

# The Charlotte Democrat.

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

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1878.

State Librarian  
TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1829.

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.  
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will  
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.

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

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

**Doctor D. STUART LYON,**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
OFFICE with Dr. Battle, over Dr. McAden's Drug  
Store. (Residence at Rev. Theo. Whitfield's).  
Calls from City and country will receive prompt  
attention.  
April 19, 1878.

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

**Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.**  
**E. J. ALLEN,**  
[Near Irwin's corner, Trade Street.]  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER,  
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches and Clocks  
done at short notice and moderate prices.  
April 17, 1876.

**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.

**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.

**BURWELL & SPRINGS,**  
Grocers and Commission Merchants,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
N. S. BURWELL, 1878. E. B. SPRINGS  
This stock is entirely new, and bought at bottom  
prices. I will sell low, and all goods will be found  
as represented.  
Special care will be taken in packing in connection  
with the Furniture Business.  
Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 14, 1877.

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

**DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS,**  
Raleigh, N. C.  
(Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in  
the Savannah Medical College.)  
Practice Limited to the EYE and EAR.  
Refers to the State Medical Society and to the  
Georgia Medical Society.  
Oct. 12, 1877.

**TAILORING.**  
**John Vogel, Practical Tailor,**  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and  
surrounding country, that he is prepared to man-  
ufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and  
at short notice. His best exertions will be given to  
render satisfaction to those who patronize him.  
Shop opposite old Charlotte Hotel.  
January 1, 1877.

**Glass.**  
300 Boxes American Window Glass, at lowest  
prices.  
WILSON & BURWELL.  
May 3, 1878.

It is common to overlook what is  
near by, keeping the eye fixed on something  
that is remote. In the same manner pre-  
sent opportunities are neglected, and attain-  
able good is slighted by minds busied in  
extensive ranges, and intent upon future  
advantages. Life, however short, is made  
shorter by waste of time, and its progress  
towards happiness, although naturally very  
slow, is made still more slow by unnecessary  
labor.

**LAND SALE.**  
[Postponed.]  
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of  
Mecklenburg county, N. C., I will sell at Public  
Auction, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on  
Saturday, the 11th day of May, proximo, at 12  
o'clock, M., the following Tracts of LAND belong-  
ing to the Estate of George W. Houston, deceased,  
for the purpose of creating assets to pay the debts  
against the Estate of said deceased, viz:  
One Tract known as the Joseph Blair Tract, con-  
taining about Eighty-one Acres (81), lying on Back  
Creek in Mecklenburg county, adjoining the Lands  
of D. A. Caldwell, H. M. Dixon and others.  
One Tract known as the E. A. Caldwell Tract,  
containing about Forty-five (45) Acres, adjoining  
the Lands of W. L. Caldwell, H. M. Dixon and  
others.  
The interest of said G. W. Houston's Estate in a  
Tract known as the Tan Yard Tract, containing  
Twenty-two and a half (22½) Acres, upon which  
the deceased had an extensive Tannery, adjoining  
the Lands of J. N. Caldwell, dec'd, and others.  
The above different Tracts of Land lie on the N. C.  
Railroad, about 8 miles East of Charlotte, all in  
the same immediate vicinity, and in one of the best  
neighborhoods and sections of the county.  
A credit of six months will be given for one-half  
of the purchase money, and twelve months for the  
remaining half; the purchaser giving bond with  
approved security, bearing interest at the rate of  
8 per cent per annum; title reserved until purchase  
money is paid.

JOHN A. YOUNG,  
Administrator de bonis non.  
April 5, 1878 6w  
The above sale is postponed  
until the 21st day of May.  
JOHN A. YOUNG.

**BUYERS OF DRY GOODS,  
Ready-made Clothing  
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**  
Will find at the old established house of  
**ELIAS & COHEN**  
The largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of  
Goods ever brought to this market.  
We are prepared to prove upon examination of  
our Stock that we make no vain boast, and solicit  
buyers, both Wholesale and Retail, to look at our  
Goods and prices before purchasing.  
Our stock of Dress Goods, White Goods, Alpaca,  
Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas,  
Fans, Ties and Fancy Goods are complete and will  
be sold at astonishing low prices.  
Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings very low.  
Fair dealing. Polite and attentive Clerks. Call  
and see us and judge for yourselves.  
ELIAS & COHEN.  
March 22, 1878.

**COTTON YARN.**  
50 BUNCHES COTTON YARN from Glen-  
roy Mills, N. C., manufactured from seed  
Cotton by E. C. Grier & Son, for sale by  
J. McLAUGHLIN & CO.  
March 20, 1878.

**The Rising Sun's Attractions.**  
The Earth held in its orbit by the attractive powers of  
the SUN,  
And bathed in the light of its controlling Luminary,  
sweeps onward and upward in its swift career,  
until it comes back to the point where C. S. HOL-  
TON has laid in a fresh lot of Fruits, comprising  
in part Bananas, Oranges, Apples, Canned Peaches,  
Pears, Pineapples, Blackberries, &c. Also, a lot of  
Canned Vegetables, Fresh Candy, Cakes, Pies and  
Light Bread, Coffee, Tea and Spices. Soda and  
every other variety of Crackers. Toys for all sized  
children, without regard to sex.  
All kinds of GROCERIES to meet all demands  
of the general housekeeper, put down to equalize  
the coming remonetized Silver Dollar, a bright  
luminary of "Ye Olden Time."  
Feb. 15, 1878. C. S. HOLTON.

**E. G. ROGERS,**  
FURNITURE DEALER,  
Next door to the Post Office,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
I have opened a full stock of FURNITURE,  
comprising all grades,  
**Common, Medium and Fine,**  
In the building next door to the Post Office.  
This stock is entirely new, and bought at bottom  
prices. I will sell low, and all goods will be found  
as represented.  
Special care will be taken in packing in connection  
with the Furniture Business.  
Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 14, 1877.

**NEW BUGGIES.**  
At my Shop in the rear of Wadsworth's Stables,  
I have a few nice new Buggies for sale at low rates.  
I also make and repair Wagons, Buggies, Car-  
riages, &c., and do all sorts of work in my line.  
Give me a call.  
W. S. WEARN,  
In rear of Wadsworth's Livery Stables.  
Aug. 31, 1877.

**To the Wholesale Trade.**  
We desire to announce that our large Spring pur-  
chase of DRY GOODS is now open for your in-  
spection.  
We have purchased a large Stock and will offer  
greater inducements to the trade than ever before.  
Having an experienced resident buyer in the market,  
our facilities for offering bargains are unsurpassed  
by any firm in the State.  
Give us a call, or send us your orders, and we  
promise satisfaction.  
ELIAS & COHEN.  
March 22, 1878.

**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.

**Mineral Waters.**  
Congress, Hunyadi, Janos, Hathorne, Saratoga  
"A," Buffalo Lithia, and Bitter Water, just re-  
ceived by  
WILSON & BURWELL.  
May 3, 1878.

**The Census and Representation.**  
The 9th census is to be taken in 1880 (says  
the Wilmington Star). The present Con-  
gress will probably take some necessary  
steps towards providing for its being taken  
with all possible accuracy and fullness.  
We are prepared to see the population  
amounting to over 46,000,000, and so we  
think it will turn out. The next census  
must effect very materially the question of  
representation. It is generally believed  
among Southern Congressmen that the cen-  
sus of 1870 was not fairly taken in the  
South. If the full strength of the South  
had been given it might have effected the  
New England and Middle States representa-  
tion. We trust the Democratic House  
will see to it that the next census is fairly  
managed. An exchange says:  
"On the basis of a Representative for  
every 150,000 inhabitants, the State of  
Texas, now having but six members in the  
House, expects to be represented by twenty  
members in the Forty-seventh Congress,  
Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Kansas, Ne-  
braska, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota are  
likewise calculating on an increased repre-  
sentation, while the Northern States will  
endeavor to keep their present number. The  
fact, therefore, presents itself that the  
time is near at hand when the present Hall  
of Representatives will either have to be  
enlarged, or the English system of allowing  
the members only bench room be adopted.  
The present number of desks is three hun-  
dred and two, which take up all the space  
in the hall, crowding it, and it would be im-  
possible to provide room for fifty more  
within the present limits of the chamber.  
Under the last apportionment the representa-  
tion in the House was increased fifty mem-  
bers, from two hundred and forty-two to  
two hundred and ninety-two. Since then  
Colorado has added one to the number.  
Besides which there are eight Territorial  
delegates on the floor, seated. Members of  
the present Congress who seem to have a  
life lease on their seats favor the plan of  
the House of Commons, which would com-  
pel members to carry on their correspond-  
ence in committee rooms, and limit them-  
selves to the transaction of business on the  
floor of the House."

**The Charm of a Soft Female Voice.**  
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 subject, and  
call it one of her crowning charms. No  
matter what other attractions she may still  
have; she may be as fair as the Trojan Helen,  
and as learned as the famous Hypatia of an-  
cient times, she may have all the accomplish-  
ments considered requisite at the present  
day, and every advantage that wealth can  
procure, and yet, if she lack a low, sweet  
voice, she can never be really fascinating.  
How often the spell of beauty is broken by  
coarse, loud talk! How often you are ir-  
resistibly drawn to a plain, unassuming  
woman, whose soft, silvery tones render her  
positively attractive. Beside, we fancy we  
can judge of the character by the voice; the  
bland, smooth, fawning tone seems to us to  
betoken deceit and hypocrisy, as invariably  
as the musical, subdued voice indicates a  
genuine refinement. In the social circle,  
how pleasant it is to hear a woman talk in  
that low key which always characterizes a  
true lady! In the sanctuary of home, how  
such a voice soothes the fretful child and  
cheers the weary husband! How sweetly  
such cadences float through the sick cham-  
ber; and around the dying-bed; with what  
solemn melody do they breathe a prayer for  
a departing soul.—Sunny South

**SPARKLING  
Catawba Springs,**  
Catawba County, N. C.  
This desirable watering place will be open for  
select visitors 20th May, 1878. The Springs are  
situated near Hickory Station, on the Western  
North Carolina Railroad.  
The bracing mountain atmosphere, with the  
health restoring properties of their waters, renders  
these Springs a most desirable resort for invalids  
and pleasure seekers. embrace blue and white Sul-  
phur and Chalybeate. It is the best and most ex-  
tensively fitted up watering place in the State, and  
can accommodate three hundred persons.  
A good band of music will remain at the Springs  
during the season, and all the facilities afforded for  
amusement usually found at first-class watering  
places will be offered to visitors. A good supply of  
ice constantly on hand.  
Conveyances will meet the trains daily at Hickory  
Station to convey visitors to the Springs.  
BOARD: \$35 per month of 28 days; \$12 per  
week; \$2 per day. Half price for children and  
colored servants, and liberal deduction for families.  
Dr. E. O. ELLIOTT,  
May 3, 1878 2m Owner and Proprietor.

**State of North Carolina, Gaston county.**  
Superior Court.  
J. M. Armstrong, Administrator de bonis non, with  
the Will annexed, of Larkin Stowe, Plaintiff,  
against Jasper Stowe, Samuel N. Stowe, E. B.  
Stowe, J. F. Pegram and Mary E. his wife, Nancy  
H. Mason, Margaret G. Stowe, George Hanks and  
Susan A. his wife, H. D. Stowe and Laura L. his  
wife, Wm. A. Stowe, and William Sloan and  
Eliza E. his wife, Defendants.  
Petition to Sell Land for Assets—Order of Publi-  
cation.  
This cause coming to be heard upon the peti-  
tion of J. M. Armstrong, Administrator de bonis non,  
with the Will annexed, of Larkin Stowe, and it ap-  
pearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the  
Defendants, Nancy H. Mason and Samuel N. Stowe,  
are not residents of this State, the said Defendant  
Nancy H. Mason being a resident of South Caro-  
lina, and Samuel N. Stowe a resident of the State  
of Texas; it is ordered that publication be made  
weekly, for six successive weeks, in the Charlotte  
Democrat, a newspaper published in the City of  
Charlotte, notifying said defendants to appear at  
the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of  
Gaston county, N. C., in Dallas, on the 18th day  
of May, 1878, and demur or answer to the complaint  
which has been filed in said office.  
Given under my hand and the seal of said Court,  
this 25th day of March, 1878.  
E. H. WITHERS,  
Clerk of Superior Court, Gaston county.  
24—6wpd.

**Expert Thieves.**  
East Indian thieves are the most expert  
in the world. The quartermaster-sergeant  
of a regiment at an up station was a very  
corpulent and heavy man. One night his  
house was entered by robbers, who not only  
cleared it of everything portable that was  
lying about, but actually stole the very bed-  
clothes from under the fat sergeant and his  
sleeping family, without disturbing one of  
them. When they awoke in the morning,  
they were lying on the bare mattresses.  
This is a common trick with East Indian  
thieves, and the way they manage it is this.  
The robber, before he enters a house or tent,  
first strips and anoints himself with oil,  
which is done in order that, in case any per-  
son should be awake and seize the intruder,  
he may be enabled to slip like an eel from  
the dwelling as noiselessly as possible. The  
nights in India are generally excessively  
warm and oppressive, and the sleep of most  
people, although heavy, is uneasy and dis-  
turbed. Of this the thief takes advantage.  
He quietly crouches down close under the  
bed, and with a feather gently tickles the  
nose of the sleeper, who, half dozing, rubs  
it and turns on his couch. While he is do-  
ing this the sheet on which he is lying is  
withdrawn a little from under him by the  
thief. When he is fast asleep again, a se-  
cond application of the feather causes an-  
other turn, and a little more of the sheet is  
pulled away. The thief then goes to the  
other side, and the tickling is continued un-  
til the sheet is completely withdrawn from  
under the unconscious sleeper. The opera-  
tion takes some time, but is always so nicely  
managed that there is no case on record of  
the slumberer having been awakened while  
the robbery was going forward.

**Advantage of Orviny.**  
A French physician is out in a long dis-  
sertation on the advantage of groaning and  
crying in general, and especially during sur-  
gical operations. He contends that groan-  
ing and crying are two grand operations by  
which nature allows anguish; that those  
patients who give way to their natural feel-  
ings, more speedily recover from accidents  
and operations, than those who suppose it  
unworthy a man to betray such symptoms  
of cowardice as either. He tells of a man  
who reduced his pulse from one hundred and  
twenty-six to sixty in the course of a few  
hours, by giving full vent to his emotions.  
If people are at all unhappy about anything,  
let them go into their rooms and comfort  
themselves with a loud boo hoo, and they  
will feel a hundred per cent better afterward.

**The Paris branch of the Family—Money  
Kings of the World—A fortune too large  
to be computed.**  
Paris Cor. Baltimore Gazette.  
The tradition as to the origin of the house  
of Rothschild is well known. One Mayer  
de Rothschild, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, re-  
ceived an immense sum of money on de-  
posit from Prince William of Hesse when he  
dispossessed of his dominions by Napoleon.  
This money fructified in his hands. It was  
one of those chances which great men turn  
to good account, and which inferior men  
suffer to escape them. When Europe  
trembled to its base, Mayer Rothschild re-  
mained unmoved by its convulsions. In  
1810 he was one of the world's great bank-  
ers. He had negotiated two loans for Den-  
mark, considered enormous in those days,  
each of about \$4,000,000. All things in  
those times of change and ruin turned to  
profit in his hands. In 1812, feeling him-  
self about to die, he sent for his five sons.  
"Promise me," he said, "remain true to  
each other." Nathan, Solomon, Anselm,  
Charles Mayer and James gave him their  
promise, and after his death, the five brothers  
divided Europe between them, and went  
forth to seek their fortunes. One estab-  
lished himself in Paris, another went to  
London, one stayed in Frankfurt, the other  
two set up banking-houses in Naples and  
Vienna. In this arrangement each Roth-  
schild contributed to the general prosperity  
of all the other Rothschilds, though each  
independently managed his own affairs.  
There is no chief house—there are five dif-  
ferent banking houses, which on occasion  
act as one. I wish to make this clear, be-  
cause the position of the Rothschilds in this  
respect has not been generally understood.  
The Emperor of Austria bestowed arms and  
rank upon the Rothschilds. According to  
Austrian law, all members of a house so en-  
nobled take the title of Baron. Their arms  
are five golden arrows. In 1855, Nathan,  
Solomon and Charles all died. The public  
was greatly disappointed when it found that  
no light was to be thrown by their wills or  
in the settlement of their business upon their  
affairs. These Rothschilds had been gath-  
ered to their fathers, but others became  
Kings.

The English Rothschild had been Nathan,  
who had foreseen the overthrow of Napo-  
leon in 1815. He followed the English  
army to Brussels, and the night after Wat-  
erloo started express for London. He  
reached it before the news, which indeed,  
when it did arrive, was so indefinite as to  
require confirmation. He bought largely  
into English consols, then below par. Next  
day the great victory was proclaimed and  
consols rose. Nathan de Rothschild at  
once realized. Such operations require a  
quick eye, self-confidence, a firm will, and  
great resources. Money in the hands of a  
great financier is like troops in the hands of  
a great General massed upon some point  
previously decided on—it gains its victory.  
The Rothschilds were the monetary Napo-  
leons of the period. They understood the  
age in which their lot was cast, and inaugu-  
rated the modern system of doing business  
—say in 1814. Old ways of acquiring for-  
tune were at an end. In the world of  
money capital assumed the importance once  
enjoyed by individuals. In old times a  
man was a producer or a merchant—a buy-  
er or a seller. A great commercial  
house is nowadays all these at one time.  
The Rothschilds are largely interested in  
utilizing the products of the coal mines of  
Belgium and the quicksilver mines in Spain.  
They are "common carriers" through their  
interest in railroads. To-morrow they may  
be the greatest buyers in Europe; to-day  
they are the greatest sellers. It is said that  
when God strikes a medal Satan puts his  
brand upon the other side. The obverse  
statismans of legitimate speculation were  
the wild operations of the Stock Exchange.  
With these the Rothschilds never had any-  
thing to do. But the result of the new  
state of things was that money ceased to  
own a nationality, and that prosperity in-  
nounced any political connections. After  
the fall of Napoleon money became cosmo-  
politan. Belgium and Holland, in their  
civil strife, both borrowed from the Roth-  
schilds; Austria and Italy did the same;  
Russia and France; Cavour and Antonelli.  
Though Empires perished in the clash of  
arms, the Rothschilds stood immovable.  
They paid for the sines of war; they paid  
for the blessings of peace. From them the  
victor obtained cash to buy his needle guns;  
to them the conquered applied to raise  
money for the indemnity exacted by the  
conqueror.

Once only did two Rothschild houses  
seem likely to come into collision. The  
Rothschilds of Paris were acting contrary  
to the interests of the Rothschilds of South-  
ern Italy. Baron Adolpho closed his bank-  
ing-house at Naples, and demanded his  
share of the capital of the great house, viz:  
\$15,000,000. The outside world promised  
itself, for once, a peep into the affairs of the  
great banking family, but the outside world  
was disappointed. All was amicably ar-  
ranged. The affair of the Rothschilds con-  
tinued to go on with the regularity of clock-  
work. No one saw the motion of the  
wheels.

When steam and telegraphy made their  
entry into general use the old modes of  
doing business changed, but the Rothschilds  
stood ready to adopt and turn to good ac-  
count the very powers that threatened them.  
Baron James de Rothschild, of Paris, be-  
came the leading capitalist in French rail-  
roads, and said to have wept for joy when  
he sent his first telegram to San Francisco.  
Baron James was also greatly liked in  
Parisian society—that gay monied society  
of the Chaussee d'Antin, established after  
the revolution that placed Louis Philippe  
on the throne. He might have been called  
King of Finance in France were it not for a  
superstition that no royalty in that country  
has now a lease for more than eighteen

years. In 1848 the throne of Louis Phil-  
ippe fell. The house of Rothschild seemed  
about to perish in its ruins. Railroad  
stocks went down, a short crop brought ex-  
asperation and disaster in its train. The  
beautiful country house of Baron James at  
Suresnes was burnt by an excited mob, but  
he made gallant head against the storm  
that threatened him. The house never  
stopped payment. The revolution of 1848  
communicated itself to every Capital in Eu-  
rope, but all the Rothschilds rode out of  
the gale, though each commanded a differ-  
ent vessel. Then came the Empire with its  
new financial plan of borrowing directly  
from the people. The national loan was  
raised by national subscription. Baron  
James had enemies in the Cabinet. He  
stood silent but firm. He had astonishingly  
clear views into the future—insights that  
appeared like inspiration, but he kept them  
for his own use, and was a man of remark-  
ably few words. In 1867 he had a pre-  
sentiment that his death was near. He  
then appeared more willing to communicate  
his views. The business world over which  
he had long presided was, as he perceived  
fast passing away. He was once heard to  
remark: "We laughed at the man who  
said that any investment that paid more  
than 3 per cent was unsafe, but may be he  
was right—right after all." And once he  
was known to say emphatically, with that  
German accent which he never lost in  
speaking French, and which seemed to add  
a sort of weight to his rare words: "My  
house has stood firm through the past,  
present and future." It was an echo of the  
proud words of the ancient *futura efugies*  
(they have escaped the future). He died  
in 1867, bequeathing his secret, if he had  
one, to his sons, but most probably the only  
spell with which he won success was in the  
watchword of his house—"Union, Prudence  
and Discretion." No one knew better than  
he that prudence is the safeguard of  
strength, and rashness the resource of con-  
scious weakness.

The house of Rothschilds, it is said in  
France, will have no rivals in its wealth  
until the capital of every other banking  
house is consolidated to make one. Baron  
James left a fortune that cannot be esti-  
mated. He also left three sons and two  
grandsons, all of whom are partners—Al-  
phonse, Gustave, Edmund, James and Ar-  
thur. Each has a noble residence in Paris,  
and each (with the exception of Arthur,  
who is still a bachelor,) is said to be the  
master of a refined and happy home. The  
French Rothschilds are true Frenchmen.  
Some are men of learning—some have dis-  
tinguished themselves as public writers—all  
have been citizen soldiers. The Dowager  
Baroness has always been distinguished for  
her charities, as indeed have all the other  
amiable and lovely women of her family.  
The present heads of the firm are industri-  
ous men of business. Each morning finds  
them at their work. Their clerks come  
early to their homes to receive orders, and  
soon after all assemble at the banking house  
in the Rue La Fayette. Once only have the  
Rothschilds swerved from the traditional  
prudence of their house. In 1870 they  
risked their wealth for France. Later they  
stood security for the 200,000,000 of francs  
(\$40,000,000) which ransomned Paris from  
the German soldiery, and they advanced  
the two last loans of 2,060,000,000 (two  
milliards) made during the Presidency of  
M. Thiers. The gratitude that France owes  
to such adopted citizens can never be for-  
gotten.

There is a popular idea that the Roth-  
schilds dream of yet restoring the Temple  
and the City of Jerusalem. If so, events  
may even now be working to meet their  
views. They are all earnest in the faith of  
their fathers, and proved their Jewish con-  
victions of breaking off all relations with  
the Roman Government after the abduction  
of the little Mortara. In all countries in  
which they live they are personally popu-  
lar. There was great regard manifested for  
them by the lower orders in Paris on the  
occasion of the recent marriage of the  
daughter of Baron Alphonse. Was it be-  
cause the populace felt grateful to both men  
and women of the house for their never fail-  
ing kindness and large charity? And yet  
the misfortunes of the wealthy are accepted  
always by the poor as a specie of compensa-  
tion for their own sufferings. Is this be-  
cause a distorted sense of retributive jus-  
tice is always present with those enduring  
poverty? Alas! it is often in life as it was  
in the old Roman amphitheatre—the worst  
places are those in the full blaze of the  
sun. Happiness must come from within,  
and not from without. The true glory of  
the Rothschilds consists not in their wealth  
but in their honest and laborious lives, their  
generosity, and their faithfulness to all  
their obligations.

In the Jews' quarter of the Cemetery of  
Pere La Chaise stands the monument of  
Baron James de Rothschild. An R, in  
high relief, stands for his name. The in-  
closure is covered with pebbles. Every  
Jew who visits the spot leaves behind him  
a stone.

The United States are far in advance  
of any other country in point of agriculture,  
the development of this department of in-  
dustry having been truly marvelous in late  
years. Thus the corn crop increased from  
768,330,000 bushels in 1867 to 1,340,000,000  
in 1877, or nearly a hundred per cent in a  
single decade. The hog crop, which may  
be said to be a product of the corn crop,  
reached the enormous total for the year end-  
ing with last month of 9,048,566 head, an  
increase of rising a hundred per cent during  
the last ten years. The yield of wheat for  
the past year was 300,000,000 bushels, or  
50,000,000 more than was ever before pro-  
duced. Deducting the amount necessary  
for home consumption and seed, upwards of  
110,000,000 bushels is left for export. In  
almost all other farm products there has  
been nearly a corresponding increase.