyond the limit of the United  
States, penetrating nearly all the foreign  
countries. We have direct trade with  
England, Germany, Austria, Prussia, and  
other principalities.  
Since the Exhibition at Philadelphia the  
business has doubled itself. The judges of  
award report in glowing terms the beautiful  
display made by this firm, and embodies in  
their report the following language: "As  
unexcelled in extent, variety, completenes-  
and general perfection of the exhibit." A  
diploma of honor and a bronze medal was  
duly awarded. The result of such distin-  
guished honor upon the house, reflects  
credit, and at the same time gives it tone  
and confidence, making it the only reliable  
house to the chemist, pharmacist and man-  
ufacturer, that can be found in the Southern  
States, and for whom they depend upon ob-  
taining the proper and correct official indi-  
genous drugs. No imposition or substitu-  
tes are used, and during these many  
years, it is with grateful pride that it is  
said, that not a single error has occurred in  
defining the proper article wanted. The  
goods are gotten up in fancy style and have  
become the admiration of the general botanic  
trade of the country.  
In the year 1873, the variety purchased  
was a little over 200 different kinds, since  
which it has increased to the most incredi-  
ble figures of 1,400, all of which are found  
sufficiently abundant to supply the demand.  
Many of these medicinal plants were un-  
known, as being indigenous, and discovered  
by perseverance and industry, not enumer-  
ated in any of the botanic books of the pre-  
sent day. In the year 1873 the amount sold  
exceeded 160,000 pounds. It now reaches  
1,500,000 pounds. Nearly all our interior  
western merchants drive quite a respecta-  
ble trade here in the Spring, Summer and  
Fall months, and their entire purchases of  
medicinal products concentrate at this point.  
Some reach here in wagons, but the larger  
portion by the W. N. C. Railroad. A large  
supply reaches us from our immediate neigh-  
borhood; and the collection of herbs and  
roots furnish a livelihood to many persons  
unable to do more laborious duties. The  
number of persons annually engaged would  
embrace many thousands. Of course it  
could not be definitely estimated, when it  
takes in so many counties. The number of  
packages of burlaps consumed the last  
twelve months averages twelve. Each  
package contains twelve bales of 200 yards  
each, making a total of one hundred and  
forty-four bales—making a grand total of  
twenty-eight thousand eight hundred yards.  
Some varieties of medicinal plants abound in  
quantities in the eastern part of the State  
from which we draw our supplies. The de-  
mand for these crude drugs is in many in-

stances unlimited, and the prospects are  
favorable for a continuance.

The botanic resources of N. Carolina are  
more than all the other States combined in  
extent and variety, and the medicinal pro-  
ducts are inexhaustible. The medicinal vir-  
tues of these crude drugs are extolled over  
the world, fast superseding the old theory  
that material agents are essential for all  
the diseases that the human family is heir  
to. In making this report to your Society,  
or for publication, we deem it proper to say  
we have used no language or figures for the  
purpose of exaggeration. A visit to this  
establishment will suffice for its truth. The  
building we occupy is 40x100 feet, 24  
stories, with porches full length; and this large  
space at times is crowded so much as to  
necessitate the building of an addition next  
Spring. The business is so extensively  
known that it needs no comment from the  
pen of the writer. The firm is getting up a  
collection for the Paris Exhibition.—Copied  
from the Statesville Landmark.

**A Brave Girl.**  
There are not so many brave girls in these  
days as there ought to be. We have been  
watching, and this is the conclusion to which  
we have come. Many of them are real  
cowards; they are afraid to keep on the  
side of truth. They may not be afraid of  
the dark, nor of dogs and spiders; but they  
are afraid to do what they know is right.

There was Hattie Stone, a bright-eyed,  
intelligent, sprightly, lovable creature, sit-  
ting by her mother, who was trimming her  
winter bonnet with gay ribbons and beau-  
tiful feathers, when Nellie Larkin, one of her  
playmates, called.  
"Is that your bonnet?" inquired Nellie.  
"Yes," replied Hattie. "Isn't it pretty?"  
"It is very pretty indeed, I think," an-  
swered Nellie. "Mine is a poor-looking  
thing beside that."  
"Are you not going to have a new one?"  
"No. Mother says my old one must do  
this winter with a little repairing; and I  
think it will myself."

"Well, I should be afraid that the people  
would laugh at me when everybody else  
had new bonnets," responded Hattie. "I  
want to look as well as the rest."  
"Mother says it's cowardly to be afraid of  
what people will say about us, if we are doing  
what we know is right."  
"Then there are a good many cowards in  
the world," said Hattie, "and I suppose I  
am one. But you mean to be brave, and  
wear your old bonnet?" And Hattie smiled  
as she said it; for she was evidently amused  
by Nellie's idea of bravery.  
"I don't think it is necessary to be very  
brave to wear a last year's bonnet," replied  
Nellie. "I am sure that it is no great cross  
to me, although I don't like to be laughed  
at any more than you do. My mother says  
she can't afford a better one; and that is  
enough to make me satisfied with what I  
have."

Now, Nellie really did not know that she  
was a brave girl in deciding to wear the  
bonnet she had worn for a year before; but  
she was the bravest girl in the neighbor-  
hood. Hattie, poor little mincing coward,  
was afraid somebody would laugh at her if  
she did not have a bonnet as gay as a peac-  
ock's tail, and be in the height of fashion.  
She had no courage to say, "Let others  
think as they please, I shall do what my  
mother thinks is best." Poor weak thing!  
How much nobler is Nellie, who dares to  
follow her mother's counsel, though she  
may not appear quite so fashionable! And  
yet how many thousands are there who  
always stop and ask, "What will be thought  
of this or that? What will Mary A., or  
Jemima B., say about me if I do this  
and so?"—not having courage to do right  
even, lest some one should laugh or sneer.  
Ah, children! first be right. Make sure  
of this, and then a sneer will be a small  
matter. God's eye is both on you and on  
those who laugh at you. To which does he  
say, "Well done, good and faithful servant?"

**The Low Voice in Woman.**  
The following paragraph which has been  
going the rounds of the press, will com-  
mend itself to many whose sensibility has  
been often exasperated at the theatre, on  
the cars, in the streets, in short in every  
public place by the loud, aggressive voice  
of the young woman of the day:

"Yes, we agree with that old poet who  
said that a low, soft voice was an 'excellent  
thing in woman.' Indeed, we feel inclined  
to go much further than he has on the sub-  
ject and call it one of her crowning charms.  
No matter what other attractions she may  
have; she may be as fair as the Trojan  
Helen and as learned as the famous Hypatia  
of olden times; she may have all accom-  
plishments considered requisite at the pre-  
sent day, and every advantage that wealth  
can produce, and yet if she lacks a low,  
sweet voice, she can never be really fasci-  
nating. How often the spell of beauty is  
rudely broken by coarse loud talking. How  
often you are drawn to a plain unassuming  
woman, whose soft silvery tones render her  
positively attractive. Besides we fancy  
we can judge of the character by the voice;  
the blank, smooth, fawning tones seem to  
betoken deceit and hypocrisy as invariably  
as the musical subdued voice tells of gen-  
uine refinement. In the social circle, how  
pleasant it is to hear a woman talk in that  
low key which always characterizes the true  
lady. In the sanctuary of home how such  
a voice soothes the fretful children and  
cheers the weary husband. How sweet its  
cadence floats through the sick chamber and  
around the dying bed; with what solemn  
melody does it breathe a prayer for the de-  
parting soul. Ah, yes, a low, soft voice, is  
certainly 'an excellent thing in woman.'"  
"A kind word spoken to a husband  
will go farther than a broomstick or a flirta-  
tion," says a woman of experience.